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 February, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,195	15	19,587
2	20,436	16	19,609
*3	20,530	*17	20,529
4	20,190	18	19,728
5	20,042	19	19,766
6	19,901	20	19,686
7	19,663	21	19,778
8	19,839	22	19,671
9	19,793	23	19,653
*10	20,600	*24	20,099
11	19,690	25	19,611
12	19,816	26	19,641
13	19,750	27	19,748
14	19,700	28	19,652

Total	597,625
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	6,023
Net sales	591,612
Daily average	19,707

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31 day of March, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The free coinage advocates show a distinct preference in their musical tastes for the silver cornet band.

China announces that she will ratify the treaty of peace with Japan. What is Russia going to do about it?

Applicants for places on the canal commission will reserve their anxiety to serve the public for a little while longer.

Comptroller Eckels doesn't need more than a hint from the president to spur on his activity in the honest money movement.

The scramble for principalships in the public schools would be just as exciting if the salaries paid the principals were reduced to something like reasonable figures.

An order in bankruptcy has been issued against Oscar Wilde. The order ought to be wide enough to cover a shipwreck of both moral and material resources of the great author and playwright.

The butter bought for one of the Kansas state insane asylums is so bad that one taste of it is enough to make a person as sensitive as Mrs. Lease sick. We advise our Kansas friends to invest in Nebraska-made oleomargarine.

Japan didn't suppose she was engaging to fight all the powers of Europe when she commenced her little physical contest with China, even if it is the practice of successful prize fighters to challenge the whole world to combat.

According to reliable authority Secretary Carlisle is at last convinced that his chances of becoming a presidential nominee, if he ever had any, have gone a-glimmering forever. Secretary Carlisle was one of the few people who believed he had a chance of becoming a presidential nominee.

Why did the Board of Education call upon its attorney for an opinion on the legality of maintaining a teachers' training school? The opinion requested has been given and is against the competency of the board to expend public money for this purpose. What do the members of the board propose to do about it?

And now comes a rumor that the Pullman company is to have a new president and perhaps a new name, because of the ill repute into which the name of Pullman has fallen. If it gets new methods along with new officers it may in time win its way back into the good graces of its employes and the good will of its patrons.

It is said that Secretary Herbert would have accepted his invitation to participate in the naval review at Hull were it not for the interposition of the president's objections. If this is true Secretary Herbert certainly has a just grievance. The president had nothing to say when Secretary Morton went on a little jaunt across the Atlantic. Why shouldn't the head of the Navy department be as free to indulge in a European excursion as the head of the Agriculture department?

One by one the numerous cases against the members of the American Railway union in different parts of the country, growing out of the great strike of last year, are being dropped. There is a disposition more and more manifest to let these old sores heal, or at any rate to look upon the case against Debs now pending in the supreme court of the United States as the test for all. The minor actors in the strike would not serve as proper examples, even if convicted of conspiracy or contempt. The discontinuance of these proceedings must contribute to the restoration of a better feeling among railway employes toward the railroad companies.

If real estate speculators who expect to traffic in land along the line of the proposed Platte river canal want to learn the tricks of the trade they need only revert to the history of the Chicago drainage canal. The owners of the land required for that undertaking went to their wits' end to devise schemes for evading the law that required them to sell at the real market price. But the commissioners in charge of its construction were equally successful in discovering ways to circumvent the real estate speculator. Should the Omaha canal project attain tangible proportions the same care will have to be exercised to prevent fictitious values being placed upon the right of way.

OVERRIDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator Akers is an applicant for the position of secretary of the Board of Irrigation. The law provides that the secretary shall be a competent, practical civil engineer, which forever bars any overweening ambition the senator may have in that direction. As a matter of home pride we might want to see him receive the appointment, but in justice to the irrigation interests of the state we must say that his appointment would be a worse drawback to it than a heavy rainfall for the next ten years.—Gering Homestead.

The candidacy of State Senator Akers for the position of secretary of the Board of Irrigation involves not so much the question of his competency as a civil engineer as it does his right to hold any office created by the legislature of which he is a member or the authority of the Board of Irrigation to appoint him. The late legislature has set a pernicious example in its flagrant attempts to override the constitution not only by delegating executive appointing powers to state boards contrary to the letter of the constitution, but in exercising such powers as a legislative body in defiance of constitutional prohibition.

