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STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION GEORGE E. TENCHUCK, SECRETARY OF THE BOR POR Ishing company, being duly sworm, says that the testing company, being duly sworm, says that the testing number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bes printe Buring the month of May, 1834, was as follows;

703,19 rage net circulation ... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Hascall and Stuht and Broatch have resolved to finish the Union Pacific depot building. Well, let them finish it. Nobody is stopping them.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my pres ence this 2d day of June, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Bill Dalton has been killed once more. If this report of his death is really true what will the sheriffs and detectives of the next generation do for a subject upon which to practice with their pistols?

The people who reside in the towns and cities will gladly out up with all the rain that comes this way if it serves to improve the farmer's prospect for a good crop. Rain that helps the farmer always helps the

The June rise of the Missouri river is liable to submerge the river front and exercise the right of eminent domain without reimbursing the owners of the land. The Missouri forecloses its mortgage sometimes on very short notice.

Fortunately for the republicans of Ne braska, all the eggs set at the State Repub lican league meeting will not hatch at the state convention. Several of them will run' the risk of being broken before the end of August heaves into sight.

Boss Croker follows up his retirement from active participation in the management of Tammany hall by fleeing to Europe to evade the importunities of office-seeking friends Even the ex-boss has his trials and tribula-

tions in this wicked world.

A very enterprising newspaper in these parts, which gathers its dispatches by grapevine telegraph, announced in its Sunday issue the death of Cyrus W. Field and favored its patrons with a biographical sketch of the of expenses. Where the money for this an who laid the Atlantic cable. Within a week or two it may dawn upon the enterprising grapevine sheet that Cyrus W. Field | scribe a dollar or contribute a foot of land, has been dead for more than a year. But that does not matter.

John A. Harbach is ferninst a union depot. He is also ferninst the auditorium and market house; ferninst more pavement, more sewers; ferninst more school houses, and, for that matter, ferninst anything and everything that does not benefit John A. Harbach directly. John A. reminds one of the Irish man who, after landing on an island, asked whether they had a government, and when told that they had, responded: "Oi'm agin

After raking in the purse hung up for the great Derby, Lord Rosebery is said to have been overcome with conscientious scruples as to the propriety of a British prime minister dabbling in turf matters. It will be a question of considerable discussion how the lord's unannounced conversion happened to take place just after, instead of just before, the race was run. It must have been a design ing fate that arranged the time schedule for this sudden change.

Of course the sleeping car companies are objecting strenuously to any legislation by congress that look toward the regulation of the sleeping car traffic. That has been the attitude toward every effort of the state to impose needed restrictions upon the businesa. Their success in blocking state legislation makes it apparent that regulation, if it is to be at all effective, must come from congress. These companies are engaged almost exclusively in interstate commerce and should be brought under federal control as well as the railways.

An item recently appeared in The Bee to the effect that a public committee at Nebraska City had invited Colonel Breckin ridge to make an address in that city July 4. The item has given offense, and the author of the report has been denounced, as any common libeler would be. The Bee confesses its blunder, but is gratified to know that the people of Nebraska City have no use for Colonel Breckinridge. There are prators in Nebraska who need only an in vitation to induce them to cause the eagle to scream and dare any man to pull down the stars and stripes. No city in this state need go abroad for a Fourth of July orator. The principle of home industry applies in this mutter as in all others.

Although the German legation at Washington denies that it has notified the United States authorities that its government will levy retaliatory duties upon American pork in case this country adopts a tariff dis priminating against the importation of German sugar, yet that affords no assurance that such action will not be taken. The particular consideration for the removal of the German embargo on American pork was the equal treatment of German augar exporters with the sugar exporters of other countries. Remove this consideration and Germany will be free to seize the first occasion that may offer to reoccupy her former position by again shutting out the American hog. The deput of the German legation means simply that Germany has not yet some to any conclusion in the matter and

The efforts of republican senators to secure in the senate tariff bill less unfavorable the demands of republican senators were not was urged, would stir all industries into expected to be, rates on agricultural products. Hons of dollars that are being hearded. It have been made dutiable. Thus the objection to the house tariff bill that it proposed to give the agricultural producers of Canada the unrestricted advantage of the great American market does not lie against the genate bill, although the latter measure falls considerably below the protection asked for by the farmers of the United States, with whose products those of Canada come into ompetition:

