THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 September, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,466	16	19,721
2	19,623	17	19,886
3	19,916	18	19,892
4	19,917	19	19,750
5	19,900	20	20,011
6	19,769	21	20,451
7	19,841	22	20,307
8	19,836	23	20,763
9	19,778	24	20,823
10	19,818	25	20,436
11	19,895	26	19,820
12	19,800	27	19,534
13	19,979	28	19,711
14	19,839	29	19,657
15	19,696	30	19,644

Total	597,600
Less returned and unsold copies	9,415
Total net sales	588,174
Net daily average	19,609

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Commencing October 12, the morning edition of The Bee will be enlarged to a twelve-page paper for each week day except Monday, in addition to the twenty-page Sunday issue. This move is dictated by a desire to give the readers of The Bee the full benefit of the unexcelled news facilities and other special features placed at their disposal by this paper. The enlargement will give them each week in addition to what they are now receiving sixteen pages of reading matter, equivalent to 112 columns, while the subscription price will remain the same. In quality, as well as in quantity, The Bee will maintain its superiority over all competitors as a metropolitan daily.

The municipal campaign in Greater New York may be geometrically described at quadrilateral.

The festive Thanksgiving proclamation is anxiously awaited by both the turkeys and the executioners.

A campaign without street corner meetings every hour in the day smacks something of the good old times.

There has never been an exposition without a strike and the Omaha exposition will be no exception. 'Twas ever thus.

Doc Wheeler and Doc Mercer have been provided for on the local fusion tickets, but Doc Saville is still disconsolate.

A school board ticket nominated by a convention presided over by Dan Honin is a good ticket to fight shy of on general principles.

The councilman who obstructs the repeal of the slot machine licensing ordinance puts himself in an awkward position before the public.

Having celebrated Nebraska day successfully the Tennessee Centennial exposition sees no reason why it should not close on schedule time, November 1.

Omaha got along comfortably with one police matron up to within the past two years and there is no good reason why one police matron will not serve all needful purposes now.

One swallow does not make a summer. Support of the fusion machine ticket does not constitute a man a reformer no matter under what party designation he may put his cross mark.

Nebraska state warrants are said to be now in demand at 1 per cent premium. This is another benefit accruing from the re-establishment of business confidence by the election of McKinley.

The chief business of the State Board of Irrigation seems at present to be rescinding its own grants of water rights and preparing a grist for the courts when the matters get into litigation.

Slot machine gambling is the same thing as automatic burglary, yet the police persist in closing their eyes while the booty, amounting daily to thousands of dollars, is gathered up and shipped out of town.

Judge Sullivan's legislative record is something the popocratic papers would rather not discuss. It savors altogether too much of the railroad lawyer repudiating his obligations to the people to do the bidding of his corporate employers.

Silver republicans and gold democrats both go on the official ballot in Nebraska. The only way to insure a party against imitation is to take out a copyright on the party designation under the provisions of the national copyright law.

Judge Sullivan does not seem inclined to explain how he and Attorney General Smyth happened to be recorded on opposite sides of almost every vital question that was passed on by the legislature of 1887. Perhaps Attorney General Smyth can throw some light on the dark places in Sullivan's legislative career.

Two or three Nebraska districts are to have legislative candidates on their tickets this year to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. It is nine chances out of ten that the successful candidates will never be called to serve in an extra session of the legislature, but they may rest assured of the title of honorable for the remainder of their natural days.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

The chairman of the Iowa republican state committee frankly declares that he is not satisfied with the situation so far as the republican campaign is concerned. He has no doubt of the election of the republican ticket, but he is apprehensive that it may not be elected by so large a majority as it ought to receive and he very rightly thinks that a small majority would be almost as bad as defeat. The danger is in the overconfidence of the republicans. It appears that there is a lack of zeal and enthusiasm on the part of local leaders, who are not making their usual efforts to arouse the voters to a full sense of their duty. Chairman McMillan says the opposition has made a failure of its campaign up to the present time and it is well known that there is more or less discord in its ranks. It may be confidently predicted that it will not poll as large a vote as last year by many thousands. But this assurance should not deter any republican from the faithful performance of his political duty in the campaign and at the ballot box. The sentiment of Iowa in favor of sound money, expressed last year by a plurality of 65,000, should be reaffirmed this year by an even larger vote, because the changed conditions must have converted thousands of voters in that state, as elsewhere, from the delusions of free silver and turned them to the cause of sound money.

