THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1894, was as follows:

1	*24,015	17	24,166
2	21,483	18	23,809
3	22,259	19	23,535
4	21,650	20	24,281
5	24,267	21	23,301
6	26,256	22	*24,540
7	30,399	23	22,623
8	*29,950	24	22,674
9	29,467	25	22,605
10	30,916	26	22,452
11	30,673	27	22,508
12	30,932	28	22,509
13	28,321	29	*24,105
14	27,371	30	22,283
15	*26,560	31	22,051
16	24,623		

Total	775,504
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	18,481
Total sold	757,023
Daily average net circulation	24,420

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A corner in tea offers an alluring field for bold, bad speculators just at the present moment.

Anarchy may live, but its advocates are being killed off for their misdeeds with encouraging frequency.

It is to be hoped that we have no more hot weather very soon if the pictorial artists are to be regularly affected as they have been by the last heated spell.

Disapproving the results of regularly constituted and regularly conducted courts martial seems to be quite the fashion with the War department just at present.

Four weeks of conference over the tariff disagreement does not speak very much in favor of the capacity of the democratic party to administer the government of a great and growing nation.

We shall soon know whether the continued business depression is due solely to the paralyzing uncertainty of tariff legislation or wholly or in part to the character of the threatened legislation itself.

The New York Tribune calls a spade an agricultural implement. We hardly expected this from any one outside of Boston, least of all the paper founded by Horace Greeley. Horace always called a spade a spade.

We are assured that neither the anarchists nor the strikers are in the least suspected of being responsible for the two great fires that have just swept over Chicago's lumber district. Chicago must be becoming rational once more.

Caesaro Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, must have come to the conclusion that he was designated by lot to lose his head upon the guillotine. This, however, is one of the secrets which he did not confide to any of his fellows.

Pugilist Corbett is spreading reports that he is completely taken with Paris. "Paris—that's the city for me!" says he. This is a sentiment in which all respectable Americans will concur. Paris is welcome to the whole brood of professional pugs.

The war over the correct spelling of Corea is waging almost as hotly as the war over Corea itself. At the present writing spelling Corea with a "C" appears to have gotten the better of the conflict. Yet there is no telling what the fortunes of the spelling war may bring.

The federal government will hereafter advertise and receive bids for the supply of stationery in Omaha. This assures Omaha of her future greatness and prosperity. The event should be recorded, so that later generations may have an opportunity to commemorate it.

Mr. Euclid Martin has been smoked out at last. He declares he proposes to assemble himself tomorrow and let the democratic state committee go through the forms of ratifying what he and Tobe Castor have agreed upon among themselves relating to the call of a state convention.

A Chicago policeman has lost his star because he arrested a railroad official for obstructing a crossing. Think of the outrage committed in arresting a railroad official! Had the policeman but claimed that he mistook his prisoner for a striker his presumptuous conduct might possibly have been excused.

It will probably not be safe for Eugene Field to spend his vacation in Maryland this year—not if he wants to have an enjoyable time. He has proclaimed to the public his belief that the women of Maryland are neither prettier nor brighter than any other American women, and characterizes all the talk of Marylanders about "our beautiful women" as "guff" and "flapdoodle" that would not be tolerated by fathers, husbands and brothers in other parts of the country. When Eugene meets a Maryland woman in the future it will be well for him to conceal his identity unless he wants to be snatched bald-headed, so as to outdo his competitor, Bill Nye, as the before-taking sign of a patent hair restorer.

The Indian schools of Nebraska, together with those of North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, are to be represented at a convention of those actively engaged or interested in the education of the Indian to be held at St. Paul from the 13th to the 15th of the present month. This assembly is to correspond to the teachers' institutes which are held all over the country to impart to teachers a knowledge of the best methods of pedagogy. The same plan is to be pursued by the Indian school teachers, who will have the benefit of a carefully prepared program, consisting of lectures and talks by competent educationalists as well as addresses by Governor Nelson, Bishop Whipple, Archbishop Ireland and several other prominent public men. The cause of Indian education cannot but profit from the work of conventions of this kind.

THAYER'S APPEAL FOR MAJORS.

In his speech at the Superior Grand Army of the Republic reunion General John M. Thayer is credited with the following declaration:

"I want to say right here that I am for Tom Majors for governor. We fought side by side through the war and we will fight together now."

