

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. B. FOSTER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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 228.

Has the Crawford county system been indefinitely postponed? No country that has cheap money has anything but cheap labor.

The corn crop is now safe, but the political crop is still liable to hot blasts and early frosts.

When it comes to contradictory claims of the free silverites, it seems that their one object in life is to contradict themselves.

In another column we reproduce an editorial from the Omaha World-Herald—the local Bryan silver organ—which was published in that journal August 8, 1893. Read it carefully.

If Mexico's credit has been ruined by the free coinage of silver, as Mr. Bryan's organ told us only three years ago, why should the United States ruin its credit by following in the footsteps of Mexico?

People who pretend to print quotations from English papers should not misty the copies from which the extracts are made. The imposture is almost certain to be detected and exposed before it goes very far.

Polk county populists are experimenting with the Crawford county system of direct primary nominations. If the system accomplishes all that is claimed for it it will not be long before its employment in Nebraska becomes more general.

The democrats and populists of the Eleventh Iowa district have nominated Judge Van Wageningen for congress. Van Wageningen's chief claim to recognition arises from the fact that he was Boies' alternate in the Chicago convention and was the man who withdrew his principal's name after the Boies boom had been managed into the ground.

Bimetallism, according to the definition of the free silverites, is the right to pay one's debts with money of less purchasing power than that which was borrowed. Bimetallism, according to the definition of recognized economists, is the concurrent use of gold and silver as money, each unit of value being kept at par with the gold standard.

Only two short years ago the local Bryan organ, the Omaha World-Herald, was so convinced that 16 to 1 free silver coinage was "dishonest" that it praised Grover Cleveland and commended David B. Hill for their fight against the "fallacy," and berated William Jennings Bryan for his persistent opposition to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

The suggestion is made by a contributor to The Bee that in order to carry the Third district republicans will have to put up a candidate who can at the same time command his full party strength and make converts among the opposition. It is urged further that a strong candidate for congress can add strength to the whole state and national tickets. These considerations are timely and pertinent.

The numerous "crimes" of 1896, 1894 and 1873 are becoming so common that the word crime is in danger of losing its significance. As a matter of fact there was no "crime" against silver in 1873 or any other time. All the changes that have been made in our monetary system since the foundation of the government were made in obedience to changed conditions of commerce and not for any purpose to injure debtor or benefit creditor. There never was any "crime," or "conspiracy," or "stealth" about our monetary legislation.

The vote of this congressional district will foot up on 25,000 to 28,000. The silver republicans may cast between 200 and 300 votes. Populists claim to have at least 3,000 and the democrats anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000. It is therefore a piece of sublime cheek for the silver republicans to insist that one of their number be given the congressional nomination as a composite candidate. But we shall not be surprised in the least if the democrats and populists give up their own preferences to pacify the renegade republicans.

PROTECTION STILL AN ISSUE.

Although Mr. Bryan has studiously avoided any reference to that plank of the republican platform which declares for protection and it is the policy of the free silver party to keep this question away from public attention, still protection remains an issue and millions of the American people are thinking about it and will continue to do so. It is the opinion of some shrewd observers that this question will assume more prominence as the campaign advances and this will inevitably be the case if the free silver craze continues to lose ground as it unquestionably has been doing since the Bryan fiasco in New York. But in any event a very large proportion of the voters cannot be wholly diverted from the consideration of this question, in which are involved the ability of the government to meet its expenses, the security and development of American industries and the creation and maintenance of a market for American labor. It is impossible that the millions of wage earners whose interests and welfare are dependent upon industrial activity can wholly put out of mind that policy which in the past made the workingmen of this country the most independent, the most prosperous and the most contented among the world's toilers.

Many of these men are thinking about protection now and they will think about it more intently as the day of election approaches and they see more clearly how utterly fallacious is the free silver contention, so far at least as their interests are concerned. When they shall see, as they will, that changing our money standard can only result in disaster to labor and that the success of the political element supporting Mr. Bryan would bring with it not only a debasement of the currency but the striking down of such protection to our industries as we still have, they will be heard demanding the policy that will open mills and factories and make an active market for labor at living wages.

