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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George D. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-ishing company, benig duly sworn, says that the testaal number of full and complets copies of The bally Morning, Evening and Sunday Hee printed laring the month of May, 1894, was as follows:

,703,187 uctions for unsold and returned 15,511

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, 1834.

(Scal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. When it comes to expounding the laws

and the constitution we do not know whom

we admire the most-Hascall or Scott.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

The officers of the Sugar trust seem to have no reason to feel that their confidence in the senators who have been enlisted in their service is being abused.

It only cost Brooklyn about \$50,000 to send Boss McKane and his associates to prison. What it cost Brooklyn previously to keep them out of prison has not yet been ascertained.

New Jersey people fear that they may get their prospective crop of seventeen-year locusts mixed up with the regular annual supply of mosquitos. Mistakes of this kind might prove uncomfortable in numerous instances.

When the detectives get through beating the bushes for Mr. Martin they will probably be directed to locate the new tenants in Martin's rookeries. If it were not for Martin the detectives would probably be like Othello-without an occupation.

Hon. Charles Goss, the father of the antilottery advertising law, who is credited with being a fair lawyer, is respectfully reminded that Judge Scott has found several holes in that skimmer. To a man up a tree it looks very much like another instance of justice without equality.

The Chinese seem to have been living in Dia comparative peace for several weeks now. But wait until some luckless Chinaman is pounced upon by a federal officer and discovers that he cannot produce his registration certificate on demand. A free ride to China will be had without even the ask-

The Philadelphia Record intimates the dismissal of nearly 300 employes from the War department denotes that we are getting back to a peace footing. We presume that if the whole truth were known it might also denote that the publication of the War of the Rebellion Records is fast nearing completion.

The decision of Judge Scott on the antilottery law only emphasizes the fact once more that a man with a pull can get off very easily in his court. In this instance the man with the pull was the publisher of a newspaper, who has cringed the pregnant knee before the honorable judge that thrift may follow fawning.

New York business men continue to protest against the proposed federal income tax. but their protests only add zest to the efforts of the democrats who have determined to foist an income tax upon the country. It was New York that put the democratic administration into power. Few children play with the fire without getting burnt before

The Springfield Republican says that Henry E. Krehbiel, the musical critic of the New York Tribune, who has been finding so much fault with the chorus of the Cincinnati May festival, has never yet found a chorus that in his opinion was really good. and suggests that perhaps he is waiting to find it in heaven. But how can a musical critic expect to hear music in heaven?

Dr. Everett, the Massachusetts scholar in the house of representatives, when criticised for pronouncing the word octopus with the accent on the second syllable, immediately rushed to a dictionary for his authority, and, having found it, took the first occasion that offered on the floor of the house to repeat the offense. Dr. Everett may pronounce octopus as he pleases in Boston and even in Washington, but if he should come west, we advise him to adopt the western way of speaking if he cares to have himself understood.

The brazen female swashbuckler known as the Gougar woman is beeking to get new notoriety by a vicious and malicious assault on the brainiest and most honorable of the woman suffrage advocates, Susan B. Anthony. When it comes to coarse and vulgar invective and impudent lying from the rostrum the Gougar woman will carry off the prize. It is scarcely probable, however, that a w. man like Miss Anthony, who is recognized as the foremost champion of equal suffrage on both sides of the Atlantic, will demean herself by engaging in any controversy with blackguards and mercenary mountebanks of

The judges of the United States circuit court of appeals have decided to themselves hear the arguments in the appeal from Judge Jenkins famous strike injunction order without certifying it direct to the supreme court. Should they affirm the order, this will doubtless mean another appeal, so that it will get before the supreme court eventually and perhaps just as soon as it would otherwise have done. Should Judge Jenkins he reversed by the circuit court of appeals the railroad attorneys are quite likely to attempt to carry it up. The question involved is bound to come before the supreme court before the different parties accept the law as settled.

OMAHA STANDS HIGH.