Section 13, article III, of the constitution declares that no person elected to the legislature shall receive a civil appointment within this state from the governor or senate during the term for which he has been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void.

Manifestly the constitution contemplates that all executive appointments shall be made by the governor and that no member of the legislature shall receive or hold any civil appointment during the term for which he was elected.

The late legislature delegated the power of appointing irrigation officers to a board composed of several state officers, but the legislature could not abrogate the constitutional provision that bars Senator Akers and every other member of the legislature from holding any civil appointment at their hands even though the legislature did whip the devil around the stump by taking the appointment from the governor.

The appointment of members of the legislature during their terms of office to any state position is a very pernicious practice and should be discountenanced even where it does not contravene the constitution. In the first place, neither the governor nor any state officer who has at his disposal any appointment or employment has any right to create vacancies in the legislature. The people elect their representatives for a fixed term and have a right to expect that they will serve to the end of their terms.

An emergency that may require the convening of the legislature may arise at any time and every district should be in condition to have its people represented. In the next place, the appointment of members of the legislature to salaried state positions is demoralizing and tends to corrupt the fountains of legislation. The constitution expressly prohibits members from being interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state, county or city authorized by any law passed during the term for which they have been elected or for one year after the expiration of such term. If members of the legislature cannot be interested in a contract under a law passed during their terms they certainly have no right to any office or employment to which a salary is attached.

The prime object of the framers of the constitution evidently was to prevent members of the legislature from becoming beneficiaries of laws enacted by themselves, and Senator Akers' case certainly comes under that rule.

THE JINGO SENTIMENT.

American statesmen are notoriously lacking in that reserve, with respect to international issues, which is characteristic of the statesmen of the leading nations of the old world. It would be extremely difficult to induce a member of the British Parliament or the French Chambers, or the German Reichstag, to unbosom himself to a newspaper reporter regarding what the policy of his government should be in an international matter in which his government had a concern or might become involved. Domestic questions they might discuss in the form of interviews with the utmost freedom, but they would decline to express an opinion as to the foreign policy of their countries. It is very different, however, with American senators and representatives. Regardless of the fact that they may have to act in their legislative capacity upon international questions they freely give to the public, when asked, their opinions respecting the course the government should pursue, thus often in advance of an official and detailed knowledge of the facts committing themselves to a policy which later circumstances may show would be unwise and perilous. Partisan feeling is to no little extent responsible for this, but whatever the motive it is a fact that as a rule our public men are too free in their opinions upon questions affecting our international relations and the duty of our government in respect of such relations. More reserve and discretion in this particular would better comport with the dignity and the duty of public men.

Senator Cullom of Illinois is reported as having declared in an interview that England must get away from Nicaragua or there will be war between that country and the United States. This is foolish and reckless talk, which a senator as old in years and in service as Mr. Cullom ought to be ashamed of, and which perhaps he will be in view of the fact that the British government has shown that it has no purpose in its dealings with Nicaragua except to obtain the indemnity demanded and which our government has conceded its right to demand. It doesn't want Nicaraguan territory and that being the case the United States has no excuse or justification for interference. Senator Morgan of Alabama is another who is prepared to involve this country in a war with Great Britain on account of the Nicaragua difficulty. The Alabama senator arraigns England for a persistent course of aggression for a hundred years in every quarter of the globe, which is all true, but which furnishes no warrant for the United States interposing to prevent the collection of a money indemnity from Nicaragua incurred by the violation of international obligations. Is it not perfectly obvious that if this country were to adopt the policy of interfering in matters of this character it would invite endless complications with European powers? The Connecticut senate a few days ago adopted a resolution demanding of the administration at Washington "that they insist upon the immediate hauling down of the British flag and the withdrawal of their troops from the republic of Nicaragua, and that said demand be enforced, if necessary, by American guns from an American fleet." This may have a patriotic ring to some, but to those who will calmly consider it must regard it as ridiculous. Such a course on the part of this country would be tantamount to a declaration of war against Great Britain and that would doubtless mean a long and costly conflict.

The jingo sentiment has become too prevalent in this country. The American people do not want a war with any nation. The true policy of the United States is to maintain peace and friendly relations with all the world. We have a well-defined policy regarding independent American countries which European powers fully understand and are disposed to respect, and there is no reason why we should go beyond this.

LAW DEFIANCE IN SOUTH OMAHA.

