THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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 May, 1897, was as follows:

1	20,121	17	20,160
2	20,450	18	20,169
3	20,146	19	20,621
4	19,893	20	20,641
5	20,059	21	20,142
6	20,128	22	20,072
7	20,119	23	20,108
8	20,211	24	19,957
9	20,310	25	20,154
10	20,269	26	20,208
11	20,120	27	20,178
12	20,089	28	20,217
13	19,839	29	20,386
14	20,259	30	20,320
15	19,984	31	20,614
16	19,963		

Total	624,707
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,354
Total net sales	615,353
Net daily average	19,851

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of June, 1897.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Come to Nebraska and see the corn grow.

Omaha is practically Douglas county, and Omaha is for the exposition.

It looks as if ex-Governor Boies of Iowa were only waiting to be teased.

Bartley has been convicted of robbing the state treasury. But what of his accessories?

We have the verdict in the Bartley case. Now let us have the decision on the city charter.

The more a public thief steals the more money must the public expend to secure his punishment.

Bicycle riders with scorching tendencies are advised to let the sun do all the scorching necessary these warm days.

It is plain that Bartley would have much preferred to have been tried in some county other than Douglas county.

The redoubtable Captain Boycott is no more, but his name has passed into history as well as into the dictionary.

Steamboats pass Omaha just often enough to prove that the Missouri is a navigable stream in fact as well as in law.

The Chicago students who have bequeathed their brains to science have evidently mortgaged the goods pretty heavily before death.

The scramble for titular honors incident upon the queen's jubilee must remind American observers of the scenes which follow a change of administration in this country.

So the Sugar trust wants to buy Cuba as a corporate dependency. The Sugar trust seems to think it can buy anything and anybody, but it will have to think another time.

Keep up the pace in the pursuit of national conventions for 1898. Omaha can start off at least one a day during the whole term of the exposition without overtaxing its facilities.

If the Boies gubernatorial boom is as badly managed at Des Moines as was the Boies presidential boom at Chicago the ex-governor might as well have pulled out positively in advance.

National conventions of the various schools of medicine will be specially welcome in Omaha, and the doctors will recognize the appropriateness of meeting in one of the healthiest cities in the universe.

Why should Victoria abdicate when her subjects are all shouting her praises and telling how much they wish she could reign on forever? Abdication in the heyday of peace and good fortune is not the usual rule.

Fortunately republicans are quite able to take care of republican tariff differences. If any party wants to take the responsibility of holding up the tariff the republicans will prefer to let the democrats have that privilege.

The question of Sunday closing is being prematurely pressed upon the exposition board before the foundations of exposition buildings are laid. The managers have just now questions to wrestle with that absorb all their time and attention and cannot be deferred. The Ministerial union should remember that there is a time for sowing and a time for reaping. To discuss harvesting machines before the seed has sprouted is like putting the cart before the horse.

THE BARTLEY VERDICT.

The people of Nebraska have reason to feel grateful to the court and jury that have fearlessly done their duty in vindicating the law in the trial and conviction of Joseph S. Bartley, late state treasurer. Nebraska has impeached and deposed state officers for official misconduct, but ex-Treasurer Bartley is the first to be successfully prosecuted under the criminal code. The prosecution involved not merely the question of embezzled public funds, but the ability of the state to punish the willful betrayal of public trust and to impose the penalty prescribed by the law.

In the case of Bartley there are no extenuating circumstances. He entered the office with the deliberate intent to defy all law and disregard all safeguards thrown around the state treasury. He positively refused to make known the condition of the treasury or the places where the state money was kept. He treated the most sacred trust funds as his own and manipulated the state deposits for private gain and political ends. Instead of protecting the state against loss from wildcat banks he has sunk tens of thousands of dollars of state money in concerns that he knew to be insolvent. His whole official career has been one of reckless bravado and flagrant dishonesty.

Taking it for granted that courts and juries are to be bought like cattle and justice thwarted for a part of the plunder, Bartley started out with a deliberate attempt to corrupt the jury empanelled to try him. By the use of money which he should have paid over to his successor he employed the ablest and most skillful attorneys available for his defense, who fought for him every inch of ground covered by the trial. Every technicality of the law was appealed to for his benefit and advantage taken of everything that could possibly help him with the jury. Yet never were the scales of justice held more even during a trial than by Judge Baker during the trial of Bartley. By the judge's firmness the case, which threatened to be protracted for long weeks, was expedited, and all attempts to bewilder the jury with irrelevant testimony promptly frustrated. The state's attorneys, Attorney General Smyth, Deputy Attorney General Smith and County Attorney Baldrige, also deserve the greatest credit for their vigorous prosecution and careful presentation of the evidence.