In the midst of commercial depression which extends over the entire country Omaha still retains her rank as the thirteenth clearing house city in the United States. A comparison in the clearings of Omaha and other cities in the northwest for the past week is highly gratifying and

reassuring. While Omaha's clearings for the week aggregate \$4,116,836 the clearings of the two largest Iowa cities, Des Moines and Sloux the two largest cities in Kansas, Topeka and Wichita, aggregate \$581,205, and the clearings of the three cities in Nebraska outside of Omaha which are reported in the clearing house exhibit, namely, Lincoln, Hastings and Fremont, aggregate \$571,381 for the same period. This makes a lotal for the cities in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska whose clearings are reported of \$2,641,568, as against Omaha with \$4,146,836. Add the clearings of St. Joseph, which is Omaha's principal jobbing rival, to this total, viz., \$1,343,284, and we have an aggregate of

\$3,984,848, against \$4,116,836. Comparison with other important commercial centers is equally creditable to Omaha. Minneapolis only leads Omaha by \$51,775, Detroit by only \$35,435, while Omaha is ahead of Cleveland by over \$600,000, Milwaukee by \$1,100,000, Buffalo by \$1,200,000, St. Paul by \$1,300,000, Denver by \$1,700,000 and Duluth by \$2,500,000. If these figures are any index of business activity and prosperity Omaha holds her own as well as any city in the country.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

One result is bound to come from the recent industrial depression so soon as its most blighting effects are no longer felt, and that is a redistribution of the population that is already in this country. All authorities agree that it will take considerable time to counteract the blow that has been given to European immigration and many of them entertain serious doubts as to whether the influx of immigrants will ever again attain the proportions that it reached in the middle of the '80s. No few of the immigrants who had most recently come to the United States have returned to their former homes and this movement is not yet at an end. The first work of industrial revival will be to put a stop to the outflow, which must have ceased some time before the return current can set in unhampered.

But before immigration regains its normal condition there must be a readjustment in location of the people who have been displaced by the crisis, who find that their services are no longer in demand at the place where they were formerly employed, or who have wandered about in search of work without meeting with the success that assures them of permanent positions. These people will comprise those for the most part who form the most desirable class of immigrants. The greater part of them are in their present predicament through no fault of theirs and with the first favorable opportunity will soon become valuable and self-supporting citizens. They may have some of their savings still preserved, in which case a promising field for profitable investment will be most attractive.

What the western states, and particularly Nebrasks, want to do is to reach these people while they are in flux. The advantages of this state for intending settlers, its undeveloped resources, its opportunities for investment would, if properly placed before them, prove to be an alluring invitation. The people of the southern states are already on the lookout for this impending population movement and are taking steps to make the best of it. A southern interstate immigration and industrial congress was called at Augusta this last week, composed of delegates from the several southern states, including governors, representatives of railroad companies and of manufacturing establishments, the principal purpose being to devise means of inducing immigration into that section. The western states should not permit all of the benefits to be derived from the prospective situation to go to the south. A little active missionary work at the right time will accomplish great results and the right time is near at hand.

"I MIGHT HAVE TOLD YOU SO." No matter what happens unexpectedly in this world there is always a crowd of wiseacres near at hand, each of them ready to cry out "I might have told you so." If a thunder shower breaks suddenly on what gave promise of a clear day and a man comes home drenched to the skin and lamenting that he neglected to carry an he is greeted with the pleasing remark that he ought to have known better than to have gone away unarmed with the necessary protection against changes in the weather. If a boy runs away to play base ball and returns to his paternal roof a little the worse for wear, with his eye tinted blue and his fingers out of joint, he always feels much relieved to be told that any one with a grain of common sense might have anticipated as much. When one party with the encouragement of all his friends goes to law over a controversy with his neighbor, and finally, after protracted and expensive litigation, settles down to the conviction that he is beaten, what a comfort it is to be informed that if he had only taken advice of this one or that one he would have been richer at least to extent of his lawyers' fees and court fees. Then, too, the active business man who has never been in politics, but who is finally persuaded to accept a nomination for office just for the honor there is in it and to lend his personal popularity to pull the remainder of the ticket through, experiences no small degree of comfort as the overwhelmingly adverse returns come in in the mild retort that any one might have warned him to let politics alone.

