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Washington, 1407 P street. N. W. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ell-torial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LITTERS. All business letters and remutances should be addressed to The the Politiching company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company, THE DEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF CREATER OF the Best Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Meaning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the mouth of April, 194, was as follows:

- 24 690 18 22,251

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*24,995 609,037 Total deductions for unseld and returns 18,003

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of May, 1831. (Seal). N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. A diagram showing the location of the numerous Industrial armies would be an Interesting study in military maneuvers.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Total sold.

* Sunday

If Breekinridge is returned to congress it is rafe to say that he will not go as the representative of the women of his Kentucky district.

Judge Wakeley's tribute to the memory of Henry Grebe voices the sentiment of all those who knew the deceased during his long and honorable career in this city.

Has Gladstone set the fashion for public men to retire in the height of glory rather than to wait until they are driven from the public service by ignominious defeat?

If Lake Manawa could be transferred to a point within a mile of Omaha, or if it could be made easier of access by people on this side of the river, a fortune would await its management. Omaha people are partial to

The junketing hotel keepers are having a taste of hotel life at hotels other than their own. If they profit by their experience the tourist who travels through the United States a few months hence will be surprised at the reforms and conveniences which he will find introduced into the hotels at which he may stop._

There is not very much significance in the figures that show the imports and exports of the United States to have increased from the years 1884 and 1885 to 1890 and 1892 at a much greater ratio than those of Great Britain. Ratios of increase make a large showing whenever the original basis of comparison is relatively small.

The annual shoot of the State Sportsmen's association at Columbus this week will be an important event. The crack shots the period between 1883 and 1887 the legisare looking forward to the occasion with bright anticipations. Nebraskans are taking a lively interest in all outdoor sports this year, which will chronicle many conquests before the season closes.

Two or three deaths of noted college athletes occurring within a comparatively brief period and ascribed to overtraining, or rather, one-sided training, will bring to the attention of the college authorities the question of reforming the system of training college athletes that now generally prevails There must be something radically wrong with a system of athletics that tears down instead of building up the men who devote themselves to it.

We have not as yet had any estimates of the profits of the photographers who photographed the features of the 100,000 citizens of the Celestial empire to enable them to comply with the provisions of the Chinese registration law. The Chinese business by itself ought to have been sufficient to dispel hard times in the home of the camera. It ought also to place on the market a choice tot of negatives of Mongolian types to be had at bargain prices.

Memorial day is near at hand and ye there seems to have been no concerted movement made for its celebration in Omaha. Of all occasions for the commemoration of heroic deeds of the nation's great and fallen warriors Memorial day is most worthy of popular observance. We hope that all civic and military societies will take the matter in hand and arrange a program for Decoration day that will be a credit and an honor to the city.

The adjournment of the New York con stitutional convention for two weeks in order to give the president time to make up the committees that must undertake the important work of revising the several por tions of the constitution extends the campaign for woman suffrage in that state by the same period of time. It also extends the respite of Kansas two weeks against the invasion of the professional woman suffrage brigade that has been camping in the east. New York's loss is this time Kansas' gain.

It seems to be the fate of Omaha to get the worst of any change in railroad rates, whether it be made by law or by reason of rate wars. In no instance that can be cited of recent years has there been a change of rates from which Omaha shippers derived an advantage except at the end of a struggle for fair play. Isn't it about time for our luck to change and the city be given rates as favorable to our shippers as are given those of other cities? Why is it that railroad rate makers persist in making a footmat of Omaha?

With the affixing of the president's signature to the act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone park, the poachers who have been encroaching upon the prohibited domain will find a legal barrier to prevent them from continuing the slaughter of game in the national park. The act is a little late, because much of the mischief has already been done, but it will serve a useful purpose in the future. Its strict enforcement is to be demanded. The wiid animals that remain in the park ought to be preserved at all hazards,

