

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROHWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (without Sunday), One Year... \$3.00
Daily (with Sunday), One Year... \$3.50
Six Months... \$2.00
Three Months... \$1.00
Single Copies... 5c

ADVERTISING RATES.

First Edition... 10c per line per day
Second Edition... 7c per line per day

Office: The Bee Building, 218 1/2 St.
Telephone: 121.

Subscription orders to be sent to the publisher.

Copyright, 1895, by E. R. Water.

Printed at the Bee Press, 218 1/2 St.

Postpaid by mail.

Entered as second-class matter, February 1, 1880.

Postoffice at Omaha, Neb., July 16, 1878.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

Postpaid by mail.

FAST MAIL DISCRIMINATION.

The St. Louis papers are congratulating themselves, with reason, upon the inauguration of new lines of fast mail service that will enable them to extend their territory and enlarge the circle of their readers. By the service to the west they reach Omaha in the afternoon and St. Paul in the evening. By that to the south they are spread over Texas and Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, in time to read on the day of issue. Another train, places them in southern Iowa and a portion of central Illinois ahead of the Chicago dailies. Finally, a still more recent improvement brings them eastward and northward, until they are fairly in the competition over a large part of the territory hitherto belonging exclusively to Chicago.

The arrangement of this fast mail service, with its many connections, is such as to give to the newspapers of St. Louis the largest possible advantage for increase of circulation by multiplying their facilities for distribution. The city has at last wrested from the postal authorities for her own use some of the privileges that have so long been the exclusive possession of Chicago. She may even become an invader of Chicago's preserve. And where this is matched by corresponding facilities for opening St. Louis territory to Chicago, there is no reason to complain. To the northwest a line of justice denied in the arrangement of the so-called fast mail system. This is neither more nor less than the running by the government, at the public cost, of a special train to carry the Chicago papers the greatest possible distance westward and northward in the shortest possible time after they leave the press. There can be no defense of the fast mail from Chicago to St. Paul. There is no excuse for it. It is, on the face of it, an open and flagrant act of favoritism toward Chicago, and equally a blow at the business interests of the northwest. We shall not cease exposing this shameful injustice and demanding a correction until the wrong is righted. In all the splendid fast mail service of the country this one line alone is arranged to help a private interest at the expense of the public.

What is true of the discrimination against St. Paul and Minneapolis applies with greater force even to Omaha and Sioux City. While fast mail trains run out of Chicago and St. Louis every morning for the exclusive benefit of the daily papers of those cities the mail service east of the Missouri river is slower than the old stage coaches or even an ox team. Chicago and St. Louis dailies reach points within 100 miles east of Omaha before a single mail train over any of the seven roads between these cities and Omaha leave the local depots on either side of the Missouri river. The mail service west of the river is equally wretched. Chicago and Omaha dailies of the same morning are carried on the same trains up the Elkhorn valley and into the Black Hills. The pretense for starting the fast mail service at a great cost to the government was that it would facilitate commercial intercourse between Chicago bankers and merchants and those of the cities and towns of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. As a matter of fact the fast mails, which do not leave Chicago until after 3 in the morning, carry little or no mail for merchants or bankers. Their correspondence is all made up and in the Chicago postoffice before 10 p. m. and every westbound road out of Chicago runs mail trains that accommodate the mercantile evening letter mail.

If Chicago and St. Louis papers are entitled to the benefits of fast mails why should not the papers on the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers be entitled to ordinary mail facilities? Evidently there is only one way that this can be brought about and that is by appeals and remonstrances from commercial bodies which depend upon the leading papers of their sections for the promotion of their interests and enlargement of trade.

MISCONCEPTION OF THEIR POWERS. Councilman Taylor has a very extraordinary conception of the prerogatives of a city council. In passing upon the bonds of the new police commissioners he ventures to take the position that whenever the duty devolves upon a municipal officer it may exercise that power arbitrarily, and by so doing block appointments which in its judgment are deemed objectionable or offensive. In other words, Mr. Taylor would have us believe that the council has the power to keep any officer whose bond is subject to its approval from qualifying by simply refusing to approve his bond.

