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CONVENTION DATES.

August 2, Sixth district republican convention, Broken Bow. August 8, Fourth district congressional convention, York.

August 14. First district republican convertion, Nebraska City. August 22, republican state convention, August 22, Sixth district congressional convention, Broken Bow.

We are still waiting for the president to sommunicate with congress on the subject of the strike.

Isn't it pretty near time for Mr. Pullman to discover that he still has the opportunity to set in motion the arbitration machinery that will peaceably end the strike?

The railroads will recoup themselves for their losses by saddling Uncle Sam with a heavy bill of expenses for transporting troops and munitions of war. But the strikers will have no way to make up their losses.

One political convention has already been knocked out by the strike, as is seen in the postponement of the Iowa state republican convention, which was called for July 11. until two weeks later. The early convention this year is laboring under unsual difficul-

The register of deeds, who is asking for an increase in the compensation of his as-. sistants and clerks, has evidently failed to become imbued with the prevalent spirit of retrenchment. If one county official succeeds in raising the salaries of his subordinates it will not be long before all the others make strenuous efforts to follow his example.

President Cleveland is afraid that congress might seek to share the glory of "putting down the strike" if he should ask for advice or suggest that it provide a remedy by legislation for the pending labor difficulties. The president seems to forget that there are three co-ordinate departments of the federal government and not one only

Republicans of Nebraska will have no time this year for a defensive campaign. If they nominate clean, capable men they will sweep the state. If they load themselves down with tattooed candidates whose unsavory records call for apology and explanation they will have an up-hill work from start to finish, with the odds heavily against

It seems quite probable that the courts will be occupied for a whole generation with the settlement of the litigation arising out of the failure of the Capital National bank The more the affairs of that institution are investigated the more evidences of fraud are discovered and additional grounds unearthed for further suits to recover moneys fraudulently taken from the creditors. The de positors will have to loose the greater part of what is due them, even if all the suits to recover from the stockholders are successfully prosecuted.

The "general" of one of the late Industrial armies, after having escaped the toils of the law, has been entrapped in the toils of mat rimony, and, as a consequence, has concluded to relinquish his lucrative potision as commander of his fellow unemployed. This incident indicates a solution of the Industrial army problem. The greater number of its members are unmarried men. All that is necessary is for the marriageable women of the land to exercise their blandishments upon them and induce them to enter the married state. With wives to procure work for them and see that they remain at work, the "privates" as well as the "generals" might retire from army life.

This is an era of progress and evolution Henceforward our federal judges will have to be graduates from the traffic managers office so as to be able to make rate schedules and maximum rates for the railroad re ceivers, and, for that matter, for railroad that are not in the hands of receivers. Our army officers will have to serve apprentice familiarize themselves with the duties de volving on engineers and conductors so as to be efficient in running trains. With the judiciary making schedules and the army officers doing the train despatching, locomotive driving and freight handling, the railroad managers will be like Othello, without an occupation.

According to the city charter the mayor i to designate what positions the various members of the Board of Public Works are to occupy during the ensuing year at the time he sends in his annual nomination of a new member of that board. There is no necessity for the city council to approve such designation. Neither is there anything which authorizes the mayor to make the designation conditionally. We fall to see why the designation of the chairman and the sewer commissioner filed by the mayor with the city clerk should not take effect at once without awaiting any possible action of the city coun cil. Had a new chairman been designated this question would have assumed a much

THE MAXIMUM RATE DECISION. The report has reached ratiroad headquarters through sources that are readily accessible that Justice Brewer has reached a decision by which the maximum rate bill passed by the last legislature will be declared unconstitutional. The grounds for the decision are said to be because the bill has not been read in full on each of the three stages of its passage through both houses, and, furthermore, because the bill does not define the manner in which the state courts shall determine whether the rates are confiscatory. It would hardly be profitable for us to discuss the grounds alleged to be set forth in the decision of Justice Brewer until after the opinion has been formally promulgated. Inasmuch as the law has been hung up in the courts ever since its passage and the railroads have defiantly disregarded the law up to this time, no very serious effect will be felt by the shippers if the law is declared invalid. The probabilities are that an appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court so as to get a definite expression from that tribunal on the points involved.

One thing is clear, however, and that is that some of the most important measures heretefore enacted by the legislature of this state have not been read in full on three separate days, and therefore would have to be declared void if any taxpayer should see fit to assail their validity in the courts. In any event the maximum rate question will once more become a live issue in every legislative district, and that means, of course, that the railroad question will again be an important factor in the state campaign.