The Bartley verdict renews the confidence of the people in the supremacy of the law. It strengthens the popular belief in the efficiency of our judicial system. It reinforces the hope that the lesson of the defalcation will not be lost.

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY.

The queen's jubilee has brought together in London the premiers of the British colonies, who are receiving distinguished consideration, all of them having been honored by being made privy councillors. The presence in the British metropolis of these colonial representatives affords an opportunity for discussing policies looking to the establishment of more intimate trade relations between England and her colonies, as well as strengthening the political bonds which unite them. Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary for the colonies, is an earnest advocate of an imperial policy that will favor the British colonies in the English market as to all the products of those colonies with which there is foreign competition. He has not exactly defined what that policy should be, but he has intimated, as have others in sympathy with the idea of closer commercial union between all parts of the British empire, that he contemplates a radical departure from existing conditions. We have heretofore noted the declaration of the old liberal leader, the duke of Devonshire, regarding the failure of the prophecies and expectations respecting free trade and while his views were not endorsed by all the colonial premiers to whom they were addressed—one of them, Premier Laurier of Canada unqualifiedly disapproving of them—they unquestionably voiced the sentiment of a large element in England in sympathy with the Chamberlain idea of a colonial policy. That statesman believes that the ties between the mother country and its possessions must be strengthened and he understands that there is no more certain and effective way of accomplishing this than by more intimate trade relations. A British commercial policy that would build up the trade of the colonies and increase their prosperity would assuredly at this time strengthen their loyalty. With the colonies prosperous as the result of imperial favor there would be less danger of the growth of sentiment favorable to independence—a sentiment which has had considerable development in the past in some of the colonies, notably Canada and Australia.

The jubilee demonstrations make a powerful appeal to British pride and patriotism and the impression they may reasonably be expected to make upon the colonial representatives is very likely to be favorable to the policy championed by Mr. Chamberlain. All of these, honored by the imperial government, will return to their countries with an increased sense of loyalty and devotion to the British empire and to British interests and necessarily with a desire to promote those interests in every way practicable. A closer union, commercially and politically, between England and her colonies, is therefore likely to become a paramount question in British politics and indeed there is none more important to the future welfare of Great Britain.

In the development of the proposed or contemplated British colonial policy the people of the United States would necessarily take more or less interest, because it would involve conditions inimical to our trade with England and her colonies, as, for instance, the imposition of duties on products of this country competing in the English market with like products of Canada and Australia. It may be a long time before any such departure as this from long-established English policy takes place, if it ever does, but it is a possibility of the future in view of which American policy should be vigorously directed toward the extension of our trade in neutral markets. For this we want a judicious reciprocity policy and a merchant marine that will make us entirely independent of foreign ship owners. With these essential requirements to our commercial progress we need have no apprehension regarding British colonial policy.

ANOTHER ARBITRATION TREATY.

It is announced that the administration will endeavor to negotiate another arbitration treaty with England, the draft of a new treaty, it is said, having already been made under the direction of the secretary of state. It is well known that President McKinley is strongly in favor of international arbitration. He said in his inaugural address that arbitration is the true method of settlement of international differences and urged the senate to act favorably upon the treaty then before it. "The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty," said Mr. McKinley, "can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work." This counsel, however, had no influence with a majority of the senate.

Whether or not another arbitration treaty, negotiated by the present administration, would have a better fate is problematical. Undoubtedly the hostility of some senators to the Cleveland administration had a great deal to do with the failure of the treaty it negotiated and these senators, or a portion of them, might be willing to vote for the ratification of a treaty negotiated by the present administration. But in view of the uncertainty respecting the fate of a new treaty, will the British government be disposed to enter into another negotiation? Will it not ask, before accepting our invitation for a renewal of negotiations, for some assurance that a convention agreed upon by the representatives of the two governments will be likely to be ratified by the senate and in that event who can give the assurance? Certainly the British government would be justified in declining to take the chances of another treaty being rejected, perhaps because of the enmity of certain senators toward England or on the pretext that some provision was more favorable to Great Britain than to the United States. It is well known that a number of senators have such a hearty hatred of England that it would be hardly possible to induce them to favor an arbitration treaty, however fair and just in it terms, while others are so distrustful of the British government that they suspect something sinister in everything that government suggests or assents to. It is these classes in the senate—the one actuated by hatred and the other by distrust—who are responsible for the failure of the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty and there can be no assurance that they would not be found as determinedly hostile to another treaty, even though it should avoid, as it is said will be done, the main objections to the former treaty.