Mr. Bryan and the people who are supporting him are opposed to protection and would eliminate every vestige of it if they had the power. In a speech in congress in 1892, on a bill to place wool on the free list, Mr. Bryan declared that protection is "the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country." He is still of that opinion and were he to become president of the United States, with a congress in sympathy with him, he would be as zealous and uncompromising an enemy of protection as this country has ever had. We should then have associated free silver and practical free trade—currency debasement and industrial destruction. At one blow Mr. Bryan and his party would run the credit of the nation and strike down those great enterprises which have been built up during the past thirty-five years and which have made the United States the greatest industrial nation of the world.

Protection is still an issue with every man who wants more work and better pay and who has the intelligence to understand that there is but one way in which these can be obtained and that is by restoring industrial activity and creating a demand for labor. Protection is an issue with every man who desires to see the growth of the American market, so that our producers shall be less dependent upon foreign markets where they are compelled to meet damaging competition. Protection is an issue because it involves the future progress and prosperity of this republic.

GOLD IMPORTATIONS.

Importations of gold would be a change from the prolonged experience of the country with the outflow of the yellow metal that would be reassuring, even though brought about by conditions not likely to be lasting. As we understand the matter, the promise of gold importations to a large amount has nothing to do with trade relations, but is due to the operations of an exchange syndicate, organized recently for the purpose of checking the outflow of gold. It is not, therefore, significant of anything in relation to our foreign commerce, nor can it be regarded as any indication of improved confidence abroad in American securities. None the less the change from continual exports to imports of gold is a reassuring circumstance and appears to be so regarded in treasury circles at Washington, where it is thought the effect will be to materially strengthen the reserve and avert all danger for some time of another bond issue. Doubtless whatever gold shall come here now will remain at least until election and if the result should be a free silver defeat, it would stay and have more added to it. There can be no doubt that republican success in November would be followed immediately by a large inflow of gold, or what would represent gold, and that there would be shown an extraordinary activity in all classes of American investments. We should get very promptly a generous influx of European capital.

THE EXAMPLE OF ARGENTINE.

The experience of South American countries with depreciated currency ought to be instructive to the American people, or such of them as are not deluded with the notion that this country can do with money what no other nation has been able to do. The Argentine Republic has been struggling for years to get from a paper to a metallic basis and the process has cost her people enormously. So long as inflation kept up there seemed to be a high degree of prosperity, but when the time for liquidation arrived there came disaster and ruin. Other countries of South America have found the silver standard far from profitable and have abandoned it.

This is the case with Chili and Venezuela, the Central American states of Salvador and Costa Rica, and with Santo Domingo and British Honduras, all of which have adopted or taken

steps to adopt the gold standard. Referring to this the Baltimore Sun remarks that these are agricultural countries and the American farmer who is looking to free coinage to increase the value of his products will find no encouragement in the conditions which have prevailed in South America. The silver standard would not have been abandoned by these countries except for the best of reasons. These reasons were the fluctuations in value of their depreciated currency, subjecting them to heavy losses through speculation and checking the development of their resources. Foreign capital could not be secured owing to the distrust of investors. Thus these countries have been forced in self-defense to desert the silver standard and to place their finances upon the gold basis as the only system by which they can hope to become truly prosperous.

Of course the free silver advocates will reply that these relatively small and poor countries furnish no example for the United States, but people who apply practical common sense to this matter will not take that view. The demagogic talk about this country being powerful enough to overturn all financial laws and work a miracle in the monetary systems of the world will not mislead rational men. A currency standard that is not good enough for South America cannot be acceptable to the United States.

THE COMING OBJECT LESSON.

