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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,600	17	29,630
2	29,990	18	30,000
3	29,740	19	29,910
4	29,730	20	29,430
5	30,070	21	30,350
6	29,840	22	26,190
7	30,080	23	29,970
8	26,760	24	29,790
9	30,180	25	29,840
10	30,150	26	29,800
11	29,800	27	29,710
12	29,730	28	29,940
13	29,800	29	27,100
14	29,940	30	29,830
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16	30,010		

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The city council has ordered nineteen more fire hydrants at $60 per. Where is the money to come from?

Later events show that the Russians knew what they were about when they began work on the fortifications of St. Petersburg.

Shall we have a sane celebration of the Fourth of July in Omaha this year or shall we have another slaughter of the innocents?

If for no other reason than to give the public a little variety Russia should pull off at least one decisive victory during the present war.

What about that $10,000 appropriation for a municipal asphalt paving plant? Some people would like to know whether it has been stalled for good.

Kuroki now announces the fall of Port Arthur to take place July 6. Is the general planning to steal all the big type away from the democratic national convention?

Since the federal government has begun the investigation of the New York steamboat fire there is room for hope that responsibility will be placed where it belongs.

The question is still unanswered: Of what use is a paid truant officer in the summer months when the public schools are all closed and no truants require attention?

Colorado will have its aspirant to vice presidential honors at Chicago well ahead of time. The Nebraska candidate will be satisfied to arrive when the plum is ripe for picking.

In 1896 Colonel Bryan made the trip to the democratic national convention in Chicago by way of St. Louis. This year he will make the trip to the convention in St. Louis by way of New York.

The Cedar Rapids Republican has succeeded in reading Mr. Kasson's recent letter as an endorsement of the "stand-patters." The "Iowa idea" seems to be "harmony despite differences."

The holes in the down town asphalt pavements are disappearing before the repair gang, but the causes that produce the holes are still in operation. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

It is greatly to be feared that the Newport season to open in a few days will not be able to attract as much attention as in recent years since Henry Watterson will be busy with a national campaign.

To get the full benefit of our new Auditorium we must capture the conventions of all the big national organizations that can be persuaded to come this way. No time should be lost, either, in getting at it.

The terrible excursion boat accident at New York reminds us that we in Omaha may have cause for satisfaction that the Missouri river is a navigable stream only within the definition of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Events at Washington park, Chicago, in the next few days should show whether horse racing is conducted for the admirers of horses or the patrons of the bookmakers. Mayor Harrison declares there shall be no open betting on Derby day.

The threat and bluster of the railroad tax agents that the power of the courts would be invoked to set aside the railroad assessment is not likely to materialize. In the first place, they have no good reason for complaint and in the next place the courts would not overrule the judgment of the state board.

AFTER THE COAL TRUST.

The question of prosecuting the Coal trust is a matter which is still in the thought of the American people and will never be dismissed until some action is taken by the general government to subject the combination to the laws applicable to them. Of all the objectionable monopolies in the country there is none so oppressive as the anthracite coal monopoly, because it affects more generally than any other the comfort and welfare of the people. The experience of the past two years furnishes all the argument that is needed in evidence of this and it also supplies most positive proof of the necessity of a determined policy, on the part of both the national government and the government of Pennsylvania, that will bring the great coal monopoly to something like a realization of its obligations to the public.

According to advices from Washington, sufficient evidence has been developed in the investigation of the anthracite coal-carrying roads by the Interstate Commerce commission to warrant the institution of a suit by the government. It is said that should such action be ordered by the Department of Justice proceedings will be begun in the near future in the federal courts, under the supervision of the attorney general. The talk from Washington is that the Department of Justice is as active now as it has ever been in studying the application of the anti-trust laws and there is no doubt that such is the case. There is no reason to doubt that the administration is just as earnest today as it has been at any time in the past three years to enforce the anti-trust law and that it will be just as persistent in the future as it is today in this respect.

