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 August, 1893, was as follows:

1	19,121	17	19,070
2	19,147	18	20,135
3	19,065	19	19,107
4	20,040	20	19,036
5	19,083	21	19,171
6	19,117	22	19,143
7	19,051	23	19,072
8	19,086	24	19,116
9	19,072	25	20,090
10	19,109	26	19,054
11	20,180	27	19,276
12	19,082	28	19,142
13	19,068	29	19,129
14	19,100	30	19,083
15	19,058	31	19,125
16	19,060		

Total	596,138
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	10,011
Net sales	586,127
Daily average	19,997

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2nd day of September, 1893.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

How many different democracies of Nebraska are there, anyway?

Parliament has adjourned, but it will reconvene before congress assembles.

The firm of Mahoney & Smyth seems to be hopelessly divided on the silver question.

It is to be noted that the prices of brooms have just been advanced, and that before election, too!

Secretary Carlisle will be forgiven anyway for not attending the powwow of Nebraska administration democrats.

Chauncey Depew has sailed for home. Let New York interviewers sharpen up their pencils and be on the lookout for his landing.

It looks as if General Campos had come to the conclusion that the banquet route is the shortest route to victory over the Cuban revolutionists.

While about it, Beemer might just as easily have gotten 50 cents a day for the support of each convict in the penitentiary as 40 cents a day.

The secretary of the treasury is having about as hard a time to keep a $100,000,000 gold reserve as some unfortunate housewives have in keeping servants.

If boilers worth only their price as old iron were valued at $4,000 in the penitentiary appraisement, who can tell what other property was similarly overvalued?

Now the secretary of state will assume to decide which set of democratic state nominees shall appear on the official ballot entitled to the use of the party designation.

The great international yacht race today is the foremost event in sporting circles. The Bee's account of the contest will be unequaled in any newspaper published in these parts.

There is no doubt whatever that Hon. T. J. Mahoney has the requisite qualifications for a judge of the supreme court, but it is feared that he will not have the requisite number of votes.

Under the biblical dispensation Jubilee day came only once in fifty years and then there was a general blowout that lasted a whole year. Omaha is willing to take her jubilees a little oftener and in smaller doses.

It was only to have been expected that a convention of democrats, dominated by Toburlington Castor, would endorse and approve the action of President Cleveland in ordering the army to put an end to "organized violence."

Those greetings and congratulations sent to the president and his cabinet by the convention of Nebraska administration democrats will certainly be highly prized. The gentlemen of the administration do not know when they will receive the next ones.

Major Wheeler says there is no record in the office of the Board of Public Works of the extent of surface covered by the street sweepers. If this be true, Mr. Winspear can let one of his superfluous clerks devote an hour a day to making such record. It is not so much a question of lineal measure covered as it is one of satisfying the taxpayers under the present system. We have heard no complaint.

General Manager Ludden and his chief clerk, Jones, of the late State Relief commission, were the leading lights at the A. P. A. picnic in Cedar county. Jones is the man who was placed on the state pay roll by Ludden to promote the organization of A. P. A. lodges and to use for this purpose stationery paid for out of contributions for the relief of the destitute drouth sufferers. As attractions at an A. P. A. picnic these two worthies ought to be unexcelled.

The Vic McCarty gang is again in custody, charged with murderous assaults upon Farmer Case and son, who were aroused from sleep and mercilessly set upon. There can be no graver offense than this. All good people will sincerely hope that the law officers can make a strong case and that convictions shall result in severe penalties being inflicted. There is something radically wrong with the Sarpy county officials else they would have suppressed or intimidated the McCarty gang long ago.

OCEAN MAILS AND AMERICAN VESSELS

During the last republican administration an act was passed providing for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce. It authorized the postmaster general to contract with citizens of the United States for carrying the mails on American steamships to such foreign countries as in his judgment will best subserve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States, the service to be equitably distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican, Gulf and Pacific ports. In addition to being of American register, eligible vessels must be owned and officered by American citizens, and provision is made that certain proportions of their crews shall be American citizens.