Within ten days the Nebraska State fair will open its gates and furnish an object lesson of the resources and capabilities of this great commonwealth. The exhibition of the products of farm, orchard, dairy, apiary and stock range promises to be more complete than any that has ever taken place since the State Agricultural society was organized. In every department of horticulture and agriculture a magnificent showing is assured. The harvest of 1896 has been bountiful in every section of the state. The only difficulty will be to find space for the proper display of all the varied products that will be presented for exhibition.

Quite apart from the crop and stock exhibits we shall witness a display of products of factory and mill unsurpassed at any former state fair. While the industrial development of Nebraska is yet in its infancy, it is by no means insignificant. Without much boasting, a great deal of headway has been made within the past few years in many branches of industry and a resumption of general prosperity will witness a revival of manufacturing in Nebraska on a scale more extensive than the most sanguine have anticipated.

All expositions are educational and the coming State fair cannot fail to prove an object lesson that will strengthen the faith of men who have plined their fortunes to Nebraska and inspire investors and homeseekers with confidence in Nebraska's promising future.

The city attorney seems bent upon harassing the local managers of the water company in every possible way. It is all right for the city to make a record in the courts of its refusal to admit the legality of the franchise of the reorganized company, but it is all wrong for the city attorney to say in effect to all patrons of the water company that it cannot force collection of water rentals. The federal court has sanctioned the transfer of this property and its operation as an Omaha institution by the purchasers. Brushing aside all legal technicalities and exposing the plain proposition, it is indeed strange that the city made no objection to the regulations of the water company respecting rental payments when it was owned by a company of men who took the surplus earnings of this plant to save its Denver investments, but now offers technical objections when the company has been reorganized as an Omaha and not a Denver institution.

South Omaha apparently has no better success in its dealings with the electric light company than Omaha has had. As is the case in this city, there are lights scattered over South Omaha where they can be of comparatively little service to the people. The council wants to remove and replace them where they can be of some use to the people. The contract, however, stipulates that such removals must be made at the expense of the city and it is now proposed to discontinue these remote lights and at a later time order lights put up along streets where they are needed. The better way would be to demand a revision of the contract, whereby a certain number of changes could be ordered annually, and thus accommodate the incoming councilmen who soon want are lights in the vicinity of their residences.

The Barber company has made a novel proposition to the council, which was referred to the committee on judiciary. Its claim for paving repairs under contract, amounting to \$35,648, has not been paid by the city. The company offers to knock off 2 per cent of the claim if the city will confess judgment, with the understanding the judgment will not be collected for eighteen months. If there were no dispute over this claim it is difficult to see how the city can benefit by a confession of judgment, as in that case 7 per cent interest would accrue, which in eighteen months would amount to not less than \$4,000. If the claim is just, the company may be entitled to interest, but if not the city can gain nothing by accepting the proposition of the claimant.

The Bee has been flooded with inquiries asking for further information about the editorials opposing the free coinage fallacy which has been reprinting from Mr. Bryan's personal organ, the Omaha World-Herald. These editorials are taken verbatim from the World-Herald files and can be verified by any one by reference to the issue of the date mentioned. The files are in the Omaha Public Library, accessible to every one. The genuineness of the

LIMITS, EVEN TO THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

THE MARKET VALUE OF SILVER.

(Bryan's Personal Organ, Omaha World-Herald, August 8, 1893.) The Omaha World-Herald wants "safe bimetallism at the ratio of 1 to 25." Nothing is safe unless it has stability, and you can't have stability with two money standards, one of which is continually bobbing up and down, like a cork on a choppy sea.—Minneapolis Journal.

There is no reason to believe that the market value of silver would fluctuate if once fixed by FREE COINAGE UPON A REASONABLE BASIS. As a mere commodity silver will fluctuate, more or less. Gold itself would fluctuate if reduced to the rank of a mere commodity.