Nevertheless the administration will have the approval of the better sentiment of the country if it shall make another effort to secure a treaty for general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Indeed it can be easily understood that the president may feel it to be his duty to do so. It is unquestionable that the rejection of the arbitration treaty was against the intelligent and conservative public opinion of the country and if President McKinley believes this to be so, as very likely he does, he should give the friends of international arbitration—a principle the United States has always contended for—another opportunity to assert themselves. One defeat should not be allowed to permanently settle the fate of so important a cause.

After having gotten away with the greater part of the plunder of the defunct Capital National, Bank Wrecker Mosher is trying to help his late associates among the stockholders of the institution hang onto the shares of the booty which he generously turned over to them. To save them he is willing to assume all the blame for all the frauds perpetrated through the bank and even to announce his intention of paying all the debts he left behind when he made his involuntary trip to Sioux Falls. But Mosher has told so many different versions of his downfall that his creditors will hardly be willing to accept his latest with any more satisfaction than the others.

The congratulatory message sent by President McKinley to Queen Victoria is a terse and sensible expression appropriate to the occasion and the persons between whom it is interchanged. Few people appreciate the difficulty of saying neither too little nor too much in a message of this kind. President McKinley has paid a tribute to the reign of the British sovereign and the progress made under it without detracting from the achievements of our own country during the same period.

If anyone had been shown at the time Queen Victoria mounted the throne a photograph of a crowd of speeding bicyclists and told that it would be a reality by the close of the nineteenth century, to what expressions of unbelief would he not have given utterance? And the invention, perfection and universal use of the bicycle is only one of the almost incredible changes that have taken place in a short period of recent years.

London shopkeepers, hotel men, cabbies and everyone else appear to regard the jubilee very much as the summer resort people regard the summer vacation season. They all want to extract a whole year's profits out of a day's business.

One of the arguments urged by an annexation paper is that under our flag Hawaii would become a delightful winter resort with a January temperature of 75 degrees. Wonder if a change of flag would give a change of temperature.

There is such a thing as exhausting the patience of the good people of Omaha, who have been waiting so long in vain for the new police board to reorganize the police force in the interest of protection to life and property.

Not to institute invidious comparisons with juries of other judicial districts, it is very evident that ex-Treasurer Bartley was tried by a Douglas county jury—a fact of which Douglas county may be justly proud.

A Sealed Package.

St. Louis Republic.

The anxiety with which President Dole wants to unload Hawaii on Uncle Sam should lead the latter to inspect the package before he accepts the present. It may prove a Pandora's box.

Kicking in Fusion Traces.

Globe-Democrat.

The latest populist conventions refer to their recent allies as the "silver faction of the democratic party." If resolutions count the populists will not fuse again with that beaten faction.

One Shot Was Sufficient.

Detroit Free Press.

All the parties to the signing of the Hawaiian treaty have been photographed. The extent of the annexation movement may be gathered from the fact that its projectors were taken without any difficulty at one shot.

The South for Protection.

Louisville Commercial.

The position taken by the democratic senators from Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Utah enables us to declare with confidence that the tariff question is finally settled. We are practically all of us in favor of protection henceforth and forever.

German Immigration.

New York Times.

It is easy enough to understand why the authorities of Germany prefer that emigrants from that country should go to lands where they will not assimilate with the people or establish permanent homes, but it is hard to see why the emigrants themselves should allow that preference to guide their steps. In neither Africa nor South America can Germans expect so warm a welcome as they get here from the people of the same blood as themselves, and certainly the rewards of their industry there are not so certain or so great.

Millions Accounted For.

Philadelphia Ledger.

After three weeks work the experts sent from Washington to count the cash in the New York sub-treasury have completed their task, having handled in all $195,383,000. The only discrepancy found was an error of about $1 in the petty cash. An exhibit like this goes a long way toward demonstrating both the honesty and the capability of the government employes, since it is no small feat to handle such large sums, in the rush of daily business, without a mistake, and it seems there has been no yielding to the temptation to be dishonest.

