Ornels. The Ree Editing.
South Orighn, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts.
Chuncil Ribers, 12 level Street.
Chicago Chic., 31 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms A. H and 15, Tribune Didg.
Washington, 187 F Street, N. W. CORRESPONDENCE: All emperoications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed. To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Omaha Brafts checks order of the company, be made payable to the order of the company.
THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY. STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Trachuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of toll and complete copies of The Dally Moralas, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1394, was as follows:

28,821 97,371 •29,560 24,623 27,061 775,501 Less deductions for unsold and returned 18,481 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and anbectibed in my presence this let day of August, 1894.

(Seal.) N. P. FEII, Notary Public. The two-minute trotter is coming closer

and closer.

Won't depressing the orchestra have the same effect as elevating the stage?

Senator Gorman should have written a letter of sympathy to President Cleveland.

Senator Hill of New York has just cele brated his fifty-first birthday. But the letter of congratulation from President Cleveland never came.

Parliament got ahead of congress in terminating its session. As too frequently America has had to wait for England to set the fashion even in adjourning

Free wool beat Congressman Kilgore of Texas for renomination. He couldn't pull the wool over his constituents' eyes, although it was to be had without paying a tariff

It was with a rather ill-concealed glee that Editor Bryan announced the prospect of ex-Governor Boyd's refusal to accept a unanimous nomination as the democratic candidate for congress.

They have now gotten "the elevated railroads in the constitutional convention" down in New York. They will soon have the tiger, the elephant and the whole menagerie in the convention at this rate.

We trust Mr. Pullman didn't exhaust him self before the strike investigating commission. We expect him to furnish another manifesto in a few days explaining his attitude toward the commission.

Fallure to accomplish promised results seems to have no influence upon the choice of Chairman Wilson's constituents when they are called upon to endorse Mr. Wilson as his own successor in congress.

The Bee's information as to the willingness of ex-Governor Boyd to run for congress came straight from headquarters. Democrats who want to keep up with the political movements of their own party must read The Bee.

The international peace congress at Antwerp has adopted a resolution demanding the peaceful settlement of the differences between China and Japan. The announcement that the war is off may be mementarily expected.

And now we have news of an ice trust in the process of formation in New Jersey. We presume it is to be an interchangeable arrangement-ice in summer and coal in winter. The Beason is too far advanced for a trust so likely to dissolve soon.

The tone of eastern press comment upon the result of the Cedarquist court martial is that the War department is not yet done with the case. As far as Major Worth is concerned the findings of the court are final. Just what the president may feel called upon to do in the matter is only a matter of con-

The convention that nominated Judge . Strode as the republican candidate for congress from the First Nebraska district on the 1,237th ballot will cheerfully yield the record to the Texas democratic convention which took 5,600 ballots without a choice. before finally agreeing to the renomination of Judge Culberson for congress.

We would like to have those woman suffragists who have been loudly asserting that the franchise in woman's hands would eliminate from politics all that is demorallying and degrading explain how the infamous Breckinridge manages to secure the support of all the women who are applauding him in his impudent plea for a re-election to congress.

Every time there is an epidemic of suicide some knowing person informs us that this is the particular senson when suicides take As a matter of fact, the best statistics show that the maximum of suicides almost always comes in the late May or early June. We don't believe that the suicide season has shifted materially or permanently.

Eugene Field gives the Sugar trust credit for doing some good after all in killing off a large number of presidential possibilities, foremost among them John G. Carilsle, President Cleveland's secretary of the treasury. It must be agreeable to Carlisle to be informed that there was really some one who once looked upon him as a presidential possibility.

After Secretary Carlisle reverses himself a few more times in his num:rous interpretations of the new tariff law people who are unable to get a satisfactory ruling will be prepared to appeal to the courts in order to secure an authoritative decision. It is really too bad that Mr. Curinde can't satisfy everybody. He seems to be trying to do so without reference to possible inconmistencies.

