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 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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THE EAGLE, NOT THE BAT.
 The republican party is the party of free speech, free press, free soil and free men. Its cardinal principles were inspired by the love of freedom and hatred of tyranny and oppression in any form. Its highest aim has been to secure equal rights to all men and to protect every man on American soil in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. This is the republican creed, as taught and practiced by the founders of the party. This was the creed of John C. Fremont, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, Zachary Chandler, Salmon P. Chase, Ben Wade and Abraham Lincoln. This creed was boldly advocated on the forum, preached from the pulpit and promulgated by the press.
 Republicanism is the child of light and not of darkness. Its triumphs and victories were achieved in the open arena of debate and on the battlefields of freedom, and not in star chamber conclaves by dark lantern assassinations of defenseless reputations. In the language of Senator Hoar, whose republicanism no man dare call in question, "The American spirit, the spirit of the age, the spirit of liberty, the spirit of equality is able to maintain itself in a fair field and a free contest against all comers. Do not compel it to breathe the damp malarial atmosphere of dark places. Especially let no member of the republican party, the child of freedom, lend his aid to such an effort. The atmosphere of the republic is the air of the mountain top and the sunlight and the open field. The emblem of the republic is the eagle and not the bat."
 The question of the floor for Omaha republicans and for Nebraska republicans is, Shall the eagle be dominated by the bat? Shall outbond political clubs, composed of men of all parties, whose meetings are held behind closed doors and whose members are sworn to exclude from positions of honor and trust and from all public employment another class of citizens, even though they be loyal republicans, by reason and only by reason of religious bias, name the candidates of the party in advance of its conventions and dictate its platforms from the councils of sectarian proscription and disfranchisement? Let every loyal republican who loves his party and holds the principles of liberty and equality dearer than all things else firmly resolve to put an end to star chamber misrule. Come what may, the eagle, and not the bat, shall rule this city and state.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
 It is unusual that an election of a speaker of the House of Commons should cause even a ripple of comment, and it was only because there was danger of breaking down an old and accepted precedent that the re-election of Mr. Gully to the speakership was at all worthy of more than passing notice. For more than a century and a half it has been customary to re-elect the speaker of the last house, regardless of his political persuasion, unless he voluntarily withdraws. It had been rumored that Mr. Balfour was determined to have Mr. Gully turned down and elect to the speakership a member of his own party. When a speaker of the House of Commons retires from his office he is raised to the peerage. The program was to make Mr. Gully a lord and thus effectually bar him from the speakership. But the opposition which this provoked among the liberal leaders induced the cabinet to abandon the thought of any such action.
 To the American mind, accustomed as it is to the spirited canvass and the hot and often protracted campaign for the office of speaker of the house of representatives, the election of a member of the party in control of the house seems the most natural thing in the world. But to the English mind the election of a partisan speaker would seem almost revolutionary. When first elected the speaker is, of course, a member of a party, indeed, Mr. Brand, elected in 1874, had been a party whip, but on his way to the chair he is supposed to drop all party ties and affiliations and be perfectly fair and impartial to each and every member. But, strange as it may seem, the English speaker was once a most partisan officer and in the United States the speaker was less than a century ago, at least in theory, an unbiased and impartial officer. The present status of the speakership in both countries is the result of their own peculiar political growth and development.
 In the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts the British speaker was a mere creature and spy of the king. Again and again members of the house were sent to the star chamber and to the tower at his instance. It was no unusual thing for this officer, whose duty it was to enforce the rules of the House, to be charged with violating them most outrageously. This was in the days of the absolute monarchy. The respect due to the king, who ruled as he pleased "by the grace of God," and to his tool, the speaker, was fast waning. On the rolls of the House of Commons we find that on one occasion the speaker complained "That Sir Edw. Herbert challenged him on the Stairs; that he popped his Mouth with his Finger in Seem," or again "That Mr. T. T. in a loud and violent Manner and contrary to the usage of Parliament, standing near the Speaker's Chair, cried, 'Raw!' in the Speaker's Ear, to the great Terror and Affrightment of the Speaker and the Members of the House." Even as late as the end of the seventeenth century the character of the British speakership was not changed. In 1694 Sir John Trevor, speaker of the House of Commons, was adjudged guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor for accepting a bribe of £1,000. The speaker of the time of the absolute monarchy was by no means an impartial or nonpartisan officer. Although apparently elected by the House he was practically appointed by the crown and was the creature of the king and the tool of the royalist party.