Hot Times in Kentucky.

New York Sun.

Hot winds continue to parch Kentucky. Hot and loud pipes the Louisville Dispatch, and no wonder. It seems that "the people have been sold out and betrayed (observe the force of this lengthened form) by traitors in positions of public trust, all the way from the supreme bench of the United States to the common councils in the cities. Bribery and corruption have invaded the courts of justice, the congress of the United States, the state legislature, the city councils, and both law and justice have been poisoned at the fountain." In short, in the words of the noble ballad which Colonel Jack Chinn's Silver Quartet sings with so much expression and so little remorse of voice, "O, Lord, There is Trouble in the Land." The worst of the trouble is that "the Wall street bloodsuckers" have "struck down silver." When bloodsuckers get into the habit of knocking people down, the case is serious. The Hon. Hez Lung should be consulted at once.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The destruction of the library of the State university is a calamity that cannot be measured by any dollar and cents standard. To have left so valuable a collection of books and records many of which could never be replaced in a building that was not fireproof was a piece of negligence on the part of the state that can scarcely be contemplated with patience.

Sioux City Journal: C. W. Mosher, the wrecker of the Capital National bank of Lincoln, told on the stand the other day how he lost the money which he stole from the bank. He declared that he lost $400,000 gambling in stocks and grain. He has served his time in the penitentiary and the depositors in the bank will have to be satisfied with knowledge of where their money went to.

Sioux City Times: In one of the democratic county conventions held last week allusion was made to the anti-free silver democrats and to the questtion what attitude to take toward them. Amidst great applause, and with corresponding action by the convention, one of the speakers, who is a leader of the Bryanized Iowa democracy, said: "Now we have no petition to make to the gold democrats. If they want to come back in sackcloth and ashes and beat their breasts they may come, but we don't propose they shall rule, and we are not in the olive branch business."

Davenport Republican: Taken altogether the democratic party in Iowa is in a good deal of a hodge-podge. There are no state issues. The republican party has settled the liquor question, and reduced expenses and revised the code, and put everything in pretty good shape to run for some time to come, provided the same good management is continued. The republican party is not at a loss at all for general issues. Sufficient revenue, a reasonably protective tariff and sound finance are sufficient to carry any party anywhere in any corner of this republic. But the democratic party is not prepared, as a unit, to oppose any one of these principles.

Davenport Democrat: Out in Pottawattamie county last Friday a combination of populists, silver republicans, and those who had formerly accepted pure and undefiled democracy held a convention to select delegates to the state gathering that is to be held in Des Moines this week. And this is the expression left on record: "Be it resolved by the democracy of Pottawattamie county, in convention assembled, that we reaffirm and adopt the platform adopted in Chicago in 1896 in every line and letter and declare it to be the constitution of true democracy. Resolved. That we, as democrats, denounce Grover Cleveland as an apostate and his theories as heresies." And much more of this rot and rubbish was put into the record by these misguided deserters from the principles which have made democracy honored and respected. Mr. Cleveland was three times a candidate for president and twice he was elected. To the extent of his great ability he defended the constitution of the United States and he carried out both in letter and in spirit the policy of the party to which he was responsible for his nomination. For doing his duty he is called an "apostate" by those unknowns in the western part of Iowa.

Iowa City Republican: Annually the United States government pays to the railroads thousands of dollars for the running of fast mail trains. The purpose of this expenditure is, of course, to expedite the passage of the important mails. But so far as the state of Iowa is concerned this expenditure is now of no advantage. The explanation is as follows: The fast mail trains now reach Chicago about 11 o'clock p. m., and if they were allowed to leave there without delay they would reach Iowa City about 6 o'clock a. m., and by 12 m. the mail would have reached all the important points in Iowa. But the mails are not suffered to leave Chicago without delay. They are held there from 11 o'clock p. m. until between 3 and 4 o'clock a. m., thus making a delay of four hours. As a result, the business men of Des Moines do not receive their eastern mail until noon, while those in Council Bluffs and Sioux City never secure theirs until almost nightfall. All these injustices are inflicted upon people merely that the great daily papers of Chicago may enjoy to an overwhelming extent the benefit of the early mails. This may be a great advantage to these publications, but it is a selfish perversion of the benefits of the fast mails designed by the government, and it is further a rank injustice to the citizens of Iowa. The newspapers of the state and the commercial organizations are now agitating this evil, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will effect its reformation.

