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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Trechuck, Editor. The Bee Publishing Company, 1515 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE B. TRECHUCK. Notary Public. Governor Waite of Colorado has formally announced that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate.

Pullman gets his regular quarterly dividend whether school gets or not. This does not look as if he has been running his business at any very great loss.

Secretary Morton says he is pleased with the president's latest tariff letter. But he would be more pleased if Mr. Cleveland would come out flat-footed for free trade.

Is it possible that the United States is thus early in its career to be confronted with an emigration problem? Has the immigration question solved itself by the little device of cheap steamer rates on outgoing steamers?

The United States troops went into Chicago in the face of remonstrances, and they depart in spite of further remonstrances against their withdrawal. Some Chicago people would like to see a permanent police force supported by the federal government.

Debs has been nominated for the presidency. So has Coxy. So have a host of others who have risen to temporary notoriety or fame. In the meanwhile the next presidential election is still two years removed, and the next president will be a republican.

Some of the senators who are so boldly defining their positions on the tariff issue have changed wonderfully from their former attitudes and are quite likely to change again when the proper inducements are offered. Wait until pressure is brought to bear and watch for the political somersaults.

That much heralded patriotic offer of the New York banks to furnish the national treasury with all the gold required for export appears to have been all chaff and no grain. The gold reserve is down lower than ever, while the New York banks are hanging on to the gold in their vaults. The fact, however, has not been blazoned to the world.

The precedents that are being set in the different courts that are considering cases against the strikers with reference to the obligation of the telegraph companies to provide telegrams to their wires will have to be reckoned with in the future in cases of an entirely different nature. If the labor organizations do not have an opportunity to turn these rulings in their favor before long many careful calculations will be unceremoniously upset.

The correction of the unofficial announcement of 23.05 knots as the speed of the Minneapolis on her trial trip, made from the official data, places the actual speed at 23.073 knots per hour. This apparently insignificant change means an addition of \$12,100 to the enormous premium earned by her builders. The noticeable feature of these corrections of unofficial time schedules is that they almost always increase both the speed and the cost to the government. A correction that corrected downward would be an anomaly.

The New York Sun is trying to make ordinary mortals feel cool despite the summer temperature by telling them of the men who have to work in places where it is really hot—men in sugar refineries, iron foundries, glass factories work with the heat of a furnace reflected upon them from morning till night. Stokers and coal heavers in steamships have to endure a temperature of over 120 degrees, and frequently as high as 150 degrees. One hundred in the shade is luxury to those who know how to appreciate it.

Nebraska is to receive \$5,800 this year out of the \$400,000 which congress annually appropriates among the several states to assist in the support of the militia. New York, of course, gets the lion's share of this money, over \$11,000, while Arizona winds up at the bottom of the list with \$2,000. The practice of the federal government contributing to the maintenance of the state militia dates from the beginning of the century. It is justified on the ground that the militia is kept chiefly for the purpose of upholding the federal government and can at any time be mustered into federal control.

A Chairman Wilson himself will probably be the next member of the ways and means committee when it will be necessary for the president to take care of. The example has been set with the appointment of Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas to be minister to Russia because he failed of re-nomination on account of his support of administration measures. A similar fate threatens Mr. Wilson because of his advocacy of free coal, and it is understood that he has been promised a good federal position should he lose his place in congress. There always has been more or less of a tendency to appoint ex-congressmen to federal offices, and this tendency will doubtless be visibly accelerated by the proposed policy of President Cleveland.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE. The receivers of the Union Pacific railroad have finally reached the conclusion that the shortest and most desirable way out of the financial troubles that have overtaken the Union Pacific management is by foreclosure of the mortgage. This has been the position of The Bee for the last ten years. Weighed down with a colossal debt and exploited by its promoters and successive owners the road has for years been in no position to compete with rivals that were not so encumbered. As the years went by the accumulated defaulted interest has enormously increased the debt, while the rival lines have cut down its traffic and decreased its earning power. All the schemes of reorganization that have for their object the extinction of the bonded debt and perpetuation of the present fixed charges are but makeshifts in the interest of stock jobbers who expect to boom and unload their stock. Ostensibly the funding scheme is in the interest of the government, which is the heaviest creditor of the company. In reality the whole burden of the debt would fall upon the region of country tributary to the road. Every dollar, principal and interest, would have to be extracted out of the patrons of the road in exorbitant rates, and the high rates which would be maintained on every other road in this section. Not only would the patrons of the road be required to make good the fixed charges and sinking fund, but the reorganized concern would endeavor to resume paying dividends on millions upon millions of watered stock.