 With the rise of Parliamentary government there was also a change in the character of the speaker. The raising of the speakership to its present plane of dignity and honor is due almost entirely to Arthur O'Sullivan, speaker from

1727 to 1761, four times re-elected to the office. O'Sullivan set an example of impartiality and fairness, for which the English speakership has since been a synonym, and his lofty conduct had its influence on those who followed him. Today the office of speaker is one of great responsibility, as well as honor, but it is almost devoid of political power. That the British speaker is not a political officer is in no way remarkable. His duties and functions are confined to his acting as spokesman for the House and to the regulation of debate and the general enforcement of the rules. He has none of the elements of the power and patronage of the American speaker. He appoints no committees, nor can he forward or delay bills or control the order of business or determine the fate of a bill in assigning it to a particular committee. He is in no way a party leader. The fact that the Parliamentary development in England has made the leader of the majority party in the House the prime minister and has given the control of the business of the House to the cabinet no doubt prevented such a development in the British speakership as has taken place in the United States. But, on the other hand, the development of the speakership of the house of representatives, although unique to that body, is merely a natural and logical outgrowth of our form of parliamentary government. Our early speakers were merely moderators and not political officers. The early houses were small and there was no need of delegating functions to committees or for the checking of debate. The speaker was not a political officer because he had as yet no patronage or political power. But as early as 1794 he was given the important power of appointing committees. In 1790 Hamilton was refused permission to speak as secretary of the treasury to the house. Any approach toward cabinet government was thus nipped in the bud, and the leaders of the majority were necessarily members of the house. In 1811 Henry Clay, the leader of the whig majority, was elected speaker, and, although presiding over the house, he did not drop the character of a party leader. Like O'Sullivan in England, Clay's long term as speaker could not fail to make some marked impression on the character of the office.
 From the time of Clay there has been no question as to the political character of the American speakership. The membership of the house of representatives increased five-fold and with it the committee patronage, the power resulting from the recognition of members asking for the floor, from the power of the committee on bills, and by his position as chairman of the committee on rules. The power and influence of the American speaker has become such that John Fiske calls him the most powerful officer of the government except the president, and Prof. James Bryce in his "American Commonwealth" speaks of him as "the second, if not the first, political figure in the United States, with an influence upon the fortunes of men and the course of domestic events superior in ordinary times to the president's, though shorter in duration and less patent to the world."
 Viewing the case of the election to the British speakership in the light of historical development, the failure to re-elect Mr. Gully would have been as illogical as for a republican majority to re-elect the democratic speaker of the last house. It would be almost a revolutionary act, certainly an act opposed to the custom of the British constitution. It is highly improbable that even were a partisan speaker of the House of Parliament elected that it would immediately change the character of the office. With the present internal construction of the House of Commons and the strong influence of custom the speaker and his party would gain nothing in political power and the office of speaker would lose its ancient respect and dignity.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.
 The conference to promote international peace arbitration, held at Brussels the past week, did not accomplish much of a very practical character. Its most interesting action was declaring in favor of the creation of a permanent international court for the settlement of disputes by pacific methods, the president of the conference having been instructed to ascertain whether two or more governments were prepared to take the initiative in establishing such a court. This idea has been advocated with a great deal of earnestness by those who think the time has come when all international controversies should be settled by arbitration, but those people who look at the situation in an entirely practical and unsentimental way cannot regard the plan as practicable. Possibly two or more of the smaller European governments will be found favorable to an international court of arbitration, but it is entirely safe to say that none of the larger ones are. The great powers could not be induced to leave to the determination of such a tribunal, however able its membership, issues vital to their interests and welfare, and for the settlement of minor differences such a court is not necessary.
 That all the European governments are not averse to the principle of international arbitration, however, is shown in the recent action of the French Chamber of Deputies in unanimously adopting a resolution favoring the arbitration of all disputes between the United States and France. This expression of the legislative branch of the French government, understood to have been suggested by the minister of foreign affairs and to which there was no opposition, is at least significant of an earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with this country. It is an advance which the American people will undoubtedly be disposed to favorably respond to, if our government can do so without any danger to its policy respecting the independent countries of this hemisphere. The United States has done more than any other nation to promote the arbitration of international disputes and its efforts will still be directed to the advancement of this principle. But while European governments may be well disposed toward arbitration of disputes with the United

States and other American countries, they feel differently toward each other, and at any rate have no such tendency toward arbitration as would induce them to submit the more serious of their controversies to the decision of an international court. The idea of such a tribunal must be regarded, therefore, under existing circumstances, as altogether visionary and impracticable. The questions that threaten the peace of Europe will not be settled in the way proposed by the Brussels conference.