TITEMENT UP

The entire agricultural interest of the northern border states is directly concerned in this legislation, and in a degree the farmers not on the border are also interested, for obviously this is a matter in which the welfare of a part is the welfare of all. The policy of the Wilson bill would unquestionably be very damaging to a great number of our agricultural producers, and it cannot reasonably be assumed that the advantage to consumers, if there should be any, would be at all proportioned to the loss of producers. The farmers of Canada have an advantage in cheaper land and labor, and the effect of enabling them to freely compete in our markets with American farmers could not be otherwise than to reduce the value of agricultural lands here and also the price of farm labor. In view of the fact that the producers of this country are not now getting satisfactory returns on most of their products, and that the outlook is not altogether favorable, it would manifestly be a most grave mistake to subject them to a competition in the home markets which would inevitably still further reduce the value of their products. Besides, there is not a single valid reason why this country should make any such concession to Canadian producers as the house bill proposed without requiring anything in return. Canada maintains a strong tariff wall against our manufactured products, and the government of that country proposes to adhere to this policy. While asking for a reciprocity arrangement that would allow the natural products of Canada to enter the markets of the United States free, the Dominion government has persistently declined to concede anything to our manufacturers. Under such circumstances there can be no justification of a policy which proposes to build up Canadian agricultural interests at expense of our own. The agricultural schedule of the senate bill will not be satisfactory to the American farmers

HOW THEY BOXED THE COMPASS. About two dozen citizens, called together by a confidence circular to devise means for reviving commercial activity in the lower end of town, got together Saturday night. It was suggested that the street railroad company should be made to run two or three more loops and a switchback through, over and across several of the lower streets between Thirteenth and Ninth to stimulate the jobbing trade. This brilliant suggestion was voted right and timely without dissent. Then it was proposed to build a viaduct and market house across the chasm on Twelfth street over the railroad tracks, regardless aerial structure was to come from was not broached. Nobody present offered to subnot even that most public spirited of all our spirited citizens, John A. Harbach. Presumably Hascall and Stuht will take that contract and supply all the sinews for its

directly affected, but it is an improvement

upon the schedule that came from the house.

Having disposed of the Twelfth street viaduct and market house on stilts, the conclave wrestled valiantly with the union depot problem. The concurrent opinion, as expressed by an eminent judge, was that Stuht made an eggregious ass of himself when he brought that injunction suit and allowed John D. Howe to become his "pard" as an injunctor. On the proposal for the immediate finishing of the 10x12 grand central union depot thirty feet below the Tenth street viaduct there was an unexpected division of opinion. Fourteen men, including Hascall, Stuht and Broatch, decided to mandamus the United States court to mandamus the receivers to quo warranto the general manager of the Union Pacific to proceed instanter with the sky parlor, and the resolution was declared to be the voice of Omaha

All that now remains to be done is to have the mayor, city council, Board of Public Works, police commission and park commission fall in with Stuht and Hascall's procession and invoke Judge Dundy to place the seal of his court on the parchment directing the Union Pacific Depot company, over which he has no control, to resume where it left off two years ago. And if Judge Dundy does not immediately obey the behest of Acting Mayor Hascall, Judge Scott can cite Dundy to appear before the criminal branch of the district court and answer why he should not be punished by fine and imprisonment for

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The advocates in congress of the policy of identifying the federal government financially with the Nicaragua canal seem to be making progress in gaining converts. The house committee on commerce has agreed to report a bill, in the main similar to the Morgan measure, for the acquirement of the canal by the government and for carrying on the work to completion. It is said that representations that British influences are at work in Nicaragua against the United States have had the effect of stimulating the desire for early legislation. That British influence may be operating to prejudice Nicaragua against this country in connection with the canal is not incredible, but it does not seem probable that it can have much effect, unless the Nicaraguan government is strangely leficient in an understanding of what its best interests are in the matter. It ought to know that the United States will never tolerate British control of the projected waterway and that any arrangement that might be made between Nicaragua and the British government involving such control would be vigorously, and doubtless successfully, opposed by this government. It is hardly conceivable that the Nicaraguan govrament is unaware of this, and, assuming that it has the knowledge, there seems to be little reason for the reported apprehension

regarding British influence there. The terms of the measure which the house committee on commerce proposed to report have not been made public. The Morgan bill provides that the government shall become responsible for bonds of the canal company to the amount of \$100,000,000, the that she does not propose to ast until she government to have as part security stock knows that the ground is firm under her feet. of the company to the amount of \$79,000,000.

