OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Rollding, South Omaha, Singer Bik., Cor. N and 28th Sts. Council Bluffs, 16 North Main Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Pidg. Washington, 140 F street, N. W. CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS All business letters and remittances should be direased to The Roe Publishing Companismals. Drafts, checks and postofice orders of made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary defiling company, being duly aw actual number of full and com bully, Morning, Evening and S furing the month of July, 1896. d complete copies of the and Sunday Bee prints , 1896, was as follows: 21,786 23,252 26,040 22,029 20,130 19,765 19,704

deductions for unsold and returned 12,523

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of The Bee. Telephone 238.

An honest dollar is a dollar that

It is to be sincerely hoped that the heathen will cease to rage long enough to let Candidate Bryan make his tour of the hateful east in safety.

The saving that a fool can ask questions that no wise man can answer must have been devised with special reference to the money question.

The little boys' copy book says that honesty is always the best policy, but lots of people refuse to admit it until after they have gotten into trouble.

Tom Reed's constituents have given n pledge to make his re-election to congress practically unanimous. If anybody's election ought to be made unanimous that person is Speaker Reed.

Every honest money man should to a private joint debate on the money question and convince him of the error of his ways. It must be a campaign of education.

While in New York Bryan should not of the eastern states."

That income tax plank does not seem destined to cut much of a figure in the campaign after all. If free coinage is to deprive all of us of our incomes it won't make much difference whether they are taxed or not.

The United States mints turned out nearly \$3,000,000 in gold coins during the month of July, 1896. And yet the free silverites persist in telling us that the owners of gold are engaged in a conspiracy to make money scarce.

The postoffice is one institution that does not suffer depressing effects from political campaigns. If the political literary bureaus were in operation all the year round and year after year the postal revenue deficit might disappear altogether.

Sugar beets, chicory and alfalfa are new crops that have come to stay in Nebraska. The farmers of this state know the advantages of diversified production and are always ready to take up a good thing as soon as its success is demonstrated.

The workingman's dollar should be just as valuable and as stable as every other man's dollar. In the purchasing power of dollars issued by the government no discrimination should be made between citizens of any or all classes. The parity of all our dollars must be preserved.

A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether and the Transmississippi project will be landed above high water mark and beyond the possibility of mishap or danger. Once on a solid financlal foundation and nothing can interfere with its rapid headway toward materialization.

Attracting railroad business by forgetting to collect fare for children over the age limit is a novel if not new method of railway discrimination. Such concessions, however, are just as much n rebate as if the money were paid and turned back to the favored patrons. The note of warning against this abuse issued by the chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger association is well fortified by the law whether heeded by the railroads or not.

There is no question that free and on a monetary equality with Mexico. erence to Canada? At present interbusiness relations with our neighbors on the north

more striking than the persistency with firemen. These men when on duty democrats who desire to preserve the torial tripod and will no longer be which the charlatans and fluancial should have their faculties clear, with party and to maintain its traditional responsible for the people who have lieve that the collapse of 1893 and the time ago the investigation of a fatal that the candidate of the national he will have enough to do during the business depression succeeding it are railroad accident disclosed the fact that democratic party, can secure a single remainder of the campaign to explain due to the so-called crime of 1873. It the conductor of a special train was electoral vote, but what it is hoped he what he has written up to date. is simply amazing that so many of the sent out with it in the morning al- will do is to raily to his support hunpeople appear to be oblivious of the true though he had been on dry all the dreds of thousands of democrats who causes of distrust and distress. People previous night, while the engineer had might otherwise go to the Chicago lie to be informed that he gave no adseem to forget that the panic of 1893 is also been on duty the night before and nominees and therefore he must be a vice touching the Indianapolis conferin every respect only a repetition of had obtained only one hour of sleep man whom all such democrats can ence of sound money democrats. Everythe panic of 1873, which certainly could in the early morning. Of course they heartily respect as a representative of body knows, however, that if he had not have had even the remotest con- were not in fit condition to perform true democratic principles. General given advice it would have been to nection with the treatment of silver as the responsible duty imposed upon Palmer of Illinois would probably be a money metal. In discussing the origin of the disas-

ters that culminated in the crash of 1873 General Garfield correctly diagnosed the case when he said: "The industrial revolution has been governed as the interests of the companies. by laws beyond the reach of congress. No legislation could have arrested it at any stage of its progress. The great depreciation of business, the stagnation | Doubtless the practice of overworking give ample time for a thorough demoof trade, the hard times which have prevailed and still prevail have not as it was some years ago, but it is been caused by an insufficient amount shown to still exist. Perhaps it may ablest advocates of the gold standard in of currency, but mainly by the great falling off in the demand for the prod- if it is it will be because of the demand men talking to democrats cannot fail ucts of labor."