A VETERAN POET

to all intelligent Americans and revered by all, was 85 years old last Wednesday. He was visited on that day at his summer home, Beverly Farms, by a representative of a Boston paper, with whom-he talked about his health, his work and his correspondence. The veteran poet is recovering from what he said was the longest illness he ever had, attended with much prestration of mind and body. Dr. Helmes has not recently done any literary work and he stated that his sight is so impaired that he finds it very hard if not impossible to read many of the letters sent him. He is also troubled with cramps in the fingers, which at times prevent writing. He said that he is expected o read manuscripts which should be sent to the magazines or to the critical bureaus which make a business of attending to such productions, and people address him on all manner of subjects. While not being wholly free from the infirmities incident to age, Dr. Holmes says the burden of years sits lightly upon him as compared with the weight it seems to many less advanced in age. But he remarked that after three score years and twenty the encroachments of time make themselves felt with rapidly increasing progress. "When one can no longer hear the lark," observed one of the most genial of poets and one of the gentlest of men, "when he can no longer recognize the faces he passes in the street, when he has to watch his steps, when it becomes more and more difficult for him to recall names, he is reminded, at every movement, that he must spare himself, or nature will not spare him the penalties she exacts for overtaxing his leclining powers." He said it had always seemed to him the twelfth septennial period is one of the natural boundaries of life and he thought that one who has lived to complete his 84th year has had his full share, even of an old man's allowance. Whatever is granted over that is a prodigal indulgence on the part of nature. The life work of Oliver Wendell Holmes is

practically finished. He is not likely to make any further contribution to literature. In answer to the question whether he is writing his autobiography be stated that he is in the habit of dictating many of his recollections and some of his thoughts and opinons to his secretary, who has in this way accumulated a considerable mass of notes which will undoubtedly some day be put into form, but not by the poet himself. There have been few lives more fruitful of good results which will have an enduring value than that of Dr. Holmes. He will always hold an honored place in American literature, but his title to fame does not rest wholly upon his literary work. He has been greatly successful in imparting scientific knowledge, to the acquirement and teaching of which the greater part of his life has been devoted. It is in this direction that his labors have been of the greatest and most permanent value to mankind, which can be said without in the least disparaging the worth of what he has accomplished with his pen. But the world knows him best as a poet, whose genial and pleasing verse is the expression of a sunny and lovable nature, always in sympathy with all that is truest and purest in humanity. The influence of all that Dr. Holmes has written has been good. It has afforded pleasure and gratification to millions. and all who have read his works have derived from them intellectual improvement and elevation. Even though it be not esteemed of the highest merit, from the literary point of view, it has a quality that will perpetuate it, and it is possible that it will be appreciated by the next generation even more heartily and warmly than it is by the intelligent and discriminating students of literature of today.

STATISTICAL BASIS OF LEGISLATION.

The statistician rather than the political economist is today the important factor in shaping legislation. No sooner does a question come up for settlement by legislation than a demand is at once made for all the facts that are available. The old-time political economist started with a theory and argued from it to the existence of facts; the statistician nowadays presents the facts as they exist and gives the public and those responsible for legislation a chance to deduce therefrom the true solution of the problem. Remarkable instances of recent effective statistical investigation can be given. For instance, the inquiry into individual mortgage indebtedness by the cansus officials has practically disposed of that question. The elaborate investigation into prices, wages, etc., undertaken under direction of the United States senate finance committee did much to clear up the tariff controversies. The death knell of many of the most prevalent free trade fallacies sounded when the members of both political parties on that committee agreed that prices of commodities had declined under the McKinley bill and that wages had at the same time slightly risen. The statistician has done far more than the political economist to solve the railway problem, though much still remains. He has entered almost every field, and in this country, through the census office and the innumerable statistical bureaus of the various governments, is throwing light upon every conceivable subject.