THE HOUSE CONFEREES. Speaker Crisp pursued the usual course in appointing the house members of the conference committee, selecting them from the ways and means committee according to their rank. This takes from the south all the democratic members, of the conference committee on the part of the house. It had been urged that at least one member of the majority should be taken from the north and it would have been judicious to do this, although it would have necessitated a departure from the uniform practice, but the speaker could not be induced to change from the uniform practice, and so the south, which also has a majority of the senate members of the conference committee, will determine the ultimate form of the tariff bill. It is said that the more radical tariff re-

formers in the house are confident of their power to force the senate to recede on everything of importance because of the great parliamentary advantage they enjoy. The senate has lost all power to prevent the enactment of the bill. No vote will ever be taken on the bill as amended by the separate reports of the conference committee Each item of disagreement will be voted upon, but it is believed that a majority can be secured in favor of cutting down the senate rates, restoring coal and iron ore to the free list and wiping out the discriminating duty on refined sugar, if each proposition is submitted separately to the senate. It is stated that the sugar men have discovered that they may lose the differential duty by a vote of fifty or sixty against five and still have no power left to defeat the bill except by stubbornly refusing to permit agreement on subsequent amendments. The only way for them to kill the bill is by persisting in disagreement over some amendment until the expiration of the present congress, and even then the majority in the house would have the power to pull the ground from under their feet by accepting the amendment. The senate in that case could take no vote and would have absolutely no control over the situation, since it has passed the bill and submitted its amendments to the house If the house conferees will accept a duty on sugar and the senate conferees will abandon the differential duty on refined, it is believed that nothing can prevent the acceptance of such a schedule by a majority of both houses.

The fight in the conference committee, al admit, will be over the sugar schedule, and it is the opinion of those who have the best opportunity for forming an intelligent judgment that there will be a modification of that schedule. Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee has been outspoken in his opposition to it and McMillan and Turner, also of the conferees, are understood to be no less hostile to the arrangement regarding sugar made by the senate. It is said that in this they represent the view of a majority of the democrats of the house. They are in favor of free sugar and are especially hostile to the plan of giving more protection to the Sugar trust by which it will be enabled to largely increase its already enormous profits. It is impossible to say how long the contest in the committee will last, but it is very likely to be prolonged. The senate fixed August 1 as the date at which the bill shall go into effeet, but it is not expected that it will become law before that time. At any rate the industries of the country know what to look for, except as two or three schedules and it is only the treasury that will now

OUTLOOK FOR CURRENCY LEGISLATION. It would seem that the democrats in con gress have reached the conclusion that they currency system and have decided to allow the subject to rest for the present. Since the defeat of the proposal to repeal unconditionally the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues no effort has been made to do any thing further with the currency question and but one measure relating to this subjec has been introduced. This is the bill o Representative Baker of Kansas, which is unique. It provides for twelve United States government bank generals, who are to receive \$10,000 a year and to serve twelve years, at the expiration of which time they are to be retired on \$5,000 salaries, to run as long as they live. Four generals are to be chosen by popular vote every four years, and these bank generals are to constitute a bureau to have charge of the new banking system which the scheme provides. This system is to consist of a government state bank in every state capital city, with branches in all cities of 10,000 population and upwards. All of the officials of the state banks are to be elected by the people, and the buildings of such banks are to be constructed by the United States. When a bank has been built and the officers elected as provided for, an amount of legal tender money to double the cost of the buildingthe cost being proportioned to populationwill be issued to it by the secretary of the treasury on the approval of the all-powerful bank generals. This money is to be loaned at 4 per cent. An elaborate force of na-

make frequent examinations and to report o the bank generals. Of course this scheme will never receive and consideration, and it is referred to simply as an illustration of some of the singular notions that prevail in congress on this subject. Absurd as Mr. Baker's bill is, it

tional and state inspectors is provided to

is hardly more so than some others that have been introduced in this congress. It appears that the banking and currency committee is giving no attention at all to the currency question. A subcommittee was appointed some time are to formulate a plan and put it into the shape of a bill for submission to the full committee, but the members of the subcommittee are far apart in their views, with scarcely a possibility of getting together. It has been demonstrated that the bank tax cannot be uncon ditionally repealed by this congress, and those who are in favor of such repeal will not agree to anything else. Especially are they opposed to any plan which involves supervision by the national authorities of state banks, insisting that the federal government has no constitutional right to interfere in the remotest degree with banking institutions organized under state laws.

This being the situation, it is probably safe to say that there will be no currency legislation at the present session of congress, though undoubtedly a very earnest effort will be made to do something in this line at the next session. The democrats are undoubtedly anxious to include currency legislation in the record of the Fifty-third congress, and a majority of them especially desire to strike a blow at the national banking system. The time is drawing near when there will have to be currency legislation, but the country can wait for a congress more competent to deal with this important question than the present one.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS. A report by the superintendent of immigration on the violation of the contract labor law, just sent to congress by Secretary Carlisle in response to a resolution of inquiry passed by the senate, gives some interesting figures respecting the operations of that law. While suits were brought since March 4, 1889, in 439 cases to recover penalties amounting to \$342,000, the total amount recovered was only \$75,997, and of this amount \$65,000 was remitted by the president or by the Treasury department. Judgment was recorded for the defendants in fortyfive cases, and ninety-seven cases were dismissed or discontinued for want of evidence. In thirty-nine cases a nominal fine of \$1 was imposed. Of the number of suits mentioned only ten were commenced since March 4, 1893, when the present administration went into power. Superintendent Stump reports that the number of alien contract laborers debarred since March 4. 1889, was 2,887, of whom over half were returned to Europe during the present administration.