More fluctuations in market values of either gold or silver are abolished by free coinage, which affords an unlimited demand for the two metals at an unvarying price. Nothing but stupendous new discoveries or a revolution in mining could affect silver values if free coinage were once established, PROVIDED THE LAW ESTABLISHING FREE COINAGE PLACED IT UPON THE SOUND BASIS OF MARKET VALUE.

The man who refuses to give silver a chance is as unreasonable as the man who insists on worshipping a silver idol.

GOVERNMENT MAY NOT BE ABLE BY LAW TO MAKE THE BUSINESS WORLD ACCEPT 60 CENTS WORTH OF SILVER AS THE EQUAL OF 100 CENTS WORTH OF GOLD, BUT GOVERNMENT IS ABLE TO LEGALIZE AN AVERAGE VALUE OF SILVER, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN TO BE FAIR AND WHICH THE MARKETS HAVE RECORDED.

articles is not to be disputed. On the contrary it was editorially admitted in the World-Herald of August 16 last. Our readers therefore need have no hesitation in quoting these articles denouncing "the dishonest ratio of 16 to 1" as the editorial expressions of the Bryan silver organ.

The smelting company has submitted plans for the proposed dyke and slag dump at the levee above its plant and the city officials will be able to pass upon the merits of the case. The smelter asks authority to extend its dump out into the river and reclaim about thirty-two acres. Part of this made ground the company will use and the greater share of it will be acquired by the city at no expense to the taxpayers, while the solid embankment will be a protection to the city against the ravages of the river. The matter is one of considerable importance to the city.

Railroads are the greatest immigration agents in this country. During the years when foreign immigration was heavy the land agents of Nebraska railroads brought thousands of settlers into the state, most of whom are prosperous, well-to-do citizens. This year, however, the railroads are attracting people from eastern states and it is estimated that only a small proportion of newcomers are from foreign ports. It makes little difference to Nebraska's whence come these people, but there is nothing so essential to the welfare of the state as heavy and constant immigration of desirable people.

Wholesale and retail merchants have arranged with the State fair managers for the purchase of admission tickets at wholesale rates in lots of not less than 100. These tickets will be sent to their customers in this territory, with the invitation that they attend the fair. It is safe to predict that every ticket sent out by our merchants will be presented by some one at the fair gates. No better means of advertising the fair and swilling the crowds could be devised.

If the people of Mexico only had votes in the United States they would cast them to a man for Bryan and free silver. Bryan proposes to make every 53-cent Mexican dollar worth as much as an American dollar. In Mexico he might pose as a public benefactor, but how his scheme to enrich the Mexicans at the expense of the American workingman can committal him to the suffrages of citizens of the United States passes comprehension.

The Omens of Nature. The silver-petted daisy has withered in the fields just as the golden rod appear to brighten all the country lanes. Is this not an omen?

Makes the Poor Man Poorer. Silver is the money of the poor man, say the populists. So it is. It is the money of the poor man of Mexico, of Japan, of China, of India—and you won't find a poorer man anywhere than the poor man of those countries.

A Serpent Abroad. Governor Stone's "slimy and poisonous snake which has laid a foul and corroding hand upon the welfare of the nation is still at large. Who is the summer resort keeper that will make a fortune by first discovering it?

Lincoln's Windy Fame. Every citizen of the nation is being raised to fame on the wings of oratory, and the result is that the sidewalks are so far blocked with crowds engaged in discussing the silver question that the city authorities have joined with the political committee in hiring a hall where people can come to exchange views and exhibit their great gifts of speech without hindering traffic in the public streets.

Tributes to Statesmanship. To the parliament of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan who point with awe to his famous legislative achievement of getting an elevator for the Lincoln postoffice, an achievement duly commemorated on the elevator by a silver plate bearing the law-giver's name. The parliament of the Hon. Tomnton Watson says with a just pride in the great Georgian's fame: "Look at the Watson dog law!" And it is true that the dog law is the trouble that has done its maker green, long after the Lincoln elevator and the Bryan plate on it have moldered and crumbled.

