THE DAILY BEE.

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State of Nebraska, A County of Bourlas, George B. Tzschock Halting commany, does solemnly swear that the actual eleculation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending September 50, 1993, was as follows: Sunday, September 24. GRORGE R. TESCHUCK.
SWOTH to before because subscribed in my
presence this Join day of September, 1893.
N. P. Fill, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075 WORLD's fair souvenirs will soon be purchasable at bedreek prices.

JIM KYNER'S boomlet has collapsed while it was being nursed by Jee Redman. "Twas ever thus.

AMERICA defends her title to the international yachting cup in a way of which no American need feel ashamed.

For a man who had been counted as belonging to the dead and buried past, George P. Bemis exhibits surprising

THE victorious race of the Vigilant against the Valkyrie is affording the alliterative headline writer one of the opportunities of his life.

INTEREST in the yachting contest has for the time supplanted interest in the pugilistic world. In the meanwhile assaults upon the laws against prize fighting are only temporarily abated.

LAND office consolidation under the present democratic administration is purely a question of politics, without consideration of the wishes of the people, or the necessities of an efficient land office service.

CHICAGO is making big preparations for the celebration of Chicago day tomorrow. And when the crowd is counted up the west will be found to have contributed its share for the occasion. The contribution of the west to the success of the great exposition deserves recognition.

REPORTS from the mercantile agencies of decreased business activity and less confidence in the future ought to be given their true weight by our dilatory senate. The commercial interests of the country are lagging behind on account of the continued uncertainty regarding the prospects of the repeal bill.

THERE is nothing to prevent a state legislature from surrounding state banking institutions with every desirable protection to depositors and note holders. But the people cannot rely upon the legislature to do so. This, in a word, is the chief argument against the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues.

Mr. Call, the senator from Florida, protests against anything that resembles rushing the repeal bill through the senate. If wasting weeks in dilatory discussion is to be called rushing legislation, deliberate action on any measure would probably require years, in Senator Call's opinion, to reach the final action of that body.

MANY of the railroads are being compelled to agree that cheap rates to the World's fair are a paying resource. Increased traffic has resulted from decreased fares to such an extent as to more than counterbalance the cut in rates. A few more experiments of this kind will no doubt convince the railroad managers that they can make a better financial showing by adopting a schedule of low passenger rates and trusting to a greatly increased patronage to swell the t tal of receipts.

COLLEGE presidents make no concessions to the stringency of the times. Their annual addresses on the opening of their institutions always wind up with the stereotyped plea for generous gifts and an increased endowment. It will be a sad day when the average American college finds itself bereft of its opportunities to stow away the income from a few additional millions. If we are to credit the sincerity of all these appeals now is the proper time to endow your favorite university.

THE apostrophe to the strength of public opinion in the United States which James Bryce inserted in his work on the American commonwealth has been rudely shaken by the events of the last two months. A popular demand for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law was indeed strong enough to secure from the president the summoning of congress in extra session for that very purpose, but despite the fact that it has become if anything more intense since then, it has not been able to remove the obstacles to the passage of the bill in the senate. The government of the United States evidently affords the means by which the demands of public opinion may be revisted by a small minority.

INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY.

The approach of winter and the probability that the number of people who will have to subsist by charity will be considerably larger than usual suggests that in order to secure the best results from charitable giving those who seek assistance should be left to the care of the organized societies for providing relief. A number of these societies in New York City have issued an appeal to the public in which they earnestly deprecate all indiscriminate relief, whether in the shape of money, food, coal or other gifts. They say that such alms, however well and kindly meant, inevitably tend to pauperize the recipients, and they recommend the charitably disposed not to give money or other gifts without knowledge or investigation, such relief only tending to encourage beggary and increase pauperism. They will accomplish far more real good, says the appeal, and also escape frequent imposture by sen ug their gifts to the regular charity and benevolent societies, where each case will be intelligently investigated and regularly and promptly eared for. This advice is applicable to every city