Robert G. Ingersoll discussing the same subject back in the 80s gave this graphical description: "No man can imagine, all the languages of the world cannot express, what the people of the United States suffered from 1873 to 1879. Men who considered themselves millionaires found that they were paupers. Men living in palaces supposing that they had enough to give sunshine to the winter of their age, supposing they had enough to leave all they loved in affluence and comfort, suddenly found that they were beggars with bonds, stocks, mortgages all turned to ashes in their aged, trembling hands. The chimney grew cold, the fires in furnaces went out, the poor families were turned adrift and the highways tramps." The conditions since 1893 have cer

tainly not been worse. And yet the fall in the price of silver had hardly begun to manifest itself. What, then, were the true causes of the crash of 1873 and the panic of 1893? The most profound thinkers who have made the subject a study concur in the opinion that the chief cause of distrust and the prime cause of the fall in the prices revolution. The panic of 1873 was preceded by an era of extravagance and regards not merely the United States, but also the countries on the other side of the Atlantic. In Germany, for exchallenge each of his wavering friends ample, the close of the successful and indeed it is doubtful whether they Franco-Prussian war was, we are told, followed by tremendous industrial activity. Ready capital became so abunfall to repeat the proclamation he made with manufacturers for the purpose of not likely to favor any greater freedom In his paper a few weeks ago that "the enlarging their plants. The whole to this competition than is given by the next president of the United States can country plunged into all manner of new present tariff law. Under the operation be elected without the aid or consent industry and financial undertakings, of this law the farmers along our north-In Prussia alone 687 new joint stock companies during the year 1872 and the first six months of 1873, with an aggregate capital of over \$480,000,000. The sudden growth of industries drew hundreds of thousands of men and women from the farms to the towns and cities. Such a state of things was ity with British manufacturers in the most unprecedented and reaction and disaster came with great suddenness. in the fall of 1873. Great fortunes rapidly melted away, industry became paralyzed and the whole of Germany passed at once from a condition of apparently great prosperity to a depth of financial, commercial and industrial depression that had never been equaled. In the panic of 1893 history only repeated itself. The era of unprecedented prosperity which preceded 1893 stimulated speculative ventures and gigantic schemes of stock jobbing, which Europe with overvalued American sebegan to ooze out confidence was shaken and credit suffered a serious blow. The panic of 1893 might, how ever, have been bridged comparatively easily had it not been for the persistent agitation for a debt-scaling silver currency in this country and the repeal

> will be restored, credit repaired and the wheels of industry set in motion.

of the McKinley tariff and the conse

quent deficit of \$50,000,000 a year in

the national revenues. When these

causes of distrust are removed, as they

will be by the triumph of McKinley,

sound money and protection, confidence

OVERWORKED RAILWAY EMPLOYES. One fact elicited by the investigation of the recent terrible railroad disaster at Atlantic City is of more than passing interest, because it invites attention to what is much too common in railroad service. The fact revealed is that the towermen of the railroads, the men in whose judgment and discretion the lives of hundreds of thousands of people are virtually entrusted, are required to work eighty-four hours a week and are paid only \$40 a month. Remarking upon this the Philadelphia Ledger says it is quite evident that these men are both overworked and underpaid and undoubtedly everybody except the railroad officials will acqui-

esce in this view. While it is true that in this case the disaster was not due to any failure of duty on the part of the overworked unlimited silver coinage would put us and underpaid towermen, it is none the less a fact that scores of railroad But where would it leave us with ref- accidents have been due to the overworked condition of engineers and fire course across our northern frontier is men. Many collisions have been caused but a trifle more difficult than inter- by men falling asleep from exhaustion. the people be deprived of an opportunity course between the states. With a sil- due to overwork. It is only a short ver standard in the United States and a | time ago that a coroner's jury in the gold standard in Canada the complicant brought in a verdict censuring the cations that would arise would neces railroad company for overworking its sarily impede, if not destroy, all our employes. This fault is very general for ascertaining the sentiment of the among the railroads and of course the honest money democrats as to the most

the care and responsibility of running date—that is, who will most strongly the organ announces over his own trains—the conductors, engineers and appeal to the conductore and support of name that Bryan has got off the edi-

This is a matter which has been discussed many times. We have ourselves spoken of it more than once. of public sentiment.