UNIFORMITY IN STATE LAWS.
 There will shortly be held at Saratoga a convention of general interest, composed of commissioners appointed by the different states of the union to consider and report upon such measures as will tend to bring about a uniformity of state laws touching certain vital commercial and domestic subjects. The coming conference will be the fifth for this purpose and it is announced that about thirty states will be represented. Having its origin with the Bar association of New York some five years ago the movement has met with the hearty support of the legal profession in most of the other states, the sentiment being very general with the more intelligent lawyers of the country that there is urgent necessity for greater uniformity of state laws as to certain matters, particularly of a commercial character. It is urged that the diversity of laws and legal decisions is embarrassing to business transactions between citizens of different states and in such social questions as arise out of marriage and divorce, the making of wills and the inheritance and transfer of property, work not only confusion but wrong.
 The purpose of the movement which it is the aim of the conference to promote is, among other things, to make the formalities attending the executions of wills uniform, to assimilate legal weights and measures, and to make the manner of acknowledging and executing all written instruments the same throughout the country. It is also regarded as desirable to correct the divergence that now prevails between the laws of the different states concerning corporations. While some states strictly limit corporations in the issuing of capital stock, maintaining it unimpaired and keeping their indebtedness below the amount of their paid-up capital, with other restrictions, other states leave them practically free to do as they please in these matters. It is urged that if all the states could be brought to adopt some common requirements as to the organization and management of corporate property, the protection of investors against fraud would be promoted and other good results both to the corporations and the public attained.
 This movement has already had a good effect, and while progress toward uniform state legislation is not expected to be rapid, it is confidently believed that in the course of time the result in view will be attained. Certainly the movement ought to command the earnest attention of the legal profession in every state, but it also appeals to the interest of the general public. It concerns particularly the business man of the country, to whom uniformity in commercial laws would be a great benefit, while all good citizens should desire such uniformity in marriage and divorce laws as will better protect society from conditions that now bring reproach upon it.

THE CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION LAW.
 The irrigation law of California has several times sustained by the supreme court of the state, and so favorably has it been regarded that it has been made the basis of similar legislation by other states. It was, therefore, a very great surprise to the people of California when the United States circuit court recently pronounced the law invalid, on the ground that its provisions are in conflict with the federal constitution.
 The case under which the constitutionality of the act was tested was one affecting the assessment of land in the Fallbrook irrigation district, the complainant in the case asserting the invalidity of the law upon the grounds, among others, that it provides for the taking of private property without due process of law, contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and that the use for which such property is thereby authorized to be taken is not a public use. This contention was fully sustained by Judge Ross of the circuit court, who held that the operation of the law was for the benefit of specific individuals, and the interest of the public is nothing more than that indirect and collateral benefit that it derives from every improvement of a useful character that is made in the state. "It is extremely plain," said the court, "that the legislative purpose embodied in this act cannot be vindicated on the plea that it directly conduces to the general welfare of the community."
 The effect of drainage is to cause a more plentiful product than the land would yield in its unreclaimed condition. In this result the owner is directly interested; the community indirectly, and, it is a perversion of legal terms to call the enterprise, on account of such collateral advantage, a public one. It was the view of the court that an irrigation district is not a public agency; because every person within such district is not entitled to the use of the water so provided upon the same terms and conditions as every other person, but only those persons who happen to own land in the district.
 If this position is sound and the higher court sustains it, its effect will be to invalidate the irrigation acts of other states based upon the California law, and thus a serious blow struck at the development of irrigation in the west, which would come to a halt because it would be impossible to induce capital to invest in this sort of enterprise until there was new legislation of established validity. The fact is there must always be more or less uncertainty in connection with state legislation regarding irrigation, and un-

oubtedly the matter will have to be dealt with ultimately by the general government. There is very strong opposition to this idea, but it will probably be found the only practicable way of solving the irrigation problem.