Mr. Shaw, the republican candidate for governor, is making a strong canvass in the discussion of national questions and is showing himself to be a man of more than ordinary ability. His treatment of the money question is strong, lucid and convincing and his advocacy of republican principles is vigorous and earnest. Though without large experience in politics, Mr. Shaw has demonstrated that he is a capable and worthy leader of his party in Iowa, while no one questions that he possesses the qualifications necessary to properly perform the duties of chief executive of the state. The other candidates are competent men, who have a strong claim to popular confidence. With such a ticket, representing the same principles that Iowa sustained last year, there is every reason why the republicans should work earnestly and enthusiastically for such a victory next month as will completely overwhelm the free silver cause so far as that state is concerned. Every friend of sound money there ought to see that it is an imperative duty to record his vote this year against the free silver heresy, both for the benefit to Iowa of a great sound money victory and the wholesome influence it would exert upon the country.

Referring recently to the great importance of several of this year's state elections, one of which is that of Iowa, we said that an endorsement of republican principles in these states in November would have a powerful effect adverse to the free silver cause which would be felt in the congressional elections of next year very greatly to the advantage of the cause of sound money. In the meantime it would steady and strengthen financial confidence and thereby contribute to the restoration of prosperity. No earnest supporter of a sound currency should withhold his vote this year wherever the money question is an issue. The free silver cause is badly crippled, but it is not yet dead. Its overwhelming defeat in Iowa next month will do a great deal toward its extinction as an issue in national politics.

NOT AN INTERNATIONAL MATTER.

The cabinet at Washington, it appears, has talked over the recent escape from a Cuban prison of Senorita Cisneros, whose case has excited very great interest and in whose behalf thousands of American women petitioned the queen regent of Spain, asking that clemency be extended. Although the escape of the young woman is said to have been brought about by the efforts of the representative of a New York paper, the conclusion of the cabinet was that no international question is involved.

It is hardly to be supposed that the Spanish authorities would attempt to make an international issue out of this incident, even if there were good ground for doing so, for the treatment of Senorita Cisneros has been so disgraceful to them that they ought to be very glad she is off their hands. Making allowance for some exaggeration and more or less sensationalism on the part of the correspondents who have described the treatment of this young woman—said to be cultured, refined and handsome—there is yet no doubt that she suffered many indignities and that her life in prison was made about as miserable as possible until her situation was disclosed to the public and the active sympathy of the women of America was awakened in her behalf. But for that she would very likely still be incarcerated in a loathsome prison with female criminals of every class. The Spanish authorities in Cuba ought to be very willing to let the Cisneros matter drop out of public attention as soon as possible.

AS TO BANKING FACILITIES.

A member of the currency reform commission is reported as saying that there ought to be a more even distribution of banking facilities and banking capital throughout the country. He thinks that a method may be devised which will do away with the high rates of interest in some portions of the country when money commands much lower rates in other portions and he also expressed the opinion that a way should be found to encourage the making of small loans, so that a farmer with a small quantity of cotton, wheat or corn could use it as collateral for a bank loan.

There is no doubt as to the importance of this question of a better distribution of banking facilities and if a solution of it can be found in legislation the present congress ought to provide it. The matter has not escaped attention in congress. It has been proposed to allow the establishment of national banks with a capital of $25,000—the law now requires a captital of not less than $50,000—in towns of not more than 4,000 population and a bill providing for this passed the house of the Fifty-fourth congress, but failed of consideration in the senate. Another plan is to permit national banks to establish branches, somewhat after the Canadian system, the operation of which has been very satisfactory. It is believed that either of these plans would give the needed facilities and better equalize interest rates throughout the country and it is more than probable that one of them will be recommended by the currency commission.

As to the suggestion in regard to small loans, it may be doubted whether any practicable way can be found through legislation to meet this requirement. Indeed the difficulties pointed out by the member of the commission who made the suggestion seem to be practically insuperable. Unquestionably it would be a very great convenience to many farmers if they were able to negotiate small loans on their products, instead of being compelled to sell them as soon as they are ready for the market, but this is a business matter that will probably have to be left to take care of itself; it seems to us to be outside the pale of legislation.

The currency commission has settled down to the work before it and suggestions from it of more or less interest may be expected from time to time. It has laid out a comprehensive program of investigation that can hardly fail to be productive of instructive results.

WHAT WILL THEY ACCOMPLISH?

It is a mistaken idea that some people have that the retail liquor dealers are organizing to wage war on opponents of the liquor traffic. There is no occasion for alarm on this score. Those who attend the state convention next Thursday will come to Omaha with good intentions. They feel that they have a right to come together, if for no other purpose, to prove to the general public that they are gentlemen and not an aggregation of blacklegs, as some fanatics have seen fit to paint them. They are violating no law by organizing as a fraternal body and the liberal-minded citizens of Omaha will give the boys a hearty welcome on the 14th.—Nebraska Liquor Dealer.