A REMOTE POSSIBILITY.

A prominent Canadian editor has an article in one of the American magaa new era of economic relations between the Dominion and the United to McKinley. States, He expresses the belief that one of the first acts of the new liberal government will be to send a deputation to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. Both countries are old enough now, he suggests, to understand one another's needs perfectly. He thinks a mutually satisfactory arrangement practicable, but he says the Canadian governmet could not consider the proposition heretofore submitted by this government relative to discriminatof the United States were filled with ing against British manufacturers. "The discrimination against British goods," he remarks, "would be a serious matter and the colonial office would not

hear of it, it is safe to say," Herein is the great difficulty and i is perhaps insurmountable. A reciprocity arrangement which applied only to natural products would manifestly be of no advantage whatever to the United States. We had such a distress was over-speculation, just as treaty years ago and the benefits all went to Canada. It is absolutely safe of commodities has been the industrial to say that if any political party here were to favor the restoration of that arrangement, or one essentially like it reckless enterprise. This was true as it would become at once the most un popular party in our history. The farmers of the United States would be unanimously opposed to such a treaty would favor any kind of reciprocity treaty which should include their prodnets. They have been having during dant that banking institutions almost the past two years a very convincing begged for the opportunity to place object lesson in the competition of Canaloans at rates as low as 1 per cent dian agricultural products and they are ern border have had a hard experience and they do not want to go from bad to worse, as would be the case with such a reciprocity arrangement as would be acceptable to the Dominion.

Unless Canada is willing to American manufacturers upon an equal-Dominion market and can obtain the imperial consent thereto, it will be a waste of time to attempt to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. It is safe to say that the present administration, if it could be induced to consider the subject at all, would not listen to any proposltion which did not give our manufac turers an equal chance with those of England in the Canadian market and if the next administration should be republican it would of course be hope less to seek reciprocity on any other terms. The desire of the liberal party mounted into the billions and flooded in Canada for closer trade relations with the United States is commendable curities. When the knife was run into but the restrictions imposed by imthe inflated properties and the water perial control render such a consummation almost if not quite impossible

FAVOR A THIRD TICKET.

Thirty-three states were represented by delegates to the conference of honest money democrats held in Indianapolis and three others reported committeemen. The conference was characterized by marked unanimity of sentiment and there was no dissent to the proposal to hold a convention of the "national democratic party" and nominate a third ticket, such convention to assemble in Indianapolis September 2. The address issued to the democrats

of the United States sets forth that the democratic party has always insisted upon a safe and stable money for the use of the people and upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation inviolate of the institutions es tablished by the constitution. It is as serted that these democratic principles were abandoned by "the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago" and that the democratic party will therefore cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to the fundamental principles. It is contended that the Chicago convention had no right or power to surrender those principles and when it did so it ceased to be a democratic con vention. The action and the utter ances of the Chicago convention are declared to be "utterly and indefensibly revolutionary" and not entitled to the confidence or support of true democrats It is proclaimed that "the faithful and true democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered, nor to vote for candidates in accord there-

The Interim before the meeting of the convention will give opportunity men overworked are those who have available man for a presidential candi-

vitality and energy unimpaired. Some principles. Of course it is not expected been writing in his name. We imagine them and it is hardly less than criminal as strong a man in all respects as could on the part of railway officials to re- be selected. He is able and aggressive quire men in such condition to run and would make an effective fight trains. When they do so they imperil among democrats in the cause of honest the life of the traveling public, as well money and for the maintenance of democratic principles surrendered at Chicago.

The two months before election following the Indianapolis convention will railway employes is not so common now cratic campaign and undoubtedly it will be most fully improved. Some of the never be wholly done away with and the country are democrats and these to exert a great influence. As to whether a third ticket will help or hurt the chances of the republican candidates there is difference of opinion There is certainly force in the view that zines in which he confidently predicts it will take votes from Bryan which would not under any circumstances go

THE QUESTION OF SALARIES.