What 16 to 1 Has Never Done. It has never kept gold and silver at a parity. It has never once given us, under free coinage, practical bimetallism—that is, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver. The ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted in 1854. It represented the then commercial ratio, the market values of the two metals.

In the forty years following the adoption of this ratio, and up to 1874, there were coined less than 7,000,000 silver dollars, or not so many as 500,000 were coined from 1874 to July 1, 1896.

And never during the whole period did gold and silver circulate freely together as equal money. What reason has Mr. Bryan for his "firm conviction" that they will do so now under free coinage, when the difference in the commercial ratio is far greater than at any time during the period from 1854 to 1874?

MANAGERS OF THE MENAGERIE.

GERMANY ENACTS A QUEER LAW.

Chicago Tribune: The only reason Bryan has for calling this a holy war is the fact that it is being conducted in the ark. Chicago Record: Who says that the rabbit's foot is not an effective talisman and charm? Mr. Bryan received a rabbit's foot as a Senator German quite actively supported his campaign.

Globe-Democrat: A good objection to Senator German as manager of the democratic campaign is the fact that he has not been able to induce the republicans from capturing his own state. Buffalo Express: Bryan was very glad to get the aid of such practical democrats as George W. Fawcett, but as we have expected, his populist friends are jealous. It was too much to expect that so mixed a crowd as the Bryan following could be held together even through the campaign.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Gold money to take in on mortgage payments, principal and interest; silver money to pay out wherever they have a debt to meet—these are the requirements of free coinage leaders like Senator Stewart. But the latter says he had nothing to do with the drawing up of the mortgages he holds, with the gold money to be raised. Oh, no! It was all left to his lawyer.

Minneapolis Journal: They say the rich are all for the gold standard, while the poor are for silver. So they are. There are those poor men Stewart and Jones of Nevada, Congressman Newlands, Moffat of Denver, Hearst, Marcus Daly and all the rest of those poverty-stricken people who only have a few millions apiece—some of them not over fifty millions, and some as little as two or three—they are all for silver.

Philadelphia Record: The selection of Chicago as the headquarters of the Bryan party means that Algeid is to manage the campaign of the populists. He is the real leader; all others are followers. But Algeid is a man who is not to be trusted. He is to keep in the background while he pulls the strings. The very fact of Algeid's potentiality among the populists of the middle west is a dollar in increase in value from a course which cannot but lead to disaster, dishonor and humiliation.

A CAMPAIGN MYSTERY. Why Doesn't Silver Advance?—Where Are the Speculators?—Kansas City Star.

There are thousands of individuals in America with a speculative disposition who are quick to take advantage of any sort of commodity which appears to be likely to advance in value and afford them a profit. The mere suggestion of a crop failure, anywhere in the world, has a tendency to buy wheat for an advance, and this speculative demand advances the price of wheat in the market, and the cotton market, and the stock market, wherever there appears to be a prospect of an advance in these markets. But with silver the case is face to face with the possible adoption of a silver standard there is not even enough speculative demand to buy silver to maintain a stable price for the metal.

There are three possible explanations of this interesting circumstance. One is that the people who possess money for investment have absolutely no doubt that the free silver party will be defeated in the November election. Another is that they anticipate a close money market, and that the silver agitation that they expect to be able to make more by loaning money at a high rate of interest than by investing in silver. The third explanation is that they have not the least expectation that a free coinage law in this country will have any effect on silver. In other words, they expect that a discompos of 42 1/2 grains of silver, stamped free of charge by the United States government, will be worth no more in comparison with 25.8 grains of gold, or a bushel of wheat, than a similar quantity of silver is worth in the form of gold today.

Those who enjoy pondering on abstruse questions as to what makes value can argue against any one of the explanations which seems most rational.

ANOTHER BOY ORATOR.