The foreclosure of the mortgages would wipe out the stock altogether and put the road on a solid basis of actual capital invested. It would place the road in position to meet all competitors and enable it to favor its patrons with reduced rates. While the government would lose a great part of its claim on the people of the whole country, who are the government's creditors, it would derive incalculable advantage from the lifting of the incubus by which they have been weighed down for so many years. Nothing would do so much toward reviving the prosperity of the transmissory country as the foreclosure of the Union Pacific mortgages.

STRENGTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR. There is a popular misapprehension regarding the actual strength of organized labor in this country. There is really no accurate information as to the active membership of labor organizations, due to the fact that most of them refuse to divulge their own numbers, while some of those which profess to give their numerical strength probably somewhat exaggerate it. The most careful estimate made in recent years of the numerical strength of trade unions was that of Mr. R. J. Hinton, a friend and advocate of these organizations, published in 1885. He only offered his conclusions as an approximation, stating that in most cases information was refused him and he had to make estimates based upon various data. The result of his investigation was the belief that labor organizations actually engaged in the manufacture of iron, steel, machinery, electrical, mechanical and mining, transporting, etc., which are usually referred to when labor is spoken of, omitted agricultural, domestic, professional, commercial and clerical labor. In the opinion of some even the estimate of one-fifth is considerably too high.

The figures presented by Mr. Hinton footed up to about 700,000, from which he deducted nearly 90,000 for duplications, reaching the conclusion that all labor organizations, including small local bodies, which he lumped together, embraced in round numbers 611,000 persons. It is a question whether the deductions for duplications were not too low, and it is probable that if it had been possible to obtain absolutely accurate figures of the membership of the various organizations the aggregate estimated by Mr. Hinton would have been reduced by at least 100,000, making it but little over 500,000 as representing the enrollment of all the labor organizations of the United States in 1885. This of course was exclusive of the Knights of Labor. At the time Mr. Hinton published his report the Knights claimed 600,000 members, but the last report made to the grand master workman only shows an aggregate of 61,000 actual paying members.

It is estimated that in 1890 the number of persons employed in gainful occupations, that is persons who are not living on their incomes, was 7,400,000. This number of course includes both male and female workers of all occupations and trades. Of the 13,000,000 voters in the United States it is safe to estimate that only about 19 per cent, or 1,300,000, are enrolled in regular labor organizations.

These figures are interesting and instructive, and to no class more so than to the workmen who belong to labor organizations. While skilled workmen constitute the rank and file of trades unions the operatives of the transportation companies and the men employed in the factories, mills and mines vastly outnumber the mechanics in the building trades. The introduction of labor-saving machinery and the gradual absorption of all mechanical employment by capital controlled by corporations, syndicates and trusts has been a powerful incentive toward recruiting the ranks of labor organizations. As yet, however, they only include less than one-fifth of all the labor forces outside of the agricultural class.

MIDOCLEAN GAMBLING. No one has in recent years made his first trip to Europe in one of the palatial passenger steamers that ply between the ports of the Atlantic seaboard without being surprised if not shocked at the extent to which gambling is carried on from the beginning to the end of the voyage. The steamer scarcely leaves the pier before the man with sportsman's inclinations begins to smoke opium and transform it into a veritable gambling den. All the different games of chance that do not require specially prepared apparatus are soon in full blast and the stakes are adjusted to fit the sums which the participants can afford to venture. Nor is the gambling confined to the male denizens of the smoking room. Women passengers frequently indulge in smaller games among themselves and quite generally subscribe to the different pools that are daily devised.