What have the retail liquor dealers of Nebraska in common that requires them to organize for mutual protection? No crusade against their trade has been waged for years and no organized effort is being made to deprive them of any privilege which they enjoy under the law. As to fraternal and social intercourse there is nothing that demands state organization. Manifestly the men who are behind the proposed state association are not interested so much in the welfare of the retail liquor sellers as in using them to promote the welfare of the politicians who operate with the reform state house machine.

In the end the retail liquor dealers will find that they gain nothing by playing political catspaw for the popocratic monkey. Instead of promoting their own interests they are liable to rouse the dormant sentiment against the liquor traffic and force upon themselves a conflict which they should do everything to avoid.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The report of the commissioner of navigation, while showing a steady growth in the lake and coastwise shipping of the United States, emphasizes by comparison the fact that our merchant marine on the ocean is steadily declining. A smaller percentage of the exports and imports of this country were carried in American vessels during the last fiscal year than in any other year of our history and practically all our foreign trade is now being carried on in European vessels.

The question of a merchant marine is going to be prominent in the attention of congress at the next session and there is reason to expect that some policy will be decided upon for giving the country an ocean shipping interest. Before congress assembles a commission of shipbuilders, shipowners and admiralty lawyers will meet in Washington to consider plans for the rehabilitation of American merchant shipping. It is understood that the commission will present to congress some comprehensive project, but as yet there is no intimation of what this is likely to be. It is thought that the commission will not favorably consider the plan of a discriminating duty, because there are difficulties in connection with that plan which might be found very troublesome. Senator Elkins has already announced that he will introduce a bill providing for a discriminating duty and such a measure will very likely receive considerable support, but we do not think there is any probability of its passage by congress.

Just what ought to be done is indeed a perplexing problem, but it is not beyond solution. The great importance of the matter is recognized by men of all parties and all sections of the country. The fact that the tonnage of the United States registered for foreign trade has shrunk to barely one-fourth of its volume in 1860 is a condition that all Americans must deplore. The tonnage of American vessels engaged in the long-distance oceanic trade in 1896 amounted to only a little over 726,000 tons, while the tonnage of foreign vessels amounted to nearly 11,000,000 tons. The people of the United States paid an enormous sum for the service of these foreign vessels, nearly all of which went into foreign pockets.

This is a state of affairs which is at once very expensive and very humiliating. There is a remedy for it and the present congress ought to apply it.

State officials are already finding defective provisions in the new election laws enacted by the late fusion legislature. Instead of improving our election laws the popocratic machine has so distorted them that they will be a hindrance as much as an aid to the free expression of the popular will at the polls.

There are two regents of the State university to be elected this year. The republican candidates are acknowledged to be competent and capable men for the position, who will see that the institution continues to advance along conservative lines and expand its usefulness as an educational center.

Every day that the Sixteenth street viaduct is kept open to traffic when it is known to be in a dangerous condition and liable to serious accident at any moment places upon the city a risk which its officers have no right to assume for it. Should the city be held for damages arising from the collapse of this tottering bridge every cent of it should be collected back from the councilmen and their bondsman who are neglecting their plain duty to have the viaduct pulled down.

One thing may be put down as certain, the Union Pacific bondholders' committee would not have felt justified in raising their guaranteed bid for the property $5,000,000 had not President McKinley and prosperity arrived before the foreclosure sale and stiffened their confidence in the future of the road and its desirability as an investment.

The legal school age in Nebraska is from 5 to 21. Pupils have been received, however, in the Omaha public schools both below and above the school age. When the schools are crowded and the school fund none too large the admission of pupils who have no claim upon the schools under the law is at least a questionable procedure.

Superior Article of Nerve.
Globe-Democrat.

Weyler became captain general in Cuba February 10, 1896. Having failed to win a battle in twenty months he displays characteristic assurance to ask for more time.

Seeing is Believing.
Des Moines Capital.

A farmer from Funk, Neb., had specimens of fine corn at the New London, Ia., county fair and was rewarded for the exhibit by visits at his home shortly after of three men who went to see the land where the corn grew. Two of them made immediate investments.

Profits of the Prize Exhibit.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Star Pointer, the champion pacer, could not have earned much more than Mr. Bryan did as the chief attraction at the Kansas State fair at Wichita. When handed a check for nearly $2,500, as his share of the receipts, Mr. Bryan frankly said that he had never before earned so much money in one day. But did he "earn" it? Has not Mr. Bryan himself said that no man could really "earn" more than $5,000 a year?

Proposed Destruction of Seals.
Baltimore Herald.