BUSINESS BETTERMENTS.

Indianapolis Journal: So long as there is business there will be failures, but when the number of failures in the country fell from 276 the third week of June in 1896 to 198 the past week, it is very certain that business has improved.

Chicago Post: The reports of the commercial papers continue to point out the improvement that is taking place in the general business of the country. It is a pity that there should be men who feel it a duty to vehemently deny what conservative business men see and furnish many facts to prove.

Globe-Democrat: The advance in the prices of pig iron and of most of the iron and steel products which is under way is, of course, due to an increase in demand for there has been no falling off in supply. Indeed, in some lines supply is increasing, though apparently not quite as fast at the demand. The growth in demand carries its meaning upon its face. It represents trade expansion and general business improvement. The evidences of improvement come from all parts of the country, and they, it is safe to say, will grow rapidly in extent and importance after the tariff bill is enacted. Both the foes and the friends of the bill believe this.

New York Mail and Express: Transactions in the various branches of the iron and steel trade have recently experienced a marked expansion, including, during the last three or four weeks, nearly 240,000 tons of pig iron, upward of 50,000 tons of bar iron and large orders for export, one of the latter calling for 7,500 tons of steel rails for India. Many of the blast furnaces of Pennsylvania and Ohio which have been idle for months have resumed operations or are about to do so, and all conditions indicate a general increase of activity and higher prices. It is impossible to make a fair survey of the situation without realizing that better times are near at hand.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Indianapolis Journal: It is said that Cuba's exports will be three times as large the present year as they were during the year just ended and that the increase comes from the portion of the island held by the insurgents.

New York Sun: The Spaniards speak contemptuously of the Americans as "traders," not knowing that the chief industry of this country is farming. It is a curious circumstance, too, that the most violent assailant of the trading Americans is the Havana organ of the retail grocers, which bears the name of El Comercio. This champion of the unterrified retailers slings Spanish by the wholesale at the Yankees.

St. Louis Republic: The United States have a right to protest against methods of war which devolve upon the American people the loss of $100,000,000 of trade. They have a right to declare such destructive methods barbarous and intolerable to a neighboring people who occupy a friendly attitude toward Spain. They would be justified in demanding that these destructive methods cease as the price of continued friendliness.

Minneapolis Journal: As an exterminator of human life General Weyler seems to be a success, as the death rate in Cuba is something fearful. The Spanish policy is more devilish than that of Abdul Hamid in Armenia. In blaming Russia and Great Britain for complacently permitting the Armenian massacres, Americans should always remember the slaughter pen near our own southern coast. It is manifestly the duty of the United States to interfere promptly in Cuba.

New York Times: Curiously persistent ill luck seems to attend the efforts of our blockading fleet to prevent the dispatch of arms to Cuba. The trips of the Dauntless and other vessels engaged in that traffic are not quite so regular as those of the trans-Atlantic liners, but they are frequent enough for most practical purposes, and as there is no difficulty at all in breaking through the cordon of Spanish gunboats the slow progress of the Cuban cause is even more remarkable than the source of all the money these expeditions must cost.

Globe-Democrat: The Spanish papers make threats against the United States, yet if indemnity is demanded for the murder of Ruiz Spain will pay it without any protest. The men running the Spanish government are not individuals of transcendent intelligence, but they know enough to keep out of controversies with the United States. A few fool newspapers in Havana and Madrid, whose editors would fly to some other country for safety in case of a war between the United States and Spain, may continue their howling, but their government will take care to maintain peace with this country.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is reported that General Weyler has received strict orders from his home government to modify his policy of cruelty and extermination, and that these are due to the dispatches of Minister Dupuy de Lome, who has strongly represented that public feeling in the United States is unfavorably affected by the stories of Weyler's actions. If so, Senor de Lome is a practical humanitarian, although he probably looks at the situation from a purely diplomatic point of view. His representations convey the exact truth, and, as a good servant of the state, it is his duty to notify his government of a drift of sentiment so important to its interests. This is a form of intervention on the part of the American people which nobody can condemn and diplomacy cannot touch, and it seems to be productive of good results.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Judged by present conditions, the desire for a hot Fourth of July will be realized.