where there is organized charity. There is a duty growing out of our common humanity to help our destitute fellow creatures who are worthy of it, but it is also a duty which every one owes to society not to do anything to encourage the indolent and the unthrifty. The hope of such is in indiscriminate almsgiving. In every considerable community there are people of this class who depend upon the good nature and the generosity of those who are able to give, and the only way by which such people may be cured is to turn them over to an organization that will ascertain whether they are worthy of, assistance. As the person to whom application is made for help cannot know whether the applicant is worthy or unworthy, and so the latter class, from much practice or innate viciousness, generally makes the most urgent and plausible appeal, the only safe rule is to treat all alike and leave them to the care of the organized charities. It is a mistaken idea, at any rate in communities where the means of relief are sufficient for those who deserve relief, that rather than send away empty-handed one worthy person it were better that a number of impostors should succeed. In so far as indiscriminate giving encourages beggary, and there can be no question that it does this, it works an injury to the deserving indigent. Many charitably-inclined people satisfy their sense of duty when they give to the beggar, though knowing nothing of the merits of the case, and in seven cases out of ten being imposed on, while if they were to contribute to organized charity what they feel they could spare the worthy poor would be much better cared for and the resources of these societies would rarely be exhausted. From every point of view, indiscriminate charity is to be discouraged.

It is pertinent in this connection to suggest to those who contemplate contributing to the organized charities of Omaha that it is not too early to carry their purpose into effect. The present demand on these charities is not extraordinarly heavy, but nobody can say how long the pleasant weather will coninue, and with the first blasts of winter the calls for charitable assistance will be largely increased. Preparation should be made for this demand, and on so liberal a scale as to insure prompt relief to all worthy applicants. Omaha has not fared so badly as many other cities in the number of people who have been unable to get sufficient employment during the spring and summer to allow them to lay by something for the winter, but there is reason to apprehend that the number of indigent who must be provided for between now and next spring will be much larger than usual. Generous giving by those who are able to give will therefore be necessary, and, as already suggested, it is none too early to begin carrying out this humanitarian

LAWLESSNESS IN THE SOUTH. There have been two significant deliverances recently by prominent southorn men in regard to the lawlessness in the south evidenced by the increasing number of lynchings. One of these was by the chief justice of the state of Georgia, who, in an address before the bar association, protested very strongly against the practice of lynching. The other deliverance was by Governor Tillman of South Carolina, who said that the question of lynch law is getting to be a very serious one, and while he thought "there are some cases in which it is proper," he was of the opinion that at least some case will come where the evidence will be so insufficient that public sentiment will demand so severe a punishment for the lynchers that lynchings will have to be stopped." It is hardly necessary to say that there have been many such cases in the south, and having occurred only a short time ago in one of the Carolinas, yet so far as known no serious attempt has been made to apprehend and punish any of the lynchers. But at any rate these utterances by southern men who speak with some authority are interesting as showing that there is an intelligent sentiment in that section which condemns this form of crime, from which it is possible to derive the assurance that in course of time public sentiment there will put an end to it.

I'ew people have any correct idea as to the extent to which the crime of lynching is practiced in the south. For several years a record of lynchings has been kept by the Chicago Tribune, and a short time ago that paper stated that there were 236 persons lynched last year, of whom 200 were lynched in the southern states, and of the latter number 160 were negroes. This year there have been 142 persons lynched, of whom 129 were lynched in the south, 110 of them negroes. This is certainly a terrible record, well worthy the attention of the better element of the southern people with a view to checking the growth of this form of crime, nor does the mere statement of the statistics of lynching convey fully to the mind the horrible character of this practice. As

ceeding. The man, or the boy, in their hands must writhe and bleed and choke in agony now before the avengers will consent to his death and begin the work of mutilation. Some of the more recent lynchings in the south have been of the most brutal, barbarous and cruel nature a reproach to the country and to civilization. Nothing else could be expected from the toleration of this form crime and the immunity enjoyed by those who commit them. The natural tendency is to brutalize the beople. As the record shows, lynchings have not been confined to the south and they are to be equally condemned wherever they cecur, but the barbarism of these crimes in the south is without

It is an unfortunate fact that there are apologists for this form of crime in the south, some of whom are intelligent men, but the evidence that the men who are in power are beginning to realize the gravity of this reign of lynch law is reassuring. It may be no easy task to bring public opinion up to a certain standard in this matter, but it is one that should be undertaken and presistently prosecuted.