These and other requirements prescribed in the act are designed to insure the carrying of the mails in the best vessels of their class owned and officered by American citizens. The act also provides that such vessels shall be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers and according to plans and specifications to be agreed upon between the owners and the secretary of the navy. No vessel not approved by the secretary of the navy as suitable for the service required can be employed by the postmaster general. Another condition imposed for the special benefit of the government and for the general benefit of American commerce is that all vessels accepted as mail steamers shall take as cadets or apprentices one American-born boy under 21 years of age for each 1,000 tons of register and one for each majority fraction thereof, who shall be educated in the duties of seamanship. Beyond all this the government stipulates that any of these steamers may be taken and used by the United States as transports or cruisers upon payment to the owners of the fair actual value of the vessels at the time of taking. In consideration for carrying the mails and having a peremptory call upon the ships for national use the government is to pay a fixed charge per mile according to the construction and tonnage of the vessels and the nature of the service.

The purpose of this legislation was to encourage the construction of American steamships for ocean commerce. It was a step toward the restoration of our merchant marine. Under the operation of this act the Postoffice department has contracts for carrying the mails with four American steamships running to British ports and for a small additional expenditure for this service the government practically becomes the possessor of these vessels, which are available at any time for naval use. The additional allowance for mail carrying is in the nature of a subsidy, and although the same policy is practiced by the British government it appears that the British postal authorities refuse to send mail by these American steamships unless it is specially directed to go by them. This is a noteworthy example of the British spirit of selfishness. For many years English steamships have enjoyed a monopoly in carrying the mails from this country to Great Britain, deriving a large annual revenue therefrom. Now that the monopoly is broken and American mails can be carried in American ships, equal in all respects to those of foreign construction, the British postal authorities seek to help British ship owners by discriminating against American vessels. This suggests what may be expected whenever this country shall aggressively institute a policy for the restoration of its merchant marine. We shall have to overcome not only the competition of the enormously wealthy ship-owning interest of Great Britain, but also the opposition of the British government, which will be exerted in behalf of that interest to the fullest extent. The highest tariff this country might enact would not be regarded with greater disfavor in Great Britain than would a policy for building up our merchant marine. This fact ought to impress the American people with the great importance of the question of regaining the position we have lost in the ocean-carrying trade.

THE RACE ISSUE IN KENTUCKY.

Apprehensive of defeat on the living issues the democrats of Kentucky have injected the race question into the campaign and are using it to keep the rank and file in line. Some time ago they started the story that the republican candidate for governor had given assurances to the leaders among the colored people that in the event of his election that race should be recognized in the distribution of patronage. Of course the statement was absolutely false, but denial of it went for nothing with the men who felt the necessity of playing upon the prejudices of the people in order to avert defeat. Ever since then the bugbear of negro domination has been held up before the democratic voters and they have been told that republican success would bring the colored race to the fore in the administration of the affairs of the state, compelling white men to submit to the dictation and control of negroes. They have been told that such a state of things would be a menace to society and a danger to the peace and order of the commonwealth.

That this appeal to race antipathy has had some effect is very probable, notwithstanding the fact that the white voters of Kentucky outnumber the colored voters more than six to one. Nothing is more potent with the average southern democrat than an appeal to his prejudice against the negro, particularly in connection with politics. A recent evidence of this has been furnished in South Carolina and everywhere in the south the feeling of democrats in this respect is the same. Suggest the possibility of a colored man getting into public office and it arouses them as nothing else will. But it is very likely that there are some sensible democrats in Kentucky who will not be misled by the absurd cry of negro domination, men who cannot be deluded into the belief that there is any danger of a race whose voting strength is only 63,000 gaining ascendancy over nearly 400,000 white voters, and who cannot be persuaded that Kentucky society would suffer or that the welfare of that state would be less certainly conserved even if a few colored men should get into public positions. The negro domination cry raised by the Kentucky democrats is the best possible indication that they have no confidence in carrying the election on the living issues, with the anomaly of a candidate antagonizing the platform on the most important question before the people. It is a distinct confession of weakness and will not, therefore, there is reason to believe, have any influence with fair-minded democrats who see that there are greater dangers than the possibility of having a few colored men in public office.

PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

It is amusing to hear democrats complaining of the political activity of the office-holding members of their own party and citing the order made by Mr. Cleveland nine years ago against such conduct, in view of the fact that democrats generally condemned that order when it was issued and it has never been respected, or certainly not since the year it was made. When Mr. Cleveland, in 1886, said that "the influence of federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions" he had not in mind to be again a candidate for the presidency. He was committed to a single term and had no expectation of seeking another. But when subsequently he made up his mind to seek renomination the order regarding office holders in politics was ignored and democratic officials of every grade were as active in the primaries and conventions of 1888 as before the order was issued. The railway mail service was demoralized by replacing experienced clerks with democrats who could be useful at primaries and conventions, and it is very well remembered that all over the country democratic postmasters, revenue collectors and other officials were never more active in politics than in 1888, with the full approval of the leaders and the rank and file of the party. All that Mr. Cleveland said in his memorable order was sound, but it was not approved by his party and has never been respected by democratic office holders generally.

THE NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

At one of the ward club meetings held under republican auspices, but in reality conducted in the interest of the oathbound combine, the assertion was boldly made that there is no good reason for a citizens' reform movement in Omaha. This assurance may be satisfactory and convincing to ward politicians and men who make a living out of politics. But it will scarcely be accepted as gospel truth by the taxpayers in view of the deplorable condition of our municipal treasury, the depletion of the school fund and the increased burdens imposed upon them to maintain a horde of tax eaters. It is passing strange, too, that the assertion that there is no call for a citizens' reform movement comes from one of the four men who have been drawing $20 a day out of the city cash drawer since the first part of July for work that the comptroller and his force had neglected to perform and had been paid to perform.

The squandering of school money upon political wire-pullers and the degradation of the whole school system by the pernicious interference of irresponsible corner-loafers who dominate the Board of Education may be a matter of no moment in the eyes of some people, but the true friends of the free school system and all citizens who desire to divorce the schools from the baneful influence of sectarian politics must concede the necessity of a reorganization that can be effected only by a general uprising of the voters, regardless of party. There may be no call for a citizens' reform movement in the eyes of the spoilsmen and place hunters, but when the spectacle is presented of a district judge descending from the bench which he has disgraced and dishonored by his judicial usurpations, his mountebank performances and his crazy antics, and mounting the stump for the delivery of vile harangues at republican club meetings called to promote his candidacy for renomination, all reputable citizens must realize that the republican party in this county is hopelessly demoralized and disorganized, and therefore not in position to purge our local government of the abuses from which this city and county are suffering. There is no tangible evidence either that relief can be looked for from the democratic party, which is distracted by factional contention, and at best in the minority.

Only by the combined action of the citizens of all parties who desire to restore integrity and economy in the management of our local affairs and who desire to make our courts again respected tribunals of justice can the irresistible demand for reform be met and satisfied.

The Kansas City stock yards people and the Kansas State Sanitary Board are at swords' points over the attitude of the Kansas officials with respect to the inspection of cattle supposed to have been exposed to Texas fever. The stockmen are said to be moving for the dismissal of certain members of the board because they have made public reports of the results of their investigations. The merits of the controversy are immaterial to ordinary people, but they are an annoyance to stock shippers and stock dealers. Persons having stock to sell can avoid all trouble by shipping direct to the South Omaha market. They can do just as well, if not better, there than in Kansas City and in the interval the warring factions can settle their dispute.

The Hon. Jim Stephenson should restrain his temper. The Bee has no disposition to deprive him of a lucrative contract or to prevent him from making an honest living. The Bee simply insists that street sweeping under the old contract system is more expensive to the taxpayer and less remunerative to the laborer than the present system. We are paying a street commissioner and we might as well make him earn his salary. We have the laborers with us and if we give them a chance to earn more money they will be in condition to spend more money. In other words, if we have to tax our citizens for street sweeping, it is desirable that the money be paid directly to the men who do the work instead of paying part of it to the contractor and another part to boodle councilmen and inspectors who don't inspect anything but the pay roll.