Loyalty to friends and gratitude for generous and substantial aid are the most admirable traits in human nature. Among veterans of the war there is naturally an attachment that prompts them to stand by each other on the political battlefield. Every old soldier who was on the ground when General Thayer made this declaration was doubtless impressed with the idea that his warm endorsement of Majors was a grateful effort to pay off a political debt. The natural inference would be that Majors and Thayer had fought side by side for each other in every political campaign since the war. Had such been the record of Majors it would have been very creditable and General Thayer's appeal would have caused no surprise. But while it was true that Thayer and Majors were in the same regiment during the war, Majors was always opposed to Thayer on every campaign in which he could have been of any service to him.

When Thayer was elected United States senator after the admission of Nebraska into the union, he was under no obligations to Majors, who, as an Andy Johnson revenue official, consorted with the political mongrels of that day. Thayer was only elected to a term of four years in the senate. He had made a creditable record and was by rights entitled to a second term. He was a stanch Grant republican and was supported for re-election by the stalwart republicans. It was naturally to be presumed that Majors would stand by his old comrade as against any stay-at-home republican, and most assuredly against a renegade republican. Majors had a vote in the legislature through a near relative. Did he stand by Thayer? The journals of the legislature of 1871 show that he opposed Thayer from beginning to end and helped to defeat him. The defeat of Thayer was publicly proclaimed in the halls of the legislature as a rebuke to President Grant. Thayer and Majors marched side by side from the capitol—Thayer cast down by the triumph of his enemies; Majors jubilant over the victory of the political bushwhackers that had done up the old commander.

Four years later there was another senatorial election. Thayer was again a candidate and the choice of the stalwart republicans. Presumably Majors would have been with the old general, but in fact he was against him. He was for Judge Dundy, and when Dundy had withdrawn he helped to down Thayer again by throwing to Paddock. Thayer was a Grant republican. Dundy and Paddock had never seen military service. Like Hitchcock, who defeated Thayer in 1871 by a combine with democrats, Paddock was elected in 1875 by a similar combine. And yet Thayer asks the old soldiers to stand by Majors.

In 1877 Majors worked for the re-election of Hitchcock as against Cowin, Manderson and Crounse, all of them old soldiers.

In 1881 Majors worked for Paddock's re-election as against three old soldiers who were then candidates.

In 1883, when Thayer was again a candidate for United States senator, Majors was most decidedly against him and every other old soldier, including Manderson, Cowin and Laird. And yet General Thayer asks old soldiers to stand by him.

The only time that Thomas J. Majors professed to be for John M. Thayer was in 1887, when Thayer was not a candidate for senator and protested against being voted for. This was during General Thayer's first term as governor. Majors was a member of the house and cast his vote for Thayer in joint convention. In the republican caucus Majors threw off the mask and asked the supporters of Van Wyck, who numbered within four votes of a majority, to drop Van Wyck and cast their votes for him. This is the kind of a friend General Thayer had in Majors.

Now, what has come over General Thayer that he should advise old soldiers to reward hypocrisy and treachery? Why should old soldiers stand by the man who went back on his old comrade and gave the lie to his professions. Why should General Thayer stultify himself by seeking to foist upon the state a man who in times past has disregarded the ties that bind union veterans to each other and betrayed the trust reposed in him by his party and his state? All things being equal, the union veteran is entitled to preference at the hands of republicans, but the old soldier who seeks the highest position within the gift of the people must possess an unsullied reputation, unbending integrity and a clean record in public life.

IRRIGATION IN WESTERN NEBRASKA.

The movement already inaugurated for promoting irrigation in western Nebraska, where this method of supplying moisture for agricultural purposes is essential to the regular growth of crops and to permanent prosperity, should be encouraged and zealously maintained. Just now the financial and other conditions are perhaps somewhat unfavorable to the furtherance of this movement, but this situation is not likely to continue very much longer, and when there is a change for the better, when capital can be more easily induced to invest in this sort of enterprise, which has everywhere proved profitable, and there is a brisker demand for western farm lands, everything should be ready for pushing irrigation in the western portion of this state.

Mr. H. Emerson, writing in the current number of the Irrigation Age regarding the field for irrigation in Nebraska, states that the rainfall of the western portion of the state is only one-half of the average on the eastern border, and that while agriculture is successful in some countries where there is less rain than the mean of our western counties, here there are ruined crops with an average rainfall of eighteen inches. This is partly owing, he explains, to the fact of cloud-bursts, during which rain may fall to the amount of an inch or more in twenty-four hours, nearly all of which rapidly runs off, may be preceded or succeeded by long dry spells, or that after a week or two of dry weather a burning hot wind begins to blow, which in a single day will wither wheat or corn. Mr. Emerson presents examples showing that there is a very great difference in the efficiency of water in different parts of the irrigated world, from which he concludes that there is no question but that irrigation in western Nebraska should produce in time marvelous results and make agriculture a certain success over a very large territory in which the present settlers are very much discouraged, and new settlement is very slow. He says if there is enough water flowing uselessly through western Nebraska to insure crops, if added to the natural rainfall, if this water can be made available when needed, if the water can be raised to the level of the great plains where homestead succeeds homestead for one hundred miles or more, if the cost is not prohibitory, then there is no reason except lack of enterprise and absence of organization further to delay work on a grand scale.