These pools are as numerous as are varied and they are made in every possible variety. There are pools upon the daily run of the vessel, upon the time of passing the next ocean steamer, upon the length of the entire voyage, upon minute of landing and upon a host of other uncertain events. The pools are open to all and the women are, as a rule, not backward in subscribing. The winner in midoclean, as on land, is expected to "set up" the less fortunate players in the game.

The gambling evil on the great trans-Atlantic steamers is said to be increasing rather than diminishing. Since the closing of the open gambling houses in New York there has been a tendency toward a purification movement, this field has not escaped the watchful eye of the professional gambler. Deprived of his recreation on land, he has

taken passage to Europe and likewise taken advantage of the almost universal gambling mania that discloses itself among his fellow-passengers. Many have been the cases reported to ship officers where the shrewd dealer of cards has swept away the fortune of some unsuspecting victim. So rich has the field proved that numerous of the so-called "talent" are said to spend their entire time in going back and forth between the United States and Europe, of course clearing expenses in the interval.

According to reliable reports, midoclean gambling has come to be a scandal upon American tourists. The officers of the ship are practically powerless to interfere if they are encouraged. It becomes it makes their line a favorite with excitement loving travelers. That something ought to be done to check it and that makeshifts in the interest of stock jobbers who expect to boom and unload their stock. Ostensibly the funding scheme is in the interest of the government, which is the heaviest creditor of the company. In reality the whole burden of the debt would fall upon the region of country tributary to the road. Every dollar, principal and interest, would have to be extracted out of the patrons of the road in exorbitant rates, and the high rates which would be maintained on every other road in this section. Not only would the patrons of the road be required to make good the fixed charges and sinking fund, but the reorganized concern would endeavor to resume paying dividends on millions upon millions of watered stock.

THE STANDARD OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT. Senator Allen's supplemental report as a member of the senate sugar investigating committee lays down in clear and unmistakable language the rule that absolute integrity should be the standard of congressional conduct. There is, of course, nothing new in the substance of this assertion, which must be regarded as an old-fashioned adherence to what are generally supposed to be the strictest public morals of the day. The government, however, whether this government will be the closest of the nation, which has more extensive interests in Korea than China, has not as yet shown a disposition to let the trouble go to arbitration, possibly from a feeling that China, having broken faith in sending troops to Korea without the consent of Japan, would do so again whenever opportunity offered.

A war between China and Japan would be an interesting conflict. The latter is thought to have the sympathy of Russia, which is anxious to acquire a port in Korea, and if this sympathy should be actively manifested it would give Japan a decided advantage. American sympathy would of course be with the Japanese, whose governmental system is largely modeled upon that of the United States.

THE URBAN POOR. Every time that discontent or widespread distress is disclosed in any of our larger cities some wisecracker is sure to advance as an infallible remedy for the unfortunate situation an exodus of the urban poor to the healthful and free agricultural fields that are waiting for industrious cultivators. When destitution was most prevalent during the hardships of the past winter it was urged that there would be enough for all if the unemployed would only leave the cities and scatter to the country. When the industrial army demonstration was at its height the army participating were advised to head for the farms rather than for Washington. Now that the strike troubles have been manifested in their greatest severity in Chicago, the second city in the land, the same remedy is proffered against their recurrence is again brought out. As one writer states it, "if these labor strikes would but drive hundreds of the poorest poor from the city into the gardens and green fields they would be blessing in disguise."