LESS UNFAVORABBE TO AGRICULTURE. In the report on this bill it was said that not due to the eight-hour law, but to the its certain effects, if it became a law, will be to put into active business employment consideration for the agricultural products of \$100,000,000 of money borrowed from our the country than was accorded in the house | own people without risk to the government. bill has not been without effect. Although Such a movement as this at this time, it fully complied with, and doubtless were not activity and release other hunireds of milas provided in the Wilson bill have been | would furnish employment, said the report, generally increased and a number of such to 50,000 Americans who are begging for products that were placed by that bill in work and often for food. It would yield to the free list, wholly for the benefit of Cana- the United States, at the rate of \$1 per ton dian farmers, whether intentionally or not. for canal charges, not less than \$4,000,000 per annum of dividends on its \$70,000,000 of stock in the canal. It was also urged that if action by congress is delayed unreasonably long the company will be compelled either to abandon the concession and loss the money already invested in the canal or to accept the offers made by foreign cap-

italists. These are plausible arguments, but they are hardly of a nature to convince the American people that it is desirable or would be wise for the general government to assume the obligation of practically providing for the construction and maintenance of the canal which the Morgan bill provides for. There is a very general and firmly noted popular sentiment that this is not a sort of business in which the government can properly or judiciously engage. Whatever the government can do within its proper functions to guard the canal company against foreign interference and to keep the enterprise under American control should be done, but the proposition that it shall become responsible for the money necessary to construct the canal by endorsing the bonds of the company, or that it shall provide the money, as provided in the Bryan bill, by subscribing for stock of the canal company and issuing United States notes in payment therefor, such notes to have the same legal tender qualities and redemption rights as the greenbacks, will not be approved, it is entirely safe to say, by the intelligent judgment of the American people.

A FAR-REACHING TREATY. It has not been thought that the consummation of a commercial treaty between Germany and Russia would be so far-reaching as to affect any interest in the United States, but it appears from a report to the State department by Consul General Mason, at Frankfort, that such is the case. According to this authority the petroleum and lubricating oil interests of this country are likely to suffer seriously from the effects of this treaty. Until the tariff war of last year between Germany and Russia all crude and refined petroleum imported into the former country was subject to a uniform specific duty. The tariff war caused the rates on all oils of Russian origin to be advanced 50 per cent and for some time all but suspended imports from that country, the result being a corresponding impetus to German imports of American lubricating oils and kerosene. Under the general law, as it has stood since 1874, American petroleum has enjoyed a definite advantage over imports of Russian oils by reason of its lighter specific gravity.

The treaty with Russia amends the general tariff law of Germany in such a way that the practical effect will be to abolish the advantage which the American oils have hitherto enjoyed by reason of their lighter gravity and put both upon an equal footing in respect to duty, where they must compete on their respective merits as illuminating material. The best authorities, Consul General Mason says, unite in declaring that the best grade of Russian kerosene is fully equal to the best American in illuminating power, but it has the disadvantage of being a heavier oil. It is perfectly obvious, however, that the petroleum trade of the United States with Germany, which is a considerable item of our commerce with that country, must suffer. Nor is this the only American inter est which will be unfavorably affected by the commercial treaty between Russia and Germany. Both countries, says Mr. Mason, are striving by every means to enlarge and extend their foreign trade; each will make the utmost of every new advantage which has been acquired and the competition in their respective markets will become, in future, correspondingly more difficult for imports from other countries, including the United States. Germany will hereafter buy more of Russian products than she has hitherto done, thereby reducing her demand for similar products from this country, while Russia will take the manufactures of Germany in preference to those of any other country. It would seem that we must be prepared to witness a large diminution of our commerce