NEBRASKA'S FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS. an army of several hundred proves too great overscrupulous in promoting and protecting if they realize all the hopes that are being The action of the Board of Educational. compelled to efflure almost every hardship. Lands and Funds in ordering the state treasinsufficient food, imadequate clothing, forced urer to invest the large sums of idle money marches, exposure to wind and storm, open belonging to the permanent school fund in air lodgings, when by simply breaking up, outstanding state warrants is the first step scattering over the country and each purtoward the extinction of the large floating suing his own journey, all such suffering ind-blodness that has cost Nebraska so could have been avoided. The mere purpose much in the way of interest. The action of to avoid work and heat their way east cannot the board aims to place Nebraska at once be the real cohesive force that keeps these upon a strictly cash basis. The floating inbands together. Were it so they would debtedness will not accumulate, for the have displayed extraordinarily poor judgboard has ordered the payment of all warment as to the means best calculated to rants as fast as issued. Nebraska has been crown their purpose with success. running practically upon a credit basis since

1889. The warrant indebtedness began to

pile up a year before. The auditor's state-

ment on November 30, 1890, showed that

the state was at that date paying 7 per cent

interest upon a floating indebtedness of

\$582,946. From that date until the close of

the last fiscal year on November 30, 1893,

the floating indebtedness rapidly increased

until upon that date it had assumed start-

ling proportions, amounting to \$799,081 of

registered warrants, with enough out-

standing and unregistered to run the amount

up to \$1,025,723.44. During all these years

the state treasurer held idle in the vaults

of his chosen depositories immense sums of

money from which the state received no

benefit. During his official incumbency State

Treasurer Hill held moneys belonging to the

permanent school fund, ranging in amounts

from \$385,939 to \$783,568. There was never

a time during Hill's last two years of serv-

ice that he could not have wiped out the

floating indebtedness of the state by the

observance of the law of 1891, which the

Board of Educational Lands and Funds only

last week finally decided to put in operation.

During the present fiscal year the state

treasurer has done much toward wiping out

the floating indebtedness of the state. Ac-

cording to the statement furnished by the

auditor on November 30, 1893, the out-

standing indebtedness amounted to \$1,625,-

723. On April 30 of the present year the

auditor's books showed that this enormous

indebtedness had been very nearly cut in

two, the amount on the last date being \$608,-

000. A later statement, dated May 8 and

esimpled from the books in the office of the

state treasurer, shows that the aggregate

amount of registered warrants outstanding

was \$524,729. This amount is drawing in-

terest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

The interest yet to be paid upon this amount

will hereafter be diverted to the temporary

school fund. Even the interest will be cut

off within a few months, for there is every

reason to believe that the entire warrant in-

debtedness of the state will be wiped out by

the close of the prezent fiscal year, which

ends on November 30. The state is receiving

the taxes due from the counties at a rate

which enables the state treasurer to pay off

the floating indebtedness at the rate of about

\$125,000 per month. From figures furnished

The Bee by Auditor Moore there is due the

state on the 1893 levy alone the immense

sum of \$916,948. In addition to this large

amount there is even a greater sum due the

state upon previous levies. There is, then,

every probability that Nebraska will be en-

tirely free from its floating indebtedness by

the close of the present fiscal year, with

sufficient cash in the hands of the treasurer

to prevent the accumulation of a new in-

Now that there is so fair a prospect of

Nebraska's riddance from the incubus of its

floating debt it is proper to turn back and

locate the responsibility for the debt orig-

inally and then to turn forward with warn-

ing to the future. The extravagance of the

past three or four sessions of the legislature

has been a matter of general comment. In

lative appropriations were doubled. In 1887

lature, together with the careful administra-

tion of the present governor, has again pu

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

the only object of the members of the differ-

ent Industrial armies everywhere springing

up and banding together is to get to Wash-

ington or to some other remote locality with-

idea is frequently expressed by the state-

ment that the Industrials want only to beat

their way along until they can reach some

large city or community where they can

live in idleness, and that as soon as that

prospect is assured they will desert their

fellows without hesitation or compunction.

It is expressed in a different form by those

newspapers which persist in-asserting that

these men are seeking by banding together

to compel people to assist them with food

and transportation, which singly they would

These criticisms may possibly apply to

limited extent to a small fraction of the

membership of the various Industrial armies

but they certainly do the greater part of

them a great injustice. It may be, and

doubtless is, a difficult thing to get at the

exact motive which has induced any par-

ticular man to join in the movement. 'Many

of the recruits probably could not tell the

exact motive in their own cases. It can

not, however, have been the conviction that

each could work his way east quicker or

with less hardship than if he tried to do so

alone that induced many of them to become

Industrials. No one who has read the

stories of Josiah Flint and of other literary

tramps, who by the aid of a little wit have

roamed over the entire continent, supported

by the people among whom their routes lay

can for a moment believe that these mer

would have had the slightest difficulty in

reaching any destination they might choose

had they set out by themselves and under

The very fact that the men have banded

together and have attempted to move about

as armies has been the greatest obstacle to

their progress. Where one or a dozen men

at a time could easily live upon the country

their own generalship.

be unable to secure.

be allowed to get into another.

debtedness.