When The Bee gave publicity to the corrupt deals between South Omaha gamblers and South Omaha city officials the parties implicated started an investigation which, as naturally was expected, terminated in a whitewash. To rub the thing in more deeply the South Omaha council dipped its hands into the city treasury and paid $200 for the publication of the farcical investigation. This was really hush money, paid to an ex-reporter of this paper who had been discharged for playing into the hands of the gang. Inasmuch as this high-handed piece of official looting only concerned the imbecile taxpayers who had not gumption enough to assert their rights in the courts, The Bee allowed the incident to pass without comment. The same is true regarding more recent appropriations for the benefit of the blackleg boodle organ which the South Omaha council has made its "official" mouthpiece.

But The Bee does not propose to submit tamely to any attempt on the part of the South Omaha municipal combine to punish this paper for exposing its rottenness. This is where the line will be drawn pretty sharply, just as it was in 1891 when another South Omaha council undertook to negative the Slocumb law. The performances of the South Omaha council at their last two meetings afford abundant ground for invoking the power of the courts, and in this instance, as was done four years ago, we propose not only to test the right of the South Omaha council to nullify the plain letter of the law, but also to raise and determine all the incidental issues involved.

INCREASING CIRCULATION.

One of the surest indications of improvement in the industrial condition of the country is the demand for increased bank note circulation. During April the bonds on deposit in the treasury to secure circulating notes were increased about $3,000,000, indicating an addition to the bank note circulation for that month of about $2,700,000. It is stated by treasury officials that the most marked change was in the new 4 per cent bonds, which increased $1,500,000 during April, and in the 5 per cent bonds, which increased nearly $1,000,000 in the same time. Another evidence of the revival of business activity is afforded by the applications for authority to establish new national banks. The number of national banks organized in the United States, which ran as high as 307 in 1890, fell to a minimum during the panic, and many applications for charters in the spring of 1892 were withdrawn or abandoned. The whole number of banks organized during the year covered by the last report of the comptroller of the currency, ending October 31, 1894, was only fifty, a smaller number than in any year since 1879. The banks organized during the six months since the last report have numbered fourteen and the applications pending number thirty-one. It is thus practically assured that that there will be more new national banks organized this year than last. It is noteworthy that the southern states make a good showing in the applications.

From the figures of increased bank circulation indicated for April and the number of applications for new banks pending it appears probable that in the current year there will be an addition to the circulation in the form of bank currency to the amount of at least $25,000,000, and it is more than likely to exceed this. Whether such an increase would keep pace with the growing demands of business it is impossible to say. Much will depend upon the extent of the crops. But it is to be expected that the banks will respond to whatever the demand may be. One of the objections, and perhaps the chief one, urged against the national banking system is that it does not provide an elastic currency—increasing and diminishing according to the condition of business. But national bankers are not as a rule blind to their opportunities, and it has not often happened that they have been found neglecting a chance to profit by increasing their circulation. It is apparent that they discern such an opportunity in the near future and that they are getting ready to improve it. There could be no better evidence of returning confidence.

Two new appointments to his office force just made by Land Commissioner Russell give a glimpse of the inside workings of practical partisan politics. Of three changes made in the list of employes one is for the benefit of the son of M. J. Abbott, a prominent candidate before the last republican state convention for the nomination for commissioner of public lands and buildings, the other for the benefit of the daughter of Jacob Bigler, the man who sacrificed himself as a candidate for the same position on the ticket put up by the rump convention of alleged straight democrats. Of course no one will imagine for a moment that either of these appointments are the results of political trades. No republican so deep-dyed with partisanship as Mr. Russell claims to be would be guilty of putting a democrat in office in return for the candidacy of a straw man to divide his opponent's strength.

Army gossips in Washington are already figuring on the promotion of General Ruger over General Miles to the vacancy in the lieutenant generalship of the army to be created by the retirement of General Schofield in September, in case congress gives the necessary authority for the continuance of that rank. But congress is likely to do no such thing. The next congress will be overwhelmingly republican and if another lieutenant general is to be appointed the appointment will more probably fall to President Cleveland's successor.

The local fire insurance agents have announced that their offices will be closed a half day each Saturday during the summer. Inasmuch as their business seeks them rather than they seek their business, the inconvenience, if any, will be wholly that of the public.

The Way it Works.
New York Sun.

The Indians used to burn the prairies to get a good big crop of grass at the next growth. The fires of free silver seem to raise a tremendous crop of votes on the other side.