Ripe Conclusions of an Indiana College Student. (Chicago Record.) Another boy orator has appeared. His name is Clarence D. Royce. He is a student at the De Pauw university, in Indiana, and was a rival in oratory of the late Royce.

Young Mr. Royce made an address a few days ago at a meeting of business men in Greencastle, Ind. In the course of his address he said: "Has gold appreciated? Measured in silver, no. Measured in labor, no. Measured in money, no. Measured in value, no. Measured in the necessities and comforts of life for the wages he receives. If this be the evil and the remedy required be the reduction of the purchasing power of wages, then free silver is the proper thing. This is as wise an answer as could be framed in reply to 'Boy Orator.' Bryan's argument against the gold standard is in value. It is brilliant and conclusive. The gold dollar has increased in value proportionate to the silver dollar in commodities. But it has not increased in value proportionate to the wages of labor. The gold dollar paid to the workman as wages will buy less and less of the necessities of life than ever before. At the same time there has been an increase in wages at gold prices, and the result is that the Indiana college boy orator concluded in a dozen lines a wise and concise reply to all the wild fallacies that the boy orator has uttered from the platform on a railroad ride of 1,200 miles from Nebraska to New York and in a two hours typewritten speech after he arrived at New York.

BYRAN NOT A BIMETALLIST.

"An Ounce of Hard Fact is Worth a Ton of Conviction." New York World (dem.)

The entire silver argument in Mr. Bryan's speech is based upon his claim to be a bimetallist, or an advocate of the equal coinage and concurrent use of gold and silver as money. If this were true the World would stand with him. It is opposed to gold monometallism. But, as it has said, it is even opposed to silver monometallism. It wants us to have a single standard and a single basis let it by all means be the best. Let us stand with the great and civilized commercial nations of the world rather than with Mexico and the Central and South American states.

Mr. Bryan's advocacy of bimetallism is based upon his "firm conviction" that independent and unlimited free coinage at 16 to 1 will "create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold." But this conviction disregards the experience of all other nations and ignores the history of our own country. It is a conviction of worth a ton of "conviction" in settling economic problems, and the hard facts are:

1. That in our own country never once in all the years of its trial did the ratio of 16 to 1 produce parity of values—never for one year did it give us practical bimetallism, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver.

2. That no country in the world, not even thirty, compact and self-contained, has been able to sustain bimetallism with free coinage at a false flat ratio, whether 15 1/2 to 1 or 16 to 1.

3. That no silver basis in circulation in the world today is there any gold in circulation or use as money.

4. That in no country in the world is there free coinage of silver. Wherever it is coined the government makes a charge for minting.

If silver should not advance from 68 cents to \$1.29 under free coinage by this country alone, of course our gold would go to a premium and out of use and circulation as money. We should then have contraction and silver monometallism.

What reason has Mr. Bryan for supposing that history will stop repeating itself? If benefit? What ground has he for assuming that financial laws which are as inevitable and immutable as the law of gravitation will suspend or reverse their operation and carry the election? In theory Mr. Bryan is a bimetallist. In fact his theory if given effect would send the country to a silver basis.

Proposes to Punish Advertiser VI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—United States Senator Flower, of Massachusetts, has reported to the Department of State a bill for the translation of a law recently enacted by the legislature of the German empire intended to subvert certain forms of unfair competition and directed primarily against swindling advertisements, false statements of quantities of merchandise or of professional work, or the motives or purposes of the sale, which are untrue or qualified to include a disclaimer, or to be subject to a fine. Any person offending a second time may be imprisoned.

Those who for purposes of competition intend to make the carrying on of the business of another person's business or the proprietor or manager of a business, or with relation to goods or professional work intended to injure the credit of its owner, shall, the law requires, be responsible to the injured party for the damages if it is shown that assertions were made can be proved.

Persons making use in business of a name, a firm or special designation of a trade or of an industrial undertaking in any way calculated to create confusion as to the name, firm, etc., shall be liable for damages. The penalty of not more than 3,000 marks or imprisonment of not more than a year is imposed on an employe communicating to others during the time of his engagement with the employer unauthorized any business or trade secrets.