WESTERN LOANS A recent issue of the United States Investor centained an article on western loans which shows a judicious appreciation of the opportunities now afforded for the safe and profitable investment of capital in the west. Noting the fact that there has been a great curtailment in the amount of eastern money seeking western investment that fournal observes that as a result values have fallen heavily in the west and suggests that at a time when everything is depressed good opportunities for safe and exceedingly profitable investments are to be found. While it is true that there have been losses from western investments, they have been due in large measure to lack of care in placing money, and the Investor gave that the whole west is suffering today because of the improper methods of loan companies and the credulity of investors. Its legitimate industries have been brought into more or less disrepute because of the recklessness displayed in past years in booming properties, many of which had but small intrinsic value.

All this, the Investor correctly says, has been stopped. "The reckless mortgage companies have all gone to the wall. The rogues who played so large a part in foisting worthless securities on eastern investors have found their occupation gone. Real estate values have experienced a great shrinkage. It is hard to see how they can go much lower. Even with wheat at the lowest price on record it would seem as if western farm lands must be worth present figures. This being the case," continues the Investor, "loans on real estate at these prices are perhaps to be viewed with favor. Certainly there ought to be not a few opportunities to employ money very profitably in the west in the next few years in loans, properly margined, on real estate." Everybody who is familiar with the conditions in the west will concur in these views. Not in many years have the inducements to western investment been better than they are at this time and unless the depression continues very much longer than there is reason to believe it will such inducements will not be presented again for many years to come. The Investor is quite right in assuming that real estate values in the west cannot go much lower. The probability is that they have already touched bottom and that at the first evidence of business revival they will bound upward, not, of course, to where they were prior to the depression, but to an extent that will give a liberal profit to investors in real estate at present prices. We confidently believe that in no way can money be made to yield a better return during the next few years than by investing it in western realty, and especially in a city like Omaha, which has an assured future of development and prosperity. It is remarkable that the owners of eastern capital lying idle and profitless in the banks do not see this opportunity for its safe and

paying investment and hasten to take ad-

vantage of it.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. the amount appropriated exceeded the levy It is hardly probable that the present by more than \$100,000. The following legiscongress will do anything looking to the lature exceeded the levy by \$22,000. Then establishment of a postal telegraph system. came the first populist legislature of 1891 The party in power has not thus far maniwith an appropriation of \$2,886,575, more fested any disposition to relieve the people than \$400,000 in excess of the amount that of the exactions of monopoly, and it is not could be produced from the revenues of the likely to inaugurate a movement in this state. It was this legislative extravagance direction by attacking the powerful tele commencing in 1887 and culminating in the graph monopoly. The argument submitted riotous expenditures of the populist legislato the house committee on postoffices by ture in 1891 that plunged Nebraska so deeply President Butler of the Farmers' Alliance into debt. In consequence of the uncalled and Industrial union, in advocacy of posta for indebtedness of the state the people two telegraphic legislation, will, therefore, probyears ago called a halt. The last legislature ably produce no practical result, whatever cut down the appropriations to something its effect may be upon the minds of memwithin reason. Some of the state institubers of the committee. A plausible excuse tions have been compelled to economize. for not doing anything can, of course, be Some needed improvements were, perhaps, found in the condition of the public treasneglected. But the economy of the last legisury, but it is not necessary that a postal telegraph system be made general at once. nor has any one ever advocated its general Nebraska upon her financial feet. There will application from the outset. It would be be no excuse for any future indebtedness, sufficient at first to establish it between the The people will insist above everything elze larger cities, extending it gradually as it that the legislative appropriations shall be became expedient and safe, from a financial kept entirely within the tax levy. The state point of view, to do so, and this would not must not be expected to spend more than involve any great expenditure. Indeed it its income. Nebraska has extricated herself is not to be doubted that the revenue would from her present difficulty, but she must not from the inception of the policy balance the outlay and that after the first year there would be a handsome profit to the government from rates very much lower than the present telegraph charges. All the European The idea seems to be quite prevalent governments that have the postal telegraph throughout the east, and it is not entirely find it profitable, and it need hardly be said, absent in other parts of the country, that also highly popular. There is no reason why it should not be both profitable and popular in the United States, and that it confidently predicted. out working or paying their way. This