 The Chicago Inter Ocean, which did more toward inoculating super-headed republicans with the virus of hatism than General Weaver and all the other rampant greenbacks together, and which more recently has been a convert to the free silver 16 to 1 fallacy, raises the cry of "American bonds for Americans." That sounds very patriotic and catching, but from a business standpoint it is decidedly idiotic. In the first place America would not profit by the investment of her surplus capital in United States bonds. Every dollar so invested would be locked up, when America would be unable to keep all her surplus funds in circulation or have them invested in American enterprises—in factories, warehouses, trawlers, etc. In the next place the purchase of United States bonds by Americans for investment operates as a disadvantage to American taxpayers. Government bonds are exempt from all taxes and the owner of bonds not only beats his city, county and state out of the taxes which he would have to pay on an equal amount of money, but he is enabled by the ownership of bonds to shirk taxes on other taxable securities under pretense that he has converted them into United States bonds. An increase of the national debt is not desirable, but if we must issue bonds to keep up our treasury reserve or to meet running expenses, the sale of the bonds to European capitalists is certainly more desirable than their purchase by Americans for American coupon clips.
 Up to date Prof. Pearce has not declined the position from which Dr. Marble was deposed at the instance of the howling derelict faction of the school board. A \$1,200 man may know that he will rattle around in a \$3,600 place, but it would be expecting too much of him to refuse the job.
 It is reassuring to the taxpayers of Nebraska to know that there will be no deficiency in the penitentiary appropriation. Land Commissioner Russell is paying the bills out of his own pocket.
 "Falsehoods Baled and Pressed" is the caption of an editorial leader in the Chicago Chronicle—that evidently has reference to the daily contents of the Omaha Hitchhiker.

Royal Canton.
 Emperor William refuses to smoke any cigars but those made especially for him. He may have a friend who was running for alderman.
Ruin in Salt Water.
 The discovery that aluminum crumbles to pieces in salt water will make it necessary to greatly modify the calculations as to the future usefulness of that metal. Evidently, this looks like an important discovery in view of the long time to come.
Profitable Municipal Reform.
 The street car lines of Toronto pay the city \$890 a year for each mile of track, besides 8 per cent on the first million of gross receipts and 20 per cent on the balance over three millions. Their fare is only a cent for grown persons, and they give a half-rate to all who attend school, irrespective of age. This looks like a brilliant reform which will come in some other cities when they get honest politics and common sense administration.
Redressing Chinese Outrages.
 Neither the United States or England should hesitate in demanding redress for injuries inflicted upon the missionaries of those countries in China. There should also be demand for measures that would prevent such outrages in the future. China must be made to do its duty, and the time may not be far distant when it will be recognized that this can be accomplished only by partitioning its territory among powers capable of maintaining modern governments.
Cost of Indian Warfare.
 It is impossible to determine exactly the amount of money expended by the government during its existence in fighting Indians, but a conservative estimate makes it more than \$1,000,000,000. The government has also spent during this time about \$250,000,000 in governing and supporting the charges of the nation, and is at present disbursing about \$7,000,000 annually for this purpose. It would appear that it has cost about three times as much to fight the red man as to pension him off.
The Coming of Knee Breeches.
 If society is so taken with the bicycle and golf ideas of leg upholstery that it will require every man to wear knee breeches shortly, as the fashion editor announces, then some, he congratulated by heartily upon being caught knowing what it is about. No art is so wise and skillful that it may add to the least of the power of the beauty of the naturally developed human body; but all art is wisest and most skillful when it resolves only to help the naturally developed body to express its beauty with the most freedom.
New Mexican View of Bloomers.
 The bloomer dress is a pair of trousers, very baggy at the knees, abnormally full at the waist, pockets and considerably long where you strike a match. The garment is cut decollete at the south end, and the holder of the dress must be careful to keep the knees out. You can't put it on over your head like your shirt, nor around you like a corset, but you must sit on the floor and pull it on just as you do your stockings. You can easily tell the right side to have in front by the buttons on the neckband.
Light for the Foggy East.
 A Physician in the New York Sun.
 To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Now that corn on the cob has appeared on our dinner tables, may I suggest that it should be eaten from the cob, and not cut off, or if cut off, it should be cut with a dull knife. If the corn is eaten from the cob, it makes a clean cut of the grain it will also cut with it the ligneous substance in which the grain is imbedded and this substance is an indigestible and is quite as irritating to the stomach and bowels. In biting the grain from the cob, the woody substance is left on the cob, the teeth pressing the grain from its husk, thus taking a part of the bed with it.