GEORGE P. Bands. The renomination of Hon. George P Bemis for a second term for the office of mayor is a merited compliment to a faithful, vigilant and incorruptible executive. When Mr. Bemis was placed at the head of the intricate municipal machine two years ago he was comparatively a novice in the management and supervision city affairs. He had never been in public life and had to grapple with many difficult problems of administration. But he entered upon the discharge of his duties and responsibilities with a firm purpose to constantly keep in view the interests of the taxpayers and material development of Omaha. He has devoted his entire time to the duties of his office and has made a study of the wants of the city in every branch of municipal government. He is infinitely better fitted for the efficient discharge of the functions of his office now than he was at the beginning of his term, and will therefore be much better equipped for the task imposed upon the chief executive of this metropolis.

While Mayor Bemis has made some mistakes during his present term, he has been a safe, vigilant and trusted general manager of the affairs of the municipal corporations. He has never hesitated to interpose his zeto where he believed it to be a barrier to a steal or a job, or where an attempt has been made by contractors or franchised corporations to overreach the city. The fact that he has secured a renomination on the first ballot without making an active canvass affords proof of his popularity and the confidence reposed in him by taxpaying

The republican party has shown great wisdom in endorsing Mr. Bemis for a second term. No other candidate would have been as easy to elect.

THE PLEA FOR GOOD ROADS. Advocates of good road abandoned the field of sentiment and to have brought the project to rest on the more solid foundation of individual necuniary benefit. They no longer ask people to invest money in improved roadways because they afford a more agreeable thoroughfare for driving, The aesthetic plea that good roads make a better appearance than bad ones has been relegated to the rear. The charitable act of giving remunerative employment to men who are suffering from enforced idleness may be involved, but it is not the argument upon which reliance is placed. Good roads are desirable because they are profitable. Bad reads are dear at any price, while good ones give returns upon the outlay at a high rate of interest.

This insistence upon the financial advantages of good roads is by no means a new thing. That feature has been prominently presented ever since the agitation began. But it is now to become the keynote of the plea, and it was made the sole and exclusive argument in the recent speech which Governor Flower delivered upon the subject of good roads before the farmers of Orleans county, New York. The governor spared no pains to make his position emphatic. "I venture to say," said he, "there is not a county in this state which, if it would bond itself for \$1,000,-000 and invest the money in the scientific construction of highways, would not in five years have increased the valnation of its real estate twice the amount of the investment. But that would be only a small part of the gain. The greater part would be in the saving of wagon transportation-a saving in vehicles, a saving in horses, a saving in time, a saving in tabor, a saving in

risks, a saving in markets." Good roads are like every other investment in improved facilities for transportation. They are to be viewed from the standpoint of financial returns. If they have proven to be profitable in other countries and in this country wherever introduced, as has been demonstrated time and time again, the farmer should be among the first to advocate their more extended application. And if, as Governor Flower intimates, the next great step in mechanical progress is to be the "perfection of automatic vehicles, which will do away with beasts of burden altogether," but which will require as their forerunner the general prevalence of smooth hard roads, it will soon become apparent that good roadways, like steam railways, are to be a necessity of the age which cannot be dispensed with.

THE celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Cornell university is significant of the comparative youth of many of our leading educational institutions. While there are numerous colleges that have a longer past behind them than Cornell those that have made as rapid strides toward popular tayor and enlarged fields of work are few indeed, and those which was said not long since by a southern still fewer. Higher education in the

paper, the mere taking of the life of United States, an it is now understood. their victim has ceased to satisfy the is a creation of less than a quarter of a men who go with a multitude to commit | century. It is a joint creation of the primurder. That has become a tame pro- vately endowed universities of the east and the state endowed universities of the west, and it is probably due to a sense of rivalry between these two classes of institutions and between the individuals of each class that the progress has been so marked, Cornell represents an institution began by private enterprise. but with intimate relations to the state government of New York. It is a type by itself. Its success In the brief quarter century of its existence points to some of the advantages of that system of management. Starting out upon its second quarter century with increased resources and under its new president, Dr. Schurman, it promises a long continued career of educational usefulness.