The latest protest against the "might have-told-you-so" friend comes from one of Gotham's favorite comic opera singers. This much-married woman was deluded into the idea that after several unfortunate experiences with the shackles of matrimony she had at last discovered the one man who was to make her everlastingly happy. The engagement was announced with great eclat. In order to avoid serious legal difficulties the bridal party crossed over to New Jersey to have the marriage ceremony performed, returning to New York to partake of the wedding feast. But only a few short weeks were required to prove that this experiment was also a failure and to bring the public an announcement that the alliance had been dissolved. The pertinency of the illustration will be gathered from these remarks recently garnered by a reporter from the mouth of the mismated singer: "I am astonished that none of my friends said anything in any way warning me against this wedding. They all say to me now: 'Ah, I knew he was not the man for you.' But none of them thought enough of me to warn me before this miserable wedding took place. Oh, I declare it's wicked!" Yet it will be difficult to say which is more wicked, the concealment of information which would

have prevented the deplorable occurrence or

the pretense of wisdom after the mischief has been wrought.

This habit of giving warnings when it is too late is doubtless now a permanent feature of human nature. The man "who might have told us so" is with us to stay, and for every one who disappears there is another to take his place. He is either a lying pretender or a misguided friend. That his advice might not be taked even if offered in time is too weak an excuse for his existence. If he fails in the duty City, aggregate \$1,488,982. The clearings of | of a friend he should refrain from assuming to take advantage of his superior foresight.

GOVERNMENT OF GERMAN CITIES. If, as has been frequently asserted, the misgovernment of American cities, which has so long been a by-word, is due chiefly to our ignorance of the municipal practice in other countries, we shall not long be permitted to offer that explanation as an excuse for remaining satisfied with such city government as we have. Not that the foreign systems of municipal government are capable of being bodily transplanted to American soil, but they certainly offer suggestions upon which improvements in the administration of cities on this side of the Atlantic might easily be grounded. The reawakened interest in municipal reform has been accompanied-it would be difficult to say whether as cause or effect-by a careful and exhaustive study of the plans of municipal government in foreign cities by students who hope to attain through the process of comparison an insight into the reforms which practical experience commends. Pursuing this course, Dr. Albert Shaw has contributed an article to the current number of the Century Magazine that portrays the salient features of the municipal government of German cities, and which should be brought to the attention of all who are working in the cause of municipal reform. In the first place Dr. Shaw presents

few facts to combat the idea that American cities have been alone in their remarkable urban growth during the last few decades. German cities have had to meet the demands of equally rapidly changing conditions of population and industry. For every American city of mushroom growth Germany can produce a counterpart, the only distinction being that the nucleus of the modern German city has a history reaching far back into the middle ages. Berlin, for example, which was considerably behind New York in population in 1870, had in 1880 outstripped the American metropolis, and in 1890 still maintained the lead. Similar comparisons may be drawn between Hamburg and Boston, Leipzig and St. Louis, Hanover and Minneapolis, and a host of lesser cities, each time favorable to the progress of the German city. The problems of city government then which have prevented themselves for solution to the people of Germany have been just as novel and just as sudden in their appearance as those which have racked the brains of the people of the United States. There has been the same necessity of transforming the physical aspect of the town to accommodate its new population, of providing rapid transit, adequate water supply and all the other conveniences of modern urban life. And in Dr. Shaw's opinion "German cities have grappled with the new municipal problems of the last quarter of a century and have solved them far more promptly and completely than American cities have done."

Dr. Shaw does not say that this superi-

ority of German cities is owing to their superior municipal structure, but he goes on to describe that structure doubtless with the conviction that the description alone will convey that impression. City government in Germany rests upon the universal weighted system of suffrage by which the large taxpayer counts for several times as much as the small taxpayer. To take Berlin as typical, the voters in each electoral district are arranged on a list in the order of the sums they pay as taxes, and are divided into three classes, each class paying an equal portion of the aggregate. Thus, the first class contains about 4 per cent of the voters, the second 20 per cent, and of the voters, the second 20 cent, and the third 76 per cent. Each class chooses an elector to the electoral college, which selects the members of the municipal council, so that a voter of the first class counterbalances 20 of the third class and 5 of the second class. The council of 126 members thus municipal elected is "the vital fact" of German city government. It is renewed by thirds every two years, although efficient members are usually re-elected, and to it is to be ascribed "the consistency and continuity of German municipal policy." The members of the council, who are unpaid, and against whom penalties are enforced for refusal to serve, associate unofficial citizens with themseives on important committees; they elect the chief magistrate, who is practically retained during good behavior, and generally promoted from some smaller city; they appoint the salaried experts at the heads of the various departments and in the executive council. To adopt Dr. Shaw's analogy, they are the board of directors, chosen by the stockholders of the corporation, and in turn choose the executive officers and the executive committee. The whole key to the German system of municipal government lies in securing a large body of active business men to assume the directorship by exercising the duties of a member of the municipal council.