In view of the growing importance of the statistical work The Bee has made arrangements for the publication of a series of articles by one of the most eminent and best known of our statisticians, Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh cen-Mr. Porter starts out with an experience that will at once make his results authority with every one who has occasion to refer to them. He has been an active agent in several of the most important statistical investigations of the federal government, as head of one of the principal divisions of the tenth census, as a member of the tariff commission, and finally as superintendent of the eleventh census, just being con pleted. More than this, Mr. Porter has had a varied newspaper career, which culminated in his successful editorship of the New York Press, and he is thus able to put his facts into a shape that transforms them from dry and inert tables of figures into live, attractive information of all-absorbing interest. The readers of The Bee, therefore, have a treat in store for them in the series of popular economic articles which Mr. Perter proposes to contribute. These articles will be devoted to questions pending before the American people today. Mr. Porter is already on his way to Europe. Immediately upon his arrival there he will take a run through the industrial region and send back facts relating to the effects of the democratic tariff law on British and continental manufactures. Having directed himself to this absorbing matter Mr. Porter will take up the other economic problems that are knocking at the doors of congress for settlement and endeavor to obtain the views of the most eminent European statisticians, economists and statesmen. These interviews will form a Luding feature of the future issues of The Sunday Bee. The arti-

cle presented to our readers today as the

to succeeding papers from the pen of Mr. Otiver Wendell Holmes, a name familiar

Porter with impatient expectancy. DEMOCRATS NOMINATE BOYD. . In making James E. Boyd their candidate for congress in this, the Second, district, the democrats have undoubtedly fixed upon one of the strongest men within their party who could be induced to make the race. Mr. Boyd is an old and widely known citizen of Nebraska-his citizenship having been established beyond dispute by the supreme court of the United States in a case that attracted universal attention. He offered his services to his country as one of the Nebraska volunteers in 1864. He has been a member of the territorial legislature. He has been a delegate to two constitutional conventions and helped to frame the state constitution under which Nebraska is now governed. He has been member and president of the Omaha city council and mayor of Omaha, and finally became the first and only democrat who ever occupied the place of governor of this state.

The candidacy of Mr. Boyd for congress, however, will create no diversion from republican ranks. Congressman Mercer's course since he went to Washington as the representative of this district has been entirely satisfactory. Mr. Mercer has given no cause for any demand for a change. On the contrary, he has shown such vigor and dillgence in his efforts to promote the interests of his immediate constituency that many business men of opposite party cannot but feel a moral obligation to send him back for a second term. Mr. Mercer's experience has served to fit him to represent Nebraska in the next congress even more efficiently and effectively than he has in the present congress, while Mr. Boyd has no experience whatever in national legislation to commend him. Mr Boyd, it will be readily admitted, has a large following among democrats, but he cannot expect republicans to turn against their candidate on the score of persona friendship. It will be more than he can do to hold together the ordinary democratic strength in the district, and even should his efforts in this direction prove successful it has more than once been demonstrated that this cannot overcome the votes of the republi cans, united as they now are upon their own

candidate. INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX. One of the favorite arguments advanced by the supporters of the income tax is that it is a tax which cannot be shifted, and must, therefore, be borne by the person against whom it is originally assessed. To use their epigrammatic characterization, it is "the tax that sticks," and for this reason and for this reason only, is opposed by all who at present succeed in evading or shirking the just share of taxes which they ought to pay. Some of the advocates go so far as to say that the income tax is the only tax that sticks, and that it is the only just tax. It is generally conceded, however, that there are numerous other taxes, such as the tax on inheritances, the tax on economic rent, that cannot be shifted. It is also strenuously denied by most authorities that

the income tax is a tax that can in no case

As regularly levied by different govern ments, the income tax is often shifted in part, or in whole, and so far as we can see must leave opportunities for shifting, no matter in what manner it may be imposed. In some countries, as in England, the income tax is simply a combination of taxes on the separate ingredients of income; in others it is simply a system of taxes on gross receipts, derived from different specified sources. In such cases, according to Prof. Seligman, who touches upon this subject in a recent monograph on the evidence of taxation, there can be no question that each part of the income tax simply follows the laws of incidence of the respective separate taxes, so that in this respect there would be no difference between a so-called income tax and the other direct taxes, of which the income tax is substantially composed. If the total income be composed of wages, the incidence cannot be different whither we call the share income or wages. If the total income be composed of profits, the tax will be shifted or not, according to the rules of incidence that govern a tax on profits. If the income be derived from house rents, the chances are that it will be shifted to the tenant. The incidence of the whole must be determined by the incidence of the

parts. The principle upon which the theory of incidence is built is that every man will shift the tax imposed upon him if he can. He will attempt to shift an income tax just as he will attempt to shift a tariff duty. If he can make his creditors, his tenants, his employes or his customers bear any part of his burden, he will not hesitate to do so. In the case of one or two of these classes he has very good chances of success, and those chances will be further enhanced by any inequalities that may arise in the income tax assessment. An income tax will stick as well if not better than most of our present taxes, but to assume that no part of it can or will be shifted is by no means warranted by the study of finance.