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW. The act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers known as the eighthour law has been declared unconstitutional and void by the supreme court. The grounds upon which the court declared this act invalid are that it is special or class legislation inasmuch as it discriminates between different classes of labor by exempting from its operation persons engaged in farm or domestic labor. There is also a fatal kink in the act in the provision that fixes the pay for over time at double the amount per hour paid for the previous hour. Thus a man who worked for \$2 a day of eight hours would be entitled to 50 cents for the ninth hour's work, \$1 for the tenth hour's work, \$2 for the eleventh hour's work and \$4 for the twelfth hour's work. And if he worked fourteen hours he would get \$8 for the thirteenth and \$16 for the fourteenth

While very few workmen are obliged to put in fourteen hours at a stretch there are occasions when men may be required to put in four or five hours over time. For instance, a washout or a break-down on a railroad may require the engineers and firemen to remain in active service twelve to sixteen hours or even longer. Such things are liable to happen on any well regulated railroad. The same is true of section hands, telegraph repairers and operators. It also might happen in cities during a flood or other disaster that would require workmen in factories or other establishments to remain on duty a whole night perhaps. In such emergencies a charge that doubled the amount per hour as paid for the previous hour would be excrbitant and even rulnous where any considerable number of persons are employed.

Obviously the act should have provided for emergencies. It will be borne in mind that The Bee called attention to the fact of the exemption of farm labor as class legislation. The farmers in the legislature were willing to let everybody else work eight hours except the men whom they employ. While there was nothing to prevent the farmer from working his men sixteen hours a day he was willing to subject all other employers of labor to the

pressure of a compound condensing engine. There is really no great loss to labor by reason of the decision of the court. The eight-hour day has become almost universal for all wageworkers outside of domestic service and farm labor. Its adoption is

natural process of Mortculum the average labor hours by the introduction of labor saving machinery. In ln many instances the eight-hour law has been a detriment to the great mass of working people because it created a favored efact of workers in public employment at the expense of the other

wageworkers who were compelled to con-

tribute their share in taxes without enjoying

the benefit of reduced hours. The leveling process which is going on all the time, like the law of gravitation, will operate upon all classes of labor whether there is any law on the statute book or

Chicago still continues to wage vigorous war upon the smoke nuisance. The crusade against the smoke nuisance is about to take in public school buildings. Chicago has a smoke inspector and that official has notified the school board that unless smoke consumers are provided he will proceed to prosecute the board for permitting more than 100 chool buildings to be chronic violators of the smoke ordinance. The smoke inspector declares incidentally that every particle of smoke which comes from a chimney is wasted fuel. The proper combustion of fuel is a science whose laws must be observed if economy be desired. It is unquestionable that smoke escaping from a chimney is wasted fuel. Either the furnace is worn out by neglect or inferior coal or the engineer in charge does not understand his business. It costs money to maintain a smoke nuisance. It is in the interest, therefore, of private economy, as well as of public health and cleanliness, that the smoke nulsance shall

Senator Hoar should not let his zeal to befriend the heirs of his late colleague, Senator Stanford, get the better of his sense of judicial fairness and equity. The prosecution of the claim of the United States against the Stanford estate for its share of the indeb edness owing the federal government by the Central Pacific has not been suggested as a punishment of the beneficiaries of that estate, but as an act of justice to the people and taxpayers of the entire country. There is a loss that must be borne and it is a question whether it should not be recouped from the property fraudulently diverted from the railroad to the stockholders rather than drawn from the innocent shippers along the line of the road. Sentimental admiration for the character of the late Senator Stanford has no place in the matter.

Broatch and Stuht.

Turn about is only fair play. Up in Omaha Ernest Stuht has been running Mayor Broatch for governor a long while. Now let Broatch do as much for Stuht.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Sugar is to be taxed for the sake of the revenue it will produce, and the revenue is needed now, but the senate has decided that the new tariff, so far as sugar is concerned, shall not take effect until next January

End the Dreary Gabble.

Globe-Democrat. Gione-Democrat.

The tariff debate in the senate is easily the drearlest think of the kind that has ever been known in this country. All of the speeches, with the single exception of Sherman's have been commonplace and repetitious, and the country will experience a feeling of decided relief when the monotonous performance comes to an end

ous performance comes to an end.

Indian's Financial Struggle.

Denver Republican. Denver Republican.