TAXING UNITED STATES LEGAULES.

sovereignty under our federal system is

The old question of the extent of state

arising once more in the eastern courts, this time in connection with the administration of an inheritance tax law. General Cullum, whose will was probated in the state of New York, left, among his other quests, the sum of \$250,000 to the government of the United States for a memorial hall to be built at West Point. The bequest, after having been reduced to \$175,000 by the discovery that the estate was not as large as originally anticipated, was assessed for \$8,755 under the New York state last imposing a tax upon transfers of property by will. The United States, of course, resisted the payment of this tax on the ground that the assessors had exceeded their authority in attempting to tax property of the federal government. But the surrogate's court did not appreciate the contention of the counsel for the United States and saw no objection to the collection of the tax. In so deciding it holds the sovereignty of the state of New York higher than that of the federal government and it makes the latter subject to the former in matters of taxation.

It is doubtful that the decision will be sustained upon appeal. It was long ago held by Chief Justice Marshall in the famous case of McCulloch against Maryland that the instrumentalities of the federal government are not subject to state taxation. The power to tax is the power to destroy, and if the state can take \$8,755 of the legacy left to the United States it may legally take it all. The absurdity of giving a state

authority to levy a tax upon the property of the federal government becomes more apparent when we try to imagine the proceedings that would ensue should the United States refuse to liquidate the claim. The state of New York would be absolutely powerless to collect the tax. The United States is nonsuable without its own consent and it would be foolish to consent to a diminution of its own legacy. Should a state court persist in giving judgment to the state there would still be no way of enforcing the decree. If an exception is to be made to the rule of exemption from taxation of United States property in the case of the inheritance tax, there is no reason for the further maintenance of the rule in respect to other modes of taxation. It is simply a revival of the old state sovereignty controversy and all the precedents and practice are opposed to the assumption by a state of any such power of taxation over the

federal government.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES. THE BEE was the pioneer in counseling Nebraskans to patronize home industries and it heartily welcomes every evidence of the value, of this advice to the manufacturing interests of the state. Perhaps the most important result from the agitation of this policy is the better opportunity which our home manufacturers will hereafter be given to furnish the supplies for the public institutions of the state. Until now these have been almost wholly furnished by outside manafacturers, and it goes without saying that the state has not always received the value of its money. It is undoubtedly a fact that the manufacturers elsewhere who have secured contracts have rarely carried them out in good faith. Devices well known to the trade have enabled them in many cases to foist on the state articles of an inferior quality, for which they of course received the

price of better goods. The home manufacturer has hitherto had little chance in the competition for this business. This will not be the case nereafter. The manufacturers of Neoraska now have an organization that is vigilantly guarding their interests and s sedulously laboring to promote the principle of patronizing home industries. The Manufacturers and Consumers association has done no better work than in bringing to the attention of the State Board of Purchase and Supplies the fact that the supplies for the state institutions could be obtained from Nebraska manufacturers at as low prices and of as good quality as those to be had from outside manufacturers. No difficulty was found in satisfying the board that such is the case, and as the members of the board recognize the wisdom of patronizing home industries, all things being equal, there is assurance that in future the bids of Nebraska manufacturers will receive more consideration than heretofore. The result of this will be that the large amount of money which has annually been sent out of the state will be paid to our own people and will play a considerable part in building up home industries. It is results of this kind that vindicates the wisdom of organization.

It will not be out of place in this connection to again urge upon the people of Nebraska the duty and expediency, as a matter of common interest, of patronizing home industries. Whatever is produced by the capital and labor of our own people ought to be given preference, the conditions of price and quality being satisfactory. This is a sound principle from every point of view, and if generally regarded by our people would prove a wonderful stimulus to the industrial progress and prosperity of the state. This is made manifest in the good that has been accomplished have a better prospect for the future from a partial observance of this principle. Let it be once an established fact | slim support.

that all Nebraskans recognize this principle in their trading and there will be no difficulty in inducing capital to come here and embark in manufacturing.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

One of the prospective changes in pub-He school methods throughout the country relates to stated examinations, the value of which in school work has become a debatable question in educational circles. Examinations were dropped in the Utica schools last year and the system has also been abolished in Cleveland, where the pupil's title to promotion will rest upon the quality of the daily recitations throughout the term. A movement has been inaugurated in Philadelphia looking to the abolishment of stated examinations, and has the support of the press of that city, as well as of many parents. It is urged against the system that the mechanical drudgery of the examinations, in many instances conducted under conditions that savor much of cruelty, never did and never can give an accurate knowledge of the worth of the pupil. The pecaliar constitution of the child, says one advocate of abandoning the system, has much to do with success on examination day. A nervous, timid, shrinking child cannot be expected to make a good display of learning on such a crucial occaeasion. No allowance is made for this personal factor. Moreover, the burden of the old-fashioned system is great for teachers to carry. It is the most irksome function they perform.