All this sounds very well and serves nicely to confirm the complacent optimism in his complacency. To believe that the urban poor have their destinies in their own hands and that they can obtain "good health, good morals, wholesome food and a comfortable shelter" merely by consenting to abandon their squalid quarters and taking up a residence in the ever-inviting country, relieves the farmer of his feeling of partial responsibility. The truth is, however, that there is neither probability nor possibility of an exodus from city to farm. Every year the number of immigrants from country to city exceeds many times the number of city people who exchange city life for farm life. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the country just closing has been the remarkable growth of the larger urban centers, not only in the United States, but throughout the whole world. In this country city population has gained steadily upon rural population, the proportion of inhabitants living in cities growing from 3 per cent when the first census was taken to over 30 per cent when the last census was taken. And as the natural rate of increase in the cities is quite generally less than in the country, the growth of the cities due to the immigration of rural inhabitants has even exceeded this percentage of increase.

The reason the greater portion of these country people immigrate into the cities is other than that they cannot endure the life on the farm or that they are unable to make a success at farm work. A large part of "the poorest poor" in the cities consists of the poorest poor of the country and to send them to their point of departure would not better their condition in the least. They failed once in the country, they failed again in the city and most likely would fail once more if they again changed their residence. It takes, moreover, fewer men to cultivate the same fields than formerly, when improved farm machinery was almost unknown, and even if they were willing to abandon the city for farm life they have neither the destitute from the city who are willing and able to take to farm life they have neither the necessary experience nor the necessary capital to make farming pay. It is, therefore, idle to expect the privation attendant upon financial depression or upon labor troubles to reverse the current of the population movement or to check the inflow into the large cities. The problem of the city poor will have to be solved on the spot where it is found. The city poor must be relieved in the cities; they cannot be enabled to work their own salvation for themselves by merely transplanting some of them to a less densely populated soil.

BY WAY OF CANADA. The senate adopted a resolution a few days ago calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether immigrants who by law are entering the United States, are entering from either European or Chinese ports by way of Canada, and also whether inspection of immigrants into this country from Canada is efficient in enforcing the laws of the United States concerning immigration. The senate further asks to be informed whether the steamship lines between European and Canadian ports are subject to the same regulations as to landing immigrants destined for the United States as are steamship lines to the ports of this country.

The reason for these inquiries is the reported fact that the steamship companies running to Canadian ports are now favored by this administration at the expense of those running to American ports. The latter have to pay the head money of immigrants and must also return such as are

rejected by the immigration authorities, requirements which lines running to Canadian ports escape. Obviously, therefore, a very great advantage is enjoyed by the lines entering the ports of Canada, and it is said that these lines advertise in Europe to guarantee admission into the United States to immigrants, and to prevent any from being returned. This they do without trouble, it is said, by reason of the failure to make proper provision for the inspection of immigrants at the Canadian border. The charge is made that the inspection which the Treasury department has established in Canada is an inspection in name only, and that it really facilitates the entry through Canada of immigrants into this country. The Canadian steamship lines are not compelled at their own expense to return any immigrants and escape all the harassing conditions imposed on lines running to the United States. Under present circumstances, when about as many people are returning to Europe from this country as are coming here, plans to restrict immigration seem altogether unnecessary, but none the less if our laws are being evaded or contravened and in consequence an undesirable class of immigrants are enabled to get into the country, the necessity of applying a remedy will not be questioned. If it be a fact, as stated, that papers who have been rejected at our ports have afterwards turned up in this country and it has been proven that they came in by way of Canada, everybody will agree that such a state of things should be stopped. This matter of immigration into the United States through Canada has always been more or less troublesome, and the suggestion that it ought to be stopped altogether will meet with pretty general approval.

The possibilities of a coming reform in the American practice of free lunches is suggested by an order of a Chicago court restraining the proprietors of saloon privileges in a leading office building whose restaurant privileges are held by other parties from supplying customers with anything in the nature of meals. It appears that the restaurant privileges and the saloon privileges were each exclusive, but that the saloon was in the habit of furnishing free lunches to the detriment of the restaurant. It is free lunching, it is said, were of different qualities and quantities, and at certain hours of the day, when taken in connection with a 25-cent glass of beer, were sufficient to satisfy the hunger of a man who might be craving for a well developed repast. This raises the point why the free lunch principle should not be carried out to its logical end. Why should free lunches not be graded according to the status of the customer? What right has a man who pays but 5 cents for a glass of beer to devour as much, if not more, free lunch, and lunch of the same quality, as the man whose thirst require a mixed drink costing several times that amount? Does this not justify the inference that the man with a highly cultivated taste is paying for the food of his less educated fellow?