PLANT LIFE IN NEHRASKA. There have been many investigations undertaken in Nebraska for the purpose of making the inhabitants more familiar with the precise conditions that surround them. From the first exploring expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the last census enumeration the government has been constantly engaged in gathering information for the people that will enable them to understand what Nebrasks has to offer them. We have had the dimensions of the land accurately surveyed and mapped out. We have had repeated countings of the people within the borders of the state at different times. We have had inquiries into the mortgage indebtedness resting upon the soil and its improvements. and we have had accounts of the progress of the different arts and occupations to be found in Nebraska. In a rough way, perhaps, we have had the Loursh conditions of Nebraska described in private handbooks or compendia of information. Real scientific researches into the resources of the state have, however, been comparatively care and always incomplete.

The past week has seen the publication of the first part of an exhaustive work treating of the flora of Nebraska, in which it is expected to identify and classify all the specimens of plant life that have been uncovered within the borders of the state. The project is being carried out by the botanical seminar of the University of Nebraska, under the direction of Prof. Charles E. Bessey. Prof. Bensey, who is one of the representative botanists of this country, and who, along with the foremest American students of science, took a very prominent part in the meetings of the Society for the Advancement of Science but recently concluded at Brooklyn, has, with the co-operation of his students, made a complete botanical survey of the state, which is to serve as the basis of a detailed catalogue of the various orders, first of the series will prepare them for genera and species found. In the intro-

which, by the wayer has been prosecuted from purely scientific motives and at the expense of the autions. Prof. Bessey outlines the field before him. He says that there are now known and described about 175,000 species of plants on the globe, while recent estimates made by Prof. Saccardo show that this is probably less than one-half of the total number. For the purpose of classification by which their study may be promoted and the attending results communibotanists have been able to make generalizations as to their probable relationship and thus to form a system in which all plants

By arranging the flora of Nebraska according to this system, so universally accepted by scientists, it is seen that the plant life of the state is distributed through all six of the great branches of the vegetable kingdom, but that of the fifteen classes only fourteen are represented. It is further developed that of fifty-four orders forty-three alone ere represented, and of 386 families there are representatives of about one-balf. On the other hand, of the 175,000 species of plants now known, probably little, if any, more than 2 per cent occur within the area in question. In other words, a conservative estimate of the species of Nebraska flora is less than 3.500. A complete catalogue of these, however, with good illustrations of the more important, will form a work of great scientific value as well as of peculiar interest. to the people of Nebraska, always anxious to know more of the country which they inhabit.

are included in six great branches, further

subdivided into fifteen classes.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

Few men had a more varied public career than the late General N. P. Banks, and thirty years ago he shared popular attention with the most distinguished men of the time. Though not a great man, measured by the higher standards, he was fairly successful, both as a statesman and a soldier, and the record of his life is an honorable one, if not notably brilliant. He made a good governor of Massachusetts, as his election to three terms attested. In congress he was recognized as an exceptionally able parliamentarian, but made no great mark as a legislator. As speaker of the house, to which he was elected after the most memorable struggle in the history of congress, he distinguished bimself for rigid fairness and impartiality. On the floor he did nothing remarkable, though his utterances always commanded respectful attention. As a soldier General Banks was successful when not left entirely to his own resources, but he was not fitted for separate command. He was a good fighter, but an unwise strategist and when pitted against so able a commander as Stonewall Jackson, who was a born soldier, he was greatly overmatched. His military career was not without creditable features, but it was by no means distinguished, and the disastrous Red River campaign, with which it ended, was a most damaging blow to his reputation as a soldier. The later years of General Banks life were not happy. He was in reduced circumstances financially and at one time it was said that his mind was impaired. His last election to congress was largely due to popular sympathy. The verdict of history on him will be that he was an honorable, upright man, a patriotic citizen, and one who

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

brought to the performance of every duty

devolved on him his best ability.