However determined municipal reformer in this country may be that their task is to develop and perfect the framework o municipal government that has already taken so firm a foothold in American cities, they should recognize the fact that they can secure no little help and advice from the experience of the cities of other countries, and more particularly of Germany.

EX-DIPLOMATS ON CONSULAR SERVICE Discussion of the question of taking the consular service out of the spoils system is of general interest, because that service has particular relation to the foreign commercial interests of the country. The first and chief purpose of a consular system is the promotion of trade. The consul is essentially a commercial agent, and this is the character given him by all European governments. Being such, the men appointed to consular positions should be, as far as possible, familiar with practical affairs and know something both of the internal and external commerce of the coun The misfortune of our consular service for the last half a century has been the fact that politicians instead of practical men have been generally appointed to it. Continued as part of the spoils system it has been the refuge of claimants to reward for political services who could not get office at home, or for men with a political pull who desired to spend a few years abroad. Necessarily the service has lacked efficiency as a whole, not only because most of those appointed to it were wanting in the sort of ability to make valuable consuls, but also for the reason that most of them, expecting removal with a change of administration,

functory way. there is a considerable number of men in this service of great ability and usefulness, but they are not the majority.

The June Century presents the opinions

of ten ex-ministers of the United States on the proposition to take the consulships out of the spoils system, and with a single exception all of them approve of such a reform. Mr. T. W. Palmer, ex-minister to Spain, expresses a doubt as to whether the proposed reform would improve the service, "from the fact, that men secure in their places would, lose in animus while they might gain in knowledge." The experience of European governments certainly does not justify the opinion that permanence of tenure would lead to an abatement of zeal and energy in the performance of duty, for there is the incentive of promotion for efficiency and fidelity. Ex-Minister Lincoln says that ordinary consular officers are among those in respect to whom it is specially for the public interest, as a matter of mere business, that their tenure of office should depend only upon their efficiency. Our consular officers, says Mr. Lincoln, are n erely our practical business agents abroad and should be chosen and retained upon the same considerations that would affect a private employer of large affairs. Ex-Minister Kasson, who has represented the country in Austria and in Germany, remarks that the commercial interests of our country, as well as the protection of the tariff revenue by an honest enforcement of the laws, require a better qualified consular service for the prevention of fraud. William Walter Phelps, ex-minister to Austria and Germany, says he is sure that the consular service ought to be freed from all influences based on party affiliations or party services of its personnel. Charles Emory Smith, exminister to Russia, says the reform of the consular service is one of the urgent public questions of the hour and expresses the opinion that the service should have more permanence and stability and should be more surely based upon approved fitness and qualifications. "Under the present system," says Mr. Smith, "it often happens that the consul has just begun to feel a home in his place, and to be capable of useful service, when he is recalled and another green man is sent to go through the same difficult experience and to be dismissed as soon as he gains the same degree of qualification." He urges that the first consideration in the consular office should be the promotion of the interests of the country rather than the reward of political claims. Oscar S. Straus, ex-minister to Turkey, says the commercial interests of our country would be largely promoted by having a trained corps of consular officers, which can be attained only by having a fixed tenure of office, so that persons entering the service will be encouraged to make a career of it and to qualify themselves for the better discharge of their duties. John Russell Young, ex-minister to China, makes a strong

service carefully educated for the work. Such consensus of opinion among men whose experience gives authority to their views must remove any doubt that may exist as to the necesitsy of reforming the consular service in the direction pointed out in order to raise it to the efficiency and usefulness that are to be desired. It is unquestionably in better condition now than it was twenty years ago, but it is still far below the standard maintained by the other great commercial nations.