If congress shall finally order the destruction of the seal herds, as now seems likely, the international arbitration treaty will be obliterated by the blood of harmless animals and the "brotherhood of man," which England's chief poet and greatest statesmen have prated about in modern days, will be shown up as a principle of inordinate greed and selfishness on the part of the nation which has put forth the proud boast that it leads the world in science, art, and the graces of civilization.

American Manufactures Abroad.
Kansas City Star.

The order for 26,000 tons of steel rails for the Japanese government, just booked by the Illinois Steel company, ought to open the eyes of the managers of that great concern to the fact that it is worth while to pay some attention to other than the home markets. The production of this vast quantity of manufactured steel will give employment and wages to a good many men and incidentally may swell the profits of the establishment to a considerable extent.

Wheat Crop and Prices.
Philadelphia Times.

With the thrashing season fully at an end, the wheat crop greatly exceeds expectations, and will aggregate nearly 600,000,000 bushels. This will give 200,000,000 bushels for export and leave an ample supply for the home demand.

Fortunately for the American wheat farmers, the entire surplus will be needed abroad, where it is going as fast as the big steamships can carry it. In view of this, certainly nothing can check the rising tide of business prosperity in this country until an ample wheat crop abroad makes American wheat a drug in the market once more.

Whether this will happen next year is uncertain, and for the present American wheat and British gold are changing places greatly to the gratification of American wheat growers, as well as a good many other folks.

Adulteration of Food.
Philadelphia Press.

Pennsylvania should afford a fertile field for the investigation into the character and extent of the adulteration of foods and drugs which is now being undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture. The recent collapse of a case against a merchant charged with selling impure mustard, which was due wholly to the judge's decision that mustard was not a food, the guilt of the defendant being unquestioned, is one example of the difficulties of enforcing such pure food laws as get on the statute books. There is no question that every state should have a stringent pure food and pure drug law of so comprehensive a character and at the same time so simple that convictions under it will be easy and not difficult. As it is in this state, the law of June 26, 1895, although apparently clear, is thus proved inadequate, and when the question of the milk supply is considered, one of the most important of food supplies a great city like Philadelphia is found to be without the full protection needed. As the department at Washington is after facts it ought not to have much difficulty in discovering in most states a very lax state of affairs indeed.

DISHONEST PATENT AGENTS.

Disbarment of the Swindlers by the Commissioner of Patents Endorsed.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

John Wedderburn & Co. of Washington, D. C., have been very prominent as patent agents, and have resorted to such extraordinary means to increase their business that they are said last year to have made about $500,000. But apparently they are not going to make any more money out of their patent office business, at least through any direct dealings with the patent office; for under a very recent decision of the commissioner of patents, approved by the secretary of the interior, John Wedderburn has been disbarred for gross misconduct.

In the last number of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office thirty-seven pages are devoted to a review of the results of the investigation on which this decision was made by the commissioner of patents, with the report of Assistant Commissioner Greeley on the same subject. The business of this enterprising firm, according to the statements of the commissioner, was to play upon the gullibility of the thousands of would-be inventors; to advise them that their devices were patentable, whether they were or not, and to intimate that they were probably of great value, and thus induce them to put the matter into their hands, with the liberal fees they exacted. "There can be no doubt," says the commissioner, in the syllabus of his detailed review of the transactions of these people, "that the facts brought out in the record show that the respondents carried out in their practice a skillfully planned scheme of deception, misleading and defrauding thousands of would-be inventors out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and have used to further their schemes the offices of the government and its postoffice facilities."

It appears that one of the modes resorted to by John Wedderburn & Co. to obtain business was through representations of their anxious concern for the interests of poor, struggling inventors, and of their deep solicitude to protect them from the hands of unscrupulous patent sharks or ignorant and dishonest solicitors. By this and kindred means, 33,000 of these poor, struggling inventors were induced to put their applications for patents in the hands of these philanthropic gentlemen, with the result that less than 1,600 have been allowed.

As an honest and capable patent agent does not encourage his client to apply for a patent unless there is reasonable ground for the assurance that it will be granted, these figures would indicate that there was good ground for the disbarment of John Wedderburn.

THE INFLOW OF GOLD.

Globe-Democrat: It will be noticed that the gold reserve has touched another notch in its upward movement, having just crossed the $149,000,000 line. In April last, shortly before the gold exportation began, the reserve was $6,000,000 higher than it is now. However, as gold is coming into the country at present instead of going out, and as this movement is likely to continue for several months, the reserve stands a chance to go far beyond last April's figures.