There is nothing cheering for gold monometallists in the condition of Indian finances. More and more the government is being driven into a corner in its effort to maintain the price of council bills. A new gold loan may be made, but that would not give permanent relief. The worse it becomes for India, the worse eventually will it be for England.

Disaster Follows Forest Destruction.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It appears that the towns which have suffered most from recent floods in various parts of the country were lumber towns located at the base of mountains, whose sides had been swept clean of forests. This is another powerful reason why the tariff on lumber should go. The policy of confining lumber consumption to our own product as long as a tree is left standing is a remarkable one for this country to be enforcing.

Arid Land Survey.

Kansas City Star.

The proposed survey of the arid lands of the west, if undertaken by the general government at all, should be begun in earnest and with a view to absolutely settling the question of the possibilities of irrigation. It is hardly necessary to say that the proposed appropriation of \$25,000 for each state, when Montana, Washington, Oregon and the Dakotas are included, is but a drop in the bucket. If the work is to be done at all, let its magnitude be fully realized from the start and the necessary provision made. sary provision made.

This is a dreadfully disagreeable sort of a year, anyway. Weather and weather and elections and elections, until it has simply become exasperating. It may be simply become exasperating. It may be the making of blackberries, but it is rough

the making of blackberries, but it is rough on democrats.

Let up on elections.
Boycott elections.
Abolish elections.
Blot elections out of the constitution and swipe the word out of the dictionary.
Some people never know when to stop.
Nothing is more disgusting than carrying things too far—carrying elections especially. There are thousands and thousands of folks in this country who are just plumb tired out at the mere thought of an election.

Say, what's the good of elections, any-now? They ain't all-fired funny as some jiots seem to think.

Blow Aimed at Labor. Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

The movement in favor of "free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," like the free trade movement, is a blow aimed at labor. It is expected and intended to reduce the effective compensation of the wage toiler. The program is to pay him with the same number of cheap dollars that he now receives for a week's work in good money, while each of those cheap dollars will not buy more than at present 50 cents' worth of food, clothing, fuel, or any of the other things which are necessary to the welfare of the worker and his family. And they have the effrontery to ask the wageworker to vote for a change which would place him in this predicament, and hope that he is asinine enough to do it. They have the brazen impudence to assure the workmen it would be for their benefit to get half worth dollars paid them for their labor, when the persons giving this assurance know well they are counting upon the contrary, and that this expectation is the chief reason why they want free silver coinage at a ratio which would cut off 59 per cent of the buying power of the American dollar.

Was a Hard Fall. At 10:40 yesterday morning Mrs. Gourtzen, 1909 South Second street, fell from a Twenty-fourth street car, in charge of Conductor Childs, at Twenty-fourth and Seward streets. She was about to leave the car when a sudden jolt caused her to lose her balance. She fell on her side and sustained internat injuries.

Dr. Towne was called and made an examination of the woman's injuries. He

says they are quitd serious and may prove fatal.



POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Ord Journal: Ain't it about time for another ratification meeting over the demo-eratic victory of 1892? Perhaps that is what

Beatrice Evereas: It seems a pity slaughter Judge Broady, even as an ox at the siambles, but that's what will happen him if he allows his friends to persuade him to run for congress in the First district.

Seward Blade: It is safe to say that Congressian Hainer will have no epposition for renomination. He has been a faithful worker during his first term. He has remained in Washington at his post of duty, and attended promptly to the wants of his constituents. Kearney Hub: Unless apearances are quite deceiving Jack MacColl will receive

the republican nomination for governor the first ballot by a large majority. Hone of the most popular candidates that ever stepped out before the people of his Cozad Tribune: Our demo-pop friends who advicate fusion to down the republicans

in Nebra kn are respectfully referred to the fate of fusion in Oregon, where the same fate of fusion in Oregon, where the same parties united to defeat the republican legis ative ticket. It didn't work in Oregon, neither will it go in Nebraska. Lincoln News: The Majors men are no whispering around the state that when the war broke out Jack MacColl skipped over into Canada to escape the draft and remained

there until after the war was over. MacColl was only 12 years old when the war was over and he didn't have to go very far to escape Plattsmouth News: Nebraska voters will pay more for every pound of sugar they buy from this time on, as a penalty for having voted for Bryan and other democrats to misrepresent their interests in congress. Object lessons come high, but we have a