The third national irrigation congress will meet in Denver tomorrow and remain in session a week. This congress is expected to have more important results than were real ized from the sessions held at Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, which were valuable chiefly in arousing public attention to the importance of the irrigation question. The time for action had not arrived, nor were the people of the west ready to formulate an expression of their best judgment. There was also a lack of interest in the subject in other sections of the country. In the period since the last congress, however, public interest in irrigation has been awakened everywhere, and in the east almost as much as in the west its great importance is recognized. It is thought that the western people are now ready to suggest definite outlines for their future institutions, and that this will be done by the coming congress.

It is expected that some plan of compro mise will be reached between the factions. one of which has insisted that the national government should appropriate all the money required in the work of reclaiming the public land and administering canal systems when built, and the other that the arid lands should be ceded to the states, in order that each commonwealth might deal with its own problems. An effort will be made to find some middle ground between these extreme views, a plan which will give most of the benefits of both policies and few of the evils of either. The problem presented is by no means a simple one, and if the Denver congress shall reach a solution that will be accepted by the country it will do a great work. In a speech made in the house a couple of weeks ago by Representative Coffeen of Wyoming, he said that the very nature of irrigation works and the handling of the waters of vast drainage areas for irrigation is such that some form of control and distribution more comprehensive than that limited rigidly by state boundaries is necessary. "We, therefore, must have federal control," said Mr. Coffeen, "or must organize an irrigation congress or commission with jurisdiction broad enough and strong enough to reach beyond state boundaries and handle the flowing waters of the drainage areas in the great valleys and river systems as they are found existing in nature." He urged that the pecple be permitted to continue to own lands. if they so desire, which they can identify and mark out with definite boundaries, but waters must be owned, and controlled in general mass and the distribution must be under governmental supervision, either county, state or national. This control, if by the general government, which at least during a transition period, said Mr. Coffeen, is better than by states whose boundaries in no way conform to the natural topography of the country so essential to practical irrigation, will secure the greatest economy in use of water and in building great systems of canals and reservoirs and keeping the same in repair. "Let the government hold these lands in their entirety subject to homestead," said Mr. Coffeen, "until a sclution of the question of arid America in its en-

what is coming and they will look forward | duction to the initial number of the work, | formulate a policy that will be generally acceptable.

> Thomas J. Majors is making frantle appeals to the old soldiers and Grand Army veterans to support him for governor at the coming election, telling them that they will be expected to blindly follow the standard bearer who has been chosen to lead them. But he neglects to explain to them how he happened to be foisted upon the republican state ticket. He says not a word about the cated to others, similar species have been packed county conventions, about the lavish gathered into genera, similar genera into distribution of railroad passes to delegates families, similar families into orders, and so who consented to being bought up. He tells on. Finally from a study of these groups them nothing about the packing of the Lancaster delegation with pliant tools of the Burlington bosses. He is eilent about the railroad promises and the railroad threats that whipped a majority of the delegates to the state convention into line, in spite of the expressed demand of honest republicans for a clean candidate. A standard bearer who has secured his place by such methods is no standard bearer. He is but the automaton of the Burlington ezar. No decent republican is under any obligations to follow

> > The importance of Judge Nott's decision that the president can constitutionally sign bills at any time within ten days from the day of their passage, whether congress has adjourned or not, has not been made appreciable by the recent adjournment of congress. The president had no difficulty in affixing his signature to all bills which he cared to approve before congress dispersed. When the decision in question was rendered many authorities asserted that it would revolutionize the whole practice of congressional legislation at the close of the session. The Bee expressed doubts as to this conclusion, and showed that it could not affect the signing of bills materially except at the end of the short session of congress, which occurs in the middle of a presidential term, or only once in four years. Events of the past week have borne out the position then taken.