From these figures it is seen that the contract labor law is being constantly violated, but that only one party to the contract is being prosecuted for the violation. The reason for this is, according to the superintendent, that sufficient evidence is not adduced at the port of entry to warrant a prosecution of the importer. Such an excuse, although plausible at first glance, is in reality either a confession of inefficient administration of the immigration laws, or, what is worse yet, an admission that the immigration officials are themselves violating those laws. The contract labor law provides penalties for both parties to the contract-for the summary return of the immigrant to the port from which he embarked, and for a fine of \$1,000 upon the conviction of the importer. Clearly, if the evidence is sufficient to detect the laborer who comes to this country by virtue of a contract and to warrant his return to Europe, it ought also to be sufficient to convict the party to whom he is under

The explanation of this apparent anomaly s that the government officials are eager only to make a record for sending back defenseless immigrants and not to collect fines from resident violators of the law. The statements extorted from aliens, ignorant of our language and of the consequences that may follow, would never be received in a court of law, and hence, if presented as evidence against the other party to the contract, are insufficient to secure a conviction. But the immigrant inspectors accept them. The poor immigrant is detained, arraigned before a board composed of contract labor inspectors, tried without legal advice, and sentenced to immediate deportation without an opportunity of appeal to a court that will grant him a judicial hearing. Even where the immigrant is guilty of contravening the law, the instigator of the offense, knowing his rights and demanding an impartial trial, is acquitted for lack of evidence, or if convicted, has his fine re-

Such a state of affairs certainly demands some legislative remedy. No nation of our pretensions ought to treat the helpless immigrant in so barbarous a fashion. The immigrant cannot be presumed to know our laws, as is the importer of contract labor. The offender who violates the law in ignorance should have treatment at least equal to that accorded the importer who violates it knowingly and willfully.

What a farce this adjournment of congress as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased members has come to be! Con gressman Lisie of Kentucky died Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. His death must have been known and announced in Washington but a few hours later. Yet the house me as usual at the noon hour and proceeded to business, taking up the report of the ways and means committee on the tariff and agreeing to send it to conference. After everything of importance to be done had been completed, Mr. McCreary, at 1:55, suddenly discovered that his colleague had died and moved an adjournment on that account. That is to say, the house waited until it was ready to adjourn and then received the news of Mr. Liste's death in order that the adjournment might be moved out of "respect for his memory." Was ever a formality more hollow and insincere?

One thing that the strike has shown up to be sadly in need of is an acceptable definition of what constitutes a mob. According to the reports sent out from different places, every gathering of men, no mat ter what their purpose or their action, is described as a mob. "A mob" tries to dissuade men from going to work. "A mob" makes threatening demonstrations toward the police. "A mob" finally actually assaults the officers detailed to protect railroad property. "A mob" may consist of two persons or of 2,000. The indiscriminate use of this word is so misleading that it really conveys no definite idea. Mobs are becoming altogether too common.

Hascall and his coparceners in the council resent the imputation of Pardee & Co. as set forth in their mandamus petition that they have conspired with Wiley to keep the electric lighting monopoly in the hands of the present contractor. Now actions speak louder than words. Men are to be judged by what they do and not by what they pretend. The conduct of Hascall and

the Wiley gang in connection with electric lighting contracts drove conclusively that there has been a conspiracy against the taxpayers and patrove at the electric lighting company. The largery and trickery by which Wiley has been able to defy public opinion and law and maintain his grip upon a majority of the council has been a second and and trickery. been a scandal and outrage. It cannot be explained away or accounted for on any other presumption than rank boodlerism.

Other governments desides that of the United States are transfed by the lenkage of official information. Germany is about to institute an inquiry into the manner in which a confidential circular found its way into a newspaper despite the strictest injunctions of secrecy. The United States senate conducted a similar inquiry not long ago when the proceedings of an executive session were given to the press, but without very satisfactory results. It remains to be seen whether the German government has any more effectual plan for dealing with such offenders.

The Board of Education at Lincoln, laboring under the same necessity to reduce expenditures that is pressing upon the Omaha Board of Education, has at one fell swoop lopped off all the supernumerary specials and will see how the schools progress next year without the usual fads. Each teacher is expected to be able to instruct his pupils in all branches that are properly included in a public school education. There are luxuries in education, as in everything else, and our Board of Education ought to appreciate

Ask Us Something Easy. LINCOLN, July 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: What would become of the State Journal if the railroads were owned and operated by the government. B. & M.