Spanish soldiers are fully capable of torturing a defenseless woman, but it will be well to wait a day for affirmation or denial of the report. Americans are given a variety of news reports from the war in Cuba so charmingly contradictory and conflicting that the reader never knows when he is reading the truth. This will continue so long as the Spanish government exercises censorship of news reports.

If a speech in support of republicanism by Isaac S. Hascall can have any effect upon the intelligent voters of the South side, our estimate of their caliber and capacity must undergo radical revision. During the war Hascall was a rank copperhead. Last year he was the populist candidate for councilman, but since that party spewed him out he is a shouter for republican principles.

Getting Down to Bed Rock.
St. Louis Republic.

Judge Scott of Omaha has fined another man for contempt of court. Judge Scott of Omaha either is, or thinks himself, a very contemptible person.

Upholding Dishonesty.
Minneapolis Journal.

The A. P. A. organization, now controlling the city government of Omaha, has made a point of turning Roman Catholics out of office, but have sedulously protected the city treasurer, an A. P. A. man, who is charged with being $30,000 short in his accounts. It would be well for the A. P. A., who regard themselves as altogether impeccable, to prove their man innocent if they can.

Depressing of English Values.
Springfield Republican.

American agriculture is certainly in a no worse state of depression than the English industry. The case is cited of the recent sale of 639 acres of land in England, with farm house, stabler, homestead, and seven cottages, for $28,500. This property a dozen years or more ago was valued at $100,000, and only four years ago was mortgaged for $70,000. We have had a good many bad cases of this sort, particularly in New England, but none representing so violent a shrinkage as this.

Crops Fit the Market.
Philadelphia Times.

Unless all signs fail, it will thus come about that the wheat and cotton producers with smaller crops than usual, will get more money by an appreciation in prices than they formerly secured for a greater yield of their respective staples, with the big corn and potato crops in reserve to fill all possible demands both at home and abroad. On the whole, the crops seem to fit the markets better this year than usual, and the preparations for moving them will be hailed by everybody as the signal for the beginning of a very busy and profitable fall and winter season.

Cleveland and Third Term.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is certainly true, as Mr. Whitney suggested, that Mr. Cleveland is stronger than ever he was with the conservative elements in America. Along with some vexatious shortcomings, chiefly embarrassing to those who are associated with him, he possesses some of the rarest and best virtues of a public administrator. But, with all his claims upon the confidence of his countrymen, he would prove the weakest possible candidate for a fourth nomination and a third term; and neither he nor any one whose opinion is worth considering has any thought of such a thing.

The dog-days are over, boys, let the third-term foolishness go to sleep.

The French Republic.
Globe-Democrat.

The French republic may be said to be twenty-five years old. On September 4, 1870, when the news of the surrender of Napoleon III. and the imperialist army at Sedan reached Paris, Gambetta proclaimed the establishment of the republic. Imperialism ended with Sedan, but the republic proper did not begin until the war closed in 1871. The third republic has lasted several years longer than any other governmental system which France has had since the overthrow of the Bourbon regime under Louis XVI., more than a century ago, and she has had many of them in these hundred years. Moreover, the republic seems stronger now than it was at any previous time. Apparently France has broken permanently with royalty.

POLITICAL SNAP-SHOTS.

Chicago Record: Mr. Ingalls has begun in earnest to inflate the pneumatic tires of that senatorial boom.

Minneapolis Journal: New York has no living democratic ex-senator. When Hill's term expires she will have one, for the term of his life.

Chicago Inter Ocean: A couple of "good western men" will most likely be asked in 1896 to step up and head the presidential tickets. "The star of empire" is in the west.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Cleveland's bait for a third term gets a nibble now and then, but all the big fish still fight shy of it. It is pretty certain he will never get enough to make a mess.

Kansas City Journal: If Secretary Morton wants to put "free silver" on his employes he should make them presents out of his own pockets. The money in payment of their salaries is earned, not free.

Globe-Democrat: The present governor and two ex-governors of Maryland, all democrats, are out in opposition to Senator Gorman and the state ticket he has placed in the field. They propose to make their protest count by supporting the republican ticket. Unless present indications change the Gorman candidates will not get more than half the regular democratic vote.

MAKE IT SHORT.