argument for a consular and diplomatic

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

After years of unblushing mendacity the newspaper supporters of prohibition in Iowa are at last forced to confess the truth that it has never prohibited. A notable instance of such confession is that of the Iowa State Register, whose publishers had much to do with the adoption and maintenance of the prohibition policy and who have persistently claimed until now that it was a success. Under the new mulct law saloons have opened in all places where a majority of the citizens have petitioned for them. Des Moines has saloons, as, indeed, it always has had, though not openly. Referring to the fact the Register says that the open salcons have not necessarily increased vice or even drinking in Des Moines. "Vice and viciousness," says that paper, "have simply been plucked out of the second story club rooms and from behind hypocritical prescription cases and planted in full sight of the people." Thus we have the clear and unqualified admission, by one of the most uncompromising newspaper supporters of prohibition in the past, that drinking has been steadily going on in the capital city of Iowa in violation of the law and to as great an extent as now with saloons doing an open business. The Register says there has been considerable novelty about the business, "but it is safe to say that it will wear away and after that it is doubtful whether there will be any more drinking done in these places open to the public than there was behind prescription cases, in alleys and in second story club rooms, where the devil did his work amid flowers and music and a wild fellowship." The probability is that after the novelty wears off there will be less drinking than before the advent of the open saloon, and that what there is will be less detrimental and demoralizing, because it will not be done against the law.

The admission of the Register of the failure of prohibition to prohibit in Des Moines conveys no news to those who took the trouble to investigate, as The Bee did, and were convergant with the real situation in that and other cities of Iowa where it was pretended that prohibition was enforced. Before the prohibition campaign of 1890 in Nebraska this paper made a most thorough investigation into the liquor traffic in Iowa and Kansas, with the result of establishing indubitably the fact, that the prohibition law was being most extensively violated, and in few places to a greater extent that in the capitals of those states. Yet our statements of the results of these investigations were denounced by such prohibition newspapers as the Register as being utterly false and their denials were used in the interest of the prohibition cause in this state. Our vindication, however, has finally come, and it could not be more complete or conclusive. The testimony of one of the most ardent advocates of prohibition; when that policy had the popular support, now is that the policy has all along been a failure; that it had been constantly violated, even at the very seat of authority, and that no worse things are to be apprehended from the open saloon than have been experienced from the sale of liquors from behind "hypocritical prescription cases," in club rooms and in alleys. After this who will venture to assert that prohibition in Iowa has not been a fa lure?

The professional prohibitionists are fighting the mulct law, and it is charged that they are being aided with money contributed by the drug stores, whose income from the sale of liquors has fallen off. The mulct law was not altogether wise legislation. It affords opportunity for perpetrating abuses and injustice, which is certain in time to render it

discharged their duties in an entirely per- unpopular. But it allows public sentiment It is only just to say that to assert itself and the will of the majority to prevail, which is a decided gain over the prohibition policy. The experiment should be given a fair trial, and if not found satisfactory, as it probably will not be, the people of Iowa may be expected to adopt the only sound and practical system for regulating the liquor traffic-high license and local option. That must be the next and final step, for that system once adopted will not be abandoned. Meanwhile it is gratifying to those who have exposed the fallacy and the fraud of prohibition to find the truth of their statements admitted and the sound

ness of their position vindicated.

The publicity given by The Bee to the fact that a drunken orgie took place at the Coliseum last Monday night after the drill military companies and flag presentatiof has been distorted by an organ in these parts which claims to be the exclusive repository of true Americanism into an intentional assault upon a patriotic American organization. This is as preposterous as it is malicious. There was no reflection cast upon the young men who participated in the drill, except in so far as the deplorable incident may create an unfavorable Impression. The Bee is a prohibition organ, but it draws the line at jamborees into which school boys of 15 to 18 are drawn and in which they receive their initiation into habits of intemperance. The blame as well as the responsibility is with the policemen who were stationed at the Coliseum. It was their duty to repress the debauch and see to it that the saloon adjacent to the Coliseum closed at midnight. Instead of repressing they participated and became drunk. The Bee does not know even at this late day who these policemen were and it does not care whether they were Americans, Irishmen or Hottentots: their nativity or creed cuts no figure. Their conduct calls for severe discipline. If this is unamerican we do not know what Americanism is or what periotism requires.

The crop of sweet girl graduates in all their loveliness and bewitching smiles is again being harvested throughout the whole land. With them and their friends the uppermos questions are which is the most becoming gown and who will get the greater number of floral offerings. Yet there is a certain air of self-importance, of freedom from care, of satisfaction with the entire world to be discerned in the sweet girl graduate that makes her an object of sympathy, if not of envy. Every one knows that that feeling can exist but a short time, then to give way to a sense of the responsibilities of life, but the short happiness that it brings its owner is contagious. We all wish that the annual crop of sweet girl graduates was larger and more frequently harvested.