our democratic congress that the common people can and will heed. Howells Journal: It seems to be the opinlon of the leading democrats of the Second district that Judge Irvine will be made the Judge Irvine as their candidate the d crats would stand an excellent show of suc-cess. The district is very close and Irvine s extremely popular, as was shown by the received in Douglas county

when he ran for supreme judge. Lincoln News: Tom Majors owns thing like 3,750 acres of improved lands in Nemaha county, but they have not bee cultivated half so well for the past quarter of a century as have his hopes for the ernorship. Tom has been a candidate for governor a great many times. He moved to Nebraska the year after De Soto discoverer the Mississippi and has been running for governor ever since. He only stopped once, and that only long enough to make a war record.

Gering Courier: A call is issued for state conference of the so-called Bryan dem-ocrats-who are in reality populists-to discuss ways and means for becoming populists and at the same time retaining the name and dignity of the democratic party. It is the same old scheme, engineered by the same old gang, who are in it for the coin, and of course it is being backed by all the Jim Crow democrats who have held hands with the pops ever since the possibility of using the latter for catspaws was conceived.

York Times: There will be plenty of work for all republicans this fall in Nebraska. victory is ours there can be no question, but with our opportunities, the weapons the democratic party has put in our hands, with the almost universal distress that has been brought about by this unwise and disloyal administration, victory is not enough. It should be a landslide that will bury the opposition out of sight, that will emphatically rebuke the Toolish vagaries and the criminal deceptions of the opposition, and it can be made that by an aggressive and energetic campaign.

LAROR NOTES.

Canadian Patrons of Industry have established a national organ. Chicago printers voted against a five-day law and for eight hours. Bradstreet's reports 175,000 as now on strike in the coal mining industry.

Two of the large flour mills at St. Louis are closed because of the coal famine. There is reported to be a great scarcity of farm laborers in the Lower Mississippi

The stone cutters in who went on a strike recently, have resumed work. Chicago strike. The Trades assembly will back the

Dr. Parkhurst has promised to aid the labor unions of New York City in securing labor legislation. The actors in New York City have or

ganized a union which bids fair to become national in scope and character. Representatives of over 1,000,000 coal miners, at the international convention at Brussells, demanded eight hours. J. S. Coxey of Commonweal fame is one

of the quarry owners who employ members of the National Quarrymens union. The striking coopers at the Cobb Lim ompany's works, at Rockland, Me., have accepted a cutdown of 1 cent per cask. The contractors have acceded to the demands of the carpenters at St. Louis and 1,500 union men have returned to work. The striking brickmakers of the Blue Island district of Chicago have compromised

their differences with the manufacturers. The strike at the Washington mills, in Lawrence, Mass., was declared off and several hundred operatives were given work The walters in their national convention solved to endorse in full the political plat form of the American Federation of Labor. Forty creel boys employed in the carpet mill at Mount Holly, N. J., struck for an cents. This throws 100 weavers out of work. The Chicago printers union paid \$8,433 in

out-of-work benefits to its unemployed mem bers during the last fifteen weeks; \$4,500 was paid out in sick benefits.

GENIUS EXTRAORDINARY.

Harper's Bazar. Harper's Bazar.

Hicks is a truly wondrous wight, whose like's not often met;

A man of gifts so varied that they've brought him but regret;

Whose work so full of power was it brought about his fall,

So that today he sits and dares not use his mind at all.

He wrote a farce so funny that all those who went to see
Did simply die there in their seats from
sheer hilarity;
And so, of course, Hicks had to take his
play from off the boards,
Lest in the future he receive a murderer's

"The novel is the thing for me," he said, and sat him down
Before his desk and penned a tale that captured all the town;
But it was such a brilliant tale, so dazzling bright, indeed,
It blinded with its splendor every one who tried to read.

He turned his mind to music; wrote a waitz-folks were entranced;
But when 'twas played-oh, scandalous!the bishop, even, danced.
And once an orchestra of ten, while playing at a hop,
Got so infatuated with his notes they really couldn't stop.