Mr. Emerson states that the Platte river and the smaller streams in Nebraska have drainage basins of over 62,000 square miles, and that the relative sizes of these rivers is even greater than the drainage area indicates. Enough rain falls annually over the Platte basins to irrigate 50,000 square miles, if none of it were lost in seepage and evaporation, and allowing for these losses enough water runs to waste down the Platte, especially flood time, to irrigate the whole of western Nebraska. Mr. Emerson says that storage basins and reservoirs will be needed, but this presents no difficulty, since on all the western table lands there are natural reservoirs, which with very little expense, can be turned into immense storage basins. After pointing out the plan to be pursued Mr. Emerson concludes his article as follows: "The river water is there, the table lands are fertile and occupied, the reservoirs are made by nature. Man must intervene, divert the rivers, fill up the reservoirs and make one vast garden out of what is now only too often a burned and arid waste." There is no question that this can be done, and its accomplishment will mean a gain to the productive wealth of Nebraska enormously in excess of the cost.

UNPATRIOTIC EMPLOYERS.

Among the altogether unexpected results of the recent great railroad strike in and about Chicago is the complaint that is being raised by numerous members of the Illinois National Guard who were called into service, that upon being discharged they learned that their former positions had been given by their employers to other men and themselves set adrift among the ranks of the unemployed. From one regiment alone it is reported that over 100 men have found themselves in this predicament. The men who have been performing an enforced service for the protection of the property of the railroads and other large corporations naturally feel indignant at being subjected to such treatment. They think that their loyalty to the state and the sacrifices made to respond to the call of the authorities ought at least to call for some consideration of their interests on the part of their employers in return.

Those few empolyers who have attempted any defense of their conduct base their action upon the necessities of the case. When the militia were called out to maintain order and suppress rioting they were left short of help, and, after waiting a week or more without improved prospects, the places were offered to others. It became simply a matter of discharging the new employe without definite cause and reinstating the old employe or leaving the latter to shift for himself. Such a situation could, however, have been avoided by making the employment of the substitute subject to the express condition of making way for his predecessor when the latter should again be free to resume his place. By an agreement of this kind all misunderstanding would be obviated and the employe would not be compelled to undergo any extraordinary loss by reason of his enlistment in the militia.

There has been some talk of legislation on this subject compelling employers under heavy penalties to reinstate employes who may have been absent upon service in the national guard. Such legislation ought not to be necessary under a government like ours. The same patriotism that inspires one man to shoulder a musket ought to insure him against the loss of his means of support. There is reason to fear that a penal law would not remove the evil, because an employer intent upon discharging an employe can easily trump up some other plausible excuse. A powerful public opinion that will hold up the offending employer to scorn ought to be a more ready and a more potent remedy. The unpatriotic action is deserving of the severest censure.

UNIFORM BAR EXAMINATIONS.

One of the questions which the next Nebraska state legislature will doubtless have presented for its consideration is that of reforming the present system of admitting new members to practice in the courts of the state. It is said that a strong appeal will be made to have the bar examinations placed under some central control by which they will be made more uniform, if not more stringent. Not that Nebraska is much worse off in this respect than most of the states in the union, but the movement for reform has already been started, and Nebraska, it is urged, should be among the first to follow the lead of the older and experienced commonwealths.

The objections to the system of bar examinations that prevails in this as well as numerous other states today have been formulated time and time again, and have never been satisfactorily met. Under this system the court of each county makes its own rules respecting attorneys authorized to practice before it. In practical operation, this means that the several bars assume to themselves the power to prescribe the conditions upon which new members shall be received into their body. The standard of admission varies, not only from county to county, but it varies from time to time in the same county. In frequent cases the test is applied with greater or less strictness according as the candidate is or is not agreeable to the members of the examining committee. What is called the requisite "pull" often goes a great way for candidates who are in danger of failing to come up to the required standard. It is claimed in some states, perhaps not in Nebraska, that the bars of particular counties have such a prepudice against colored applicants or against women applicants that colored lawyers and women lawyers are practically excluded. A Pennsylvania attorney has stated publicly that he knows a bar or two in that state whose members advise to each other the policy of discouraging admissions except of their own sons or relations.