The Halo of Harmony. St. Louis Republic. Senator Hill in the attitude of defending President Cleveland against the imposition of an income tax affords us an oasis in the desert of tariff debate. We may be happy

> Dispensing with Formalities. Courier-Journal.

According to the latest advices from Hawaii Dole is to be proclaimed "president of the republic" without the little preliminary ceremony, usually considered neces-sary in republics, of an election.

Was Wil lam Roped In? Washington Star.

Senator Allen did not receive the most ollie treatment from the finance commit-ce. He was buncoed. He was steered into green goods joint, and when he came ou Il he had was a cheap satchel and a wad

Snug Donation to the Ring.

Minneapolis Journal.

Public sentiment ought to be strong enough to defeat the senate gift to the whisky ring of two months' grace in which it can withdraw its whisky from bond and pocket the 20 cents difference in the tax. It is the same thing as giving over \$20,000,000 to the ring. Wrestling with a Deficit. Chicago Inter Ocean. Democrats are hard to please. They moaned and groaped over "the dangerous surplus" in the republican treasury, and they fairly howl over the deficit, present and prospective, in the democratic treasury. A couple of fundred millions of gold bonds will help them out,

Smashed Senatorial Courtesy. Chicago Herald.

David B. Hill has just one thing to commend him. He has smashed "senatorial courtesy" into flinders and it will probably never be thoroughly cemented again. His rampageous methods have set the other grannles to quarreling. All of them despise Hill, of course. Then there is war to the knife between Hoar and Harris. Allen and Chandler are at dargers' noints. Lodge and Chicago Herald. knife between Hoar and Harris. Allen and Chandler are at daggers' points. Lodge and Vest come together at every opportunity and Gorman is the target for two-thirds of the democrats. Out of this brawling there is a possibility that good may come. The senate may do business out of spite while it would remain idle out of "courtesy."

Advice to Mr. Pullman.

Advice to Mr. Poliman.

Chicago Herald.

Does Mr. Pullman feel justified in continuing the experiment? Granting that he may defeat his striking employes this time, does he care to invite another strike, and another, and yet another—inevitable so long as wrong conditions exist? These are the questions he should consider carefully, and any true friend—if he has one—will advise him as to their answer.

He should subdivide his town and sell lots to any one who will buy. He should abolish the system of overseers and inspectors and quasi-spies. He should enfranchise his workmen—make them free me instead of feudal retainers. He should come down from his ducal throne and take his place among Americans as an American. He

among Americans as an American. He should become a democrat instead of an autocrat; a benefactor rather than a slave driver. He should be a man.

Sioux City Tribune.

The cities of the Missouri river valley in effecting an organization for the pro-tection of common interests in matters that refer to railroad rates, have taken that refer to railroad rates, have taken a step which is chiefly remarkable because it has been so long delayed. It is only within the recent past that these cities have begun properly to realize that they have important common interests; yet this delayed realization has been, in a large measure, obscured by reason of the rivalry between the several cities, which have often tended to make each one feel that whatever was good for one must be bad for another. The commercial struggle of the Missouri river cities is not with one another. It is rather with cities in the east, which are striving to retain control of the great jobbing and packing interests that the western cities must secure if they are to be such cities as this great valley easily can support.

When the cities of the Missouri valley shall pull together, then the question of discriminations against the west on such matters as rates on live stock and packing house products can be settled with justice to all concerned. This one question has an importance second to no other commercial interest in these cities at the present time.

There is no reason why the Missouri

time.

There is no reason why the Missouri river cities should be jealous rivals. Each, in large measure, has its own territory, in which, for reasons that are incident to the tendency of railroad building to devote itself to east and west lines, it is reasonably secure from encroachments by its neighbor western cities and it is only in danger of encroachment by Chicago and other cities to the east. It is for the purposes of this struggle of the new and, if you please, omnivorous west against the old and established east, that such an purposes of this struggle of the new and, if you please, omnivorous west against the old and established east, that such an association as the one just formed in Omaha, will prove of greater benefit than can properly be realized at present. Let the great west get together and it will be amply able to take care of its own interests.

Pottery manufacturers in Syracuse, N. Y. have signed the scale of the Operative Pot ters' union. The Bluestone Cutters' union has resolved

work of granite cutters. The Saddle and Harness Mak. s National association assembles in annual convention at Evansville, Ind., July 17. The proposition to harmonize with the

Labor Federation was postpo

to fine any member \$25 found doing the

ndefinitely by the Brooklyn Central Labor Federation. Italian workmen were ordered to quit France by 200 navvies, who marched through Cloisy, Villeneuve and other suburban towns.