This is decidedly preposterous. Under the charter it is the prerogative of the council to pass upon the official bond of the mayor and every other elective city officer. Now, suppose the mayor, comptroller or police judge elected by the people should happen to be offensive, politically or personally, to a majority of the council, would the council have the power to keep them out of office by refusing to approve their bonds? If the council really had such powers would not a republican council be able to keep out a democratic mayor, or vice versa? If such power could be exercised arbitrarily in the case of the police commission would it not also apply to the appointments of park commissioners and any other officers whose bonds are to be passed on by the council? Again, if the council has the privilege to reject bonds that are perfectly good, does it not follow that the county commissioners would have the privilege of rejecting the bonds of officers which the statutes require them to pass upon, including the bonds of the district attorney, county judge, clerk of the district court, register of deeds, etc?

The courts have long since settled the principle which governs bodies or officers charged with the approval of official bonds. When an official bond is presented for approval the only question at issue is whether the sureties are ample for the amount guaranteed by the bond. If the sureties are known to be first class and their solvency for the full amount beyond question their approval becomes obligatory on the part of the council, the commissioners or other officers to whom they are required by law to be submitted. In case of rejection or non-action on frivolous grounds their approval can be readily forced by writ of mandamus. In reserving for himself and his A. P. A. associates in the council the right to refuse to act upon the official bond of any police commissioner who in their judgment would be unfit for the place,

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

The problem that is uppermost in the minds of a large proportion of the southern people is how to regulate the acreage and production of cotton so as to prevent glutting the markets every year and reducing the price below the profit mark. It has been suggested that all the planters pledge themselves to reduce their production 25 per cent, but this has been found impracticable because it was found impossible to secure the unanimous consent of the large growers. It is estimated that this year's crop will be from 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 bales, and if only the smaller of these estimates is realized the new crop, with the stock on hand, will considerably exceed the consumption of last year. In view of this the recent advance in the price of cotton, due to an increased demand, has not been maintained, and there is reason to expect a drop back to the unprofitable prices of last year.

The cotton of the south, like the wheat of the northwest, is being subjected every year to increasing competition and there appears no reason to believe that the price will ever be restored to the figures of a few years ago so long as there is no reduction in the amount produced. The low price of cotton is used to make converts in the south to the free silver cause, just as the low price of wheat is used in the northwest for a like purpose, but nothing could be plainer than the fact that the cause of the low price in both cases is overproduction and that the remedy is not to be found in the free coinage of silver.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL MEADE.

It seems probable that the issue between the Navy department and Admiral Meade, growing out of remarks of the latter in a public interview reflecting upon the administration, will become a celebrated case in our naval annals. The admiral has been retired from command, with a year's leave of absence, at his own request, and it was subsequent to the granting of this that the interview containing the objectionable remarks was published. This showed that Admiral Meade felt he had a serious grievance and also that his feeling toward the administration was exceedingly unfriendly. The most offensive part of the interview is in which he is reported to have said that he retired because he was as much disgusted with the present administration as the people at large in this country are, and that he preferred to quit the service rather than continue his connection with it because he was "an American and a union man, two things that this administration cannot stand." Another of his reported remarks was: "I am a republican and a man who lives on the ocean is apt to imbibe patriotism and loyalty. I find these articles at a discount with the present regime." The entire language and spirit of the interview displayed a strongly hostile sentiment toward the president and the secretary of the navy.

The naval regulations expressly forbid officers from discussing public matters through the press or from criticizing or commenting upon the acts and policy of those in authority. The duty of officers, both in the navy and the army, is to obey orders unquestioningly and to refrain from criticism upon their superiors. It would seem perfectly clear that these regulations were violated by Admiral Meade and great surprise has been expressed in naval circles that an officer of Admiral Meade's rank and experience, entirely familiar, of course, with the regulations, should have committed so grave an infraction of them and manifested such a spirit of insubordination. It is pointed out that the question of the justness of his arraignment for the foreign policy of the government and the bias of the administration does not properly enter into the discussion of the case, but is entirely outside of the issue involved. It is the gross breach of discipline that is the matter for consideration, and with respect to this there is said to be a general sentiment in naval circles that Admiral Meade ought to be called to account. This can be done although he is not in active command.

The official statement made by the secretary of the navy shows that Admiral Meade has been asked to say whether or not he had authorized the published interview and that he had declined to answer the questions submitted. There is no intimation in this statement as to what action, if any, is contemplated, but the general impression at Washington appears to be that Admiral Meade will be court-martialed if he does not disavow the interview, which it is not at all probable he will do. Meade has a record for excellent service and is unquestionably a most capable officer. It is to be presumed that he will in due time give his side of the difficulty, but he will hardly be able to justify his palpable violation of the naval regulations.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The state of South Carolina is in a ferment over the decisions of the United States court declaring the registration law and the dispensary law unconstitutional. The chief cause of the dissatisfaction of the bourbon element, as shown by the address of the governor of the state, is with the decision against the registration law. This law was admittedly passed to disfranchise negro voters and leave the control of the state in the hands of the whites, who are in the minority. It was held by the federal circuit court that the court had jurisdiction; that no official, state or national, is above the law; that as to the constitutionality of the registration law that citizens of a state are citizens of the United States residing in that state. The contention was upheld that the registration

WHOOPIING UP THE EAGLE.