Special Facilities Afforded for United States Exhibitors. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The president of Argentina has issued a decree, a copy of which has been forwarded to the State department, remitting all duties on articles sent from the United States for the purpose of showing the manufacturing and commercial industries of this country. The movement for these exhibitions originated in Philadelphia.

The Venezuelan government has granted a concession to an American to establish a petroleum refinery at Maracaibo, a city at Caracas, Maracaibo and other large cities of Venezuela.

The new phase of the long contest between Bolivia and Peru is reported, by which Bolivia is promised a coast line on the Pacific. More than a year ago a treaty was made giving Tacha and Arica to Chile, thus leaving Bolivia cut off from the ocean, and one of the few countries situated, like Switzerland, entirely without coast. Since then the countries have been negotiating, and it is said that a treaty has been effected by which Bolivia gets back a strip through Tacha and Arica, sufficient to give her access to the Pacific ocean.

FATAL RESULT OF A CHILD'S PRANK.

Children Spike the Rails, Wreck a Locomotive. CANTON, O., Aug. 20.—A thorough investigation was made this morning into the cause of the derailing of engine No. 49, which was hauling a work train, last night near Carrolton, the locomotive rolling down an embankment and killing Engineer Joseph Kirby and Fireman John Hardesty of this city.

The investigation shows the accident to have been caused by children having placed a spike in the rail of the main line of the curve where the derailment occurred. Twenty-six men in the caboose escaped death by falling several hundred feet down an embankment, because the caboose was caught in the branches of a big tree.

A LITTLE FUNNY BUSINESS.

Chicago Record: "I notice that Johnson has stopped talking politics." "What do you mean?" "He had to spend his Mexican dollar."

Detroit Tribune: "Say not that we are lost," she exclaimed. "There is yet hope. Yonder assassin has to sing high C as he flies." "But my dear lady, he can't sing high C." "There were obvious advantages to being hanged over being become in some other old thing."

Buffalo Times: She—There's a difference between humor and nonsense, then? He—Yes, my dear. Humor is the joke you make yourself. Nonsense, that the other fellow makes.

Philadelphia Record: "This car," said the conductor, "is a comedy of errors." "Reminds me just now of a street organ," retorted the tired conductor. "It goes with a crank."

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Mann—Are you so terribly thirsty that you have to go out after every drink? "No, ma'am. I'm just thirsty. The play is so confounded dry. I wonder it doesn't have to go out itself for a drink."

Detroit Tribune: "Isn't the country air getting lovely?" "The Modern Girl shrugged her shoulders and said: "I don't know. I'm just thirsty. I had my drink with it this morning, and I don't notice much difference."

Chicago Record: "Locomotives, they say, are very long-lived." "They always holl their drinking water."

Indianapolis Journal: "Sir," said the woman of the determined jaw, woman's speech, "I don't know what you mean by that." "Well," said the cynical bachelor, "while I am not exactly prepared to concede that woman's head is exactly a sphere, it is certainly the tired conductor. 'It goes with a crank.'"

Cincinnati Enquirer: Carrott—Say, old man, you are looking 100 per cent better than you were. "Carrott—Yes, I was worrying about my debts then. I'm not up now, eh?" "No. They have grown so that I know there's a great load to pay. It is a great load off my mind."

VICTORY IN SIGHT. Cleveland Leader. Joy fills my cup, and I can scarce think of anything but a storm. Unto the feelings that within My manly breast are pent. My love has said she will be mine, and I will have her, and I will have her. Her dad's had hanging round.

ON THE FROSTED STAGE.

New York Sun. The boy stood on the crowded stage, And his eyes were full of tears. And his voice was full of rage, And his heart was full of fears. Yet beautiful and bright he stood— A creature of heroic blood, A proud and manly form.