The advocates of doing away with stated examinations insist that the daily recitation work and the term average are the only proper tests of the pupil's acquirements, because he is then working under more normal conditions than on examination day, "whose importance has been dinned in his ears and whose terrors have become magnified by weeks of trembling preparation." "The pernicious system of crowding study for examination," says one of the opponents of that plan, "rendered all the more obnoxious when the child has lost many school sessions by reason of illness, or absence enforced by other causes, is the dubious road to advancement forced upon the little victim. Memorized lessons for the occasion are forgotten almost as soon as learned. The mind as well as the body is dwarfed and stunted by the oid-fogy method." This is putting the case strongly, but probably few who are familiar with the system of stated examinations will question its general accuracy.

Of course there is something to be said on the other side, but the weight of argument seems to be decidedly with the advocates of abolishing the oldfashioned method. At any rate there can be no doubt that if the question were submitted for decision to the parents of the pupils they would be found everywhere practically unanimous in favor of doing away with stated exami-

INTRODUCING a fifteenth pending amendment to the repeal bill is a novel way of hastening a vote on the original

Because Life is Worth Living.

St. Louis Republic.

And why cannot a strong current of demand miasma of Washington!

The Kernel of Humor, Kansas City Times. While just as good as gold, and much more valuable than some other securities, it is quite proper to surmise that "The Wizard" was merely interviewing his hat when he

proposed the wheat dollar. Free Silver's Measure.

Minneapolis Tribune. The great silver monometallic convention at St. Louis is playing to a beggarly array of empty benches. The attendance accurately represents the free silver sentiment in this country for the "demonstration" has been most liberally advertised in every possible way.

A Change of Tune.

Minneanolis Tribune The democrats of Ohio and Iowa are not singing the old songs" this campaigr "hey are not rhyming "Grover" wit 'clover," nor are they carrying transpar-ncies promising \$1.25 a bushel for wheat, t is a condition, not a theory, that now confronts thom.

Whither Are We Drifting?

If the majority cau't rule, what is the use the senate in the past has ever been able to pass anything. It certainly never will be able to again. Against a victors minority like the silverites, the senate couldn't ever pass a contribution box.

> Essentiats Out of Date. Washin don Star.

If memory serves aright it was a certain Greek orator, by name Demosthenes, who was once asked the three essentials of sucessful oratory. "second, action; third, action. All of which goes to prove that Demosthenes' style is out of date according to the ideas of silver orators in the senate.

A Kansas Precedent.

They have an eight-hour law for call of cities and towns in Kansas, and Judge Reed of one of the higher courts has pro-They have an eight-hour law for employes nounced it a violation of both the state and federal constitutions. It restrains the individual's liberty of action, he holds. This objection would make as strongly against a ten-heur law. If sound, Massachusetts is in woful contempt of the constitution.

Annexation and New States.

The compromise that is being proposed on the territorial admission question is en-titled to some consideration. This proposi-tion is to annex Utah to Nevada and to unite Arizona to New Mexico, and to admit them as one state. Under this arrangement No vada would have about 250,000 instead of 40,000 as now, and the New Mexico-Arizona combination would have 220,000. If these territories are to be admitted to statehood in the next ten years they will have to come in under some such conditions as these.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Don't think a cause is not good because The wicked man hates vice in everybody Good looks, to be permanent, must begin

on the inside The older we become the more the wheels of time seem to have been oiled.

The man who sets out to be a reformer will never get to rest a minute. The man who expects to outrun a lie had etter not start with lame feet. The man who lives to help other people

vili soon have other people living to An archangel would break down under what some people expect of a pastor's wife. There is often as much venom in the point of a pen as there is in the big end of a club

Drive the devil's friends all out of the

church and some preachers would have a

SENATOR MANDERSON'S PLAN.