Two of the constitutional amend ments submitted for the ratification of the voters of Nebraska this fall relate to the question of salaries paid state officers. One of them relates to the salaries of the judges of the supreme court and the other to the salaries of the executive officers, but both amend ments are substantially the same. The provide that the salaries of these offi cers, instead of being fixed as at present by the constitution itself, be left to the sound discretion of the legislature. exercised under certain prescribed limitations. The limitations are, first, that the new schedule of salaries to be ennext after the adoption of the amendments be passed by a vote of threefifths of the members elected to each house and that the compensation so fixed be not changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature. With reference to the executive officers there is the further be neither increased nor diminished during the terms for which they shall have been commissioned.

The reason these constitutional amendments have been submitted to the voters by the legislature is that the salaries attaching to several of our state offices, notably the governorship, the treasurership and the supreme court judgeships, are generally admitted to be inadequate to the value of the services performed. These salaries were fixed in 1875 and have remained unchanged, notwithstanding the immense progress that has since been made by the state population, wealth, industry and public revenues. The duties of some of the offices have so increased that not only is more attention required for the transaction of the public business, but also a high quality of ability While the honor of election to office in a great commonwealth like Nebraska is not to be underestimated, yet there is no question that many men are de terred from entering public life by the insignificant salaries they would have to accent.

There is of course the incidental question of the wisdom of empowering the legislature to fix the salaries of the officers of other departments of the state govern-The objection that might be urged to this is that it makes the governor and judges dependent upon the favor of the legislature instead of independent and co-ordinate and gives the legislature the power to punish with a reduction of salary fearless and noright officers who may have incurred its displeasure. There seems, however, to be no valid ground for apprehension from the proposed change, hedged about as would be the legislature with the limitation requiring a two-thirds vote. In a great many states all salaries are fixed by legislative act. The salary of the president of the United States and of the judges of the United States suprem court rest upon congressional legisla tion. There is no danger that a similar power vested in the legislature of Ne braska will be abused.

Should these amendments carry th salaries of our state officers will not be changed for the first time. Under the constitution of 1866, under which Nebraska was admitted into the union, the salaries prescribed were for the governor \$1,000, for the secretary of state \$600, for the state treasurer \$400, for the state auditor \$800 and for the judges of the supreme court \$2,000. In 1875 the new constitution inaugurated a general raise of salaries, giving the governor, anditor, treasurer and supreme court Judges \$2,500 and the land commissioner and superintendent of instruction \$2,000. Should the next legislature readjust these salaries they would of course take into consideration the character of the services, the responsibility of the offices and the ability required of the men who fill them.

The reception, and entertainment everywhere accorded to Li Hung Chang on his tour of Europe is likely to prove a strong temptation to other Oriental sovereigns and statesmen. No almondeyed notable will henceforth be satisfied that he has reached the top round of the ladder until he shall have been feted by white-faced royalty.

When William J. Bryan assumed the position of responsible editor of the Omaha World-Herald he announced over his own name that he took his seat upon the editorial tripod. Now that he has taken himself off, the man who owns the controlling interest in game."

President Cleveland wants the publeave no stone unturned to accomplish the defeat of Bryan and the overthrow once and for all time of the free silver fallacy. President Cleveland has been giving the public advice in every state paper he has written bearing on the money question and the preservation of the nation's credit.

The news of the death of Dean Gardner of Trinity cathedral comes as a in this city. Dean Gardner during his long residence in Omaha made a lasting impress upon the minds of many who listened to his wise counsel and partook of the charity which he, without ostentation, bestowed. He was a good man, worthy of his calling, and his sudden demise will be mourned by thousands.

Bourke Cockran allowed himself to had only the value of builtion.

Against this is argued the fact that for the democratic national convention of the democratic national convention of 1892 after making the fight of his life with the legal ratio of 15½ to 1, fixed by the French mint, and it is asked triumphantly why the agreement cannot be replaced by legal enactment. The argument he caloled into line for the nominee of Cockran sees plainly that the way to beat the free silver repudiationists is to elect McKinley, and he does not hesitate to advise sound money democrats to exert themselves to that end,

The longest English reigning monurch is the title which Queen Victoria will bear in history, whether she remains on the throne until her death or ends her active career by retiring immediately in favor of her son, the prince of Wales. One thing is ceracted by the legislature at its session tain, and that is that the present prince of Wales will not be able to wrest that title away from her.