An order has been posted in the Union Pacific shops at Cheyenns giving only forty hours a week work to employes, a reduc-tion of fourteen hours. Lathers and shinglers are contemplating

forming a national organization. There are about thirty local unions of that trade in different parts of the country. All hotel and restaurant waiters and cooks at Pueblo have struck for a 15 per cent raise. About fifty men and women went out, but their places were filled. A few

employers are signing the scale. All the miners in the coal shaft a doweakua. Ili., struck against a reduction of 5 cents per ton. They have been receiving 10 cents per ton more than the old scale and worked all through the big strike. About fifty men are out,

THE CASIMIR-PERIERS. FEDERAL RESULATION OF RAILROADS

New York World: The rulings of Judges Tatt and Ricks, of Jenkins and Dundy, of Grosscup and Woods, lead inevitably and to national ownership and operaswittly are long-suffering, but they are honest and they love justice. They will never consent that the power of the federal government shall be placed at the disposal of railroad managers when they quarrel with their employes, when the government recognizes no reciprocal obligation to secure the em-ployes in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. The government should act frankly and straight fordwardly and accept the full consequences of the position it assumes. If operating railroads is a public service and railroad men are public servants in any sense that can justify federal control of their acts, then the federal government must not only protect the railroad comtheir employes agslast there is a quarrel between them also protect the employes in all their rights and privileges as public servants.

Washington Star: The present necessity of government intervention in behalf of the public in the affairs of the railroads emphasizes the fact that these are at least semi-public corporations, and strengthens the argument for rigid governmental supervision of such public agencies, if not their manage ment and control by the government. The instrumentalities for transporting the mails and for conducting interstate commerce bear too important and too direct a relation to the general welfare to be permitted to re main entirely under private control, subject to be paralyzed into uselessness at any moment through a wrangle over wages or any other matter between a single employed and a few score employes. The public needs own and manage the railroads and the individuals who work for them. Through surface occupation of city streets the railroads shed innocent blood travel and traffic. Permitted to exercise they will in re-pect to discriminating freight rates they rob the farmer as shamelessly as any highwayman. It is necessary for the law to intervene to protect life and property against selfish corporate aggres-

has gone by when the railways can be con-aidered as performing otherwise than a quasi-public service unsubject to close gov ernmental supervision and regulation. Step by step for thirty years the government, state and national, has been extending a controlling hand over the roads. These steps will not be retraced. The whole logic of our industrial development makes in the other direction. The time has now come when the relations of the railway employe with his employer must come under govern ment supervision or the whole attempt at railway regulation be abandoned. But public control cannot and will not be given up, and nothing remains but to take the next step and make the relations of interstate rallway employers with their employes a matter also of government control. If that be a step toward government ownership of the roads, then we must make the most of it. We cannot put up with the e yearly interruptions of railway traffic, to the tre mendous cost of the public and its employ ments and the menace of the public peace We have said before, and now repeat, that the government cannot justly interfere against railway strikes unless it is also prepared to protect employes in their rights against railway managers. För Judge Jenkins to enjoin the Northern Pacific men from striking, while at the same time refusing to consider in behalf of the men the action of the receivers in reducing wages, was an untenable position to take. The striking, however, must be stopped; and hence the government must take hold of the matter of regulating railroad employ ment as it now regulates railroad traffic Congress, therefore, should amend the interstate law by putting into the hands of the national commission or some co-ordinate body the power to step between railway managers and their employes, to hear complaints from either party in regard to wages hours of work, etc., and to adjust differ ences-appeals from its judgment being al lowed say to the United State: court of ap This would undoubtedly in the firs place have a great effect for good upon the spirit of the employes and their general attitude in relation to their work and the public service. It would in the second place offer a practicable means of peacefully settling such disputes as may arise. It would in the third place justify the governm gether to stop the operations of the roads in order to force a concession from the man-Some such provision must be made in behalf of the uninterrupted running of the railways and of the public peace and comfort. We have no question that it would found effective. Let congress take hold

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

General Weaver appears to be lost in the boycott. Missouri cheerfully awards Illinois the championship for train hold-ups. Somebody evidently pocketed considerable 'tin" as a result of the Harney Peak deal. Senator Dom Cameron is investigating At

lantic blow holes on the breezy coast Maine. The strike spirit is spreading. A tie-up of horses is occasionally observed on the Mr. St. Gaudens' reciprocal opinion of the

United States Treasury department is anxously awaited. John Jacob Aster protests against translation of his American novel into English by a Londoner.

The heated discussion in Chicago has tendency to diminish the charms of the city as a summer resort. The belle of Greenwood county, Kan., i

named Snow Ball White. vain to throw her in the shade. Duke Pullman is enjoying a soft berth a Long Branch, utterly oblivious of what the wild waves are saying in Chicago. A South Daketa rainmaker has effected at alliance with a weather sharp, and is thu enabled to strike the right current. See? Senator Gorman plays farmer when his His hobby is fancy stock, though not quot

able in the chamber. The Chicago weather clerk displays a com prehensive grasp of his business in predict-ing a continuance of the disturbed condition of the elements thereabouts.