Then painting Hicks took up, Alas! So potent was his brush
That men were trampled down and maimed by others in the rush
Who'd gone to gape; and hence it is—at least so rumor saith—
That Hicks now faires do naught at all but sit and wait for death.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Oregon deserves unstinted praise for effectually plugging a pernicious blowhole. Reflections on revolutions in South America should cease while the militia is in the field in five American states.

Late royal assurances of peace abroad are coupled with a report that Krupp's gun fac-As the Oregon majority rises into five

figures, a large assortment of political bas If it is true that the flood aired in defeating the democracy of Oregon, it illustrates the folly of cultivating a repugnance

O'Donovan Rossa's re-entry into Ireland was signalized with brass bands in Cork. His mission, however, will not be limited to the pulling of Cork legs. Senator Mcl'herson's over zealous valet.

manifests no anxiety regarding his job. Servants possessed ability to earn \$15,000 for the house in a few hours are too rare to be There is nothing new under the sun. The

disonous root, the eating of which caused the death of five boys in Tarrytown, N. in half an hour, is a species of water hem ock, similar to that which caused the death of Socrates, according to Greek history. A handsome monument, paid for by sub-

scriptions gathered among the newspaper Garrahan, has been put over his grave, inneard to quote in his hopeful, cheery way "Better Days." Two of his heirs from Con-necticut have turned up and are going to try their luck in the fight that occ that of prosecuting the McGarraban chims. A Washington scientist deposes and sava

that sweat is a liquid photograph of one's emotions. Chemical analysis of perspiration good one in the Sugar trust legislation of shows that good and bad emotions affect the exudations of the individual. This is particularly noticeable in the sweat of i placed in a glass tube and exposed to contact with selenic acid. The discovery is timely As several senators are now in the sweatbox, sufficient material is available for a practical demonstration. Investigators nearer some are at liberty to apply the test.

The invention of M. Turcin, about which he French manifest some irritation, is base imitation. A veracious correspondent of Mulhatton tendencies asserts that the onor of originating the man-killer belongs o Wilbur Clinton Knight of Nebraska, verdant Yankee, who floated up from Blu Springs to Lincoln ten years ago. Mr Knight possesses a keen sense of humor, and when he gazed upon a legislature in active eruption he exclaimed, "What funny things we see when we haven't got a gun irresistible impulse to arm himself led to truction which M. Turpin palmed off on the German government. lature adjourned before the gun of Mr Knight was perfected.

THE VOICE OF OREGON.

New York Advertiser: The revulsion against political insanity in Oregon is most emphatic and there is no doubt that it ex-tends all over the Pacific coast. Pennoyer gave Presi-Globe-Democrat: dent Cleveland a sample of gubernatorial politeness and proposed to follow it up with senatorial courtesy, but Oregon has excused

Kansas City Star: The state of Oregon has made it plain that it is easy enough to oulverize a crank like Pennoyer when the cople once unite to accomplish a work of

that kind.

New York Recorder: Oregon has grown weary of socialism. She has set her face against it and against democracy by an overwhelming majority. Her populist governor will not go to the senate of the United States, and the democrat who planned to succeed him is left at home to nurse his baffled ambition.

Courier-Journal: The redeeming feature about the Oregon election is that if the democrats are beaten so are the populists of the Pennoyer brand. No such "fusion" as that of democracy and populism is really deserving of success, and the sooner dem rats everywhere appreciate the fact the better for their party. Philadelphia Times: Next to the well

merited defeat of a dangerous demagogue the Oregon result is reassuring in its indiation that the wave of populism in one of west has reached and passed its flood tide What the Oregon election has demonstrated is likely to be manifested in all the states which have suffered from the populist craze.

New York Post: If the democratic senators and representatives in congress any sense they would take warning from this result in Oregon. They are cor plating the same blunder; indeed, have all but perpetrated it already. The great ma-jority of the democrats in the house, without any warrant from the last democratic national platform and in defiance of the party's traditions, have accepted from the populists the income tax principle and made this the condition of their supporting any tariff bill. The democrats in the senate seem on the point of following the example. The consequences on the national field must be the same as in the state. The people "have no use for" a party which has no principles and which is ready to take up any wild notion which demagogues bring The drift of democracy towards populism must end in the deserved defeat an organization which retains no claim

THE SUGAR DEAL.