The intentions of the senate are all right. It is turning over new tariff leaves every day.

Herbert G. Higbee and Oliver P. Newman of Iowa, and Phillip S. Smith of Nebraska, have successfully passed the examinations and have been admitted to West Point Military academy.

The purchase by General Weyler of an American horse at a cash price of $300 indicates that the doughty warrior has not failed at least to draw his salary while putting down the Cuban rebellion.

Kansas has made a large contribution to Dr. Dana's collection of quaint names. Among the notables are: Ernest Pilhblad, Mrs. Clapsaddle, Charlie Swabby, Dr. Salthouse, Maud Coughenour and Miss Forcsee.

It is announced that Miss Elizabeth Harwood Key, the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture. She formerly held a clerkship in the Pension department.

In the face of the numerous pictures which represent Queen Victoria on any and every domestic occasion with her crown on, it is rather curious to learn that she has not, as a matter of fact, worn it more than twenty times during her whole reign.

The Kaffir king is likely to outclass Butte millionaires and California croesuses in the number of wives and relatives anxious for a slice of his financial remains. Chicago shows up with a wife and children of Barnato, Montreal produces a brother, Buffalo a brother, Cleveland a sister and Pittsburg a second cousin. The day is early and returns slow.

The new English torpedo boat Turbinia, which steams along steadily at the rate of a land mile in one minute, thirty-four seconds, or thirty-eight miles an hour, owes her speed to three screw shafts and turbines which can make 2,200 revolutions a minute. It is believed that with lighter engines forty miles an hour could be reached without difficulty.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers stating that Congressman Lewis of Washington "was once a stevedore in his home state, Virginia." As Mr. Lewis, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, was only 3 years old when he removed with his parents from Virginia that would make him the youngest stevedore on record. As a matter of fact it is stated that Mr. Lewis did his stevedoring on the wharves of Seattle, his Washington home.

The "poi cocktail" of Hawaii is pronounced by Major Handy of Chicago the most wonderful pieces of spiritual architecture ever designed for man's comfort. These are tall words, but what the major does not know about creature comforts is not worth knowing. Two spoonfuls of "poi" mingled with cracked ice, a sprig of mint, a few drops of absinthe, topped with appollinaris and a strawberry, tempts the eye and tickles the palate to an exhilerating degree. Major Handy remarks in concluding his panegyric on "poi," that when constructed and given the loving touches of an artist, it exerts "a rehabilitating and thrice-blessed power which words but feebly portray." What more need be said?

BRIGHT BITS FROM PRENTICE.

Paragraphs from the Pen of a Brilliant Kentucky Editor.

In the good old days when Greeley and Bennett and Watson Webb and Park Benjamin and Raymond lay awake of nights trying to invent new pet names and fresh sarcasms with which to destroy their brethern, says a writer in the Times-Herald, there was a southern brother from the window of whose sanctum sanctorum blue smoke could be seen gently rolling at almost any hour of the day or night. That window was George D. Prentice's.

The nightly prayers of the fraternity must have included a special petition that they might be delivered from the quill of Prentice. It was not well to trifle with that powerful whig organ, the Louisville Journal, nor with the genius who so completely filled its editorial chair from 1830 until his death in '70.

The following paragraphs, selected from issues of the Louisville Journal running from 1830 to 1859, afford a fair impression of Prentice's style, which was greatly admired by the readers of his time—excepting, of course, his adversaries of the press and certain public characters and public servants, more or less of whose time was occupied in indignantly dodging his shafts of criticism and irony:

Mr. C. of New York has made a speech in congress in defence of the late act of the executive. Although he didn't succeed in clearing the executive, he was remarkably successful in clearing the house.

The Cincinnati representative in congress boasts that he can bring an argument to a point as quick as any other man. He can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker.

In some parts of Arkansas trees are scarce and hangings numerous. A tree without two or three men hanging on it is quite a rare spectacle. Such a tree is not considered a good bearer.

Bulwer says that "death often changes aversion to love." Certainly it does; we may have an antipathy to sheep and swine, and yet love mutton and pork.

"My wife," says an unfortunate husband, "is the most even-tempered person I ever saw; she's always mad."

Ivy will not cling to a poisonous tree or other substance. What a pity that the tendrils of a woman's heart have not the same wholesome and salutary instinct.