The justice must be apparent to the most cursory observer. The incongruities of the free lunch system call loudly for reform.

The president is said to be experiencing great difficulty in finding a resident of Illinois competent to act as a member of the strike commission, who is not in some way tied up with the great corporations directly or indirectly affected by the Pullman boycott. This is confirmation of the charge so frequently made by labor leaders that almost all the influential business men are so dependent upon the great corporations that they cannot be relied upon as a rule to form unbiased opinions of matters in which those corporations are interested. The president, it is reported, wants the commission to consist of the commissioner of labor, representing the workingman, a business man to represent the commercial interests, and a lawyer to represent the corporations. The corporation lawyer is to be found in great abundance, and his selection is causing the president no worry. The difficulty is to secure a business man whose presence on the commission will not give the corporations double representation.

It is to be borne in mind that the increase in receipts from internal revenue taxes shown in the weekly treasury statement is accompanied by a decrease in the revenue from customs receipts. The distillers are taking whisky out of bond from fear of an additional tax, while the importers are resting on their oars, waiting for the tariff to be lowered. In the long run the government must lose from both operations. It will get less revenue from the whisky tax that is now being paid than if the goods were allowed to remain in bond the whole legal period and pay the increased tax at the end of that time. It will get less from the customs revenue, their activity these duties will be less. All this, of course, on the supposition of a new tariff bill passes. If all tariff legislation falls the government will share in the losses caused by the interruption of the importing traffic. The national treasury cannot possibly be the gainer from the delayed tariff agitation.

A Barrier to Political Advancement. It is no doubt that a man can be a politician and at the same time be a conscientious Christian, but such a man is not likely to get very high in politics.

Toasting the Navy. The United States is at last getting a navy that will compare favorably with that of the United States that we have until we got the very best, and then, or after we got it, we never have occasion to use it in actual warfare.

Biot Bill of '77. The cost price of the damages done in the railroad riots of 1877 in Allegheny was estimated at \$2,723,395. This was the extent of the cash settlement by the Pennsylvania railroad. The Pennsylvania received \$1,000,000 as its share for wreckage and ruin, and some of the bonds issued to meet the payment of claims are maturing now as an echo of the great looting of seventeen years ago.

Thrilling Spectacle. Next to New York Tribune. Next to New York Tribune it is generally called for the sacrifice of every one of his second cousins in the case of battle. There has been no more striking exhibition of unselfish generosity in the United States than that of the democratic party heroically discharging its pecuniary obligations to the sufferers for desecrating graves during the workingman's breakfast table. The scene vividly illustrates the quality, but not the democratic principle: When duty calls, die a substitute.

The Sunday Paper a Necessity. Philadelphia Record. Sunday newspapers were admitted to the assembly grounds in Chautauque, N. Y., on Sunday last, because of the prevailing interest in the western strike, and it is needless to add that they found eager readers. There is really nothing incompatible between the Sunday paper and the Chautauque system. Both are for the instruction and improvement of the heads of the household, and it is not likely that in the fulness of time Chautauque will have a Sunday newspaper press of its own.

RECLAMATION AND THE PULPIT. Cleveland Plain Dealer: An Omaha preacher says "This sorrow was brought about for openly and for the world on Sunday." This taken a great load off Mr. Pullman. Kansas City Times: A Chicago church has adopted the "free lunch" plan long and successfully the drawing card of the Chicago saloon, but in reality neither gives a "free lunch," for in the saloon you must buy a glass of beer to get the lunch free, and to enjoy the church free lunch you are required to purchase a concert ticket. There is nothing really free in Chicago except lake air and lake walks.