> > The testimony of the Chicago superintendent of police before the strike investigating commission that for nearly a month the police preserved order during the strike, and that up to the day when the troops were called out the police force had handled the trouble without any great violence and with practically no destruction of property, must be taken to support the claims of the labor leaders that the military were brought in before the civil authority had been really exhausted. On this point the opinion of the superintendent of police is worth more than the opinions of either strikers or railroad officials. The question is necessarily one where the judgment of different people will differ, according as they view it from one standpoint or another. There will therefore, probably, be no time when it will be settled either way to the satisfaction of

> > Andrew Carnegie Insists that a workingman can live for less in the United States than he can in Great Britain, "provided that he lives as frugally." American wages have for many years past been such that the American laborer has not been compelled to live as frugally as his British cousin. He has been more comfortably housed and more liberally fed, and after that has had more money to spend for outside conveniences and comforts. No one wants to reduce the standard of living on this side of the Atlantic, but the inevitable tendency of the democratic free trade policy is to do so by lowering wages. The American workingman would greatly prefer to retain the differential in his advantage.

> > Senator Voorhees has shrewdly secured from his physician a recommendation that he engage in no political work whatever this fall for fear his health might be injured by the exertion. The senator's term does not expire until March, 1897, so that he is not personally dependent upon the result of the election in his state. He will be able to hold off and view the contest from afar. Should the democrats be defeated he will be able to disclaim all responsibility. Senator Voorhees' withdrawal is a confession that the democrats have an up-hill pull.

New York Sun.

The perfidy is accomplished and the dishonor is complete. Grover Cleveland has vetoed the democratic platform. Trouble Lurks in the Boom.

Washington Star. Mr. Pullman may find comfort in the re lection that he is not the first to acquire rouble through an effort to boom subur

New York Tribun Who will ever gain say that President Cleveland is either courageous or consist-ent, or honorable in his public relations, or in any respect better than his party? Fits the Situation.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The president has written an epitaph for the Fifty-third congress, and written it so that nothing can erase it. Died of perfidy and dishonor. It is not a flattering line, but it fits the situation like the glove fits milady's hand.

The Record Reviewed.

The Fifty-third congress has especially condemned itself by the passage of the Income tax clauses of the tariff bill, but except for that, it has made a fairly good record, especially when one considers its possibilities for mischief under the lead of the populists, with whom both republicans the populists, with whom both repub-and democrats sought to curry favor.

Traitors to the Rear. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The president appeals from congress to the people. The battle, twice won at the polls, must be fought over again, and won again, before treason can be driven out of the democratic camp and trustism driven out of the tariff. Let treason be made odious and traitors punished. Let truth prevail and the president lead. The rank and file will follow, and woe be to the Gormans that get in the way.

Honesty the Right Polley. New York Heraid.

This, then, is the advice we offer—Let your ambition run high and seek its realization by hard work, but remember that it is a man's soul and not his pocketbook which goes to heaven. You can get on without riches if need be, but you cannot get on without a clean conscience. Make money, but do not worship it. Pay a good price for it, but not worship it. Pay a good price for it, but not wore than it is worth. Honest dollars huri my one, but dishonest gains are a consuming fire. New York Heraid.

The Women Forging Ahead.

The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1836, just issued, discloses the fact that women are becoming more and more numerously represented in business ventures in that commonwealth. Men partners decreased 3.8, but women partners increased 4.8s per cent. There was also a 5 per cent increase in women stockholders in corporations. The tendency of partnerships to decrease and of corporations to increase continues marked. The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1893, just issued,

Where Labor Unions Are Weak.

of the question of arid America in its entirety can be obtained and a comprehensive system of national reclamation be entered upon." This is one phase of the question and it is referred to as indicating the complex character of the aubject. But none the leas it is a question that has got to be solved, and the pressure for solution will grow with every passing year. It is to be hoped the Deaver congress will

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Globe-Democrat: A Baltimore clergyman been preaching a sermon against the monopoly in that city for exacting a profit of 400 per cent in hut weather. citizens think he chose a good text, hey are taking steps to break the com-

Minneapolls Tribune: The clergymen at the Christian summer school at Long Beach, N. J., broke out last Thursday in eloquent and able denunciations of race track abuses. Every clergyman who attends a horse race should unhesitatingly denounce any crocked-ness he sees going on. The sporting public will be under obligations to all the ministers of the gospel who units with honest reporters in sincere endeavors to reform the turf.