The complaint in Nebraska is not so much that worthy applicants are refused admission to practice before the courts as that applicants are admitted without the necessary preparation. They thereby receive what is equivalent to a license to palm off their ignorance upon an unsuspecting public for a money compensation. In most jurisdictions it is too seldom that a candidate is rejected, any one of fair reputation and a mere smattering of legal terms being accepted into the fold without question. A reporter for one of the district courts of Nebraska, whose only knowledge of law is what had been absorbed by him while reporting the different hearings that have come up in court, has expressed confidence in his ability to pass a bar examination provided he applied before the committee in a certain county and preluded the performance by giving his examiners an oyster supper. This is simply an illustration of the [illegible] with which those who know how can take their places as practicing attorneys before the courts of this state.

While few persons at all acquainted with the facts in the case will deny that these objections to the present system of bar examinations are both pointed and serious, it is likely that those who now have the work of conducting these examinations will not relinquish their powers without a struggle. The question is well worth the careful consideration of all who desire the elevation of the bar. Several of the more progressive states have taken steps to secure uniform bar examinations. Would it not be well for Nebraska to do the same?

JUGGLING WITH THE SILVER QUESTION

It has been the boast of the republican party for years that it stands for honest money. Any attempt to juggle with the money question by catering to free coinage fallacy is bound to react disastrously against it. The silver plank inserted into the platform adopted by the Sixth district republican congressional convention is a bungling piece of political chicanery that will cause the party any amount of trouble in the coming campaign. This plank reads as follows:

Resolved, That the demonetization of silver by a democratic administration in 1893 was a crime against the people; that we voice the demand of the platform of 1892 and that we give new expression and emphasis to that demand by calling upon congress to remonetize silver and provide for the coinage of the product of American mines at a ratio that will restore the equilibrium of gold and silver and maintain their parity.

It was said by the immortal Lincoln that you can fool some of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

What is the meaning of the stupid gabble about "the crime of 1893?" Why denounce the democratic party for the repeal of the Sherman act when everybody knows that its repeal was demanded by republicans all over the country and was carried through congress by the votes of more than three-fourths of the republican members? What does this piece of trumpery about the crime of 1893 and demand on congress to remonetize silver and provide for the coinage of the product of American mines mean, anyhow? What answer will republicans make to the populists, whose stock in trade has always been "the crime of '73?" Will not the populists take this talk about the democratic crime of '93 as a voluntary admission that there was a republican crime in '73? And how will republican candidates and speakers get out of this tangle? What right had the Sixth district republicans to distort and pervert the silver plank of the national platform of 1892, which expressly points out the desirability of an international agreement on silver coinage, without which the parity of the metals at any ration would be difficult if not impossible to maintain?

If there was really a crime in 1873, which republicans have always denied, and if free coinage even limited to American product was practical then the populists are right on the silver question and the republicans should give way and let the populist silver policy govern the country. There is no middle ground to occupy, nor can the republican party masquerade as the advocate of free coinage in one part of the state and as its opponent in another part.

The republican party is for the double standard so long as that standard can be maintained by the exchange of every silver dollar and every paper dollar in circulation for a dollar in gold. The resumption of free coinage under present conditions would force gold to a premium, Mexicanize our currency and contract the volume of money by the withdrawal and hoarding of gold which is now available as a medium of exchanges. Any other conclusion is contrary to all rational reasoning and the experience of this as well as other nations.

If the issue is to be met by the republican party it must be dealt with frankly, honestly and without flinching. Any attempt at subterfuge and sophistry about minting the American product can only result in humiliation and defeat.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The rapid spread of cholera in Europe may not justify any feeling of alarm in this country, but it certainly ought to suggest to our quarantine authorities the exercise of the utmost care and vigilance for excluding it from the United States. The report recently made to the National Marine Hospital bureau by United States Surgeon Irwin, who is stationed at Berlin, presents a rather startling account of the progress of the terrible disease throughout Europe, and since the date of his report, July 18, there has been no diminution in the ravages of the plague. It has been especially severe at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, and it appears that in neither place have adequate precautions been taken to prevent its spread. The disease has appeared in Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Spain and even in Finland, where it was never before seen.