Why can't the city council pass the monthly appropriation ordinance at a regular meeting? Taking it up at a special meeting deprives the mayor of the usual time for examining its items as contemplated by the city charter. The mayor is entitled to a week to look into the appropriation ordinance and to make up his mind whether any of the proposed expenditures call for the use of his veto power. With a little more foresight the council could easily arrange to have these ordinances take the regular course.

Between Governor Waite, the striking miners and the floods, the people of Colorado are having their fill of woe.

and the Nether Mill Stone

Boston Herald.

Betwixt the Standard Oil trust of the United States and the Russian Oil trust of Russia none of the rest of the earth seems of the left for anybody. Excuse us for being the control of the rest of the earth seems of the left for anybody.

Passed the Experimental Stage. They are now calling the mulct law an experiment in Iowa. Everything about the liquor traffic in Iowa is an experiment, except the saloons. They are accomplished

> Lucky Man, Rickardo. Minneapolis Tribune

The governor of Montana has decided to call a halt on the Indian sun dance. Happy is the governor who has nothing worse than the sun dance of the noble red man to bother him. Just think of the sun dances Governors Waite and Altgeld are called upon to deal with.

Cheers for the Bull.

Courier-Journal.

The story of the matador who was gored to death in a Madrid bull fight Sunday is said to have been a "pathetic" one because he was nearly ready to retire from the ring and was engaged to be married. If his fate was pathetic, that of his sweetheart was fortunate. No brute who makes a business of bull fighting deserves any sympathy when a bull succeeds in relieving the world of his existence. Hurrah for the bull!

Broad Philanthropy.

Kansas City Star.

The estate of the late Jesse Sellgman, which aggregates nearly \$3,000,000, was largely divided by his will between forty societies and benevolent organizations of all sects and creeds. The testator was a Hebrew and the disposition which he made of his vast property illustrates not only the growth of human philanthropy in the world, but the rapid development of a more liberal spirit among the religious organizations which were formerly strangers to each other. Kansas City Star

Sarah Grand in North American Review.
"What are we to do with our girls?"
distracted parents ask incessantly. The
answer is easy enough. Consider them,
respect the needs of their nature and do respect the needs of their nature and do not require them to conform to the exigencies of the day before yesterday. Parents who would do their duty by the modern girl should recognize the fact that the average of intelligence is higher in her sex than it used to be, that observation is involuntary and that silence may conceal thought, but does not stifle it. The reasoning faculty is there and will work of its own accord, but probably all awry if not carefully directed. There are very few girls who will not strive after an ideal of life if only it is offered to them early. Girls are of a plastic nature. Their inclinations for the most part tend toward refining influences, but influences they must be, and if there is an absence of that which is noble in the shape into which they are first moulded, then that which is ignoble is apt to take its place. There is no more difficult or delicate task in education than the forming of a your stelly character. apt to take its place. There is no more difficult or delicate task in education than the forming of a young girl's character. If a well judged touch will on the one hand produce the most beautiful results, so on the other hand that which is ill judged will warp and disfigure.

Paralyzing Patriotic Conceit.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Dr. Albert Shaw's article on "The Municipal Framework of German Cities," which is to appear in the June Century, is calculated to remove a good deal of patriotic conceit on the part of those Americans who think that our cities are rapidly outgrowing those of all other countries, and that the rapidity of their growth excuses their crudeness and imperfection. Dr. Shaw shows that since 1870 Berlin has outstripped New York, increasing from 800,000 to 1,515,391 people. Since 1839 Berlin's rate of growth has been as fast as Chicago's, and twice as fast as Philadelphia. Since 1878 Hamburg has grown three times as fast as Boston and twice as fast as Baltimore. In the same time Lelpsic has outstripped San Francisco and has grown much more rapidly than St. Louis, Munich and Breslau have passed Cincinnati, and Cologne has outpaced Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburg. Magdeburg is growing much faster than Detroit and Milwaukee, and promises soon to pass them, while many of the smaller German cities are growing faster than such booming towns as Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Rochester. It is well for us to be modest, even in regard to our bigness.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Herald: Dr. Henry Preserved shows a less acid spirit than Dr. Briggs he has a fair chance of being declared orthodox. Chicago Journal: A Brooklyn magistrate has put a preacher under bonds to keep him from praying in a tone that disturbs his neighbors. The magistrate evidently believes in the Quaker prayer meeting.