A Chicago attorney advertises "genera carpenter work" on the side. If local com-ment on the judiciary is true, general black smithing seems to be the proper legal ad-

The St, Louis electric commission has prepared and submitted to the council an ordinance providing for placing all wires underground. Strange to say, the project receives the support of the council. The tie-up of traffic stranded a trainloa of watermelons at Nashville and the luscious fruit was sold for a song. As a consequence the colored population enthu siastically endorsed the boycott.

A monument twenty-five feet high was unveiled last week at Pleasant Beach, opposite Bridgeport, Conn., to the memory of as gentlemanly a pirate as ever cut a throa or scuttled a ship, and his name was Cap tain Kidd, as he sailed. Pleasant Beach is the spot where tradition says he buried his fabulous treasure in 1696.

Mme. Londonderry, who started last Mon day from Boston in an attempt to go around the world on a bicycle, belongs in New York and is known there as Mrs. Kap chowsky. She is described as a darkpallid-complexioned young woman, slight of build and evidently of nervous tempera ment. In addition to the revolver she ride ipon, she carries one for protection against tramps.

Mme. Pomery, who died not long was a remarkable woman. It was due to her business tact alone that the wine bearing her name became the wine of the aristo-On the death of her husband she as sumed the entire management of her vas interests, and how well she succeeded is known to all. She had a discerning judgment that taught her to appoint the right man to the right place. Good judg-ment was the secret of her success.

The Kick in Conference. Kansas City Star.

Kansas City Star.

The house tariff reform leaders declare positively that they will never yield to the senate, but will stand out to the end for free raw materials and the elimination of the Sugar trust favors. The president is with them, and if the contest for a reasonable amount of reform shall not succeed there will be both surprise and indignation throughout the country.

ne: blug About the New French Presi-

dent and His Ancestry. Like the immented Carnot, the new president comes of a family long bonorably eminont in France. His great-great-grandfather was a notary, living near Grenoble who, dying, left a son, Jacques, a tradesman of Lyons. The latter left a fortune of \$125,000 to his son, Claude, a long-headed and enterprising speculator, who in troublous days before the revolution contrived to amass a colossal capital, part of which he invested in the splendid chateau of Vizille. After the Tereor he came to Paris, where he helped to found the Bank of France and sat in the Corps Legislatif. This worthy left. eight sons, the two elder of whom were rethird displayed his father's commercial sa-gacity in many fields. It was the fourth of his children. Casimir, who was destined establish the political fortunes of the family on a prouder basis than heretofore. He was man of indomitable energy and strong, but honorable ambition; in person, a giant, with voice of thunder, a bitter style of eloquence, and a coarse, even brutal, manner,

He played a considerable part in the op position after the restoration, and his policy as president of the council under Louis Philippe is a matter of history. In 1832 he visited the cholera hospital with the duc l'Orleans, father of the coute de Paris, caught the infection and died. The eider of his two sons, Paul by name, still survives, as senator of the Seine Inferieure, but he has never been a prominent personage. guste, his younger brother, adopted the baptismal name of his father surname, and was known as Auguste Casimir Perier. In 1846 he was returned for the divisions of Paris, and in 1849 he represented the department of the Aube in the legislative assembly. During the empire he held absolutely aloof from public affairs, bu in 1871 gave in his adhesion to M. Thiers who made him minister of the interior. Like his son today, he was suspected of leaning toward the Oriennists, for he had married the sister-in-law of the duc d'Audiffren-Pasquier, and received a visit from the comp Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The time cleared himself of these aspersions by a let ter in which he frankly avowed his loyalty to the republic as the only form of govern ent that could save France from anarchy His death took place in 1876, and his sor Jean succeeded to the greater share of both his political reputation and his estate.

The family still retains possession of the chatcau de Vizille, a noble feudal structure Chateau de built in 1611 by the constable de Lesdi-guieres, near the ruins of a still more anient stronghold. It was much injured by fire in 1825, and was subsequently restored but most of its artistic contents perished beyond recovery. M. Thiers was enter-tained there in 1874, and M. Carnot was a visitor more recently; but the ex-premier chiefly resides, as does his widowed mother at mother mausion, the Chateau de Pont-sur-Seine, much more accessible from Paris M. Casimir-Perier, though a thorough re publican, may be regarded as belonging the Orleanist school of politics, that school which holds that liberty stands in need of the corrective order, and whose ideal in al things was well expressed by the phrase in ashion in the days of Louis Philippe, the

M. Casimir-Perier, in the earlier portions of his career, was conscious that his ances-tral connection with the Orleans dynasty was not lightly to be ignored. In 1882, when a law was passed excluding all the members of the families who had reigned over France from all civil and military offices, he showed his sense of that law of proscription by re signing his seat as a member of the Chamber. His immediate re-election showed that his constituents approved his conduct. During the siege of Paris M. Casimir-Perier dis tinguished himself as commander of a bat-talion of Mobiles. He was mentioned in general orders for one daring feat. He res cued one of his wounded comrades under very heavy fire in an affair in front of the redoubt of Moulin Saquet. He is a man of great energy, and the fact that he appointed M. Reynal to be his minister of the interior shows that he is not to be swayed by the clamor of the radical and revolutionary press, as M. Reynal, who belongs to the Jewish faith, is the bete noir of the anti-Semitic and revolutionary press. M. Casimir-Perior was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in November last, and a fortater became prime minister.