Supposed to have its home and breeding ground in the hot swamps about the mouth of the Ganges and in a few similar districts of India, Asiatic cholera has naturally been considered to be a warm weather disease. This is correct in a general way, but there have been very severe outbreaks of the pestilence in the middle of winter in countries as cold at that season as Canada and Scotland. The condition of St. Petersburg calls atention to one notable exception to the rule that cholera is a disease rather of the tropics than of the cooler parts of the earth. The Russian capital is now the greatest cholera center in the civilized world. There are districts in the interior of Russia which are more terribly afflicted, but no other great city and center of commerce has so much cholera. The disease appears to be naturalized, so to speak, in St. Petersburg, and the short, hot summers of that city, combined with the swamps of the river Neva, are quite sufficient to give the pestilence of the delta of the Ganges the conditions which it requires for permanent vitality. The northern latitude is offset by the extreme unhealthfulness of the site of the Russian capital. It is demonstrated in St. Petersburg that swamps can counterbalance the cold of Russian winters in creating a harbor for the Asiatic pestilence. In the management of the disease the Russian authorities seem to be as stupid and careless as were those of Hamburg during the early period of the plague in the latter city last year. The precautions taken have been very slight, amounting to little more than quarantining the victims. The experience of Hamburg proved that the most essential requirements for checking the disease is attention to the water supply. While that city depended on the polluted waters of the Elbe for its supply the plague continued to rage, but so soon as filtration was adopted the cholera abated. It is remarkable that the Russian authorities have not followed this example.

It is to be presumed that the serious character of the European condition is receiving the attention it demands from the quarantine authorities of the United States. There may be no immediate danger, but in matters of this kind an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A visitation of cholera, added to our other troubles, would be calamitous, and every effort should be made to avert it.

A NEW INQUISITION.

By a decision arrived at by the regents of the University of Wisconsin last week a new inquisition is to be instituted to sit upon the question whether or not one of the professors in that institution is to be pronounced heretical for teaching doctrines socialistic in character. Prof. Richard T. Ely, who only three years ago left his place in the chair of political economy at Johns Hopkins university to accept an enthusiastic call to the directorship of the school of history, economics and public law under the University of Wisconsin, has been made the object of newspaper charges of which the regents have finally concluded to take cognizance.

Prof. Ely, quite naturally, denies the truth of the allegations and strenuously objects to being called a socialist, but his objections count for little with people who frame their definitions of socialism to suit their own purposes. Prof. Ely believes that the federal government should continue in the future as in the past to serve the people through the Postoffice department, as do most of his accusers. He goes further, however, and believes that the postal system would be strengthened by the acquisition and incorporation of the telegraph and telephone, and in this he grievously offends the scions of the telegraph monopoly. He even believes in the nationalization of the railroads, an offense which the railroad magnates will never condone. And to cap the climax he advocates municipal ownership of the municipal monopolies of service—water works, rapid transit systems, electric lighting plants and gas works. Not willing to rely upon their ability to answer his arguments and to refute the statements which he advances in their support the corporation interests prefer to attack his position in the faculty of the university on the ground that no one who spreads such heinous doctrines should be permitted to employ the machinery of the public educational institutions for that purpose.

It is not necessary to agree with the views of Prof. Ely on these subjects to perceive that this proposed investigation resembles the persecutions of the inquisition more than the jury trial upon reasonable evidence of guilt. The complaint has all along been made that our political economists have confined themselves to the discussion of abstruse speculations; that they have lived in the clouds rather than in this every day world, that they have busied themselves too much with what is theoretical, and too little with what is practical. But they no sooner begin to discuss questions of present interest and importance than they are told that they are exceeding their province. There is, we know, a line at which a halt must be called, but so long as a teacher insists upon the supremacy of law and denounces resort to violence and fraud, his honest opinions should entitle him to have them received for what they are worth. No government can countenance attacks upon its own stability by its officials, much less furnish the munitions of war for an onslaught against itself. But the authorities should go slow about instituting a new inquisition, with the real object in view to suppress freedom of speech. Persecution for opinions has invariably throughout all history reacted to the detriment of the persecutors. Popular sympathy is sure to be aroused in favor of the victim, and his doctrines, although of perhaps little logic or merit, only take seed from his martyrdom.

The novelist, F. Marion Crawford, commits an inaccuracy in his description of Washington in the current Century when he asserts that the national capital is the only city that has been specially laid out and established to subserve the purposes of government. The capital of Nebraska was created with that object in view, just as much as the capital of the United States. It was named after the martyred president in analogy to the naming of the other after the first president. The analogy might be carried considerably further. The statement of Mr. Crawford is probably owing to carelessness, but none the less requires correction.

By what stretch of imagination does Congressman Blair bring the investigation of southern lynchings into the province of the commissioner of labor? Labor has been made to include a great number of discordant elements, but extending it to lynchers is going a bit too far.

Everybody Sick and Sore.

Courier-Journal.

Chairman Wilson is sick, Chairman Voorhees is sick, but neither of these great tariff doctors is as sick as the country. Give us our medicine and have done with it.

A Change for the Better.

Denver Republican.