Globe-Democrat: The story that the administration is getting mad at Great Britain is not to be credited, of course. It is well known that the administration never gets mad at a foreign country except in the case of an attempt to substitute a republic for a monarchy.

Philadelphia Times: We wonder that the fighting editors have not aroused the country to the perils of England in buying American stocks. They should call upon Graham to assert the Monroe doctrine. Against these British investors. They will be taking our wheat next and we shall be liable to an invasion of British gold. It was thus thought and acted, "when by the rights of God and the rights of man, God! is full of officers who respond in every fibre of their frames to the manly and high-hearted sentiments to which Admiral Meade has given bold expression in his speech. He is a patriot! That will be the verdict of every American worthy of the name who reads those bracing and refreshing words. It was thus thought and acted, "when by the rights of God and the rights of man, God! is full of officers who respond in every fibre of their frames to the manly and high-hearted sentiments to which Admiral Meade has given bold expression in his speech. He is a patriot! That will be the verdict of every American worthy of the name who reads those bracing and refreshing words. It was thus thought and acted, "when by the rights of God and the rights of man, God! is full of officers who respond in every fibre of their frames to the manly and high-hearted sentiments to which Admiral Meade has given bold expression in his speech. He is a patriot! That will be the verdict of every American worthy of the name who reads those bracing and refreshing words.

Washington Post: Somebody should, in simple compassion, write to Mr. Bayard and tell him of the change that has taken place in the high places of the government. He should not be left to continue that innocent toady prattle in London while so close to the affairs of the administration, responding to the already expressed wish of the American people, and the friends of the cause, that he should be removed from the office of ambassador to England. There he is in England, chiding away, and every day he is being subjected to the sweetness, etc., of London and the English public, and here is Hon. Don Dickinson, fresh from an intimate visit at the white house, electrifying and enthusing a Detroit audience with a speech, full of the high Americanism and stirring admonition. Mr. Bayard should have been warned. He should have been advised that Angliomania is no longer a fashionable disease, and that the institutions of the north, which he has been heard, that the handwriting on the wall has silenced the toady chorus, and that it is fashionable once more for Americans to speak of their native land, their institutions and the forefathers who bought those institutions with their blood.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Joseph Smith, Jr., son of the Mormon prophet, and one of the chiefs of the church, died at Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 15, 1895, at the age of 68, with a fine physique and an agreeable voice. A Detroit millionaire has declined to serve on Mayor Pingree's agricultural commission, on the ground that the position is one of obscurity and has little honor on earth. Senator Peffer says he will not be a candidate again. Even though true, the statement is not of importance to anybody or to anything, unless it is the senator's pocket-book. Gladstone said recently to an interviewer that he was too old a man to have an opinion on "any new woman," and that "his ideal woman had not altered in the past three score years and ten."

Major von Wissmann, the famous German Africa explorer, has been appointed governor of the German possessions in the West Indies. His young wife, it is said, will accompany him to his new post. M. Eugene de Robespierre, grand nephew of the famous revolutionist, was summoned before a Paris tribunal a few days ago, charged with selling coal under weight. De Robespierre being a coal merchant. He was acquitted with a heavy fine. Dr. Rush was the only physician who signed the Declaration of Independence. Eleven years ago a fund to erect a monument to his memory was started in Washington. \$10,000 has been contributed of the \$20,000 needed.

Commodore Potter, the ranking officer of his grade in the navy, has just been placed on the retired list of the navy upon reaching the age limit of 62 years. He has been in the navy since February, 1850, having been appointed from Illinois, through a narrow margin. Eddie Thompson of Clarksville, Ind., is a little more than 4 years of age, and weighs 125 pounds. He measures three feet six inches in height, and measures forty inches around the waist. It takes a shoe about the length of a No. 3 to fit him, and he wears a man's hat—a 6 1/2 in size. Mrs. Lucy Evans of Independence, Mo., is 112 years of age, and is still vigorous and necessary to prove it. Her father was a captain in the American army under General Washington, her husband fought the British in the war of 1812, and her grandsons fought in the contests between the states in the 60s.