would become greatly popular can be most But although there is little prospect of any action by the present congress favorable to a postal telegraph system, the subject is one which should be kept alive in public attention, to the end that the people may be made thoroughly acquainted with the advantages of such a system and through this knowledge be impelled to demand it of their representatives whenever the conditions shall be propitious for its inauguration. The people of the United States are charged much more heavily than the people of Great Britian, France and Germany for their telegraph service, the principal reason for which is the inflated capitalization of the telegraph monopoly in the United States. Remedy through competition is not to be hoped for. It has been repeatedly tried and as often failed and the monopoly is more strongly intrenched against an attack of this kind now than ever before. Sure and permanent relief for the people can come only through

successfully combat the monopoly. There is no sound or valid objection to a postal telegraph system, while the arguments in support of it are many and conclusive. It would insure the public cheaper rates and a better service, while the security of their communications by wire would certainly be as good as at present. It has been urged that the postal telegraph might be improperly used in the interest of a political party in control of the government. If there was any substantial ground for apprehending such a danger it would be an easy matter to provide against it, but why should the people have less confidence in their public officials than in the officials of a monopoly that is always vigilant and not

the action of the government, because noth-

ing less powerful than the government can

a burden. Thus we have seen these armies of the its interests? There is no more reason for expressed for them it will not be many years compelled to enfure almost every hardship, apprehending the present of the telegraph than the misuse of the most service by a portical party, and adjection to the proposed system on this score will have no weight with any but the friends of the telegraph monopoly. In the annual report of the postmaster general for 1892 he said: "I am fully convinced that the government will never properly do the postal work committed to it until it uses electricity in some form. and therefore I advocate the utilization of both the telegraph, and the telephone at the earliest Infacticable day. The

mail and the telegraph are the life currents of business, and to a large degree of social life, and the private monopoly of either system must result in creating a preferred class to whom high rates may not be objectionable. The humbler citizens must do without." The country may have to wait some years for a postal telegraph system. but it will come in time, and the political party that has the credit of instituting it will deserve well of the people.

PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, now in charge of the eleventh census of the United States, has given certain memoranda to the editors of the Quarterly Journal of Economics which enable them to inform the public upon the exact status of the census reports. The tentative results secured as the tabulation of the returns progressed have from the first been issued as bulletins at the earliest possible moment. Most of the discussion of census figures has been based upon the statistics presented in these bulletins, which have proved to be one of the most valuable features of the present census system. These bulletins are still being issued from time to time and will probably continue to make their appearance at frequent intervals for several months to come.

As now arranged the final reports of the census of 1890 will fill twenty-four volumes. Of these, there will be two on population; three on vital statistics; one on the insane tachle minded deaf and blind: two on crime pauperism and benevolence; one on churches three on manufactures; two on wealth, debe and taxation; two on insurance, dealing with fire, marine, inland and life insurance; one on agriculture, irrigation and fisheries; two on transportation by both land and water; one each on mineral industries, Indians, Alaska, real estate mortgages and the proprictorship and indebtedness of farms and homes. In addition to these there will be several miscellaneous publications, including a compendium in three volumes, a digest, a statistical atlas and probably certain separate monographs not appearing in the final reports. The census, therefore, when completed, will constitute in itself a whole li brary of information upon almost every phase of the growth and present condition of the United States that will admit of statistical and descriptive treatment. It will form the most comprehensive census report that has ever been made in this country.