STRIKING MIRTH.

Puck: First Actor-I wonder why the manager wants to take such a large com-pany on the road? Second Actor-He wants to be sure there will be enough of us to steal a train

"Whur ye bin?" ke. "Lookin' fur g Pete. "Well, you Indianapolis Journal: "Whur ye bit asked Meandering Mike. "Lookin' work," replied Piodding Pete. "Well, wanter look out. Yer idle curiosity'll the ruination of ye, yit."

Town Topics: Max-Jack won that Derolt heiress hands down.

Jax-Well, how did you expect him to win her-feet up? Max-Cert. He made love to her in the

Buffale Courier: "By the way," remarked a friend to the society editor last week, "could you properly refer in a wedding notice to the moment when the bridgi couple leave the altar as 'the turning of the tied?"

Somerville Journal: "Beg pardon," said the missionary, "but will you translate his majesty's remarks again? Did he tell his daughter that he was to have guests to dinner or for dinner?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Which will you take," asked Yabsley.
"Beg pardon," replied Mudge, "but I think you are a little ungrammatical. You should say 'what will you take?"
"No, I shouldn't. It is a dead sure thing the control of the that you will take either rye or Bourbon.

Washington Star: "There's nothin'," said the anarchist, "disgusts me like idle speculation; like seein' a man set down an figger an figger without doin' nothin'." Whats the matter?" "I've just come away from one of our best men. He's a-weakenin' in the cause. He got hisse'f a pencil and a piece of paper, calculated it up that with the work an time he'd put in makin' a dynamite bomb he could earn two weeks' board ez a farm hand. An' the line of thought has took his mind clean off his 'riginal glorious principles."

EMBARRASSING. New York Herald.

New York Herald.

In spite of all my modesty
And haired of display,
I've blindly fallen in a trap,
Which fills me with dismay.
I bought a pair of russet shoes—
A cheap pair—but I'm blest
If they don't squeak so horribly—
I find I'm loudly dressed.

SCHEME OF TRE FORTUNE HUNTER.

John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly. am a fortune-hunter; I've a fearful thirs for gold;
I pine not for mere millions, but for wealth that can't be told.
The riches of Golconda, while I'd take them if I could,
Are nothing to the sums I want, I wish it understood.

Pd rival Monte Cristo, with his wondrous I'd rival Monte Cristo, with his wondrous store of wealth;
I'd rival ancient Croesus, if not honestly, by stealth;
I'd rival Mr. Rothschild—ay, I'd rival all the three;
But how to set about it is the thing that bothers me.

The schemes on which the people of a by-gone age waxed fat Today are truly very stale, and profitless and flat. Legitimate professions, I've observed, are very slow, And public life is barren—overcrowded, don't you know.

The mines are all pre-empted; there's no money on the "Sireet;" There's not much chance in banking, men are growing so discreet; And crime I dare not enter—there are jails for forgery; I can't afford a vessel to embark in piracy

To wreck a line of railroad on a time was quite a fad,
But they're already mostly wrecked by others bold and bad.
To think, of all the chances in the world there's none for me!
I've half a mind to end it all and jump into the sea.

But stay! At last I have it! Oh, my heart, thy beating cease!
I have a friend who'll get me on the great
New York police!
Oh vision beatific! Oh, what squillions I shall make! If they can do so well asleep, what can't

REPUBLICANS NOT INVITED

First Effort Made to Reconcile Democratio Differences on the Tariff.

OPPOSITION CONFEREES NOT DESIRED

Cleveland's Fr ends Think They Can Come to an Agreement Easier if Not Harassed by Members of the

Other Side.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first effort te reconcile the differences between the senate and house on the tariff will be made tomorrow. The democratic conferees will meet at noon in the senate finance committee room. The republican conferees have not been asked to be present. It is not as a committee, therefore, that the meeting will be held, and it is understood to be the purpose of holding no meetings of the full committee until the four democratic senators and four democratio representatives have reconciled all their differences. The democratic members of the committee say they can expedite their work better among themselves than they could if constantly exposed to the harrassment of the minority conferees.

With this program in view, there may be no meeting of the committee as a whole for a week or ten days. In the meantime, the democrats will proceed with the work and when agreements have been reached in whole or in part the republicans will be called in and the committee, as a whole, will act on what the democratic members of it have previously agreed. This is similar to the plan followed by the ways and means democrats in the bill and by the democratio members of the finance committee when it was before that body.