The repeal of a law known in army circles as the Proctor act has opened the way for old soldiers of the regular army to reenlist, and it is not surprising that this change is received among army officers with great favor. The army needs its veteran soldiers.

Significance of the Simoons.

New York Sun.

These dispatches about scorching winds in Kansas should be regarded as allegorical. Thirteen full sets of populist resolutions were let loose last week. What can be expected of corn when these simoons of flubdub are driving through the state? And the less corn there is the happier the populists are.

Inventor of the Big N.

Philadelphia Press.

John Marshall is to go on a postage stamp. This is well. He did more than any other man on our bench to decide that the United States is a nation. His decisions struck the first great blows in the struggle for the union and dug the foundations on which rose our present fabric of constitutional law.

Menacing Personal Liberty.

St. Paul Globe.

The school teachers in a Nebraska city are forbidden by the Board of Education from attending more than one dance a week. There is much complaint because of the regulation, but the board is obdurate. As they were abundantly able to pay the fiddler, the fair ferule wielders cannot see why they should not dance as often as they choose.

And They Decline to Peach.

New York Tribune.

There are as many versions of the famous interview between the president and Senator Gorman at the white house as there are theories for original sin, and they are equally untrustworthy. What passed between the two rival statesmen could only be known to themselves, and of course each was too chivalrous, high-minded and honorable to tattle and gossip about the other!

A Liberal Bridal Dot.

Globe-Democrat.

The new state of Utah will receive a handsome dot from Uncle Sam. The gift includes 90,000 acres for an agricultural college, two townships and 110,000 acres for a university, 600,000 acres for irrigation, 100,000 acres each for an insane asylum, school of mines, deaf and dumb asylum, reform school, normal school and blind asylum, and 50,000 acres for a miners' hospital. These generous tracts of land, well taken care of, will be of immense value in the course of time.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The story that Emperor William wants the earth doubtless arose from the fact that he is studying geology.

A disposition is manifested in New York to defer the abolition of capital punishment until after the November election.

"A morning smile," says an unknown sage, "is the sunshine of a happy heart." A great many people consider it an eye-opener.

The coy populist maiden is not jumping at the proposals of the Nebraska white wings. Probably she can be prevailed on to be a sister to them.

It is charged that Chicago danced while the cars burned. Now she will have the pleasure of paying the music bill, which amounts to $549,691 already.

Clifford Breckinridge of Arkansas, whom President Cleveland has appointed minister to Russia, once declined to fight a duel on the ground that he was then studying for the Presbyterian ministry.

It seems to be pretty well settled among the war experts of the press that Japan will get the worst of the deal. That being the case, gentlemen, let us give the Japs the cue while they can recede with honor.

Kansas City street car conductors have evolved a remedy for the chafing of the odious bell punch neck-yoke. It is called a "brother-in-law," is worn inside the vest, chimes harmoniously with the corporation bell, and in the hands of a veteran con. will ring off $3 to $5 a day from the company's treasury.

The estate of a deceased Brooklyn alderman amounts to $1,000,000. Of course, the making of the fortune had nothing to do with his public life. He sacrificed much in serving his constituents, but this loss was balanced by a moderate grocery business, which flourished amazingly under benign influence of ward caucusses and trimmings.

Major W. H. Upham, republican candidate for governor in Wisconsin, is one of the few men for whom a funeral has been held. He was wounded at the battle of Bull Run and was left on the field, later being picked up and taken to a rebel prison. Soon after came a report that Major Upham was dead. When it reached Racine, funeral services were held in his honor in the First Presbyterian church. Major Upham reminded his friends of this error a time later, when he surprised the mourners by coming home.

Germany complains of a surfeit of educated men. The enormous output of her universities outruns the demand, producing a congestion of intellectuality. A similar condition of affairs threatens Lincoln, Neb. Her chain of universities grind out more mental polish than the community can absorb, forcing a resort to plebian expedients described in an advertisement in the Lincoln News: "Wanted, a place to work for board while studying law; can do most anything from teaching Latin to taking care of horses."

The New York constitutional convention threatens to destroy one of the great joys of legislative life. It is proposed to hedge the passage of bills with such restrictions as will effectually annihilate log rolling on the last night. If the plan is incorporated in the organic law, the wild orgies of last nighters will become a memory in New York. The carousing confusion which vell the operations of the lobby and produce parched throats and aching heads in the morning must be sought for outside the Empire state.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Boston Globe: A clergyman in mosquito-ridden Brooklyn, preaching on usurers and other advantage takers of the poor, created a sensation by remarking the other Sunday that "the parasite has the commendable virtue among the various species of bloodsuckers of letting go and rolling over and dying when it is full."