Of these volumes, only the compendium

upon population, the first volume on public

debt, and the volumes on Alaska and mineral industries have already appeared from the press. It took over two years to get the population figures sufficiently compiled to permit of the publication of the compendium on population. Three or four other volumes are either wholly or in part in type, and six or eight others either wholly or in part ready for the printer. Some of the volumes cannot be prepared until others upon which they must depend for their material are available-for example the third volume on vital statistics must wait until completion of the final population volume and the digest cannot be made up until the other volumes are all completed. Commissloner Wright goes on to explain that when it is said that copy is ready, the statement gives no indication when the public will have access to the werk. "Seventeen or eighteen volumes involving 15,000 or 16,000 quarto pages of statistical matter will be thrown upon the printer before the 1st of July. To bring out this enormous mass of material will take much time and involve great labor in proof-reading and revision. It will probably be at least two years from the 1st of July before the last printed page relating to the eleventh census will be given to the public." Profiting by the experience which it has had with other similar government publications, the public will prefer to give the commissioner estimate a still further allowance. It is safe to say that before the work of the census of 1890 shall have been completed the attention of congress will be directed toward making preparations for taking the census of 1900.

A COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS. One of the bills passed during the closing weeks of the New York legislature, and which was promptly signed by the governor of that state, provides for the establishment of a state colony for epileptics, aiming to extend to this class of dependent unfortunates the same careful attention that the state bestows upon the insane, the deaf and dumb the blind and other dependents. Hitherto the state charges who were the victims of epilepsy were confined in the county poor houses and almshouses, without employment to keep them busy and in intimate association with paupers and degraded characters, where no special medical treatment was at hand. In New York the insane were removed from these surroundings under the state care act of 1890, which took 1,500 insane persons out of the almshouses and placed them in state hospitals. Six hundred epileptics remain in the almshouses, and it is these that the new act is intended to provide

The new colony for epileptics is to be lo cated upon a tract formerly occupied by a community of Shakers, consisting of 1,800 acres of land in one of the finest parts of the Genessee valley. There are two groups of buildings that with slight alterations will accommodate 300 patients and room can be made for more as the demand warrants. The property and buildings are divided into two sections by a stream, facilitating separate accommodations for men and women. There are large orchards, vines and small fruits, which will afford outdoor employment for those who are able to undertake it. Indigent epileptics will be cared for and treated at the expense of the state, but the colony is expected, when fully established, to be practically self-supporting. Private patients received when there is room for them will have to have their parents or guardians indemnify the state for the expense of their

support. Only one other American commonwealth, Ohio, has taken steps to extend state care to epileptics, although similar projects to this one are being agitated in several other states. Such colonies have been in existence in France for forty years, in Germany for twenty-five years, while in England the same method is pursued by a private charitable society. The Ohlo institution was only authorized by a law of 1891. The examples set by these states must, however, attract attention in the other states of the union.

mane and scientific treatment for his falling, no matter in what part of the union he may happen to be when overtaken with mis-

A dispatch from Berlin announces that the German warships in Brazillan waters have been ordered to Samoa, and also that it is thought in some political quarters that the United States will abandon her claims in Samoa and leave to Great Britain and Germany the settlement of the difficulties there. This impression might easily have been obtained from the communication of Secretary Gresham to the president, transmitted to the senate last Wednesday with the correspondence relating to Samoan af fairs. The sercetary of state very plainly expressed the opinion in his letter that i was not desirable to continue our Samoan relations, from which he said the United States had derived no compensating advantage. In entering into the tripartite agreement with Great Britain and Germany this government made its first departure from the well-established policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign powers, and Secretary Gresham said that instead of this departure having produced any appreciable result it had been one of unmitigated disadvantage. The condition of the natives was not improved by our interference, and or the other hand no interest of our own had been promoted. In this way the secretary of state condemned the existing arrangement, doubtless with the concurrence of the president, the natural effect being to produc the conviction abroad that this governmen is ready to abandon Samoa to Great Britain and Germany. Whether congress will de cide upon this course or not is a question There are democrats who believe that it i highly important to our interests to main tain our relations with the Samoan Islands and as these relations were established unde a republican administration it is to be presumed that the republicans in congress will generally be disposed to continue them. I is not a matter of very commanding importance, but it seems likely to become of international interest.