Springfield Republican: Gold to the amount of over $4,500,000 has been engaged abroad for shipment to the United States today. This is a pretty substantial beginning of the long-anticipated gold movement, and New York bankers believe it will reach the sum of $20,000,000 before the end of the year. One leading foreign banking house at New York stated that gold could not now be imported at a profit, implying that the shipments were being made for speculative effect. However this may be, the heavy exports of grain and cotton ought to command some return in gold, notwithstanding foreign sales of American securities.

Philadelphia Times: Within a week the imports of gold from Europe have exceeded $5,000,000, and the reason for the flow of the golden tide in this direction is not far to seek. American exports to Europe during the month of August reached $60,515,000, and the imports from Europe only $20,175,000, giving a balance to our credit to be settled in some way of over $40,000,000, or more than twice the amount of the month's imports. As the September trade still showed a heavy balance on the same side, gold imports are a logical sequence, and the $5,000,000 that has been shipped within a week is only the first installment of an importation of European gold that is likely to exceed any former movement in this direction in the history of the country.

Chicago Post: Nearly $10,000,000 in gold has been ordered in English money markets for shipment to the United States during the week ending today. Of this amount more than half was ordered for shipment by steamers sailing from Liverpool and Southampton today, and the demand for gold for this country has not been met. With a strong demand for American securities and with heavy shipments of grain and produce to European markets, the trade balance in favor of the United States is constantly growing more favorable. It would not be surprising if there should be ordered for shipment to the United States between now and the end of the year $50,000,000 in gold from European money centers. Half as much more has already been received or is now in transit from Australia.

IMPROVING BUSINESS.

Chicago Post: Every test which can be applied to the situation shows a constantly bettering condition in the business world. Bank clearings, regarded as one of the sure tests of prosperity, make an excellent showing for the week just ended.

Globe-Democrat: Business is increasing rapidly, but not faster than the amount of money in circulation. At the beginning of September the per capita circulation—that is, the proportion of money in the country outside of the treasury—was $22.76, while it was $22.89 at the beginning of October, an increase of 13 cents for each man, woman and child in the country during the month, basing the expansion in population on the treasury tables of increase. The country will have all the money it needs now that it has given up the silver folly for good. Every country which avoids financial errors always has all the money which business necessities demand.

Courier-Journal: While it seems probable that the tide of speculation reached its maximum height last month for the present, there can be no question of the great improvement in general trade conditions. Earnings of railroads are phenomenally large, and this can mean nothing but great commercial activity. The products of the farm are being shipped in record-breaking quantities to market. Prices continue very high, and with the proceeds goods and manufactures of all descriptions are being bought. The business of agricultural implement factories everywhere has been far in excess of last year, indicating that the rural population will be busy and prosperous next season. The great iron and steel industry is steadily getting better, and with improvement in prices come rising wages. Two thousand miners and operatives in the Birmingham district got a 10 per cent advance this week and another 25 cents on pig iron will give 10,000 employes an increase of pay in the same region. From manufacturing concerns in the north and east there also comes the same story, and while wages have not yet been generally advanced, a vastly larger number of men have been given work.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEET.

Facts Showing a Great Future for the Industry.
Chicago Post.

Statistics of sugar production of the last ten years as compiled by a French journal are interesting as showing the rapid development of the sugar beet industry. In the season of 1887-8 the production of beet sugar was just about equal to that of cane sugar. In the first case it amounted to 2,407,000 tons, as against 2,541,000 in the latter. This year the production of cane sugar remained about where it was ten years ago, any difference being in the direction of a decrease, while the production of beet sugar nearly doubled. Of cane sugar there was produced this year 2,432,000 tons, while of beet sugar the production was 4,773,000 tons.

These figures go to show that there is now a much larger consumption of sugar than was the case ten years ago. In the first year of the decade the production was 4,948,000 tons, while in the last it was 7,204,000 tons. It is but fair to conclude that the entire production goes into actual consumption. How this increase is to be accounted for is not easy to determine. The fact that it exists, however, seems to be indisputable. Perhaps it is one of the signs of improvement in the circumstances of the people as a whole, whereby their consumptive capabilities have been increased. If so, it might be cited as an additional refutation of the cry of the pessimists that the poor are constantly growing poorer, while the rich are growing richer. The advancement of rich and poor alike in the direction of self-betterment appears to be simultaneous.