Th rsting for Variety.
Minneapolis Times.

Why can we not have a mosaic dollar with detachable pieces, so that chunks may be taken out as one or the other metal fluctuates? The interrogatory is respectfully referred to the Peffer brand of statesmen.

Is it a Call for Henri?
Washington Post.

When Mr. Crisp demands the nomination of a western man with a war record, he undoubtedly has in mind that critical occasion when Colonel Watterson proposed to move on Washington with 100,000 armed Kentuckians.

Cleveland and Third Term.
New York Tribune.

No man who truly loves Grover Cleveland for the enemies he has made will take any part in the effort to nominate him for a third term. None but an enemy could desire that Mr. Cleveland should be chosen to face the cyclonic storm of popular wrath which awaits the democratic nominee in 1896.

Played Them False.
Buffalo Express.

A leading Nicaraguan statesman is quoted in a dispatch to the New York Herald as saying: "Weak and small as our nation is, we have shown more courage than the United States, who encouraged us, only to desert us at the last moment." There's the rub. The United States encouraged the Nicaraguans only to desert them when the critical moment came. If the administration had assumed its present policy of non-interference at the outset and stuck to it, it would have been all right.

Marvelous Back Bone.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Whether it is to Japan's best interests to refuse to submit to Russian interference in her dealings with China may be open to question, but no one can help admiring the pluck and self-reliance she displays in daring to risk even the possibility of a war with so powerful a nation as Russia. Her action in this matter is the most potent indication we have yet had of Japan's rise in importance as a nation and a belligerent power. A year ago for her to do anything but meekly acquiesce would have been considered nothing short of suicidal.

The Secret of the Raid.
Washington Post.

It now appears that he (Ambassador Bayard) favors the acquisition by England of a right of joint ownership and control in that great commercial highway, and we are justified in assuming that the administration approves his plan. In that view of the matter, therefore, it is easy to understand our government's amiable acquiescence in the seizure of Corinto, for that is only a step in the direction both governments intend to pursue. As might have been expected, with Mr. Bayard in charge of American interests, England has the advantage, for if she continues to hold the western end of the canal she can at any moment, from her base in British Honduras, seize and control the eastern end also, thus making her possession complete.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

All Europe seems to be interested in the revival of the Olympic games near Athens next year. Recently a wealthy Greek of Alexandria has offered 500,000 drachmas (about $100,000) for the restoration of the ancient race course. Cornell, which aims at international athletic prowess, should send a competing team.

Mrs. Jouet J. Underhill, now an inmate of a Home for Destitute Women and Children at Brooklyn, was left $100,000 in 1871, and at that time was a recognized society leader. She lost heavily in the panic of 1873, and, being forced into the boarding house business, lost all she had left in the Hotel Regent fire last May.

A great many people are laboring under a grievous delusion as to the real cause of hard times. In silver circles the cause is traced to the "crime of '73," while others point to the drouth of '94. Both are mistaken. Two eminent clergymen of this section, possessing the gift of superior hindsight, trace all the ills that afflict us to the circumstance that the World's fair was kept open on Sundays. That ends the argument. Repent and be saved.

The Louisville Courier-Journal quoted scripture against certain mannish costumes affected by advanced women, but the particular passage was vague and unsatisfactory in the application. Much more explicit is the following from Ezekiel xiii, 18-20: "Thus sayeth the Lord God: Woe to the women that sew pillows to their armholes. * * * Behold I am against your pillows, and will tear them from your arms." It is held in theological circles that when Ezekiel wrote this he saw in the dim future the craze for puffed sleeves.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Times: The Omaha jobbers have been trying to convince the Interstate Commerce commission that Omaha ought to be considered, for business purposes, an Iowa city. The trouble with Omaha is that it was built on the wrong side of the river.

Sioux City Tribune: Governor Holcomb of Nebraska is pulling Superintendent Hay of the insane asylum over the coals. Hay is liable to be fired if it is made much hotter for him.