The proclamation of the Italian govern ment, warning its subjects against emigrat ing to the United States, may be due either to a desire to prevent misfortune overtaking the emigrants after they shall have absolved their allegiance to the mother country or to a desire to keep them at home as citizen of the Italian kingdom. It is most probable that the latter reason has the greater weight with the officials who have issued the proclamation. Italy's interest in born Italian after they have passed beyond her jurisdic tion is remote, except so far as they pre serve an intention to return to their native land to spend the savings of their labor in this country. On the other hand, Italy has discouraged emigration in every possible way until comparatively recent years, and even then has done little or nothing to encourage it. A subject in Italy is preferable to a subject in some other country, who may require protection or intervention, and then, too, it dislikes to lose any one who might, in case of emergency, be called upon for military service. Some emigrants will doubtless be dissuaded from coming to the United States by reason of this proclamation of warning but the more intelligent will take into account the motive by which the Italian government

is presumably actuated. What a farce the adjournment of the different houses of congress as a mark of respect for a deceased member of one of them is fast becoming was illustrated upon the announcement of the death of Congress man Brattan of Maryland on Thursday. The congressman died in the morning. The fact was announced in the house shortly after its convening and adjournment was taken at 12:30 o'clock. In the senate, on the other hand the news was withheld while the morning hour was devoted to Coxev and the afternoon to a long and tedious talk on the tariff amendments. Suddenly, when the dis cussion began to wane, the death of Mr Brattan was announced, appropriate resolu tions presented and adopted, and "as a further mark of respect" the senate adjourned at 5:15 p. m. The senate would have adjourned then whether a congressman happened to have died the same day or not The "mark of respect" is so faint as to be scarcely visible.

The Foolishness of Some Men. Boston Transcript. No wife ever made a good housekeeper who was not allowed to have her say about home matters. That man is a fool who persists in being the boss at home.

Bubbles at a Discount. Kansas City Star.

An Oho county treasurer, who was everybody's friend" and the most popular an in his section has, it has been dis-overed, been stealing steadily from the county. "Honest Johns and Dicks" and "everybody's friends" will soon be at a heavy discount for public office.

> Gayety of the Foot Ball Game. Chicago Herald.

Chicago Herald.

Lovers of foot ball will be disappointed at the result of the meeting of the committee of experts held in New York to revise the rules. The regulations adopted contain nothing authorizing the use of experiments. axes, bungstarters, brass knuckles, slung shots, and to all appearances game will not be any livelier under the new rules than under the old.

Going a Little Too Far.

Washington Times, Washington Times.

Our good government grants the Northern Pacific railroad a big slice of public land, secures its bonds, gives it a fat mail contract, and in times of trouble furnishes the mail trains with an escort—in fact, shares all the road's burdens. That is simply protecting capital. But to go a step farther and ask that the people share in the profits—that is rank paternalism.

Patriotism and Grass Plots. Boston Globe.

Every man who possesses any local and domestic patriotism at this season of the year will see to it that his grounds and lawns are kept in a neat and artistic manner. Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a city, or a neighborhood, as neat and well-kept grounds. They make city life more agreeable, and add, in a material way to the value of property in the vicinity.

Historic Parallels.

New York World.

An historic incident occurred in the Pennsylvania legislature when a member of that body arose and addressing the speaker said: "If the Pennsylvania railroad has nothing more for us to do I move that we adjourn." The United States senate can make history in a similar way. If the Sugar trust has nothing more to ask of the "conservatives" there is no reason why the senate should not proceed to act on what is left of the Wilson bill.

Reviving Canal Projects

Phitadelphia Ledger.

Surveys are to be made for a ship canal from the lakes to the Ohio river, probably by way of Eric and Pittsburg; the agitation in favor of the Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal is growing, and the revival of the project for a Philadelphia and New York can has revived interest in the Cape Cod canal project, which would greatly shorten the waterway between New York and Boston. There are no physical difficulties in the way that could not be surmounted by engineering skill; the question as to each canal turns mainly on the cost and possible revenue. It is conceded that such a chain of canals would be of great advantage to the government in case of war, and that the canals would repay in value, directly or indirectly, all that might be expended upon them, provided they should be carried to completion.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Ledger: A revivalist who working through North Carolina has the sort of faith that moves mountains. Among his recent converts were a 310-pound citizen of Pitt, and a Dare county woman who

New York Herald: If the clergy will for get everything else and remember only this one thing—that men are hard pushed and need help and comfort and good cheer-then creeds will be whistled down the wimsectarianism will be banished and the world be all the better for it.