This view of the case would seem to be borne out by the fact that the improvement has been a gradual one. In the first year of the decade the total production of sugar was 4,948,000 tons. The following year it rose to 5,067,000 tons; the next year to 5,701,000 tons; the succeeding one to 6,237,000 tons, and so on until in 1894-5 it had risen to 7,828,000 tons, since when there has been a slight falling off, possibly in consequence of the universal depression that has prevailed. None of the decrease, however, is chargeable to beet sugar. Its production this last year has been larger than ever before. This fact will be of special interest to those western states, such as Nebraska and Colorado, which have been going extensively into the cultivation of sugar beet. It may be taken by them as an indication that there is a great future for their new industry, and that the possibilities for its development are unlimited.

Devious Definitions.

Nobody—A prominent woman's husband.

Gossip—A deadly gas that is often fatal to friendship.

Thunder—The only reliable weather report yet discovered.

Statistician—A man who can prove that figures always lie.

Hammock—An article used as a spoon-holder at a love feast.

Perambulator—A good thing that but few men care to push along.

Pedestrian—A person who is always getting in the way of a bicycle.

Matrimony—A sort of trust for the protection of infant industries.

Because—Eve's legacy to her daughters as an excuse for the inexcusable.

Experience—Something everybody gets after it is too late to make use of it.

Faith—The thing that makes a bald-headed man invest in a bottle of hair restorer.

Definition—Something looked up in the dictionary today and forgotten tomorrow.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press: Inspiration is generally more than half sweat.

A man has to think he loves at least two women before he can know he loves one.

When a smart man comes out of the little end of the horn he turns around and blows it.

After a girl has once heard that some one said she was fascinating she takes to looking queerly at the butcher.

If some women could go to heaven for husbands they would probably end by picking out one of the four-winged beasts.

STORIES ABOUT NOTED MEN.

The following story was told on the late Speaker Crisp in Washington the other day: It was election day and the republicans had put up a strong fight. Prominent in their ranks was an old darkey, Tom. All day long he hovered around the polls and in an impromptu procession carried a transparency. In the evening Mr. Crisp was standing in front of his hotel when old Tom sidled bashfully up and requested the present of a dollar. "What, Tom," said Mr. Crisp, "you have the audacity to come here and ask me for a dollar after working hard against me all day?" "Well, but, Massa Chawles, I'se known you ever since you was so high, and I suttinly do need a dollar bad." "Tom," said Mr. Crisp, looking sternly at him, "didn't you cast your vote against me today?" Tom looked cast down for a moment. "Das'so, das'so, Massa Crisp," but, brightening up with an inspiration, "you know it gwine to count fob you, ennyhow. Please gimme dat dollah, Massa Chawles."

A good (and true?) story is going the round which shows to what extent the violent ebullitions and caprices of the German emperor are regarded in his own country. An English gentleman, it appears, was walking with a friend Unter den Linden, and in the course of a discussion on the kaiser's conduct committed a grievous error of Majestats-Beleidigung. "The emperor's a —— fool," he exclaimed, whereupon an English speaking police officer tapped him on the shoulder and said: "You must come mid me to ze police station." "What for?" asked the Englishman. "Mein herr did call ze kaiser a —— fool," replied the man. "No, no," urged the Briton, "it was the Russian emperor I was talking about." "Dat vill not vash," went on the constable, "dere is no emperor a —— fool except the German emperor." After which Dame Rumor has it the police officer and the Englishman agreed to keep each other's secret and parted on good terms.

Henry Clay's memory for faces, as is generally known, was little short of marvelous. The following is one of numerous stories illustrating his wonderful faculty: On one occasion he was on his way to Jackson, Miss., and the cars stopped for a short time at Clinton. Among the crowd who pressed forward was one vigorous old man, who insisted that Mr. Clay would recognize him. He had lost one eye.

"Where did I know you?" asked Mr. Clay, fixing a keen glance on this man.

"In Kentucky," was the reply.

"Had you lost your eye before then, or have you lost it since?" was the next question.

"Since," answered the old man.

"Turn the sound side of your face to me so I can see your profile," said Mr. Clay, peremptorily, and the man obeyed. "I have it!" said Mr. Clay after a moment's scrutiny of the profile. "Didn't you give me a verdict as juror at Frankfort, Ky., in the famous case of the United States against Innis, twenty-one years ago?"

"Yes, sir!" cried the old man, trembling with delight.

"And isn't your name Hardwicke?" queried Mr. Clay after another minute.

"I told you he'd remember me!" cried the old man, turning to the crowd. "He never forgets a face, never forgets a face."

A GOOD BARGAIN.