The People Who Hustle.
 The men who make the world move think little of the misfortunes of the past. Their faces are always turned to the future. They are always on the lookout for opportunities to improve their condition and they know that improvement must be the result of labor by them. They know that if there was more money than any population ever dreamed of, they could get none of it unless they labor to produce something to exchange for it, and they know that there is an abundance of money in the world to negotiate all the transactions necessary to exchanging the fruits of their labor for the fruits of other men's labor, which is the only useful function that money can perform.

The delegates to the free silver convention in Omaha Thursday must pay their railroad fare to and from Omaha. They are non persona grata with the railroad managers. This will kill any democratic organization.
 The Omaha Tammany, with its ramifications among republican derelicts and dark lantern democrats, can only be dislodged from power and place by the union of all classes of citizens who desire to purge this city and county of taxevaders, barnacles and thieves.
 Mr. Collis Huntington, who has just returned from a pleasure tour through Europe, has annexed the North Carolina railroad to his Southern Pacific and South Atlantic octopus. There is always a good deal of business mixed with Mr. Huntington's pleasure excursions.
 We are still waiting for that order of the United States court directing the receivers of the American Water Works company to proceed with the necessary improvements in their plant. The work should have been under way months ago and could have been finished by this time.
 Francis Joseph, emperor of Austro-Hungary, celebrates his 55th birthday anniversary today. If he survives three years he will celebrate the jubilee of his accession to the throne, which, for 600 years, has descended in unbroken lines of succession to scions of the house of Hapsburg.
 The bicycle craze is charged with the responsibility for a marked decline in savings bank deposits and street car receipts. The shop girls and typewriter girls are paying for their wheels on the installment plan and travel from their homes to workshops, stores and offices on the wheel. But in spite of this revolution there has been a falling off in marriages of 25 per cent under Cleveland and low tariff, and what shall we do with our girls?
 We are not in the least surprised to learn that there is a slim prospect of an early hearing of the complaint filed by the Omaha Commercial club with the Interstate Commerce commission. On the contrary, we should have been very much surprised if the commission had dispensed with its summer vacation or made any departure from its well known methods of procrastination. It is exceedingly doubtful, even if the commission had decided to give the complaint prompt consideration, whether we should have anything to crow over.

England is awfully slow to adopt any new fangled ideas, but she does manage to catch up with the procession in the long run. The metrical system of weights and measures, which is now universal on the European continent, is to be made compulsory all over Great Britain by act of Parliament, and the act is expected to go into effect within two years. It is safe to predict that the United States will follow England's example before the end of the century, and the next generation of Americans will wonder how people could be so stupid as to weigh meat by the pound, coal by the ton and measure brandy and beer by the quart and gallon. In the sublime language of Brother Jasper, do world do move.
 The Bee is asked to assist the downtrodden women of Nebraska in securing the enactment of a law that will enable married women to own and convey one-half of all property, real or personal, that may be acquired by the joint labors of husband and wife after marriage. The Bee can see no objection to the enactment of such a law by the next legislature, but it has grave doubts whether it can be made operative. It would certainly be very difficult to ascertain what property was acquired by the joint efforts or earnings of a married couple during a period extending over ten, fifteen or twenty years. Then there might be serious question as to class of property or wealth acquired in such a partnership. For instance, how much or what part of the profits derived by the husband from banking or speculative investments would his wife be entitled to, if he had provided her with all the luxuries that wealth commands and she had never done a day's work, but had spent his money freely in foreign travel, at fashionable watering places and pleasure resorts with a retinue of servants to wait upon her and a carriage always at her command? Such things have happened in some well regulated families, and in some that are not well regulated.

There are 12,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.
 Will, M., has three citizens brothers, named Albin, Elvin and Eldad Frank, whose combined height is exactly twenty-one feet.
 A snake fourteen feet long, according to reports, been straining ducks, geese, chickens, peacocks and other delicacies from a farm at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.
 The most costly loon in existence is that which was treated to the memory of Mohammed. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations are worth \$10,000,000.
 Sam Wilkinson of Washington, Ind., has only five children; a brother in England has thirty-two; a sister has sixteen at 37 years of age. His grandmother had twenty-two.
 The perpetuity of a monument is not affected by rays from the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular lean from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greatest expansion of the side on which rays of light are received.