Minneapolis Times: A Methodist min-ister before the local association of Methodist preachers took the ground that thos have a speaking acquaintance on earth will renew it in heaven. He may have gotten the Idea from the remarks addressed of Dives to Abraham on a certain occasion Denver News: Talmage "points with ride" to the sum of \$1,000,000 spent by his

church in charity. When that reverence gentleman compromised with his creditors

at 26 cepts on the dollar they doubtless wished that charity had commenced at home. Some people would call that kind of thing robbing Peter to pay Paul. Buffalo Express: Father Malone of Den-er is in hard luck. He is antagonized by his bishop for being too liberal, and by the A. P. A. for not being liberal enough. In asmuch as Father Malone is avowedly believer in the public schools, it seem to be policy on the part of the

A, to espouse his quarrel as against his ecclesiastical superior St. Paul Globe: The Methodist clergy ien have formally resolved that they will not attempt a rigid enforcement of the possible to keep their members from the theaters, circuses, cards, Sunday newspa pers, Sunday trains, and the like. While things are not sanctioned by the church, they will not be prohibited-a con-cession to the liberal tendencies of the age

that is somewhat remarkable from such a Kansas City Star. An irresponsible, loose ongued revivalist can stir up more quarrels in a town in a month than the good citize can put down in a year. Lawrence, Kan. has had a visitation from one of the travel ing exhorters who played the wrong card and was so nearly called down that he left the town as quietly as possible. Lawrence is a temperance town, but in order to create a sensation the revivalist declared that a great deal of illegal liquor business was going on. And the next day he was hauled before the county attorney to tell what he knew, and he didn't know a thing; he said he made the absurd statements to wake up a temperance sentiment. The news-papers laughed at the stupid blunder he made of falsifying to create an oratorical thrill. and he attacked the newspapers. They left his name out of their papers and the meetings fell flat. The Lawrence way of handling that sort of nuisance has its good points. There should be no respect for a man whose mouth works like a hair trigger, even if he is a preacher,

PEOPLE AND THINGS

Keep off the grass means much in Wash-

Employment agents circulate in the hire levels of society. The revised football rules do not encroach on the business of the medical profession. Johann Most is irreconcilably opposed to

peace. He does not drink anything stronger "What is the cause of this state of affairs?" asks the Atlanta Constitution, referring to the Ashland, Ky., campaign. Herr Dowe of Berlin, inventor of the bul-

let proof coat, is going to exhibit himself in the United States. Dowen't Strife is a tonic for some natures. is Governor Tillman, scarcely out of the habiliments of war, accepting an invitation to preside at a spelling bee.

New York papers announce the regeneration of Coney island by the police. If the job is complete the police of Brooklyn accomplished that which filled enthusiastic revivalists with the tired feeling.

A woman shot herself while listening to a performance in a Paris theater. It must lave been a rocky show, but how much better for the unfortunate woman and the coun try had she taken the Cripple Creek method and shot the performers. Nine newspaper editors are on trial in

Berlin for charging the police with brutality. As the latter possess something of a n with the court it is likely that thirty days \$500 will about satisfy the authorities for the irritating effect of truth in print. It is nip-and-tuck between Senators Quaand Dolph as to which will get in the last section of their serial speeches. At last ac counts the Oregon statesman broke away in the middle of a thrilling climax, leaving the reader gazing disappointedly at the familian "To be continued in our next."

The Chicago Herald was thirteen years old Though its years are compara tively few it has bounded to the front rank f American newspapers. It command: success by deserving it. The record of the Herald's achievements demonstrates what The record of the western enterprise and grit, compounded with sound gray matter, will accomplish.

With a few slight alterations which the reader can readily supply the following warranty deed, punctuated with sobs, fits the situation in Omaha: "Know all men by situation in Omaha: "Know all men by these presents—City of Philadelphia—Traction Company—hereby granted, conveyed and by these presents—all rights, title, interest-streets, alleys-including inhabitants to have and to hold-their heirs and assigns forever." etc., etc.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Genius is a curse unless it loves truth. It takes hard times to make some people

A stony heart and an iron will are a bad combination. The man who can smile and won't do it cheats others and robs himself.

The poor have a thousand joys that the noney of the rich cannot purchase It is doubtful if culture will ever be able to make a man stop snoring in his sleep. The man who looks through prejudice is always ready to swear that there is something green in sunlight.