Facts, figures and arguments are what the people want this year. Word pictures, striking phrases and oratorical chaff carry no conviction. Give the people full information on the money issue and point out the logical necessity of preserving our national credit limitation that their compensation shall and maintaining a sound and honest currency and the voter will do the rest.

> Condensed Truths. Sound dollars mean well-paid labor. Well-

> Will Albert Edward Bolt? It seems that, after all, Queen Victoria sitively declines to withdraw from the

The Anthracite Cinch. Somerville Journal, The man who has money to burn can get rid of it quickly by turning it into coal, at

present prices. Political Gunnery Still it would be a mistake to say there

ire no big guns among the prohibitionists. even if they don't get loaded. The Usual Cry.

Chicago Times-Herald. Now that religious papers have begun advocating sound money as a part of the cause of sound morals, is will be in order popocratic organs declare that Wall street owns the churches." I

Rebuking Ruffianism.

Ruffians in the West Point academy are ot to be encouraged. In the distribution of chevrons to petty officers all cadets were overlooked this year who had taken any part in the hazing of the new class. The uation in the case of these troublesome lads has made a good deal of surprise, but it is the most satisfying devices that have been used for keeping the cadets to their work. Discipline as well as scholar-ship will count at West Point hereafter.

Signs of Spanish Collapse

Unless all signs should fail, it would seem hat the collapse of the military power of Spain is near at hand. When a government ending its soldiers to the seat of war un armed lest the troops should mutiny on the way the fortunes of that government must e at a very low ebb. What sort of a fight thus mistrusted be expected to nake in a field? To add to Spain's discomture there are rumored evidences of restive ness under her rule in the Phillippine is

FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

in Engineer's Experience with Lov The friends of free silver try to persuade is that it would not matter if the United States did go on a silver basis and was reduced to the same condition as Mexico (as it would be), "because," they say, "labor in Mexico is very highly paid." Is it? That is what a correspondent of "Dixie southern newspaper, writes from Mexico-and no one will claim that "Dixie" is a gold bug organ or is interested in misleading nilway men. The correspondent writes: I was amused at the way one of the co ductors with whom I talked referred to his erlary. I asked him what his position was worth. "Well," he said, "that's a pretty hard question to answer. When the month is up the paymaster hands me out 150 Mexican dollars, and it depends upon what the market price of these dollars happens to be on that particular day as to what amount I have earned during the month. Sometimes the dollars are worth 55 cents each, sometimes 52 cents each, sometimes more or less but the truth of it is I never know what have earned until I investigate and learn the market quotation on Mexican dollars." "Well," I said, "how do your expenses in Mexico compare with expenses that you would have in the United States?"

"My expenses in Mexico are greater," he said. "For a while I was on the upper end of the road and boarded at San Anrd. Now I am boarding in Torreon and \$40 per month board in Mexican money. But what goes hardest with me is that have to pay so much for wearing apparel.

If I could wear what is made here in
Mexico I could get it very cheaply, but I have to buy American shirts, American shoes and hats, and, indeed, practically everything I wear comes from the United States. They don't manufacture articles of a character here in Mexico suitable for our use, so when I buy a pair of shoes I have to pay double value and the duty added. That makes this pair of shoes that I am wearing worth \$7.50 in Mexican money, and I could buy the same shoes in Texas for \$2.50 or \$3. The same is true about everything that I wear, and I'll tell the truth friend, when I've paid my board and settled for the things that I've been compelled to buy during the month I

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE,

So far as past experience goes, it teacher

The Market Price of Silver Under Free

that unlimited coinage would not improve the market value of silver. In the shape of coin it would be no more valuable, compared with other commodities, than it is now in the shape of bullion. The argument is made that if sliver at 16 to I becomes a legal tender for the payment of debts, a demand will spring up for it which will enhance its commercial value just as any other new demand would. This argument overlooks the fact that the payment of debts is the smallest use of money. The demand for it as a medium of exchange and for the purchase of commodities is much more portant, and when a man is selling goods for money he does not look at its level tender value, but at the value at which he can use it in the purchase of other goods. During our war and for some years afte legal tender money was as good as gold for debt-paying purposes, but for buy-ing commodities and paying wages it was worth at times only 40 cents on the dollar in gold, and until 1879 always much less than gold. If the law could not make legal tenders equal in purchasing power to gold when commercially they were worth less, It is fair to presume that it will not be able to make silver dollars, which are worth com-mercially 53 cents in gold, worth 100 cents shock to many friends and admirers by declaring them a legal tender in the pay-