"Dick, ain't it wicked to rob this chicken roost?" "Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo. "We ain't got time to argue it now—hand down another pullet."

"I haven't taken a drop of liquor for a year," said an individual of questionable morals. Indeed! But which of your features are we to believe—your lips or your nose?

The question is discussed in some of the Missouri papers whether raising hemp is a good business. A much better business than being raired by it.

The Missouri Gazette charges that we hate to meet the truth. We never do meet it; we and the truth always travel in the same direction.

What we lack in natural abilities may usually be made up by industry. A dwarf may keep pace with a giant if he will but move his legs fast enough.

"Doctor," said a very slovenly looking patient, "I have tried everything I can think of for this rheumatism and without the least effect." The doctor, surveying him for a moment, asked him if he had ever tried a clean shirt.

There are people who say more than the truth on some occasions and balance the account with their consciences by saying less on others.

Every taste may be corrupted by habit. A man may get so accustomed to an offensive atmosphere that he will stop his nose in passing a garden of jessamines and violets.

It is a good sign to see the color of health upon a man's face, but not to see it all concentrated in his nose.

The editors of the Journal talk about empty noddles. That's a subject they understand.—Louisville ——.

Then the difference between you and us is, that we understand an empty noddle and you stand under one.

Think of the mighty rivers, running up and down and across the country in every direction, and the controversies about their navigation—is there to be any way of settling them?—Edward Everett.

We have very serious doubts whether anything can be done with rivers running up the country.

The New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the early poverty of Curran, says: "When he started in married life he writes: 'My wife and children were the only furniture of my apartments.'" Under the circumstances, we think this was rather more than he was legitimately entitled to.

It is some consolation to us of the present generation to find that our ancestors were not more guiltless than ourselves of those crimes and vices for which we are so constantly reproached.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What fine children those must be who can console themselves in the villainy by the reflection that their fathers before them were as great villains as themselves.

The king of Naples is growing thinner and falling even on a diet of ass' milk.—Exchange.

How are your readers feeling now?

The sheriff of Lincoln county invites us to come and kick him. Dr. Johnson said of certain curiosities in Scotland that they were worth seeing, but not worth going to see. In like manner we say of the Lincoln sheriff that he is worth kicking, but not worth going to kick.

Some newspaper establishments are operated by steam. In others horse or ass power is employed. Should our neighbor obtain, as he promises, a steam press, he will have a combination of advantages—a paper printed by steam and edited by an ass.

An Illinois editor, speaking of one of the writers for the Journal, claims to be "able to endure most kinds of people," but says "he can't bear a natural fool." Unfortunately, his maternal ancestor could.

Mr. Spright of North Carolina says Mr. Clay is not a great man. We wonder how many skulls like Spright's could be filled with the brains of Henry Clay. First let it be ascertained how many quart measures could be filled with the waters of Lake Erie.

The editor of the —— Sentinel offers us the pipe of peace. He must excuse us; we never smoke. He proposes to extend his hand to all his political opponents. We shall be glad to have him extend it to us, provided it contain the little sum which he owed us when he ran away from our office.

WAR AGAINST BUTTERINE.

Some Remarks on the Latest Move of the Dairy Men.

Kansas City Star.

The butter makers of the United States, under the lead of ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, have determined to push their warfare against the butterine makers until the latter shall be compelled to shut up their factories in every state in the union, as they have been forced to do in many of the states. It is about time for the poultry raisers to begin a war on the great dressed meat houses in the country, with a view of forcing them to quit killing cattle, hogs and sheep, so that people who desire to eat meat shall have no choice but to eat fowls. The latter movement would be just as rational in all respects as the forhier. The substitutes for butter which have been produced in such great quantities by the packers in recent years are just as wholesome and as fit for use for human food as the genuine article of butter produced from cows' milk, and it is a good deal more palatable than 90 per cent of the butter that is produced on the farm, in the thousands of small dairies of the land.

Proof of the latter statement is found in the fact that standard makes of butterine sell for a higher price than can be obtained for the great bulk of what is commonly known as "country butter." Consumers of butter and butterine vastly outnumber the makers of butter. Why then should state legislatures be in such haste to put a ban upon the manufacture of butterine? There has never been a single demand from consumers for such legislation. There has been a demand for laws to prevent the fraudulent sale of butterine under the pretense that it is real butter, and such laws have been generally adopted. But there is at the present time no need of them, for butterine has become a standard article which sells readily on its merits, and tradesmen do not need to practice deception in order to sell it.