Some Views on the Approaching Sale of the Union Pacific.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is difficult to see where any one can find grounds for criticising the action of the government in its settlement of the Union Pacific cases. In its final arrangements it has obtained much better terms from the Union Pacific than those demanded by the Cleveland administration. The explanations of Attorney General McKenna indicate that the government drove what might be called a sharp bargain with the reorganization committee. It threatened to appeal from the decision of the circuit court making the Omaha bridge mortgage of $1,200,000 a superior lien to that of the government, and on other questions, whereupon the reorganization committee, to cover all possible claims of the government, raised their bid from $45,754,059 to a round $50,000,000 and the government has accordingly withdrawn its threat to appeal. No other or higher bid is likely to be received, and hence no doubt the foreclosure will be completed, and within the next two or three months the payments of $50,000,000 to the government will be completed.

But no one need fear that all this money is going to be withdrawn from active circulation to be locked up in the vaults of the treasury, or that it is going to make any sensible disturbance in the money market. For, in the first place, of this $50,000,000 the sum of $18,182,406 is already in the treasury, being the sinking fund held to the credit of the company. A deposit of $2,000,000 has been made as a proof of good faith by the reorganization committee. The remaining payments are to be made in thirty, fifty and sixty days. The last payment by the reorganization committee will be due in January. Prior to that date the subsidy Pacific railway bonds—$29,904,952—will be advertised for redemption, and this will put that large amount of money back into circulation. So these large transfers of money will not make even a flurry in the market.

The government meanwhile is well rid of the Union Pacific on these terms. As the attorney general says, it will pay the principal of the debt twice over in connection with what has been paid before, and as it receives more than 3½ per cent interest on the bonds from the date of their issue it makes about $21,000,000 profit on its loan of credit to the Union Pacific. There is nothing in that arrangement to grumble about. It reflects great credit on the government, and, what is more, it reflects still greater credit on the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific. For it shows on their part a disposition to deal honestly and justly by the government instead of taking advantage of their position as holders of the first mortgage to force the government into the losses that would probably have resulted to it if they pursued the piratical policy which less honorable men might have resorted to. Of course it was to their advantage to deal fairly and squarely with the government, as with all other creditors of the bankrupt company. But it always is profitable in the long run to be honorable. The pity of it is that there are so many smart men who do not see it in that light.

HOW THE BUSY BEE DOTH.

Dangers of Exhausting the Steam in the Human Boiler.

At this time of year, when people are returning from their vacations; when many are coming home to rest after a season of activity and dissipation, and when many more are returning with freshened energies for the battle with the world, it might be well to remember, says Leslie's Weekly, that there is such a thing as overdoing and undoing one's self even after the annual recreation. The prosy moralists, from our boyhood days to man's estate, never tire of quoting the example of the busy bee who improves each shining hour and gathers honey whatever he may find it. Of course the interests of virtue demand that this active worker should live to a good old age and go down to an honored grave with the love and esteem of animate and inanimate nature. But listen to the testimony of the latest writer on this interesting insect: "The bee's life is rather short," he says; "not over forty-five or fifty days long in the busy season of summer. In winter, however, a period of comparative idleness, it is estimated to extend over a much greater length of time, but, with the exception of the queen, no bee lives to be a year old."

This is an age of grim reality and these facts about the little bee may seriously discourage the lessons of our youth. They show that when the bee works overtime, sloping from the innocent flowers, possibly including a few wild oats, he is shortening his little life, but when he strikes a season of comparative idleness he lengthens his days. It is well to work, but, in the interests of the mortality rate, do not work too hard.

A Last Resort.

Washington Star: "Mike," said Plodding Pete, disconsolately, "I guess dere ain't no use o' holdin' out an' bein' hopeful no longer. It's most here."

"What's most here?"

"Prosperity. An' when all de mills is open an' tryin' ter rope men in to accept work, what excuse'll we give fur bein out of a job?"

"I don't see but one chance fur us," replied Meandering Mike, after a pause. "We'll hafter tell 'em we're perfessional agitators."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

If the dredge that is going to prospect the bed of the Yukon shall discover that it is rich in pay dirt, that interesting stream will soon be made navigable.

A shortage of $5,000,000 in the accounts of the treasury of Brooklyn casts a melancholy shadow on the approaching union with Grandfather Knickerbocker.

According to judicial decisions the value of stolen kisses ranges from $27.50 in New Jersey to 40 cents in Canada. The bargain rate of "Our Lady of the Snows" is due to the accompanying frost.

Because one of their number was discharged for stealing a kiss from a girl employed in a factory at Newcastle, Pa., 200 men went out on strike.

An Indiana court has convicted a bank president of having received deposits when he knew the institution was insolvent, and punished him by imposing a fine of $218.

Dr. Withers C. Watt, the well known English scientist, is at present in San Francisco on his way home from a several months' stay in the leper colonies of Australasia, where he has been studying the disease.