Chicago Tribune: Of the forty-nine members of the republican national committee twenty have thus far put themselves on record as favoring a short campaign and one as against it. One refuses to commit himself. The twenty-two others have not yet been heard from. Of the twenty-five democratic committeemen who have said their say, thirteen are for a short campaign, seven are against it and five are non-committal. Thus it appears that the republicans are more decidedly in favor of the new departure than the democrats, but that it is not unlikely that a majority of the latter will decide for a short campaign.

Chicago Times: The short campaign idea has fairly taken hold of the people of best judgment everywhere throughout the country, and some of the most influential papers have come out in its favor. Whatever pressure, therefore, can be brought upon the politicians who more or less direct the affairs of party to hold late conventions will be brought. The only argument offered against it is that time may not be afforded the new national committees to perfect their party organization, but this is more in seeming than in reality. As a matter of fact the same men, whether on the committees or off, direct the campaign year after year, or at least are open to consultation, and their advice and experience can be had for the asking.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The republican government in France has been weighed in the balances of two decades of experience, and has not been found wanting. It has stood and withstood storm and stress. It survived the monarchianism of McMahon, the intrigues of Bonapartism, the meteoric impostures of Boulanger, the shock and shame of the Panama disclosures, and the stab of the assassin's knife that pierced the heart of President Carnot. France has grown and gained under the republic far more rapidly than under the second empire of the reign of her "legitimate" kings. Today her army is to that which succumbed at Sedan as of old was the Macedonian phalanx to the Persian mob. Today her navy takes rank only second to that of Great Britain, and consists of ships that can float and fight, officered by men who have proved their capacity elsewhere than in the court ball room at Versailles. In spite of German war indemnity, in spite of Panama canal swindles, the French people are prosperous, the national treasury well supplied, while the burdens of taxation awaken no such outcries as greet the ever increasing demands of her hereditary foe's self-styled "war lord." For these and other like reasons France can afford to look on with much patience while Germany makes merry and is glad over the victory of Sedan. Patience under what must seem to be gratuitious taunts is not easy, but it is possible. It is rational. It is more, it is judicious. Is it revenge that France burns to take on Germany? There is a bloodless revenge to be had, far nobler and sweeter than any bloody revenge could be. It is to be had by teaching Germany an object lesson of the immensely greater happiness, intelligence, prosperity, honor, and even warlike strength to be achieved under a free government, than under an hereditary monarchy administered by an arrogant contemner of popular liberty. The way for France to conquer Germany is by resolutely keeping the peace and pushing right on in the path of freedom.

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Belgium is one of the most backward of European countries with regard to the education of its people, the average of the population unable either to read or write being over 30 per cent. It must, therefore, be a subject for regret that the present conservative government should have identified itself with a measure that can only tend still further to increase the prevailing ignorance. Unmindful of that particular clause in the constitution which guarantees liberty of conscience, that is to say freedom of creed, the government has just re-enacted compulsory religious instruction in all the schools public and communal. The liberal law of 1879 made these schools secular—that is to say, freed them from sacerdotal control and eliminated religious teaching from the list of compulsory subjects. The priests, however, were allowed facilities for giving religious teachings to those children whose parents desired it, and were admitted to the school at stated times for the purpose. In 1884, the conservatives being at that time in power, a reactionary law was passed allowing the communes to substitize voluntary schools alongside, or instead of the public elementary schools existing under the statutes of 1879. The Catholic clergy, as intended from the outset, took advantage thereof to establish schools of their own denomination everywhere, the result being that the public and secular schools were gradually closed on the ground of economy, only about 150 being left, of which more than half are in Brussels alone. The government has now abolished even these 150, thus deliberately going back to the state of affairs which prevailed prior to 1879, this constituting the first measure of any importance enacted by the legislature elected since the revision of the constitution and the increase of the franchise. Of its widespread unpopularity the recent disturbances at Brussels furnish abundant evidence, and it may be said to have reunited all sections of the opposition against the Roman Catholic church, bourgeois and workingmen, liberal capitalists and socialists, all combining to protest against this gross violation of the Belgian constitution.