 John C. Hancock of Hancock, Md., who has only his left arm to shoot with, the right having been lost in a carriage accident, has killed a regular and successful hunter, 125 rabbits, 21 partridges, 62 pheasants, 28 wild turkeys and 53 woodcock. Of wild ducks he has shot 23 mallard and 7 redheads.
 Captain Matthews of Hen and Chickney lightship, off Rhode Island, one day recently while fishing caught a mackerel which had a rubber band fastened around its body. On the band had probably been around the fish about a year, as it was sunk into the body about half an inch, the flesh being completely rotted and the band unrecognizable.
 Founder Bradley's baby parade at Asbury Park on Saturday last was the biggest success it is every year. Over 700 choruses of one sort or another were in the procession. The hearts of some 25,000 people, many natives and friends swelled with pride as the toddlers passed along the way. It was the sixth annual baby parade at Asbury Park and the babies in the procession was but ten days old and this was the proudest moment of its life.
 Union county, New Jersey, has found gold roads profitable. The increase in tax valuations having been marked this year. The total assessed values for 1895 are \$28,972,500, an increase of \$1,250,000. The most conspicuous gain was made by Summit, which stands at \$1,865,000, an increase of \$166,000, or over 25 per cent. Westfield advanced \$216,000 to \$1,400,000, and Newfield, Cranford and Union had substantial additions to the assessed value of their property.
 A little girl at Bellevue, N. J., found herself in a peculiar and trying position one or two ago. Picking up a 22-caliber cartridge which she discovered in the yard, she put it into her left nostril. Then she could not get it out and it almost choked her mother, who worked for three hours over her and then sent for a doctor. He was afraid to use forceps, because it might explode the cartridge. Finally he induced her to sniff cayenne pepper, which caused her to sneeze the cartridge out, to the great relief of all.

VETERANS ON LIFE'S STAGE.
 Mrs. Nancy Cooper of Dover, Mo., familiarly known as Grandma Cooper, celebrated her 100th birthday on the 7th inst. Relatives and friends gathered in her parlour and she stood the strain remarkably well.
 According to the best information obtainable from the records, Chief Little Pipe of the Chicago Indians in Wisconsin is now in his 108th year. His mother died three years ago at the age of 129. The old man is still in robust health. He is six feet high, is very erect, weighs 180 pounds and is as athletic as a roebuck.
 A man who claims to be a direct descendant of Pocahontas, of Captain John Smith's party in Virginia, is now in his 99th year. He was born in Maryland and his mother's name was Boudien, which was the name of the man who married one of the daughters of the chief. Mr. Glenn—such is the nonagenarian's name—preserves his faculties wonderfully well, and every five days he takes a walk abroad. In 1832 he was stricken with cholera in New York and nearly died of the disease. He has voted at every election since the war.
 Mrs. Lucy Alexander, a colored woman living at Des Moines, Ia., is said to be 119 years old. She is a native of Virginia. She cannot read or write, but her husband, who died when she was 102, Mrs. Alexander lives with her son, Thomas, himself 64 years old. She is perhaps five feet high and weighs 120 pounds. She is remarkably so. Her countenance is furrowed and nearly so. Her eyes sparkle as in youth. Indeed, she has fine eyes and she is able to thread her own needle. Her hearing is unimpaired and she yet has one tooth perfectly sound. She says she has had good health all her life, and adds from an occasional attack of neuralgia, does not experience an ache or pain. Her voice is deep and low, and soft.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
 It takes a pretty sharp pen to produce that tired feeling.
 When the storm subsided it was shown to be largely a matter of wind.
 Contrary to popular belief the belief that he is greater than an angel is an announcement when it turned Burke down. Honors are even.
 A brace of burglars were caught, tried, convicted, sentenced and landed in the pen, all within four days after raising a racket in Philadelphia. Justice makes an occasional sport in the City of Holmes.
 A Kansas City woman has applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband called her a "jay." The failure of her suit during a census during the recent excursion period provoked much domestic irritation.
 General A. P. Stewart, the confederate commander who broke the union line at Chickamauga, the first day of the battle, is seriously ill at Chattanooga, and, as he is nearly 80 years old, he is not expected to recover.
 With the death of James Dunn the noble race of Shinnecock Indians is said to have died with his face to the sun, which, as he died, rose over the Shinnecock hills on Long Island, the ancient home of his once powerful race.