Buffalo Express: The revivalists at Hammondsville, O., have had a parrow escape from the angry husbands of two of the so absorbed in religion that they have been unable to attend to their household duties. The women went to all the revival meetings and left their husbands to attend to the children and do the baking. One of the de-serted husbands waited for one of the revivalists with a gun, but the exhorter heard of him and kept out of his way. The other man started for the prayer meeting armed with a club, and the revivalist fled rear door. He says the revivalist told his wife that when a woman was converted she should separate herself from her husband, unless he, too, joined the fold. The messengers of these good tidings have left the

Minneapolis Times: The agitation in swell church circles for individual communion cups is apt to strike the ungodly as finical and faddy. Those who urge the adoption of the custom do it on the ground of cleanliness, and it is true that there is a possibility of contagion on the metal rim of the ordinary cup for general use. But all this could b easily avoided by a simpler and less expensive plan than that of purchasing individual cups Every communicant could carry a straw, or convention might hit on a decorated glass tube with silver mouthpleces, owner could have marked with his crest or his monogram. Another way would be furnish the communion wine in small original packages, small phials of Etruscan design, for instance, which would hold just enough for a sip, and which could be kept nirs. Anything would be better than the display and extravagance, to say nothing of the nuisance, of the custom advocated by the champions of the individual cups.

THE INGERSOLLIAN FAD.

Kansas City Journal: Colonel Ingersoll can point to the suicide of Melbourne, the professional rainmaker, as an illustration of his theory that suicide is sometimes justi-

Chicago Herald: Bob Ingersoll and some New York newspapers have secred a great success with their suicide fad. Thirty people have killed themselves in that city in the last menth. This devilish propaganda may be a congenial occupation for the leader of the pagens, but it is mighty poor business for a newspaper.

Minneapolis Tribune: Three suicides were reported Sunday within a radius of a few hundred miles of Minneapolis. One of the unfortunate men is said to have been a reader of Bob Ingersoll. that Ingersell's recent article in favor of suicide has caused hundreds who were in desperate straits to resolve to end their troubles by suicide-and thousands may follow. There is a heavy responsibility resting upon Mr. Ingersoll for that article.

Springfield Republican: The latest phase sensationalism in the New York World. led by Colonel Ingersoil, is the inculcation of the doctrine that suicide is a legitimate and satisfactory remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. This is being discussed at great length, contributions to the discussion being invited and printed. Not only this, but current suicides are being celebrated at length and with abundant illustration. Such a celebration of the morbid side of life is infinitely harmful, if not directly productive of a death harvest. It is an offense in the eyes of sane living and all wholesome mental conditions such as few men of conscience would care to be responsible for

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Corea contents itself with polishing off the remains. Some democrats lament because Cleveland has not the courage of his signature. Why should the spirit of mortal be sad? saim of Gilead is on the free list.

Mr. Breckinridge's friends seem determined to carve a way for his return to congress. The mysterious disappearance of Rainmaker Melbourne is the reigning sensation in Cheyenne.

At this distance it appears the arrest of Governor Waite only served to rupture his presmatic tire. The harmonious activity of office holders uggests a "communism of speils" for ad-

ministration purposes. The parallel column cannot be sprung on the record of the democratic congress without giving history a wrench.

The enterprising spirit of Sloux Falls may be relied on to tender Willie Vanderbilt a site for a palace in that section. Advices from Chinese sources of the highest responsibility show that the Mongola are Shanghaing the Japa in great shape.

The merchant tailors of the town have sent to the authorities of the University of Gratz (Siberia) praying that hereafter no student shall be given his diploma unless he shall first show that he has paid his tailor bills.

It does not appear that they offered a per-

Some men are judged by the lawyers they hire. Senator Stewart is said to have re-tained Phil Thompson of Breckinridge in-

tenant governor of Kansas, is laid up with a broken leg. The accident merely transfers the pull to the doctors. The widow of Senator Hearst of California is said to be the most heavily insured woman in this country. She has policies

mounting to \$300,000 on her life. The mitres of Russian bishops are now made of aluminium, reducing from five to about one pound. ion takes considerable load off their minds. Mr. Monkedick of Covington, Ky., has just sold a carriage horse to President Cleve-land for \$400. Mr. Monkedick has the right sort of a name for a place in Mr. Cleveland's

dministration.