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It bodes ill for Turkey at the present juncture that the recently appointed grand vizier, "Little" Said, should have insisted on resigning. He is known far and wide as the most scrupulously honest man in the Ottoman empire, and is clever enough to appreciate the fact that so long as the sultan persists in maintaining in office pachas and beys of proved dishonesty and corruption it is hopeless to expect to accomplish anything with regard to the improvement of the Porte's affairs, political and economic. Within a few days after entering upon his duties as prime minister he presented to the sultan a demand for the dismissal of his colleague, Hussein Pacha, the minister of marine, who for the last twelve years has used the money which ought to have been spent upon the once magnificent navy of the Porte in enriching himself and a ring in the imperial household, through whose influence he has managed to retain his hold upon the department of which he is the head. Hussein is the recognized chief of the "old Turk" and anti-foreign party, which is blindly opposed to everything in the shape of reform. The fact that the sultan should have preferred to let his grand vizier go rather than dismiss Hussein is equivalent to an admission that he has no intention of complying with the demands concerning Armenia recently formulated by the great powers.

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The new Prussian income tax law is now in full operation and it affords, incidentally, a faithful picture of the average financial condition of the citizens. It is shown that out of the 2,519,008 persons taxed there are 2,197,712 who are earning less than 3,000 marks ($750) per year, and 70 per cent of the total population cannot be taxed at all, they earning less than 900 marks ($225). In all 96 per cent of the population earn less than 3,000 marks. Of the remaining 4 per cent there are 209,702 persons earning from 3,000 to 6,000 marks, 39,556 earning between 6,000 and 8,000, and more than that last number only 72,038, including in this last category all banks, stock companies and other corporations and bodies of men considered an entity in the juridical sense. There are 143 persons or corporations enjoying an annual income of 1,000,000 marks or over, and of these there are ten single multi-millionaires with incomes of from 6,000,0000 to 7,200,000, and two corporations with 8,240,000 marks income. On the whole, therefore, it will be seen that Prussia is still, despite her annexation of fertile and wealthy countries during the past thirty years, a very poor country. And this, notwithstanding the fact that this January 1, 1895, there were 3,750,251,523 marks of deposit in the 1,471 savings banks of Prussia.

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The completion of her port at Bizerta, on the coast of Tunis, gives France a valuable naval station upon the south side of the Mediterranean. A canal, not quite a mile long, very wide and deep enough for her heavy armorclads, has been cut through to a lake of great area, which serves as a land-locked haven and port of supply and repair. Although a fresh water basin might have a still greater value, no better shelter could be asked, and it is evident that the protection of the port, the lake and the canal by fortifications can easily be secured. The work on the canal and its surroundings has been going on for three years, and that of fortifying and of constructing additional establishments of a naval station will doubtless continue for years more. Bizerta will henceforth figure prominently in the discussions of the control of the Mediterranean.

Shoddy Gets a Show.
Globe-Democrat.

One American crop this year will show a decline. The yield of wool is placed at 294,000,000 pounds, a falling off of over 30,000,000 pounds. The vacancy has been filled by democratic shoddy, raked together by the chiffoniers of Europe.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

Charley Unitt insists that a man can belong to an organization and still refuse to swallow all its teachings and principles. He made a strong argument on that line before the Swedish-American Garfield Republican club last night. Charley is trying to convince the Swedes that while he belongs to the Junior Order he does not swallow nor endorse the cardinal principle of the order that none but American born citizens shall hold office. Charley is willing to have the Swedes capture any office in the gift of the people so long as they do not want the county treasurership. His Junior Order enthusiasm is rampant against any Swede who may desire the nomination for that office.

A newspaper man who applied for a position on one of the dervish organs a few days ago was informed that there was no vacancy at the time, but if he would wait a few days he could have a place. He asked if that was a certainty and was assured that it was. One of the reporters, he was told, was going to have a position on the police force under the Vandervoort regime, and that if the applicant would wait until that time he would be given the place of the reporter who was going into the sleuth business. The newspaper man knew a thing or two and is now on his way to Chicago, still looking for work.