ment of debts. Another lesson from experience is fur nished by India. That mighty country, with a population of 300,000,000 and an un-bounded capacity from time immemorial for absorbing silver, saw its rupee under limited coinage fall in a few years from being worth two shillings sterling to a little more than one shilling. In 1893 the Indian mints were closed to private coluage and then the rupee began to rise, until now It is worth fourteen pence sterling. This shows that restricting the coinage has in creased the value of a coin which previously

rests upon the false assumption that the commercial ratio was controlled by the legal On the contrary, the two frequently differed. Silver during free coinage by France, was worth frequently at one time 6 per cent more than it was at another. That the variations were not greater was owing to the small production of silver by the world, which prevented violent fluctuations in its market value. From 1821 to 1830 this production averaged 14,000,000 ounces a year from 1830 to 1840 it was 19,000,000 ounces from 1840 to 1850 it was 25,000,000 ounces from 1850 to 1860 it was 29,000,000 ounce and from 1860 to 1870 it was 39,000,000 ounces. Since 1870 the product has increased rapidly, until for the last three years it has exceeded 160,000,000 ounces a year. That free coinage by this country or even by all countries, could double the value of this enormous mass of silver is improbable, to say the least.

We do not expect these considerations to have weight with fanatical silverites or with their allies, the "bimetallists" of Europe. We present them, however, in vindication of our course in opposing a measure which, in our view, has nothing to recommend it, either in reason or in morals, and which, if adopted, will ruin the commercial and financial fabric of the country.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Chronicle: Dr. Talmage stops turning somersaults in the pulpit to an-nounce that the longer he lives the more he believes in blood. Somerville Journal: It has been noticed

many times by keen observers that the man who lives next door to a church is generally a man who doesn't go there. Boston Globe: A Kansas minister has found by careful observation and inquiry that more than two-thirds of the church members who take daily papers give more time to the reading of them than to the reading of the bible or of religious books and papers. The peculiar thing about it is that he seems to be surprised.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The weather clerk missed his vocation in

petitor, on earth at least. The news that Lieutenant Peary is afloat on an ice floe off the coast Greenland In th should excite more envy than alarm. At east the explorer is taking things cool. The gas company of an Illinois town has drive virtuous men to drink, the company will catch its customers "a-comin' and

goin'. At the Blue Hill, Mass., weather observat tory a kite has been sent 7.333 feet into the air. Whether it went higher than the kite of the esteemed Gilderoy is a problem for

The National Association of Dentists in session at Saratoga, has appointed a commiltee "to select suitable and appropriate ter with yell-oh and old gold? Edwin Lord Weeks, the American artist vho was appointed a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, is a Bostonian.

as great a traveler as a painter. He has lived in Paris for twenty years. The Waycross (Ga.) Herald threatened to Meant ten thousand lives in the next day's expose any man found using whisky in the county election two years ago. The result is that the Herald acquired a magnificent thirst, which it is ready to dispose of at iberal terms. Now comes a story from Kentucky that

two free silver democrats have been dan-gerously poisoned by drinking milk. There's use talking, those distilleries will never be allowed to stay shut down for eighteen months It is said that Dr. Max Wolf of Heidel

berg, who has discovered a number of aster oids, has never directly seen an asteroid His discoveries have been made from the photographic plates, on which the planets appear as short lines, owing to their mo ion, while stars are shown as points. The last honor conferred upon the veteran

tatesman, Prince Bismarck, is a somewhat singular one. On the occasion of the twen tieth anniversary of the opening of the im-perial office of health the medical faculty of the University of Jena conferred upon the prince the honorary degree of M. D.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Life: She-What's your business? He-Looking for a wife. "You've got a steady job, haven't you?"

Philadelphia Press: "Going to get mar-ried? What for?"
"Well, why shouldn't I? My father did so, and my grandfather before me."
"I see; one of those hereditary mistor-tunes I suppose." tunes, I suppose.

Cleveland Leader: Stella-Why are you i mourning? Fannie-Jack Penton, you know, is dead. Stella-Yes, but he was no relation to Fannie-I had promised to be a sister to

Woonsocket Reporter: Young Father anxiously)—Is it a boy or a girl, nurse? Nurse—It's three of 'em sir—three lovely Young Father-Good gracious! This omes of marrying a girl whose father was a the wholesale line of business.