Chairman Wilson left for West Virginia immediately after his appointment as a conferee yesterday, so that there has been no opportunity for consultation with him today and the democratic conferees will assemble with a prearranged program.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

Efforts to Be Made to Dispose of a Number of Measures. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The committee

on appropriations will have the right of way in the senate during the coming week, and an effort will be made to dispose of a number of bills which have been held up awaiting the disposition of the tariff bill. It is possible that Monday or some other day early in the week may be allotted to the committee on foreign relations, as Senator Morgan is very anxious to have the Chinese treaty disposed of . He thinks that one day will be sufficient.

Senator Cockrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations, says that the pen-sion bill will probably be first taken up, Later in the week the smaller appropriations, for fortifications, military academy, postoffice and other bills that will not consume much time will no doubt be disposed of. It is expected that during the week bills of local importance which may be passed without much delay, will be considered in the two hours set apart for morn-

ng business.
The resolution introduced last week by Senator Kyle to prevent federal interference in railroad strikes is still on the table and nay be called up any morning.

WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Ready to Take Up a Conference Report on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The house of representatives will be resting during the coming week, ready at all times to lay aside its regular business and take up a conference report upon the tariff or any other bill. On Monday the rules committee will meet to arrange an order of business, but whatever giving way to the tariff or appropriation whenever a conference report is presented.
District of Columbia appropriations will occupy the house tomorrow. For the rest of the week the rules committee will probably give several days for the bill to elect United States senators by direct vote of the people and also several days for numerous bills o egal and judicial character reported by the judiciary committee.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- (Special to The Ree.)-Pensions granted, issue of June 23, were: Nebraska: Original-Herman Paape, Shelton, Buffalo. Increase—Robert Ising, Omaha, Douglas. Original widows, etc.—Prudence A. Bennett, Trumbull, Clay. Iowa: Original—Harrison C. Mace, Shenandoah, Page. Increase—Charles D. Overstreet, Redfield, Dallas. Reissue—William H. Sherwood, Iowa Falls, Hardin. Original widows, etc.—Jane Whitehead, Sherman, Poweshiek; Electa J. Hale, Strawberry Point, Clayton: Margaretha Fischer, Davenport, Scott; Catharine E. Moore, Marshall.

South Dakota: Original—Darius B. Scott, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha, Reissue—Alexander C. Morrison, St. Lawrence, Hand.

Colorado: Original—Max Schafer, Denver, Arapahoe. Reissue—Isaac Young, Loveland, Larimer. Shelton, Buffalo. Increase-Robert Ising, Arapahoe. Re land, Larimer.

CHINESE JOURNALISM.

The Celestial Kingdom Slowly Catching On

-Editorial Specimens. Slowly but surely, says the Telegraph Hong Kong, the Chinese are "catching on" to the advantages of daily papers; there are aiready three daily papers printed in the Chinese language in Canton, and the native merchants are beginning to understand the advantages of advertising. Until lately, the advertising columns of Chinese papers were patronized only by foreigners doing business

in China.

According to the Figaro, Paris, the most noteworthy publications in China are at present: Chen-Pao (Shanghai News), Hu-Pao (News

of Hu, another name for Shanghai), Tsing-Pao (News of the Capital, Peking), Che-Pao Daily News, Tien-tsin), Kwong-Pao (Canton News), Ling-namje-Pao (News of Lingnam, old name for Canton).

All these papers contain carefully written leading articles, discussing questions of international interest, as, for instance, the Pamir question. News by telegraph from the capital and abroad is not wanting, and the usual quantity of murders, suicides, fires and sporting items are supplied to the readers just as regularly in China as in Europe.

The editorial comments are nevertheless very amusing to those Europeans who are sufficiently acquainted with the Chinese lan-guage to read them. The Ost-Asiatische-Lloyd Shaeghal, recently published the following item from the native Chinese Press: "It is sad to see how short is the life of

man. In Europe they invent remedica against death, but they don't work." "The seventh son of the Mandarin Ko-Lin s said to have four legs-that is the fault of the moon. "Three persons committed suicide by hanging in Canton at one and the same time. That is very good."

"The rice harvest promises to fall our very good this year. It is to be hoped that the great examinations in Li-Whah will be just as good. They will take place during "A murder has been committed near the seventh tower of the Great Wall. Peking merchants were killed there.

blessing that they were not Mandarins."
"As the emperor was being carri through the Yellow street, recently, blows were given to the multitude to make room The mighty son of heaven laughed heartily "The Arch-Mandarin Tui-Men's

residence on the Yang-Tse-Kiang has been burned down, owing to the carelessness of a lamplighter. May the noble lord be com-

"During a Prince Ho-Tu-Lin-Sab (the second son of the late emperor) swore at the soldiers bocause the cannons were not polished,