Minnesota Journal: Rev. Myron Reed, who, on Sunday, declared for anarchy and pillage, at Denver, has been "getting there" in time. Some years ago he was pastor of a church in Indianapolis, he was fond of making people talk by the somewhat wild sentimentousness of his sermons and of stirring up social and political reform. He ran for congress in Colorado and was defeated, although he "rushed the growler" of demagoguery at a prodigious rate. At last the secret is out. It is an Omaha preacher who has turned it out. He lifts up his voice and reveals that the strike was "a retribution sent upon people of Chicago for the awful sacrifice committed in opening the gates of the world's fair on Sundays last year." It is simply appalling "frank" what will happen when the Lord gets ready to send a retribution upon the people for opening the Midway Pleasure every day and Sunday, too.

Paul Glover, the words of Archbishop Ireland to the labor troubles, are those of wisdom and candor, and should be pondered by every citizen, whatever his religious or political opinions may be. He has a keen insight into the welfare of the laboring class, of which the membership of the Catholic church is mainly composed, cannot counsel a course prejudicial to their interests, too sagacious to be deceived by the sophistries of one or the other, and too conscientious to be swayed from the cause of right by any unworthy influence. Let every good and just citizen heed his words, and they will have no cause for vain regrets.

Chicago Herald: Great injustice is frequently done through a misapprehension of circumstances. An instance of this kind was the refusal of the members of the Missouri Chautauque assembly to allow a Methodist preacher to lecture before it because he had uttered a sentence of abuse against the bill. It is clear that the assembly was in error. No doubt the idea was that the parson had indulged in sinful recreation, while any one who is familiar with the duties of a minister will be perfectly certain that he assumed the position as a mortification of both flesh and spirit. It is not to be wondered at if an unprejudiced man of sense and good will on Sunday or any other day can be entertained only by people who have never seen the game played.

BLASTS FROM RAIM'S HORN. Borrowed clothes never fit. It is death to a lie to become lame in the feet. To the eyes of a mule short ears are a deformity. When the devil comes to an empty mind he is sure to fill it with nonsense. A whole bushel of notions don't weigh half as much as one little stubborn fact. The man who is true to his own highest interests cannot be false to anybody else. If there is any doubt as to how best to grow, when his foot is not to his taste.

When people get to quarreling about their deeds the devil stops being anxious about their souls. Many a man refuses to love his neighbor as himself because he has a garden and his neighbor keeps hens. Either selfishness or laziness is the prompting motive of the man who is always on the hunt for an easy place.

Many a man who started out to reform the world, who would change his mind before he got into the next county. CURRENT SIFTINGS. Noah was an expert with the gloves. He boxed everything to the ark. It is not right to consider a man a pirate just because he sheds a few privates. It is no sign that a hen meditates harm to her mate because she scratches him. Some men become bald quite early in life while others die and have their wives offered for probate before their heirs fall out. To cure a woman of stammering ask her what she thinks of the fact that her husband came near getting engaged to a couple of years before she married him.

A sewing machine agent falling ill was told by his physician that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature. "On the installment plan," whispered the agent, feebly. An Iowa man has a theory that sunshine can be bottled up or imprisoned in such a way that it can be sold for a profit. He has built a great tank for storing it, but it looks a little queer to see him groping in the darkness in order to ascertain how his sunshine is getting on.