Chicago Times: Rev. Thomas Dixon of New York is one of those worthy divines who load up on lobster and ice cream Saturday night for the delivery of a sermon on the morrow. A nightmare is none the less an unreal figment of indigestion though it be stabled in a pulpit. Mr. Dixon's dream of horrors to come, when the whole world shall be paralyzed with strikes, probably sprang from long continued diet of monopolistic newspapers.

Chicago Mail: The church militant seems to be at its best in Evanston, where Rev. Lewis Dixon animated his saving grace with a muscular triceps and illustrated his contempt for "po' white trash" yesterday by knocking down three several and successive times a burly iceman, Robert Simpson, whose horses had been devasting the pastor's cabbage plants. When Mr. Simpson gets well he will raise the price of ice in revenge, for it is always the innocent noncombatant who suffers.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The editor of the Western Christian Advocate takes a clergyman to task for having said in a letter to a religious paper that he will challenge any workman of the United States "to show down with me in the amount he and I have contributed to relieve the distress of the unemployed." The objectionable phrase is, of course, "show down," although many people may consider it expressive and forceful. The wonder with them is doubtless also why the editor of the Advocate knew what it meant, and if it would be too much to ask him what it really does mean, any way. To some people it is probably as much of a mystery as were the recent senatorial references to "bluffs" and "calls." It is only fair to them that they should be enlightened.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Working without a plan is a waste of strength.

Big words often make a poor cloak for a small idea.

Every good woman is a constant reminder that God lives.

There are some very good people who love to tell bad news.

Bad men always hate the laws that good men try to enforce.

Only the wicked are trying to prove that the devil is a myth.

There are educated pigs, but there are none that do not like mud.

It is better to run the shoes down at the heel than to be too lazy to walk.

The sermons that do the most to save the world are not preached in pulpits.

When you go to church to pray for a revival, don't wear shoes that squeak.

Church members who never smile will some day find out how much harm they have done.

If some people knew that the sun had spots on it they would almost worry themselves to death.

Every man's life is a failure who does not try to do something to leave the world richer than he found it.

A Flagrant Railroad Abuse.

Philadelphia Press.

The eastern lines in their New York meeting deal with a very small share of the abuse presented in private cars and their hire in proposing to reduce their mileage rate from ¾ to ½ a cent a mile.

If both the public and railroad men were not benumbed by the perpetual recurrence of railroad abuses this flagrant diversion of railroad profits would have long since bred summary remedies. One-fifth of the railroads of the country are bankrupt. Of the rest only a part pay anything on their share capital. On an average, railroad capital returns only about 3 per cent. Yet there are about 100,000 private cars not owned by railroad companies carrying freight, to which these companies pay $30,000,000 a year. The railroads can only make 3 per cent or are bankrupt. These cars pay from 30 to 50 per cent. The utmost exertion of railroad officers can only get from 15 to 20 miles a day of travel out of their own cars. These private cars make seventy or eighty miles a day. These private cars are only about 7 per cent of the freight cars in the country. They manage to carry a fifth of the freight. This flagrant abuse is in progress today on every one of the bankrupt lines which are in the care, custody and protection of United States courts without any effort to check this diversion of the revenue of the road into private hands.

Heroics on the Free Pass Iniquity.

Courier Journal.

The New York constitutional convention has attacked the free pass iniquity and proposes to devote a section to prohibiting any public official from riding on a railroad pass. In this case prohibition and prevention are two very different things. With Kentucky's experience with a similar constitutional clause we venture to advise the New York convention to extend the prohibition to the wives, children, parents, parents-in-law, sisters, aunts, brothers, uncles and cousins in any degree of public officials.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

One billion feet of timber per year is being cut in Texas; at that rate it will take but fifteen years to exhaust the supply.

The largest farm in this country is situated in Louisiana, it being 100 miles one way by twenty-five the other. The fencing alone cost $50,000.

One of the new rifles used by the Italian soldiers sends a ball with force enough to go through five inches of solid oak at a distance of 4,000 feet.

The most costly piece of railway line in the world is that between the Mansion house and Aldgate stations, in London, which required the expenditure of nearly $10,000,000 a mile.

A Mr. Stone of Perry, Okl., has entered into a contract with a number of Ponca Indians, with a view of forming a base ball team, which shall tour the country. Stone has the permission of the secretary of the interior. The Indians will probably play in the museums.

Lemon juice, squeezed in California, treated with a preservative process, and sent east by the barrel, is now sold in earthen jugs containing from half a gallon to ten gallons. It is used for all sorts of domestic purposes, for lemonade and for making mixed drinks at the bar and in clubs.