An ex-sheriff of Michigan is at present using as an ordinary carriage a famous chaise owned by Governor Cass in territorial days. The chaise is said to be as strong as it was seventy-five years ago and able to stand fifty years more use.

The English papers say that Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, is in the last stages of consumption, and has only strength enough left to drag himself from his bed to his easel, where he works every day as well as he can. He supports his mother and a sister, another sister being on the stage.

The eminent widows of France seem to be an unusually contrary lot. Mme. Alexander Dumas refuses to permit the publication of any of her husband's manuscripts, and Mme. Gounod steadily opposes the performance of any of the composer's early works. Mme. MacMahon and Mme. Carnot have both declined the pensions offered by the state.

The people of Louisville are experiencing the novelty of a modern counterpart of the miracle of the Red sea. The waters of the Ohio river have been parted before their door, and thousands of persons are daily visiting the scene, and walking dry shod over the river bed that, for the first time in all the ages of the past, has been exposed to the sight of man.

It is regarded as significant of the spread of sentiment in favor of municipal ownership that two of the leading lawyers and citizens of New Jersey, Frank Bergen and William H. Corbin of Elizabeth, have come out in support of public construction of a projected trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield, a distance of eleven miles. They appear to be carrying the community with them also.

The notorious money lender, Isaac Gordon, who was recently brought before the House of Commons, has been expelled from the Hebrew synagogues of Great Britain. Not only that, but a year before his exactions became a matter of investigation strict orders were given that no Hebrew charity or institution should accept gifts from him on the ground that his dealings were an offense against Hebrew morality.

Feeling himself called upon to apologize for the appearance of a saloon advertisement in his paper, a Ray county, Missouri, editor, after pointing out that it was the first of the kind he ever had published, averred that his motive "was purely mercenary," and a contemporary conjectured that his intention was to imply that he received cash for the advertisement instead of being obliged to take it out in trade.

It is possible that the objection to Tom Moore's name in the galaxy of poets in the congressional library building may be traced to the political enemies of Grover Cleveland. During the famous "tariff reform" battle Cleveland wrote to Congressman Catchings, intimating that the livery of tariff reform had been stolen and worn in the service of protection, and expressed his indignation in burning words borrowed from Moore's "Lalla Rookh." Perhaps the wound still rankles.

MIRTHFUL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago Record: Visiting Englishman—Yas, we're going to spend a few weeks doing the United States.

Native American—Gosh! It needs more'n dewing now! It needs flooding.

Detroit Journal: New Yorker—Have you spent much time in investigating microbes, Miss Back Bay?

Boston Girl—Yes, indeed; I dote on the dear little Michael-robes.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Bliss Carman says he never reads the daily papers."

"Heavens! What an ideal juryman!"

Washington Star: "Hello, Brown. How did you get your face scarred so?"

"Got run over by a truck."

"Didn't you see it coming?"

"No. I was looking over my shoulder at the new moon for luck."

Judge: "That Charley Porkly is horrid."

"Why, dear! I thought you and he were engaged."

"We are, but last night I told him he was too good for me, and the conceited coxcomb didn't deny it."

Cleveland Leader: Mrs. Younglove—Does your husband give you a regular allowance, or how do you arrange it?

Mrs. Loudvoice—An allowance? No, he doesn't give me an allowance. I buy his street car tickets for him, and we let it go at that.

Detroit Journal: "Weak tears!" he sneered, glowering upon the weeping figure before him.

"Edwin!" she protested.

In time he knew that he had done her injustice; in time he knew that her tears, far from being weak, were strong enough, when mingled with particles of her complexion, to take the pattern all out of his new fall vest.

Chicago Post: He sat on a snow bank in the Klondike region looking very disconsolate.

"It was the mistake of my life," he said sadly. "Here I am freezing to death."

He swung his arms to start the circulation.

"I should have brought my wife."

He danced a jig to keep his toes from freezing.

"She has never failed to make things warm for me."

HEARD IT IN TIME.

Cleveland Leader.

He had started for the Klondike,
To become a millionaire;
But he met a man who told him
Of the price of whisky there.
So the venture was abandoned,
And today his look is glad,
And he tells in tones of triumph
Of the great escape he had.

THAT AWFUL BROTHER.

Denver Post.

I admired her beauty rare, praised her pretty Tittan hair,
Spoke in raptures of her eyes so bright and laughing,
Of her dress so nice and neat, and her smile so killing sweet,
And assured her that it was no idle chaffing.
Then her little brother dear sprung a grin from ear to ear,
And, despite her head and finger shaking warning,
Cried aloud: "Oh, she's all right! She looks mighty slick tonight,
But, great Scott! you'd ought to see her in the morning!"

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