Senator Charles F. Manderson recently addressed the following letter to the editor of the New York Press:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-You desire my views of the chances for breaking the deadlock in the senate, and of the chances for and nature of a compromise? Briefly the facts

Fact 1-There is no chance for the passage of a cloture rule in the senate. The condi-tion that has obtained since 1805 will coninue, and the senate of the United will continue to be a deliberative body, where the rights of a minerity will be guarded, and safeguards against hasty legis-

Fact 2-With the virile, vigorous opposition to the unconditional repeal of the purhasing clause of the act of 1890 by the senators who are in favor of the free coinage silver, a vote upon house bill No. 1 canno be had by consent, or forced by any process known to the rules or precedents of the senate. Personally I would not vote for any dilatory motion or do anything to prevent a vote that should show the wish of a majority of the senate upon this important question. There are many others in the senate who would not lend themselves to anything that approaches "fillbustering," but there is an active minority, earnest and honest, who believe that dreadful disaster would result from unconditional epeal-a disaster not only deeply affecting their own section, but ruinous to the country at large. These gentlemen are ready to go to any extreme of personal discomfort abuse to do what they consider their full duty to their constituents and the country. They can and will prevent a vote, feeling assured that a vote would show a majority n favor of repeal.

Believing, as I do, that there should be use of both gold and silver as the basis of our currency, I have hoped that a compro-mise of this question might be reached. I am ready to vote for the repeal of the pur chasing clause of the Sherman act, but be-fore doing so desire to vote for a safe bimetallic proposition. It is evident that the only chance for a result at this extraordinary session is by way of a compromise. The game of give and take must be played, and there is no reason why, upon a finencial question like this, there should not be an adjustment of views.

A compromise involving the following principles would, I believe, commend itself to the majority of congress, and giving as it uoes, the use of silver with a limit of both time and amount, and the fortifying of our silver with an increased gold reserve, would be safe while bimetallism attains the growth t is bound to reach in foreign lands, cially in England. The substantial elements

of this compromise are: First—The repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July, 1890. Second-The purchase by the government,

at its market value, for three years, of 2,000,000 or 2,500,000 of silver each month, and the coinage of such silver and its issue as Third-The coinage of the seigniorage now

in the treasury, amounting to about \$54, 000,000, as subsidiary coin. Fourth-The retirement of all notes under \$5 in amount.

Firth-The discretionary power in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to maintain the equality of all dollars to the extent of \$200,000,000.

NO PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Life, in a recent editorial, defends the memory of the late Frederick L. Ames against newspaper criticism, growing out of the fact that Mr. Ames left no provision in his will for public bequests:

A good deal of fault is found by some of the Boston papers with the late Frederick L. Ames, because he left no public bequests. The Boston Herald finds cause for deep regret in the fact that a man so rich, so able and so much respected as Mr. Ames "should show so little interest in the community that had helped him to become what was, as not to give it the least consideration when he came to dispose of his It seems fairly doubtful whether the Her-

ald's regret is not largely misplaced. There was very little criticism of the use that Mr Ames made of his money while he lived. He was accounted one of the most freely and wisely liberal men of his day. It has even been said that he was the most generous giver in proportion to his means in New England. It is true that he handed down his fortune to his children, but he handed down his own sentiments and his own example along with it. Mr. Ames' income in ns own hands did a vast deal of good. his critics prepared to say that in his chil drens' hands its beneficent uses will not con tinue? Unless there are grounds for such a suggestion, it seems something of an in

pertinence to make it.
It is a thing of the commonest occurrence when great fortunes change hands to con sider all that is not left to public uses a pub lie loss and to forget that the same opportu offices for benevolence and usefulness that the testators had are open to their neirs. Money does not cease to earn interest when t passes from the father to son, neither loes the interest necessarily cease to be wisely used. Any one who has watched the course of great fortunes, split up by will, must know that in very many cases a larger proportion of the total income is speut for benevolent uses after the distribution than

Life has no disposition to discourage rich nen from making large public bequests Great good is constantly being done by wealth so bestowed. Mr. Ames might very possibly have left public bequests if he had ied less unexpectedly. But it is far n to judge a man by what he does with money

while he has it, than by the disposition that he directs to be made of it, after he shall have had to let it go. If Mr Ames had left all his fortune to children whose training has made them fit to minister it, he has shown much r consideration for the community f, as rich men have done before him, he had left millions to public uses, and the rest together with a bad example, to a neglected

family of worthless sons. SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Journal: The congress of eligions scouted the idea that a man can be a Christian with a dozen or more wives. Many members knew by personal experience how hard it is to be a Christian with only one wife.