The English sparrow threatens to become as great a pest in Australia as it is here, and several of the colonial legislatures have recently enacted laws whereby local authorities are compelled to spend a certain amount of the public funds at their disposal in effecting the destruction of the birds.

The number of millionaires in England is not so great as one might believe. According to the report of the income tax officials there are in England seventy-one persons with an annual income of $250,000, over 1,100 draw $50,000 annually, and only about 10,000 have an income of $10,000.

A French statistician says that the number of men and women in France is more nearly equal than in any other country of the world, there being only 1,007 women to 1,000 men. In Switzerland there are 1,064 men to 1,000 women, and in Greece only 933. The conditions in Hong Kong, according to this authority, are "appalling," there being only 366 women to 1,000 men.

According to official statistics just issued by the French government, the population of 38,000,000 is sheltered in about 9,000,000 houses. Of these houses 61 per cent are the property of resident owners, a fact that points in a particularly satisfactory manner to the diffusion of wealth through the community instead of its concentration in the hands of a few capitalists.

More than 37,000,000 acres of land are infested by the rabbit pest in Victoria, Australia. During the last eleven years the colonial government has expended nearly $2,000,000 in efforts to abate the pest, besides the expenditures of individuals. The rabbits are trapped for their skins, over 150,000 pelts having been bought monthly in one town. The authorities of some districts have decided to employ phosphorized wheat for the destruction of the rabbits.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Indianapolis Journal: "How are you today?" asked the match.

"On the bomb," replied the fuse. "Can you gimme a light?"

Detroit Free Press: Nurse—Luke at the awkward little rascal! 'Tryin' to pla his tathin' ring in his eye. Fond Mother—It is not awkwardness at all, Mary Jane, it is instinct. He takes it for a monocle.

Philadelphia Record: When a man goes fishing and acknowledges that he didn't catch anything, you can lend him money and be sure of getting it back.

Galveston News: When the wise man loses his head he never gives it away.

Harper's Bazar: Spooner (in love)—I wish I knew how to make an impression on Miss Hardy's heart.

Guffy—Try a diamond; that will leave its mark on the hardest substance.

Puck: Friend—That villain in your new play is a masterpiece. Where did you get the character?

Dramatist—I imagined a man possessed of all the varieties of wickedness which my wife ascribes to me when she gets mad.

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't see the least use of this tool case being put on my bicycle."

He—Why, in case of an accident you'd have something to work with.

"Oh, you, absurd man, don't I always have hairpins with me?"

Chicago Record: The Sarcastic Barnstormers (after the bombardment from the gallery)—I have eggs enough now, thank you. Will no one send up an accompanying ham!

The Gallery (with emphasis)—It's on the stage now!

Buffalo Courier: The Judge—I should think you would be sorry for having so far forgotten yourself as to throw a plate at your wife. The Prisoner (penitently)—I am, your honor; that plate cost 10 cents.

Puck: Fannie T. Phayre—I have just received a letter from Mr. Stocksanbonds asking me to be his wife, and I am uncertain just how to answer it.

Mrs. Phayre (astounded)—Uncertain! Why, Ethel, just think of his wealth!

Fannie T. Phayre—Yes; I'm uncertain as to whether I should telegraph my acceptance or mail it with a special delivery stamp.

HOW'D YOU LIKE IT?

Atlanta Constitution.

How'd you like to be today
Where the mill stream is—
Like the boy, so far away,
With that torn hat o' his?

Face that's kinder streaked with dirt—
Jerkin' off his cotton shirt;
Lookin' eager—limbs alive—
Goin' for a headlong dive?
Wouldn't that be nice to do?
Splash the whole hot weather through!

NATURE'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

Chicago Post.

His wife is back!
No more at night,
When seems to him the town a somber night.
Too dull and gray,
May he go forth with paint to make it bright.
He's had his day;
His wife is back!

But who is that,
With glossy hat,
And step as springy as the step of fawn,
Who leaves at night, returning with the dawn?
It is the other man whose wife's just gone!
He'll see the painting done!
He'll have the fun!
The town shall never stay
So dull and gray;
His wife has gone!

So gentle nature makes
A compensation sweet;
She gives for what she takes,
And it is meet!
As where the flower is plucked another springs,
So she, providing for a myriad things,
The town may not be left to stay
All dull and gray;
One wife comes home today,
Another goes away.

HIS TERRIBLE FATE.

Chicago Herald.

WINDING
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND "ADVTS" MAY BE PAID FOR IN WIND HAILSTORMS TORNADOES CYCLONES CLOSED QUARTERS PRAIRIE FIRES DEAD CATS WILD CATS &