The death is announced of Cella Thaxter the eminent American authoress, on the Isle of Shoals. Mrs. Thayter was the daughter of Thomas B. Laighten of Portsmouth, N. H., in which city she was born, June 29, 1836. In early life she went with him to a new home on Appledore Island, and here the greater part of her life was passed. Here, too, after a short courtship, and when barely 18 years old, she became the wife of her guardian, friend and teacher, Levi L. Thaxier. The story of her early life she has told in one of her prose works, "Among the Isles of Shoals." Bestdes the volume mention d, "Poems," "Driftwood," "Poems for Children," "The Cruise of the Mystery, a the for Children." "The Cruise of the Mystery, and Other Poems." have been given to the world. Three sons of Mrs. Thanter are co-cupying places of prominence in New Eng-

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Buffalo Courier: A record is about the only thing a man takes more pleasure in breaking than he does in making. Quips; When a man commits suicide by drowning can it be said that he liquidates the debt of nature?

Philadelphia Record: Ragson Tatters— Wat's de matter, Rully? Wat yer shiverin' fur? Rullingstone Nomoss (reading paper) - Here's a plece 'bou' a man wat died from drinking ice water. Wat a horrible death.

Boston Transcript: She (haughtily)-I beg of me.

He (jauntily)-I should say I had. I am the fellow you jilled ten years ago.

Kate Field's Washington: Judge (sternly) -What induced you to marry this poor girl when you already had four wives living? Prisoner (meekly)-Force of habit, Cincinnati Tribune: "So you lost your heart while at the Harbor" "Well, dear," said the Boston maid, "I can hardly an-swer your question. When you know he's worth a million it's not a question of anat-

omy, but rather one of mathematics, Pearson's Weekly: "I am surprised, John," said an old lady when she found the butler helping himself to some old part,

Chicago Tribune: "Are you very badly hurt, Mrs. Getalong?" inquired the anxious neighbor, sitting down by the side of the bed, "I don't know how badly I'm hurt,"
"I don't know how badly I'm hurt," the victim of the railway accident feebly, "until I've seen my lawyer."

Harper's Bazar: Disgusted Suburban Tenant—I thought you said this house would be provided with running water? Landlord—Well, it will be. Just wait until we have a good, healthly rainstorm, and see how the roof leaks.

TROUBLE ON HER MIND. Boston Transcript. What a far-off look of dreaming Filled her eye
With a mystic vagueness, seeming
Rapt beyond all earth and sky!
When I, random fancies linking, Queried shy, w she said, "I was thinking

Just what style of hat to buy.' THE KETTLE. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Youths' Companion.

There's many a house of grandeur, With turret, tower and dome. That knows not peace or comfort,
And does not prove a home.
I do not ask for splendor
To crown my daily lot,
But this I ask: a kitchen
Where the kettle's always hot.

If things are not all ship If things are not all shipshape,
I do not fume or fret,
A little clean disorder
Does not my nerves upset.
But one thing is essential,
Or seems so to my thought,
And that's a fidy kitchen
Where the kettle's always hot.

In my Aunt Hattle's household,
Though skies outside are drear,
Though all times are dark and troubled,
You'll always find good cheer,
And in her quaint old kitchen,
The very homiest spot,
The water's always singing.
The water's always hot.
And if you have a honderle

The water's always hot.
And if you have a headsche,
Whate'er the hour may be,
There is no tedlous waiting
To get your cup of tea.
I don't know how she does it,
Some magic she has caught,
For the kitchen's cool in summer,
Yet the kettle's always hot.

Oh. there's naught else so dreary
In any household found
As a cold and sullen kettle
That does not make a sound.
And I think that love is lacking
In the hearts in such a spot,
Or the kettle would be singing
And the water would be hot.

'94 Fall '95.



The arrival of our new fall goods is now complete and you are cordially invited to call and inspect them. In the children's department and in the men's department-everywhere, everything is new-correct styles and perfect workmanship. You can see in the windows how they look. We'd like to have you put your hands on 'em. Inspect the fabric, the linings, the sewing, and prove to you that they are all that your eyes tell you they

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