As a matter of fact it is not the farmers—either those who make the country butter or those who do not make it—who are demanding the suppression of the manufacture of butterine. It is the creamery men who are making all the trouble. It is pertinent to ask, therefore, wherein does a creamery differ from the butterine department of a packing house? Both are manufactories which buy raw material of the farmer and make it into an article of commerce for the use of the public. The farmer is as directly interested in one as in the other. If the manufacture of butterine should be wholly prohibited, there would be an increase in the price of butter which would benefit the creamery owners and possibly in a slight measure increase the price paid to the farmers for milk, but the benefits derived in that way by one set of farmers would be offset by the losses suffered by another and a much larger set, because of the reduced price which dressed meat houses would pay for cattle. How are the farmers as a class to be benefited by such a result?

There is just as much reason for the wool raisers to combine against cotton manufacturers as for butter makers to seek to build up their own business by securing the enactment of laws for the suppression of the manufacture of butterine.

PLEASANTLY POINTED.

Philadelphia Record: An ounce of prevention may be worth a pound of cure; but think of the experience!

Chicago Record: "You have deceived me. Before we were married you told me you were a prominent citizen."

"No fake about that; I am known to every one as the biggest liar in town."

Somerville Journal: Grocer (suggestively)—You haven't paid that little bill of mine yet.

Legislator (pensively)—No, it has only just passed its second reading.

Puck: "How that woman did glare at you!"

"Yes; and I glared back at her. The hateful thing!—she had on a shirt waist just like mine."

Detroit Journal: "There are women," remarked the observer of men and things, "who can't say much in favor of a larger sphere for their sex because their dresses are too tight."

Chicago Record: "Before we were married my wife wouldn't let me treat her to ice cream soda."

"Remarkable girl!"

"Yes, I should say so; she's kept account of my offers, though, and collected $25.75 from me after we were married."

Philadelphia North American: "It seems strange that a bank cashier should invent an airship."

"Has he?"

"I see that a prominent bank cashier has flown."

Detroit Free Press: "My wife cleans house eight times a year," said the applicant for divorce.

"Decree granted," said the judge in a voice that shivered.

Chicago Post: "I'm always willing to work," said the tramp.

"Be careful," cautioned the philanthropic citizen who hated a lie.

"I repeat," said the tramp with simple dignity, "that I am always ready to work—when there's nothing to be done."

SUMMER SIGNS.

Indianapolis Journal.

There's a sign of dawning summer in the greater sale of beer;
And the same old circus lion flies the coop as in last year,
But we can't declare it summer till the correspondence men
Send in bulletins of hailstones large as eggs produced per hen.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

Boston Globe.

The toiler at his desk in town today, if not a stoic,
Must have a sense of duty that is high and e'en heroic.
What man would willingly forego the sight of summer's gay book,
Bound all in living blue and green, to bend above a daybook?

When all the outside world's alive and bright and glad with beauty,
O, pity him whose nose is on the grindstone of harsh duty!
When now, from every verdant bough, dear nature's voice invites him,
Does any think the rustling of a ledger's leaves delights him?

When from afar he seems to hear the whisp'ring waters woo him
To drop a line, mere ink can't drown the finches that pursue him.
How joyfully would he give up the weary chase of mammon,
To loll beside some likely stream and lure the trout or salmon!

But not for him are hill or stream or shore! With wilted collar
And aching head, all summer long he hustles for the dollar.
Mixed with the tempter's voice he hears necessity's old war tune,
And thinks on for the "hostages" that he has "given to fortune."

A Jaunty Boy

is a Jaunty Sailor Suit is a joy. Our variety of these fancy garments for the little fellows contains many novelties in materials and trimmings that are not to be found elsewhere.

As the warmer weather approaches the Washable Suits are in greater demand, and these are quite as pretty in pattern as the cloth suits, while much less expensive.

In either kind, however, our prices are as low as any one—who wants really good clothes—need hope to pay. We do not make the "cheap" sorts that serve only to sell and do not hold together.

Everything a man or boy wants to wear is here and of the best.

We take stock July 1 and want to clean up many odds and ends that have accumulated during the last few months, and to do so make a special price—The best for the price of the poorest.

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