 Twenty years ago Charles H. Wright, then a boy, was sent by his mother to the village store at Fox Lake, Wis., to buy a clothedine. He failed to find what he wanted and, as he was about to leave, he was asked by the proprietor if he had a wife and four children.
 The Tobacco Journal emits a roar against bootleggers, claiming that the growth of the illicit trade has wrought a great injury to the trade. Just how is not explained. The loss, if any, is probably confined to bicycle sporting circles, in which quarter masticating the rag is increasing alarmingly.
 H. H. Halford, who has been talking to the Young Men's Christian association out in Denver, doesn't like Raphael's conception of the Christ. He thinks it doesn't show enough character. He prefers the conception of the Christ in the picture "The Trial Before Pilate," which he pronounces satisfactory and ideal.
 Marion D. Van Herk, ex-mayor of Denver, whose death is announced, was an Ohioan by birth who served his country with distinction throughout the civil war, rising from the ranks to the position of major for meritorious services. The various engagements in which he was mayor of Denver two years ago and for refusing to do the bidding of the spoils-lusting incurred the animosity of the derelicts and their followers, who branded as a traitor. He died a hotel keeper, and left a moderate fortune.

BLASTS FROM RAIN'S HOHN.
 The wisest men have never in any age been the best men.
 Saul, the son of Kish, was a big mule driver, but he made a very small king.
 The devil was never yet another soul if he couldn't make his back while he's on his knees.
 When the preacher knows his bible well he won't have to pound it to keep people awake.
 The man who talks to the biggest crowd is not always being watched the closest by the angels.
 Planting a grain of mustard seed may be more far-reaching in its results than finding the north pole.
 It is hard to find a man who will preach the same gospel on a salary of \$5,000 a year than he did on \$200.
 If you put up our plug hats would they make us all as big as we want to be, the world would be full of giants.
 The difference between a wise man and a fool, is that the wise man knows his own mind, while the fool thinks he knows mind.
 Sam Jones says, that what some men call pastoral love that man who wants the care of a plug hat and looking after a ministerial reputation.
HOT HITS.
 Chicago Times-Herald: As you make your bed so you must lie upon it.
 Boston Courier: The angler may forget his line, but the amateur poet never.
 Somerville Journal: You can very seldom find a business man who is a hero to his office boy.
 Galveston News: It is next to impossible to tell whether some demagogues are patriotic or hungry.
 Nashville American: Just as soon as Editor Casson took charge victory began to perch on the telegraph wires in Denver.
 Denver Republican: First it was the stone age, then the bronze age, then the iron age, and now it is the mortgage.
 Texas Siftings: No one laughs harder at a poker joke than the man who wants the by-stander to believe that he understands it.
 Atchison Globe: A woman never becomes so tired of life that she cannot throw a great deal of enthusiasm in her voice when talking about largess of some noble gowd.
 Somerville Journal: There's no doubt that the woman who wants to climb up the ladder of fame can get up a good deal easier if she has bloomers on.
DOMESTIC IDYLS.
 Indianapolis Journal: He—My aunt was kind enough to tell me that you only loved me for my money.
 She—She was wrong. I married you for your money.
 Harper's Bazar: He—You remember that good looking Tom Marken you fitted last summer?
 She—Certainly I do.
 He—He will be here tomorrow.
 She (distantly)—Well, you don't give me another chance this summer.
 Philadelphia Record: Nell—So she's going to marry him on only two weeks' acquaintance.
 That's strange, isn't it? Belle—Not at all. She knows him better than I do.
 Nell—How can she know him better than I do?
 Belle—You never heard of Nell's mother?
 Texas Siftings: Mrs. Young-Piece, did you succeed in matching that piece of dress which she made for you?
 No; my time was too precious, but (triumphantly) I've bought enough of something else to make a whole gown.
 Life: She—Have you ever loved another?
 He—Yes; of course. Did you think I'd practice on a nice girl like you?
 Browning King's Monthly: Shopper—Is the color in these stockings fast?
 Salesman—They are genuine old mull's wedding.
 Shopper—Is mull's wedding? Genuine old mull's wedding?
 Salesman—Yes, it never comes off.
 Illustrated Bits: Alphonse—You never hear of women cashiers running off with their employers' money, Henri—Not often; but every time they do they take the employer, too.
 Somerville Journal: Weston—Do you think a young man can safely marry on \$10 a week?