The Avoca Herald, having launched out as a daily, plants itself on the following unique platform:

Our Aim—Tell the truth though the heavens take a tumble.
Our Paper—Of the people, for the people and to be paid for by the people.
Our Religion—Orthodox, with a firm belief in a hell.
Our Motto—Take all in sight and rustle for more.
Our Policy—To love our friends and brimstone our enemies. If thine enemy smite thee on the cheek, swipe him with haste and dexterity at the butt end of the most convenient ear.
What We Advocate—One country, one flag and one wife at a time.
Our Object—To live in pomp and oriental splendor.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Much surprise has been created by the result of the general election that has just taken place in Denmark. A year ago the old radical party, which for more than two score years had been in constant opposition to the crown and to that government which King Christian persisted in keeping in office, although it possessed no majority in the Folkthing, seemed to have definitely broken up. It was everywhere announced that the constitutional conflict was at an end and that the country had finally come to the conclusion that it was the parliament which was wrong and the monarch right. The rejoicings instituted in connection with this alleged victory now appear to have been somewhat premature, for the general election has returned no less than sixty-one radicals and socialists, twenty-eight moderate liberals and only twenty-four conservatives, the latter party being, therefore, practically snowed under. In view of the fact that King Christian is the sovereign in Europe most closely wedded to old-time doctrines of the "right divine," as well as the most determined foe of parliamentary institutions, a conflict of a serious character may be anticipated, since it is scarcely probable that the overwhelming radical majority in the national legislature will submit any longer to the defiance by the king of all the rights and prerogatives conceded to the people by the national constitution.

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It is said to be the Turkish sultan's intention to construct a railroad which, starting from Tripoli, is to be prolonged gradually to the Soudan, passing through Gadames and other great trading centers of the desert which owe their importance to being situated at the meeting place of converging caravan routes. Abdul Hamed's idea in connection with the line of railroad is not so much commercial as religious and political, since he looks to being enabled thereby to exercise a more potent influence than hitherto upon all that fanatic element of Mahometanism which in central Africa takes the form of Mahdism. The religious revival first started by the Senoussi and then continued by the late Mahdi and by his successor cannot any longer be ignored by the spiritual and temporal chief of the faith; and inasmuch as the headquarters and center of that revival are in the Soudan it is all imprtant that the padishah at Constantinople should place himself in direct and rapid communication therewith, even if he is compelled to use the iron steed of the giaour in lieu of the dromedary of the true believer. Surveys are now being rapidly pushed forward for the construction of the road and steps are also being taken for deepening the approaches to the port of Tripoli.

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Many of the Central and South American states owe large sums in Europe. Nicaragua owes $1,425,000 to English creditors. The bonds for this loan were issued in 1886 and draw 6 per cent interest. Honduras owes $16,000,000 in England and $11,000,000 in France, and no interest has been paid on her bonds since 1872. The arrears of interest on Honduras' foreign debt amount to $40,000,000. Guatemala owes a foreign debt of more than $5,000,000, Costa Rica of $19,000,000, and little San Salvador of $1,350,000. Passing to South America, the Argentine Republic has a foreign debt of $205,000,000, Brazil of $154,000,000, Chile $54,000,000, and so on through the list. These statements include only foreign debts, and all the states named have domestic debts, some of them very large. Their foreign bonds bear 4 and 5 per cent interest and are held in England, Germany and France. No doubt the holders of them would be very glad to get their governments to undertake to enforce their payment with arrears of interest, but international law would not permit that to be done.

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Although in debate the socialists in the French chamber opposed the government bill for superannuation pensions for working men, it is noteworthy that they all voted for it. The main point of the scheme is the payment of a small annuity to members of benefit societies 65 years old whose total income is below a certain amount. Commenting upon the course adopted by the socialists, the correspondent of the London Times in Paris writes: "The bill passed with only two dissentients, the socialists finally having accepted what throughout they had called a compromise and contrary to their principles. The argument of the government that their plan and that of M. Boargeois tended to cultivate in the masses the virtue of thrift was repudiated by M. Leydet and M. Jaures. The socialists also argued that the mere fact of a workman's having succeeded in laying by money for a rainy day was no gauge of his merit, for the great mass of laborers, they maintained, work in conditions which render saving impossible. Thus, it was held, the government bill cast suspicion on a majority of the indigent but hard-working masses. In a word, the socialists urged that society is bound to support the whole working class when they have reached the limit of activity and are physically superannuated. A position so theoretical was evidently beyond the bounds of practical politics. But the socialists no doubt stretched the bow further than was needed to carry the arrow to the mark at which in reality they aimed. It is their practice to ask for the whole in order that they may receive the half, with which they will, in reality, be content. Hence the fact that, in the end, they were found voting almost to a man for the clauses against which they had so strenuously pleaded."