No church is ever made a bit stronger by aving an unrepentant sinner with a pocket full of money walk up and loin it. If as much preaching had been aimed at the heart as there has been at the head the millenium would have dawned long ago. It would be a long time before the devil would get discouraged if none were preachers except those who wear long-tailed coats, When angels see church pillars on their

crooked wood they are probably puzzled to understand why God holds the judgment SOLACE FOR LONG SERMONS.

way to the parsonage with wormy hams and

Detroit Tribune: Court—What do you mean by saying you were once in the higher walks of life? Tramp—I wux in de mountains wid Coxey.

nan can go into politics and retain his elf-respect? Politician—Oh, yes. His tastes change, too.

Plain Dealer: Moralist-Do you think a

The Waterbury: Driggs-Can a man serve two masters? Henpeck-Well, that depends. He may have a wife and a grown daughter, you know,

Chicago Tribune: Elder Sister—I know Mr. Pscaids is not handsome, but you do him injustice when you say he has a face that can stop a clock. Younger Sister— Well, it can stop it almost. It seems to make it go mighty slow, anyhow.

Detroit Free Press: Caller—One of your sons is a minister and the other a physi-cian, aren't they? Mother (proudly)—Yes; one preaches and the other practices, Judge: Servant-Yis, sorr, Mrs. Jones is in. What's your name, sorr? Visitor-Prof. Vandersplinkenheimer. Servant-Och! Sure, ye'd better go roight in and take it wid ye.

Chicago Post: "You have a title, I be-

lieve," said the stranger affably,
"Yes, sir-colonel,"
"Ah! A Kentuckian, I suppose?"
"Yes, And you?"
"I'm called 'general,"
"Indeed! An 'industrial,' of course."

Philadelphia Ledger: The establishment of a coffee clearing house is projected by the Coffee exchange of New York. The white of an egg is said to be effective. Washington Star: He had come in from

Kentucky and met a friend in the station.
"How's politics down your way?" inquired the friend.

"Party interestin".
"Having some pretty lively debates."
"Debates nothin"!" was the dissatisfied response; "them's experience meetin's.

LEARNING. Indianapolis Journal.

She went through several classic schools, And gained her tutor's approbation; She's married now, and knows the woe Of hiring girls who quickly go, A course in hire education. Madness Without Method.

Brocklyn Eagle.

A party that is pledged to tariff reform and that drops reform out of the pledge and merely puts stress on tariff change adds to its own inidelity to its word the injury of the country. Change merely for the sake of change is never defensible. Change for the better is indispensable in tariff legislation, else there should be none, for the tariff is the one thing in which fixity, constancy, or permanence is of itself fixity, constancy, or permanence is of itself desirable unless something gravely better can be had. Something no better is nec-essarily worse. It dislocates wantonly. It deranges needlessly and hence wickedly.

A HAPPY MAN.

Brooklyn Life, Ah, life looks very bright to me, Since I have heard her say, With sweet, becoming modesty, She'll marry me some day-

If I will give up smoking; If I will go to church;
If I will cut the club and leave
My best friends in the lurch;
If I will never stay out late, But hasten home at 9; If I will let her have her way-

If I will move to Brooklyn; And never touch a card;
And never touch a card;
If I will buckle down to work,
And labor long and hard
To buy her stylish bonnets,
And gowns and lots of gloves,
Then I may be that happy man,
The lucky man she loves!

If I'll be always pleasant, And never, never scold;
And never make her nurse me
And not grow cross and old;
And always stay good-looking—
She can't stand ugly men—
If I come up to her ideal,
Why, we'll be married, then!

That's why I am so happy,
And why I often seem
Unconscious and abstracted—
I'm living in a dream!
She is so sweet and pretty,
And so unselfish, too! I wonder how I won her love-I can't believe it's true!

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Negligee Shirts. Not an old one in the store-all new and beautiful

You size up our Hats We'll size up your head, · with just

your Size, for a dollar less than hatters

styles—in fancy stripes -checks and solid collors-every size-A nice line of Percales and Linens for a dollar a shirt-some have collars attached and some havn't -- The Oxford Cloth negligee shirts for \$1.25 and \$1.50, are just as fine as they can be and so are the Madras shirts for \$1.50

-\$1.75-\$2 and \$2.50-Every once in a while we fill up our 15th street window with new styles in shirts -When passing look at them.

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