National Comedy on Stone. Nine busts of George Washington have been finished for the exterior decoration of the new library of congress in Washington. A fellow came to the artist who made them, Walter Scott, Dante, Demosthenes, Napoleon, Hawthorne, Emerson, Irving, Goethe, Benjamin Franklin and Milton. Judging by the newspaper cuts, a great variety of expressions have been obtained by the respective artists who have made these nine busts. Walter Scott has the intellect of a bulldog, the mouth of a sprouter waiting for the world to go. Dante looks as if Dr. Channocky M. Dewey had just refused to accommodate him with a note in the bank. The model who sat for Demosthenes was Puck's Waddy sagacious. Benjamin Franklin is a little like a man who has been talking in a big chair of electricity in Nassau hall, the only one of the crowd who has put on a beautifully and symmetrically curled wig. Ralph Waldo Emerson has got the railroad man's look. The bust of Washington Irving is listening to Hon. Moses Cummings and is not interested. The bust of Lincoln has just caught a fly in his bait and has an invitation to drink from a man who has his soul in the bottle. For picture equip animation the work of the several sculptors seems meritorious. This is only a brief review of the busts of the great men who will be placed in the new library building built fair to be a Human Comedy in stone. The appearance of the second nine will be awaited with great interest.

Lamentation of Private John. I asked John Allen, the funny man from Missouri, if he had any more of those funny sugar schedule in the senate bill. "Why of course we have," he replied. "I always give in when we have a row with the navy. We are going to raise hell for awhile about it, but let me tell you, my boys, we are enslaved by the trusts and plutocrats, and when we get out of wind we are just going to get hit down about the neck. For picture equip animation the work of the several sculptors seems meritorious. This is only a brief review of the busts of the great men who will be placed in the new library building built fair to be a Human Comedy in stone. The appearance of the second nine will be awaited with great interest.

The Ripplin brook still rippled. And my bosom swelled with joy. Just exactly the same old story. With you ain't as a boy. I bought a swell outfit this year. A reel and fly hook, too. For a fancy split bamboo. The ripplin brook still rippled. And my bosom swelled with joy. Just exactly the same old story. With you ain't as a boy. I bought a swell outfit this year. A reel and fly hook, too. For a fancy split bamboo.

PAUL PAVY. I often see across the street, Framed by a window square, And dimly in the dark recess, To come or fasten back a treat, Unconscious of her charm. I see her move toward the light, And then, a face a frown, As if she were a little spite, The crush shade comes down.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. Hogg and hamony seem to be drifting apart. It satisfies national pride to know we can do England in a scrap. Accounts agree that this is the most engaging season at the summer resorts. In drouthy times a green lawn bears testimony to the strength of the owner's hose. The tariff of 10 to Europe has stimulated aristocratic emigration. Ward McAllister has gone abroad. The subsidence of striking tumult gives the sea serenade a chance to work up a free "ad" for some seaside resort. A huge rattlesnake killed in Colorado had worked its body into a knot. It doubtless sympathized with the tie-up. With New Mexico and Arizona in the union, the field of blue will contain forty-seven stars. There's luck in odd numbers. Public officials anxious for another term will appreciate the news that lightning struck the same spot twice in Pennsylvania. Sugar King Havemeyer plays the violin with considerable delicacy of touch. This fact was noted when he touched the strings in Washington. "Can the country trust the senate?" Inquires an exchange. Depends on the strength of the push. The members are open to conviction. Butte wires that no resistance will be offered the federal troops. That is very kind of Butte, and besides it dispenses with local funeral bills. The mosquitoes have driven Americans out of a section of Nicaragua. For similar reasons the grip of Americans on New Jersey is somewhat precarious. Trifles do produce startling transformations in church. Men who are usually alert and vigilant become wholly absorbed in other things when the basket appears. The young son of York has been christened Edward Albert George Andrew Patrick David Christian. This extensive handle takes in all shades of politics, races and creeds, but it remains to be seen whether he will stand Pat in the royal game. Philadelphia bombarded the heavens for forty-five minutes on the night of the Fourth, and it is reported that the city was worth \$4,000. When men entwine with the spirit of '76 or any other year, they are barred from rejecting the bill in the morning. The Pantheon in Paris affords sepulcher thus far only to thirty-five illustrious dead, including the remains of President Carnot. The body of Jean marie de la Motte, who was in the custody of the Montmartre, before it can be taken to its final resting place in this historical edifice. A Brooklyn judge issued an order restraining a crowd from interfering with a dancing, and a Kansas judge enjoined a Wichita family from playing the organ. A long suffering public have reason to rejoice that the courts report domestic quarrels and dare uphold the ordinance of liberty. Joaquin Miller is growing on his California ranch a mile of roses. He believes families live a good deal together, therefore, in place of building one large house, he has erected four small ones—one for his mother, one for his brothers, one for his own use and one for the family guests. Let us see that the record of evolution among the suffrage leaders of Kansas is true to life. Mrs. Lease appeared upon the political stage at Topeka and was for a moment serenely calm. Mr. Selden, Mrs. Diggs appeared. Now Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Lease do not harbor the Damon and Pythias brand of affection toward each other, consequently a pair of red shoulders were displayed. Said Mrs. Lease: "I rejoice to find that certain individuals who at one time knew nothing outside of the little inn-keeping and one who telegraphed over the wires that the people's party was dead and that the governor was a traitor are now in the people's party and are looking for work." Mrs. Diggs in a tender spot. She sprang to her feet and shouted, "That's a lie." Friends interposed and no hair was shed. TEXAS FOR LONG SERMONS. Texas Siftings: A colicky baby at night is athletic; it can raise the house. Indianapolis Journal: "Has that young man proposed yet?" "Not a word, but he has been inquiring if your cough was anything serious."