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An interesting experiment in the government of a native state is about to be made by the British government in the case of Mysore, whose maharajah died recently, after reigning with conspicuous ability for some years. His representative assembly carried the elective principle in local self-government further in certain respects than has been found expedient in other Indian territories. The prime minister, Sir Shesradi Iyer, believes that it will be possible during the long minority of the child heir to continue the government of Mysore on the liberal lines which the late prince laid down. The government of India has accordingly instituted for Mysore a government that reproduces on a small scale some of the features of the system of a governor general in council. By a proclamation issued at Bangalore the administration of the state is vested in the queen regent and the prime minister, assisted by an executive council of three members, of which the prime minister is president. The practical government will rest with the president in council. His authority in regard to the executive council will correspond to that of the governor general in the supreme council of India. He will distribute the work of the state government, assigning to each of his three councillors a special branch, and he will regulate the business at meetings of the council. All questions of difficulty or of policy will be referred to him, and he will decide them personally or refer them to the full council, as he may deem best.

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The German emperor, wilful as he is, is not altogether incapable of learning a lesson. It is evident that the bitter feeling manifested after the opening of the new Reichstag building at the omission of the superscription to "the German People" made a lasting impression upon him. It is reported that during his recent visit to Kiel in connection with the opening of the Baltic ship canal, he remarked repeatedly that he wished the opening ceremony to be a popular festival, in the widest sense of the term, with especial consideration for all classes of his subjects. The tribunes and pavilions which had been erected for the reception of the spectators did not appear to him to be sufficiently large, and he expressed the wish that more commodious accommodation should be provided for the masses, and, if possible, that there should be no lack of opportunities for obtaining refreshment. In accordance with his desire, it was determined to extend the area originally allotted for the accommodation of the public.

BIRDS ARE FRIENDS OF THE FARMER

Good Work that Hawks and Crows Do in Destroying Insects.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the division of ornithology of the department, has been for several years engaged in examining and analyzing the contents of the stomachs of hawks, owls, crows, blackbirds, meadow larks and other birds of North America which are supposed to be specially beneficial or injurious to the crops of farmers. The stomachs of over 7,000 birds taken at different seasons of the year have been already analyzed and the contents determined, while 12,000 are still unexamined. The results in some cases have been remarkable, showing in several notable instances that popular ideas regarding the injurious effects of certain birds were wholly mistaken, and that they have been the victims of an unjust persecution. This has been found to be especially the case with hawks and owls, for the slaughter of which many states give bounties. Pennsylvania in two years gave over $100,000 in hawk and owl bounties. Examinations of the stomachs of these birds prove conclusively that 95 per cent of their food was field mice, grasshoppers, crickets, etc., which were infinitely more injurious to farm crops than they. It was found that only five kinds of hawks or owls ever touched poultry and then only to a very limited extent. A bulletin now about going to press on the crow also shows that bird not so black as he has been painted by the farmers. The charges against the crow were that he ate corn and destroyed the eggs of poultry and wild birds. Examinations of their stomachs showed that they eat noxious insects and other animals, and that although 25 per cent of their food is corn, it is mostly waste corn picked up in the fall and winter. With regard to eggs, it was found that the shells were eaten to a very limited extent for the lime. They eat ants, beetles, caterpillars, bugs, butterflies, etc., which do much damage. Bulletins are also being prepared on the cuckoo and other blackbirds, king birds, meadow larks, cedar birds, thrushes, catbirds, sparrows, etc. In many cases popular ideas are found to be untrue. In the case of the king bird, killed by the farmer under the impression that it eats bees, it was found that he ate only drones and robber flies, which themselves feed on bees and which destroy more bees in a day than the king bird does in a year. The king bird, therefore, is to be encouraged rather than slaughtered. The cuckoos are also found to be very useful birds in this country. Because the European cuckoo robbed nests and laid therein its own eggs, popular fancy attributes the same vicious habit to our own cuckoo. He is, however, not depraved like his European namesake, but a very decent fellow, who does much good in the destruction of insects.

The result of this work, Dr. Merriam says, will inure to the protection of beneficial birds and the destruction of the injurious ones.

Dr. Merriam is also preparing a map showing the life zones of the United States for birds, reptiles and plants, a work in which he has been engaged for years.