Virgil Ovid Strickler is expected to follow ex-Confed. Covell's lead in a few days and declare himself in line with the dervish contingent in the coming fight. Positive evidence that Virgil Ovid worked in the legislative lobby against every measure introduced by the populists has been placed in the hands of the members of that party, and even his nerve is not strong enough to allow him to seek further favors in that direction.

Major Wheeler had a peculiar sensation in his throat last night and made but a poor show in his attempt to prove that the day labor method of street cleaning was a failure. The peculiar sensation in his throat was the logical result of trying to get such peculiar ideas out of his head. Since the "Watch Dog of the City Treasury" was turned down so hard by his Fourth ward constituents a few years ago he has been lying pretty low, in keeping with his former record, that he should make his reappearance in public life on the same platform and advocating the same principles with that other eminent reformer, Inveterate Snorter Hascall.

Prof. Rathbun told the Swedish Republican club last night that there was no need of a citizens' movement because the republicans were going to nominate a ticket made up of clean, capable men. If that's the case, Professor, why don't you bring out your candidates? What are you going to do with Unitt, Scott, Dick Smith, Jim Allan, and all that gang that you are now parading as candidates?

Al Sigwart was the only member of the Churchill-Russell police force to get on the pay roll. Is it possible that "Captain" Sigwart is the only member of the dervish contingent of aspirants who was thoughtful enough to send a dollar with his application and get one of Paul's autographs and a certificate "pretty enough to hang in any parlor."

Johnny Thompson wants to know what City Treasurer Dumont was doing up at St. Peter's church the other day, and has demanded, through his paper, an explanation. Johnny, here's a tip on one of your own crowd. Uncle Hiram Savage started up the other day to visit one of the Catholic churches and find out whether arms were stored in the basement. His courage oozed before he reached his destination, however, and he spent the afternoon at an engine house in the vicinity, hoping to see the armed forces of a foreign power come out for their daily drill with Winchesters.

Prof. Rathbun told the Swedish Republican club last night that the A. P. A. democrats were on the alert and would insist upon a straight democratic ticket and would refuse to endorse the Citizens' movement. Of course that's been the scheme all along of Pete Birkhauser and his gang, but it was hardly expected that it would be so openly announced at a republican meeting.

Men who suffer from an impediment in their veracity and bronchitis ought to have a good memory. When Major Wheeler declared to the Second ward republicans that he had always voted the straight republican ticket he forgot that a man by the name of Daniel H. Wheeler testified under oath that he had voted for R. C. Cushing for mayor, although Cushing was the regular democratic candidate and, horror of horrors, a Roman Catholic.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Indianapolis Journal.

When lovely woman takes to bloomers,
And flies along as if on wings,
The other girls indulge in rumors
About "symmetricals" and things.

Washington Star.

He never learned the alphabet,
They say, entirely through.
He started in with A B C,
But skipped to I O U.

Atlanta Constitution.

We do not know the place he's gone;
We hope he's free from harm;
All that we know—his son, John,
Is runnin' of the farm!

Judge.

"A word is enough for the wise"
Is a proverb that tells us no lies;
Which is why to a jury, they say,
A lawyer must talk half a day.

New York Recorder.

A damsel at Asbury Park,
She went in to bathe for a lark,
But she lost off a stocking
('Twas really quite shocking!)
And she had to go home in the dark.

Life.

I press my suit to call on her,
My trousers are in creases;
I call on her to press my suit,
And find her scorn increases.

Truth.

If my cook could ride a cycle
She would make a record neat,
For, to judge her by her dinners,
She's a scorcher hard to beat.

THE WANING SUMMER.

Montgomery Folsom.

These are the days when I feel a craving
For the fields where the corn is waving;
Where the bee on the jimpson settles
To mingle his venom with the big bull nettles.

Dawns when the blue-eyed morning glories
Blush with a hundred sweet live stories;
And the skeeter under false pretenses
Whets his bill on the old rail fences.

Noons when the cooling winds caressing
Come from the hills like a breathing blessing;
Under the oaks the cow reposes
Pigs in the mudholes up to their noses.

Dusky eves where the light cloud covers
The golden west where the sunset hovers;
Coachwhip snakes, those rollicking rousers,
Frighten a fellow clean out of his trousers.

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