Emanuel J. Erisman of Lancaster, Pa., lost his life by falling from a building on the 15th of May. He was for many years one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania. He was closely identified with the best interests of his native town, and his death is mourned by every class in the community. Rear Admiral Meade, who is to retire from active service on the 15th of May, was born in New York in 1837. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman from California October 2, 1859. He served during the civil war on the Mississippi river and in the South Atlantic and Gulf blockading squadrons. Rabbi Vooranger of Los Angeles says the new woman is "a rampant, rebellious woman, who gathers in conventions and talks much; a reformer who seeks to lay bare the rotten foundations of society; an evolved species of disoriented Roman matron who looks like a lash and a rod of chastisement in her fair flax."

Henry A. Dupont, the new United States senator from Delaware, will add one more to the number of millionaires in that body, and will be the first really rich man to sit for Delaware. He is not an idle or a luxurious man, as it has been the way of the Duponts for a century or more. He is a power in the business and to work at it, at first with their hands and later in the executive department of the office.

Opportunities in the Orient.

New York Sun. If American commerce is to be benefited by the changes brought about in Japan and China, American merchants ought to take advantage as promptly as possible of the existing and approaching opportunities. A good number of Japanese merchants have come to this country and are introducing Japanese wares in our markets. Enterprising Americans ought to take advantage of this circumstance in promoting the advancement of desirable exchanges.

Youth and Age in Close Company.

Philadelphia Record. Japan is not such a youngster, after all. The city of Kyoto is now celebrating the eleventh century of its founding. What Rome is to Italy, Kiota is said to be to Japan. It is not a city of seven hills, but an ancient city of thirty-six peaks. Among her relics is the giant skull of an old emperor. To this she might now add the gall of Russia's czar.

Where is Bryan's Commission?

Louisville Courier-Journal. Young Mr. Bryan of Nebraska is whooping and shouting over the country, crating Democrats and denouncing the president for protecting the credit of the government and the money of the people. Where does our Mr. Bryan get his authority to speak as a democrat? He claims to be a democrat, and he has made more noise and said less than any man in public life.

NOT A FIT FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Special Committee in Illinois Reports Against Distillery Stocks. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—Senator Morrison, chairman of the special committee of five Illinois legislators appointed to investigate the feeding of cattle on distillery refuse, submitted a report today signed by all the members of the committee. "The committee recommends legislation which will prohibit the feeding of refuse from breweries, distilleries or factories to animals. It recommends this, having in view the public health. Refuse taken from breweries, loaded on freight cars and shipped in hot weather, sour and ferments, and in that condition is not a food which should be fed to cattle, giving colic. Bacilli rapidly form. The principal secretion, milk, must be and is affected. That milk is then brought to centers of population and a very large proportion fed to the most delicate human organism, the infant, and sets up pathological conditions which largely increase the death rate.

"The committee also recommends legislation which will absolutely prohibit the feeding of refuse in large numbers on the premises of distilleries. The practice is inhuman and should never be tolerated in a civilized community. Crowded in foul sheds, without proper care, during a period of six months, absolutely helpless and compelled to subsist on a material which contains little or no nutrition, the animal deteriorates, the flesh becomes soft, the intestines relax and fail to perform their proper functions, the hair falls out, infection by tubercular and other bacilli takes place, and further hastens the decline of the already diseased animal. Then, fresh from stalls of high temperature, packed in open cars, through which the winds from the north and east freely blow, having stopped animals in large numbers on the premises, commercial instincts can put them, diseased, sick and dying, they are scattered over the entire country, where a merciful hammer soon ends their lives of misery and suffering.

"Thankful might one be, however, were this the end, but man's inhumanity does not stop at the infliction of such suffering on the lower animals. The milk from the diseased and suffering brutes is drawn, as the testimony shows, in filthy, germ-laden places and becomes infected by the droppings and the foul breathing of the tubercular and pneumatic cattle, is ladled out to the children of neighboring and distant cities, to the inmates of the insane asylums, and poisoned food can bring about in the budding life and delicate tissues of innocent children.

"All possible evil being done in this manner, the animal is sold and slaughtered, and in order that none may escape disease meat is spread out over a healthy country, bringing pestilence and possibly death.