Acquitted the Milkman of Murder.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Henry C. Hastings, the milkman who has been on trial for the murder of Edward P. Hilliard, was acquitted today. While the finding was that he had killed the lawyer, yet the jury declared that the prisoner was not guilty of murder, that he was insane when he shot Hilliard and has not recovered from his insanity. Hastings claimed that Hilliard had driven him to desperation because of money he owed the lawyer.

THE THEFT OF TENNESSEE.

Chicago Tribune: Having his title to the governorship of Tennessee duly confirmed Hon. Peter Turney lacks nothing now but the respect of his fellow citizens.

New York Independent: Robbery, bold, shameless robbery, is the act by which the democratic legislature of Tennessee has secured for Peter Turney the governorship of that state.

Philadelphia Times: This will be a costly victory to the democrats of Tennessee. It is not an honest one, nor was it obtained by honest methods. There is little or no pretense that fraud swelled the vote of Evans, but a technical plea is seized upon and manipulated by the majority committee to make it produce the results desired and a tainted democratic victory is thus achieved.

New York Tribune: A more impudent piece of political deviltry and a more malign attack upon constitutional law and republican institutions never has been made in this country, not even by Maynard, the Thief. It will, however, probably succeed for the time being, and Peter Turney will be the fraudulent governor of Tennessee for a couple of years. But we made one mistake above. We said the final settlement of the case will be made today. The final settlement will be made at the next election and it will take the form of a republican majority too big for even Peter Turney and his rascally backers to override.

Cincinnati Commercial: Tennessee has disgraced itself by declaring Turney elected governor by a plurality of 2,358. The name of the state is tarnished by this unjust and partisan act of the democratic legislature. It was what was expected, but there has all along been a hope, a faint one, to be sure, that good sense and honesty would prevail. It seems that the democratic party of the state, in spite of the advice of some of the more reputable members of its organization, has been drunk with a desire for continuance in power. There can be only one result of such injustice, and that the election of a republican governor and legislature next time.

SHINING LINES.

Detroit Tribune: "She understands me perfectly." "She ought to after tending a soda fountain three seasons."

Milwaukee Journal: The surest way to be happy is to manufacture your own sunshine.

New York Weekly: Jack Borrowit—I awoke last night and found a burglar in my room.

George Genrus—Well! Well! Did you succeed in borrowing anything from him?

The Great Divide: Gussy—Why do you so persistently wear the hair of another woman on your head?

Beatrice—For the same reason that you wear the skin of another calf on your feet.

Harper's Bazar: Hurrying Stranger (in Squeakawket)—Is there time to catch the train?

Languid Native—Waal, stranger, ye've got time enough, I reckon, but I'm dead sure ye hain't got the speed!

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Wickwire—H'm. Wheat is still coming up.

Mrs. Wickwire—Well, goodness gracious what of it? Isn't every growing thing doing the same at this time of the year?

Chicago Tribune: "I like your minister very well, but it seems to me his sermons lack fire."

"Why, great Scott! Of course they do. He doesn't believe in it!"

Judge: Friend—And how is it you don't get married?

His Lordship—Me dear fellah, you would be most confoundedly surprised if you were to hear of the disgustingly low offers I've had. Not me! I'm waiting till these blawsted times blow ovah.

Detroit Free Press: He—Everything seems to be on the move.

She—Yes; even the trees are leaving for the summer.

New York World: Barnes Tormer—Great heavens, me boy! Is it possible that I find you carrying the hod?

Roscius de Humm—Don't put it that way, old man; I prithee. I am an understudy to the worthy bricklayer you may see on yon wall above.

FOUR PICTURES.

New York World.

A shining hat with curling rim—
And such a face beneath its brim,
Lithe figure, cased in habit trim;
A tiny boot, with silver spur—
Of course I fell in love with her.

A Quakeress, demure and staid,
A modest, sweet, old-fashioned maid.
I met her at a masquerade!
So different from the giddy throng,
To lose my heart did not take long.

A siren, on the yellow sands,
Bewitching all upon those strands;
Strange spells she wove with her white hands.
No stronger I than other men,
I straightway lost my heart again.

But, oh, at the Casino ball,
That blonde, the most observed of all,
So graceful, elegant and tall,
Superbly gowned, so witty, keen;
I crowned her then and there my queen.

You've dubbed me fickle, I'm afraid;
But—fearless rider, Quaker maid,
Fair siren, fin-de-siecle maid—
Are all Miss—, no, I will not speak.
She marries some one else next week.