 Easton—Well, that depends a good deal on how much the girl's father is worth.
 Detroit Tribune: Innocuous—My child, my child," she exclaimed, in sudden fear, "when you do come, bring this blush to your cheek."
 Mamma—Put upon each other's neck, their tears mingled, while the daughter explained that she had been with a girl who was warranted not to injure the complexion.
 Detroit Free Press: "There are only two important epochs in a woman's life," said the observant bachelor.
 "Name them," said Miss Gildrey.
 "Before she is married and after."
 Town and Country Journal: Jones asked his wife: "Why is a husband like dough?"
 "Because you expect it to rise," she was going to tell her it was "because a woman needs him," but she said it was because he was "baked" and she turned away.
LETTING HER KNOW.
 Chicago Record.
 He loved her with a bashful love
 "That yet remained unspoken,
 For every time she tried to speak
 He found his courage broken.
 "I cannot tell my love," said he,
 "However much I bellow it."
 And so she waited on her card,
 And asked her if she'd mail it.
HUT A DREAM.
 Written for The Bee.
 I thought I saw you coming along the green path,
 With dew, purple pansies, in your hand,
 I thought I saw you stare a misty white,
 and say
 The garden gate, I thought I saw you
 looking at,
 But it was a dream.
 I thought I saw the shining of your golden hair,
 I thought I felt your lips against my cheek,
 I thought I felt the pressure of your dainty hand,
 I thought I heard you softly, sweetly speak,
 But it was a dream.
 I thought I heard you sing a long-forgotten song,
 That told me you and I should never part,
 I thought I heard you whisper that you thought you would never part,
 That alone possessed you loving heart,
 But it was a dream.
 For lo! the mists came down between us,
 You and I, and all beneath the grass-grown sod,
 When you gazed blindly on amidst the clouds
 and dark,
 I thought you were a gift to me from God,
 and now you're
WILLIAM RED DUNROY.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
 There are 12,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.
 Will, M., has three citizens brothers, named Albin, Elvin and Eldad Frank, whose combined height is exactly twenty-one feet.
 A snake fourteen feet long, according to reports, been straining ducks, geese, chickens, peacocks and other delicacies from a farm at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.
 The most costly loon in existence is that which was treated to the memory of Mohammed. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations are worth \$10,000,000.
 Sam Wilkinson of Washington, Ind., has only five children; a brother in England has thirty-two; a sister has sixteen at 37 years of age. His grandmother had twenty-two.
 The perpetuity of a monument is not affected by rays from the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular lean from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greatest expansion of the side on which rays of light are received.
 John C. Hancock of Hancock, Md., who has only his left arm to shoot with, the right having been lost in a carriage accident, has killed a regular and successful hunter, 125 rabbits, 21 partridges, 62 pheasants, 28 wild turkeys and 53 woodcock. Of wild ducks he has shot 23 mallard and 7 redheads.
 Captain Matthews of Hen and Chickney lightship, off Rhode Island, one day recently while fishing caught a mackerel which had a rubber band fastened around its body. On the band had probably been around the fish about a year, as it was sunk into the body about half an inch, the flesh being completely rotted and the band unrecognizable.
 Founder Bradley's baby parade at Asbury Park on Saturday last was the biggest success it is every year. Over 700 choruses of one sort or another were in the procession. The hearts of some 25,000 people, many natives and friends swelled with pride as the toddlers passed along the way. It was the sixth annual baby parade at Asbury Park and the babies in the procession was but ten days old and this was the proudest moment of its life.
 Union county, New Jersey, has found gold roads profitable. The increase in tax valuations having been marked this year. The total assessed values for 1895 are \$28,972,500, an increase of \$1,250,000. The most conspicuous gain was made by Summit, which stands at \$1,865,000, an increase of \$166,000, or over 25 per cent. Westfield advanced \$216,000 to \$1,400,000, and Newfield, Cranford and Union had substantial additions to the assessed value of their property.
 A little girl at Bellevue, N. J., found herself in a peculiar and trying position one or two ago. Picking up a 22-caliber cartridge which she discovered in the yard, she put it into her left nostril. Then she could not get it out and it almost choked her mother, who worked for three hours over her and then sent for a doctor. He was afraid to use forceps, because it might explode the cartridge. Finally he induced her to sniff cayenne pepper, which caused her to sneeze the cartridge out, to the great relief of all.