Minneapolis Tribune: The trouble with the people at the world's parliament of religions is that they take Alexander Russell Mohammed Webb too seriously. His methods show him to be a seeker after notoriety for the sake of the business it may bring him. He should be shown the door or treated with good natured indifference and not permitted to disturb the serenity of to respectable a gathering.

Washington Star: Rev. Mr. Talmage has offered a reward of \$100 to any infidel who has read the bible through twice, and so far, notwithstanding the illustrial stringoney, there has been no indication of a rush to se-cure the cash. Mr. Taimage makes a condi-tion that he must have the testimony of some one who has seen the infidel read the bible all through twice. He does not expect to have any one claim the reward, for he says he does not believe there is an infidel now alive who has read the bible through

Minneapolis Times: The preacher who yoked a white girl to a negro the other day gives as his excuse that he knew that if he did not marry the couple some one else would. Marrying was his business, so he protected his fee by performing the cere-mony. The morality of his excuse is about on a par with the morality of the excuse of the gambler who pleads that he beat a fool out of his money because he could see that he was a fool, and if he didn't get the money somebody else would. Gambling being his business he protected his fee just as the

OCTOBER HAZE.

preacher.

Galveston News: Deal gently unless you vish to break up the game.

Glen Fails Republican: The bald-headed man can tell us all about "parts" unknown. Yonkers Statesman; Even the man who is insidered "a trump" is sometimes

Home Journal: "Did you ever go to Bins, the tailor?" "Yes. Got two suits from him. One dross suit. One law suit. Very expensive

Cieveland Plain Dealer: Mrs. Pruner—Have you got acquainted in the church yet? Mrs. Prim—Yes, indeed! I already belong to one of the oldest factions in it.

Boston Courier: A little Roxbury girl says she's not going to be an old maid, for, says she:
"When a nice little grown-up boy comes to ask
me to get married I'll be so happy I won't wait
to run down stairs to him: I'll just slide down he banisters."

Washington Star: "Idleness," said Uncle Eben, "makes or man talkative. Seems laik it's onpossible for er man ter do nuffin' and say nuffin' simultuously."

Chicago Record: The Tailor-Surely, you don't mean that you want this reat made with a great hump of wadding in the back? Why, you'll look like a nunchback? The Castomer-Hush! I'm a member of the Young Man's Bicycle society and I'm a candidate for the presidency of it.

JOHNNY AND HIS JACKET. out in the woodshed sire and son 'ommuned with woe when the day was done Till teach you"—'twas the sire who spoke— That you are still too young to smoke. "I'll warm your jacket till you see A cause why such things must not be."

"But," cried the lad, "this warmth, I fear, Brings dire combustion very near. Since smoking is forbid, I yow I need no smoking jacket now.

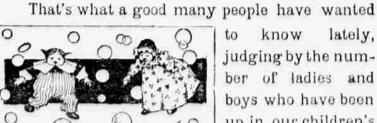
A HIST FROM PARIS.



Hat of anemone velvet, with white estrich eather above the drapery on the right hand side, narrow strings of velvet.

Browning, KING

What are they?



to know lately, judging by the number of ladies and boys who have been up in our children's department this

week. "What are they?" they ask. "What kind of a reefer suit can you sell for \$2.50?" They are all right and come in all the leading styles. Of course we have others that will cost you more, but our usual good, substantial quality is apparent in every suit we sell. We have a magnificent line of reefer overcoats that it will do your heart good to see. You can also get leather or cloth leggings to match any suit. Boys' caps and hats, collars, neckties, waists, probably the greatest assortment in this western country, will always be found in this department If the gentlemen will visit our men's hat department they will not only find as good a line as in town, but we can save them dollars.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 8.33. | S. W. Cor. 15th and Dong 13 Sts.