Minneapolis Tribune: The people will judge at the polls which represents tariff reform—the body of thirty-seven republicans who stood for free sugar, or the aggregation of forty-two democrats who voted a ction for the sugar octopus at the dictates of the president.

St. Paul Globe: We say that this gratuity to the trust has absolutely no excuse. It is not needed to compensate it for any greater labor cost in refining than its foreign empetitors have to meet, nor is it a source of revenue. This is shown by the fact that for years there have been no imports of refined sugar to any extent that would be ap-

Chicago Herald; Senator McPherson's servant girl, who sent the famous telegram ordering a purchase of Sugar trust stocktransaction by which the senator cleared \$15,000 ought to be advanced to the rank, pay and emolaments of typewriter at the ery least. Such a female is too valuable to be exposed to the risk of being blown up while lighting the kitchen fire with kerosene

Springfield Republican (ind. dem.): Only on the supposition that the whole democratic party is under obligations to the Sugar trust is the action of the majority exolleable. There is no other way to account for this extraordinary course. But the peo-ple will have to be given a very different explanation before they lend further support to a party thus committed. A more shameless violation of the popular confidence was never

Minneapolis Times: The people were expected to believe that senators from soverign states were pleading for the welfare of all their people, when in fact the senator for the Sugar trust had arranged with the senator for the Salt trust to pool their issues with the senators who represent metallic and insist that their common enemy-the 5,000,000 general consumers-shall pay fortelt and ransom to them all.

New York Tribune: The Sugar trust has the support of every democratic senator, ex-cept Messrs. Hill and Irby, in getting every-thing it has demanded. If it bought votes the votes have been delivered. If it enabled sundry senators to make profits in speculation without risk to themselves they have paid it by voting to bestow upon it a gift of \$34,000,000, according to the calculation of Senator Aldrich. If it bought the democratic party at wholesale by its contributions to the campagn fund in 1892 the democratic administration and senators have delivered everything they were asked to deliver.

Chicago Evening Post: In the list of senators who voted to give \$50,000,000 to the Sugar trust in addition to providing other-Sugar trust in addition to providing other-wise for that hungry conspiracy in a way that the atrocious McKinley could not have improved upon we find the name "Palmer." Who can this be? Impossible it should be John M. Palmer—John McAuley Palmer, the upright statesman, the people's senator, the flery pillar of the dark days of tariff reform. Surely the scourge of monoply has not gone back on us. Who is the rank imposter who has borrowed the whiskers of a goat and thus disguised sits in the stead of this de-flant democrat? And where is John Me-Auley? Have the minions of protection made away with him? Is he in the Potomac or only in the soup? We are distressed about im, and while he is away the county that lies over against his home changed from 535 democratic to 800 republi-

SMILING REFLECTIONS.

Philadelphia Record: "A silk dress is like a scandal," says the Manayunk philosopher, "because the chances are ten to one that there is a woman in it.

Tid-Bits: "Do you think you can safely trust a business secret to Banks?"
"I should say so. I lent him \$5 nearly a year ago, and he has never breathed a word about it since."

Plain Dealer: "Now I'm getting the run of the thing!" as the policeman said when he took after the dude.

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't see why

it is that men are always so willing to give their friends tips on the races."
"It's on the principle," replied her hus-band sadly, "that misery loves company." New York Herald: Crummer-What has become of Anderson? When we were in college he was a very promising young man, but he seems to have dropped out man, but he seems to have dropped out of sight. Gilleland—Yes; he became the husband of a celebrated woman.

Chicago Tribune: Them's my sedi-ments," said the hydrant water, as it went through the filter and came out on the other side, "I hope I make myself clear."

Washington Star; "Papa," said the young woman, "surely you ought to know better than to use the small "i in your letters when speaking in the first person singular. You should use the capital."
"Not much I won't," said the plutocratic parent, "The small letter uses up less ink."

THE AMERICAN LAUREATE. Chicago Inter Ocean.
He could not sing the old songs,
The words were blurred and dim,
For he had eaten biscuits That were too sad for him.

And now the mighty pugilist, Who'd his weakest muscles thickes May drop the dumbell and all that, And wrestle with spring chicken.

They Supposed Sc Kansas City Journal.
From the description of an interviewer.
Mr. Mary E. Lease appears to be about the sort of man the public supposed him to



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