Kansas City Journal: Heresy is a great evil, if not really an unpardonable sin. Anything which afflicts an unoffending country as interminably as the Briggs case and th Preserved Smith case is certainly very wicked.

Globe-Democrat: The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church has de clared against organic union, or, in other words, refused to accept the hand of patrio-tic fellowship extended by the northern branch of the denomination. This may be good politics, but it is poor religion.

Detroit Free Press: It is much to be regretted that the Presbyterian church north and south cannot get together and form a ickering attendant upon the undertaking There is a question as to the heresy of those accused of preaching false doctrines, but there can be none as to the duty of brethren to dwell together in peace.

St. Paul Globe: A Unitarian minister in Chicago has severed his connection with that denomination because it is not suffi-ciently liberal to suit him, and proposes to start a church of his own, where the membership will have the utmost freedom of thought. He will, perhaps, realize the iridescent dream of Mrs. Partington, who loved to attend a church "where the gospel is dispensed with."

New York Sun: We tender our respectful sympathy to Rev. Jim Barrett, temporarily of Columbus, Ind. Within the last sixty days he has saved forty-three Hoosler souls and baptized their bodies in Bear creek, and has chopped 100 cords of wood for a farmer. Having made this record he went to Columbus, got royally drunk, fought like a madman at the jail door when the police were putting him in, and wept bitterly when he found himself in a cell. There is good material in Rev. Jim Barrett. All persons who have souls to be saved or wood to be chopped cannot but admire the man, while deploring his weakness for strong drink Give him another chance, and still another if necessary Chicago Herald: It is evident that the

church militant has its headquarters in Boston. On Sunday a duel with foils was fought there between rival aspirants for the hand of a Back Bay belle, and in the party which accompanied the duelists to the field of honor was a divinity student named Vincent. Perhaps Mr. Vincent went along to administer religious consolation should it become necessary, but there is reason to fear that his presence was the result of an unregenerate desire to see the fight. He is scarcely to be blamed for his sanguinary inclinations, however, when it is considere that a full-fledged preacher, Rev. Dr Brady of the People's church, found it nec essary on the same day to discipline an usher by choking him, tearing off his collar and ripping his vest up the back. When dectors of divinity find it desirable to force their arguments with carnal weapons the budding theologians can scarcely be blamed for mixing in the broils of godless men, with a view perhaps to getting material.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The king of Servia is only 17 and not wholly accountable for talking through his crown.

Brazil will celebrate the Fourth of July as a compliment to the United States. ham's shot struck a popular chord. General Frye succeeds Coxey in command of the Industrial armies. The general dis-

plays masterly strategy corralling free grub in Cincinnati and keeping off the grass. Susan B. Anthony challenged the entire constitutional convention of New York to a debate on the suffrage question, and no man said yea. It is probable they will remain a

brother to her.

The Rev. R. C. Cave, whose blowhole basted the surrounding air at a confederate demonstration, hypnotized a host of ancient warriors to prove the lost cause was not lost. True. It was spanked and captured. Hostilities were renewed last week at Portsmouth, O., where two veterans, Portsmouth, O., where two veterans, William Pierce and James Frisbie, got into a dispute about the relative merits of Grant and Sherman, and used each other up pretty

In these days of coaching trips Michael Sash and wife, an aged couple of Clinton, Ia., are not too far behind. They have started for New York in a road cart drawn by a mule. They are accompanied by

The ameer of Afghanistan, previous to his departure for London, asked the prayers of his people for his safety. The fact that the monarch is accompanied by several of his favorite wives renders the request something more than ameer formality.

Senator Vest writes to a friend to say that the president informed him his advice as to the disposition of ple in Missouri was superfluous. For that reason he would rather retire from public life than sacrifice his self-respect by asking favors of the admiristration. How Missouri's feeble endorse ment was secured is a growing mystery.