Chleago Record: "When is a man really in love?"
"When he feels like calling a 200-pound woman a little girl."

Brooklyn Life: He-'Pon my soul, Miss Amy, I never proposed to a girl before. She-I believe you, and for your own sake I'll see that you never do it again.

Philadelphia Telegraph: Mrs. D.—My husband fell down the cellar stairs with five bottles of wine and didn't break a single one of them.

Visitor—Wonderful! Miraculous!

"Well, no; it's not so wonderful after all. The five bottles of wine were on the inside. He drank them before he fell down the

stairs.' New York Press: "Ah," she breathed, "could you only know the boundless impulses, the immense yearnings that surgo within my breast!"
"O well," he observed, heartlessly, "they are wearing shirt waists very loose now."
A brute? That is no name for it.

New York Truth: Little Mrs. Neuwed between sobs)—Tom and I had a quarrel ast night and be went out and got intoxi-Mrs. Knowmore—Never mind, dear; the ime for you to feel bad is when after a marrel he can stay in the house, making imself indifferently and exasperatingly comfortable.

Indianapolis Journal.

She wore a standing collar,
Like a man;
And a tie that cost a dollar,
Like a man;
And they do tell us that she,
When the button wouldn't "gee,"
Used a great big robust D,
Like a man.

THE SERGEANT'S LAST BULL'S-EVE.

BY B. LANDAN. The following clipping is from a Chicage newspaper under date of July 16, 1895;
Matt Layort, who was found dead newspaper under date of July 16, 1895;

Matt Layort, who was found dead in the room at his hotel in this city, was a retired soldier. He had a monthly allowance from the federal government sufficient to have enabled him to spend the rest of his life in ease and cemfort. Despondency, however, overmastered him. He had no connections or relationship whatever. He served thirty years in the line and was placed on the retired list only six months ago. He was found dressed in his uniform, the left breast of his uniform coat covered with crosses and medals bestowed upon him for bravery and faithful service. In his breast pocket was found a faded photograph of a young woman, on the date 1882 in ink, so decomposed and yellowish as to be hardly decipherable. This photograph had a tiny hole from a pistol bullet right in its center.

L How Time's ways
Are sluggish and slow,
And the nights and the days
In monotony grow.

From early morn I wander about. And aimlessly scout,
Like a soul forlorn,
The streets and the levees.
The boulevards and the plains,
To wind up at noon
In some corner saloon;
Then to the park
Until it is dark; The theater and collseum, Whence back I roam To these narrow walls That courtesy calls

Oh! the mental suffering, the agony and not entering journalism. When it comes to dishing up "hot stuff" he is without a com- Who, unknown and unbeloved, not a sou his own, Is thrown, a stranger, into such a busy town, this yast Babylon, whose millions congregate, sympathetic chord does my heart

vibrate. ought a distillery. As gas bills tend to I am sick and weary of the struggle and strife.
This empty existence, this useless life.
Goodbye, comrades! I hear the bugle call
Goodbye, comrades! goodbye to you all!

These clothes they call fashlonable, Citizen clothes, cut alike for peer and rabble, Which to wear now I am fated

rabble,
Which to wear now I am fated,
Burn my skin and make me feel humiliated,
Off with these rags, I cast them away;
My uniform! My uniform! The white and
the blue,
My regimentals, here, I don them anew!
Now I feel once more brave and gay;
My blood courses hot, my heart beats fast,
Inspired to heroic deeds, as in the past,
Thus I stood guard in those exciting days,
In garrison or in camp, on the alert always;
When the least suspected rustle in the dead
of the night

fight.

Halt! Who comes there? Ah, it is you! I knew you would come. I knew it. I knew! These gleaming black eyes, these silken tresses.

Your passionate embraces, your sweet caresses! carcesses!
Dead! Who said you were dead? It is a
lie!
Dead? What blasphemy! People don't die!
You dead? When all through my army
career
Your presence, your influence, I felt to be
neat! Walt a white, wait; I will go with you, dear. Only wait and help break my prison bars here; this little steel toy, hold it in your Steady! Steady! Wait for my command— "Load!"—Put these cartridges right here, so. 'Aim!"-Just below this bull's-eye, you

know.
This medal for bravery in war and in peace,
Which to my lips I thus raise and kiss.
Steady, sweetheart, steady—"Fire!"

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