Boston Transcript: "He-You don't catch me in that kind of a snare, you see, nobody's fool. She-Not at present; but then somebody may marry you yet. Judge: Miss Jayloes-She seems to be very popular with the men, she has been beach. You see she has declared that she hates ice cream. Chicago Dispatch: Elder Sandusky of the African Methodist church of Louisville has just returned from a visit to the west. He has built a great tank for storing it, but it looks a little queer to see him groping in the darkness in order to ascertain how his sunshine is getting on. National Comedy on Stone. Nine busts of George Washington have been finished for the exterior decoration of the new library of congress in Washington. A fellow came to the artist who made them, Walter Scott, Dante, Demosthenes, Napoleon, Hawthorne, Emerson, Irving, Goethe, Benjamin Franklin and Milton. Judging by the newspaper cuts, a great variety of expressions have been obtained by the respective artists who have made these nine busts. Walter Scott has the intellect of a bulldog, the mouth of a sprouter waiting for the world to go. Dante looks as if Dr. Channocky M. Dewey had just refused to accommodate him with a note in the bank. The model who sat for Demosthenes was Puck's Waddy sagacious. Benjamin Franklin is a little like a man who has been talking in a big chair of electricity in Nassau hall, the only one of the crowd who has put on a beautifully and symmetrically curled wig. Ralph Waldo Emerson has got the railroad man's look. The bust of Washington Irving is listening to Hon. Moses Cummings and is not interested. The bust of Lincoln has just caught a fly in his bait and has an invitation to drink from a man who has his soul in the bottle. For picture equip animation the work of the several sculptors seems meritorious. This is only a brief review of the busts of the great men who will be placed in the new library building built fair to be a Human Comedy in stone. The appearance of the second nine will be awaited with great interest.

Lamentation of Private John. I asked John Allen, the funny man from Missouri, if he had any more of those funny sugar schedule in the senate bill. "Why of course we have," he replied. "I always give in when we have a row with the navy. We are going to raise hell for awhile about it, but let me tell you, my boys, we are enslaved by the trusts and plutocrats, and when we get out of wind we are just going to get hit down about the neck. For picture equip animation the work of the several sculptors seems meritorious. This is only a brief review of the busts of the great men who will be placed in the new library building built fair to be a Human Comedy in stone. The appearance of the second nine will be awaited with great interest.

The Ripplin brook still rippled. And my bosom swelled with joy. Just exactly the same old story. With you ain't as a boy. I bought a swell outfit this year. A reel and fly hook, too. For a fancy split bamboo. The ripplin brook still rippled. And my bosom swelled with joy. Just exactly the same old story. With you ain't as a boy. I bought a swell outfit this year. A reel and fly hook, too. For a fancy split bamboo.

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