The Juniata Herald relates that a resident town, afflicted with a scorching Sahara, hied away to Hastings, and regard-less of medical ethics attached "M. D." to his name on the hotel register. "Are you a doctor?" sweetly murmured the hotel clerk.
"Oh, no," answered the pligrim with the cracking pores, "I am from a no-license

He was gently escorted to the tank. Hon. Roger Ham, the eminent bugologist of Hogwallow, is conducting an investigateen-year cleads, or locust. The professor is convinced this abhorred family of hemiptera possess vocal qualities of con-siderable capacity, but his experiments have not gone far enough to determine whether the male cleada monopolizes the star role while the female pursues the bore. An

anxious world awaits the professor's conclu-

Prof. Ohmar Watt, the distinguished ex-pert of Saddle Creek bottoms, has under-taken a series of experiments to determine the ravages of electrolysis in his balliwick. The professor planted an extensive system of political pipe lines in that section years ago, but somehow they falled to bloom to the attitude of his expectations. Recently he discovered an accumulation of carbonizes forms. fungi and extraneous warts on their cor roded surface, imperiling their strengtl and symmetry. Preliminary experiments furnish ground for the belief that the alternating currents of Saddle creek and Pappio river are getting in their deadly work on the pipes. Prof. Watt's experience in the fertile fields surrounding emi nently qualifies him for the important task and the country will await his conclusion

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A dull man often makes a cutting re-

Every difficulty overcome is made a stepping stone. A face that cannot smile is like a lantern

without a light. Knock down a liar and you hit the devil Thoughts are threads into which the web

of character is woven Character is always writing its name on the face in indellible ink.

Hope is always saying that there is a light close by when we get in the dark. Whenever a hypocrite gets mad he will claim to have been righteously indignant. Many a man who talks nice in church will go right home and find fault with his wife Shadows sometimes come to the good, but they never have to be alone in the dark. Some fiddlers can play a tune on one string, but it never makes anybody want

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

New York World: Eva-I hear you won your breach of promise suit. Did you get the whole \$2,000? "Every cent. 1 married my lawyer."

·Indianapolis Journal: Mudge-By gee, this is a fine sunset!
Yabsley—That isn't a sunset at all. It is a snow scene. It's the reflection from your nose that makes it look like a sunset.

New Orleans Picayune: Flies follow a red-nosed man because they seem to know that he will soon take something with sugar in it.

Buffalo Courier: If it wasn't for his vaulting ambition the professional acrobat could never hope to achieve much of a

Detroit Free Press: "I don't see why the manager always comes to see me when he is drunk," growled the Circassian beauty, "He probably thinks you are a snake charmer," suggested the ossified man, who had been slighted by the beauty.

Chicago Record: She (during the spat)-You hate me, you know you do, and why won't you say so? He (calmly)—Because it isn't true, She (sobbing)—There! There you go again—charging m-me with—falsehood.

Atchison Globe: A woman never gets along with the driver of a milk wagon more than three months,

Brooklyn Life: Miss Lapham—Now that you are so influential I want you to help me get into society.

Miss Penstock—You wouldn't like it. You are a home body. Why, you would be bored to death.

Miss Lapham—I know it, my dear, but I want to have the privilege of being bored. Cleveland Plain Dealer: The old sinner who sings "Just as I Am" will get up and talk for half an hour to make people believe he is somebody else.

NO TELEPHONE IN HEAVEN.

Edward N. Wood in Atlanta Constitution "Now I can wait on baby," the smiling merchant said As he stooped and softly toyed with the golden, curly head.
"I want oo' to 'tall up mamma," came the answer full and free, "Wif yo' telephone an' ast her when she's tummin' back to me.

"Tell her I so lonesome 'at I don't know what to do, An' papa cries so much I dess he must be Tell her to tum to baby, 'tause at night I Wif nobody dere to tiss me, when the light bedins to fade. 'All froo de day I wants her, for my dolly's

dot so tored, Fum the awful punchin' buddy give it wif his 'ittle sword; An' ain't nobody to fix it, since mamma went away.

An' fore 'ittle lonesome dolly's dittin'
thinner ever' day."

"My child," the merchant murmured, as he stroked the anxious brow, "There's no telephone connection where your mother lives at now," "Ain't no telephone in heaven?" and tears sprang to her eyes, "I fought dat God had ever'fing wif Him up in de skies."



HAT REFERS to our great \$10 suit sale—biggest success we ever had—it's so genuine—real \$12.50-\$18-\$20 suit for \$10 beats the best of them-Just as good suits as are made, and if you buy one, and it's not satisfactory, or you think you don't get your money's worth, we'll give your money back. Strangers in the city are urgently requested to call and see us. Ladies' private reception room always open.

Browning, King & Co.,

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