"When the secretary finished the reading of the report, the committee moved that it be made a special order for consideration next Tuesday. Nebraska of Peoria objected to this. He said the matter affected large interests in his district, and he thought that the senate should have ample time to study the report. He therefore moved as a substitute that it be presented and made a special order for one week from today, after which the committee should have ample time to study the report. Morrison agreed to this and it was so ordered.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Farmers in the vicinity of Beatrice will establish a co-operative chockery factory. Cheyenne county citizens are involved in a controversy over the division of the county. The Norfolk sugar factory has contracts for enough beets this season to enable it to run to its full capacity. George Irwin, who claims to be an Omaha citizen, is under arrest for having conspired with passing counterfeit money. The village of Monroe has a celery farm embracing thirty-five acres with the crop advanced to the transplanting stage. E. F. Warren will immediately erect a large brick business block upon the site of his property recently burned at Nebraska City. A tramp lost a foot while attempting to board a moving train at Ames. He is now convalescing slowly at Dodge county's expense. An industrious young farmer in Lincoln county is cultivating forty acres of potatoes, and expects to realize 12,000 bushels from the venture. One hundred and fifty-five acres of beets have been planted at Arlington for the Norfolk factory. Seed and tools are furnished gratis by the factory.

Wilson Schupp of Nebraska City received a telegram Tuesday night bringing the news of the sudden death of his son, James, who was run down by a Rock Island engine at Denver. Farmers around Grand Island are taking another hold upon the best sugar industry and are so enthusiastic that the Oxnard company has orders for more cultivators than it can supply. The twenty-five delegates from Nebraska recently appointed by Governor Holcomb to represent this state at the county exposition at Atcham will hold a preliminary session at Lincoln next Tuesday. A company has been formed to cultivate 100 acres of sugar beets at Valley, Neb. Twelve German families have been engaged to do the work. There are about fifty persons in the twelve families, and they have contracted to cultivate the beets for \$13 per acre. They will live in tents furnished by the company.

Washington Star: "Did you ever think," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "that when a would-be suicide's gun misfires fire no harm is done?" Tammany Times: Lady—How nice you removed that bunion. Chiropodist—Yes, I have had considerable experience. I used to do it at one of the biggest hotels in this city. New York Herald: Lady (in Central park, to baby in carriage)—Why, you pretty little thing! Nurse (proudly)—Yes; it's a good thing. Policeman (approaching)—Well, push it along, then. You're blocking the sidewalk. Boston Courier: We insist on the following terms for your new suit: First, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Tenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eleventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twelfth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirteenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fourteenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifteenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixteenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventeenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighteenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Nineteenth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twentieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Twenty-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirtieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Thirty-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fortieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Forty-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fiftieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Fifty-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixtieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Sixty-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Seventy-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eightieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Eighty-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninetieth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-first, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-second, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-third, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-fourth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-fifth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-sixth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-seventh, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-eighth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. Ninety-ninth, we will give you five dollars for the suit. One hundredth, we will give you five dollars for the suit.

BATTING OUT THE COLOR LINE.

Globe-Democrat: A United States court has nullified the law passed in South Carolina virtually disfranchising colored voters and interfering with general railway transportation, and still all remains quiet on the Ashley and the Cooper. The impression that the national government is a substantial fact is stronger in that vicinity than it used to be.

New York Tribune: South Carolina has trucked and debauched herself so completely with reference to the liquor question and the dispensary feature of it that she has at last been brought up squarely against the authority of the federal government and warned to behave herself or take the consequences. The decision of Judge Goff of the United States circuit court, enjoining the state from holding a constitutional convention, simply serves notice on poor old South Carolina that unless she sobers up and ceases her disorderly conduct she will be punished for contempt.

Minneapolis Times: Judge Goff of the United States district court for the district of South Carolina has decided that the registration law of South Carolina, recently enacted, is unconstitutional, and that it unlawfully abridges and impedes the right of citizens of that state to exercise the voting franchise on several grounds, the most important of which are: First, the requirement of a certificate from the registrar for the voter to present at the polls; second, the requirement that the voter move from one place to another in the same precinct must surrender his old and secure a new certificate, and, third, the unreasonable time that the registration of voters closes before the election (the registration closes on July 1, while elections are at the beginning of November—four months).

SAWING PLEASANTIES.

Philadelphia Times: "Did you ever think," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "that when a would-be suicide's gun misfires fire no harm is done?" Tammany Times: Lady—How nice you removed that bunion. Chiropodist—Yes, I have had considerable experience. I used to do it at one of the biggest hotels in this city. New York Herald: Lady (in Central park, to baby in carriage)—Why, you