There is one simple policy on the part of the Roosevelt administration and that is to carry out the law. This is what it has been doing from the beginning and will continue to do to the end. It is a perfectly frank and fearless administration, appealing not to the prejudices but to the best thought and the conservative sentiment of the American people. It is not at war with the business interests of the country, but proposes to protect the people against the exactions and oppressions of monopoly. What it has already done in this direction is familiar to the country and gives an assurance of the future if the present administration shall be retained in power. In that event the country will have the assurance that none of the principles or policies under which the nation has grown to its present magnificent industrial and commercial proportions will be changed, but that every one of these will be preserved and that the republican party will protect the people not only against the Coal trust but against every other monopoly that may be inimical to the public interest.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

It was inevitable that the war in the east would introduce new issues as to what is contraband of war, so that the question in regard to this raised by the Russian government is not at all surprising. The contention now made by Russia is that all foodstuffs are contraband and to this the British government has raised objection, which we think will be very generally sustained by the civilized world. At all events the position heretofore taken by the United States unquestionably commits this country against the Russian contention.

The American view is very naturally and very properly that foodstuffs are not contraband of war unless they are destined to a belligerent. In other words, a shipload of flour or beef or anything else intended for general consumption in a country engaged in war cannot be regarded as contraband, the only justification for regarding any commodity as contraband being when it is shipped or unmistakably destined to a port in occupancy of a belligerent. In such a case it would be clearly intended for use by the naval or military force of the belligerent and would be subject to seizure, but otherwise, that is if intended for general consumption, it would not be contraband. This is the view that has been uniformly taken by the United States and which there is reason to expect will be sustained by Great Britain.

ALBUQUERQUE TO THE FORE.

Our whilom citizen, Judge Benjamin S. Baker, will be called on for an explanation if he should take the notion into his head to visit Chicago. As the avowed champion of Albuquerque he may find himself compelled to throw some X-rays upon the perplexing question why the fastidious amateurs of music of the New Mexican metropolis have engaged Lillian Russell, the foremost native light opera prima donna for the honor of opening the new theater at Albuquerque in place of the renowned Italian prima donna, Mme. Sembrich, who was originally engaged for that momentous occasion. Up to date the only explanation that has reached the world of music appears in the Chicago Inter Ocean in the shape of a citation of the following remarks by the local manager of the Albuquerque grand opera house:

> I hope you realize, gentlemen, that connected with this Weber & Fields company is the greatest of all, living or dead, prima donnas. I refer, of course, to Miss Lillian Russell. Not only is Miss Russell the greatest of all songstresses, but just remember, gentlemen, right here in our very town no less than ten brands of cigars have been named after her in the past five years. Of course, this Mme. Sembrich may be all very well in her way, but we've only got New York's word for it; we are not at all sure that she can deliver the real goods we want; whereas, gentlemen, when we secure Miss Russell we get a sure thing.

Now, what the people of the United States want to know is whether Judge Baker has tested any of the Lillian Russell fivers, and whether they come up to the standard of the genuine Havanas fabricated in Santa Fe under the brand of "La Favorita," or whether the brag about the Lillian Russell brand is a snare and a delusion.

THERE ARE STILL OTHERS.

The State Board of Railroad Assessment made the discovery that the Chicago Great Western is subject to assessment and taxation for its right-of-way, roadbed, rolling stock and franchises recently acquired within the city of Omaha. The Great Western is, however, not the only railroad that owns valuable right-of-way privileges within the boundaries of Douglas county that justly should be subject to taxation, although hitherto exempt.

The Chicago & Northwestern has acquired trackage and lease privileges within the boundaries of Omaha and South Omaha that have not been included in its general mileage, and so have the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Illinois Central railroads. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which has a right-of-way over the Union Pacific bridge and over its tracks into South Omaha under lease, is also subject to taxation just the same as the Pullman company, whose cars are running over the various lines; and the refrigerator and palace cattle cars and express cars that are operated within the state of Nebraska.

The ownership of the roadway and rails does not necessarily constitute the essential element of a railroad franchise. The leasehold of the roadway constitutes a valuable asset of a railroad and should by rights be subject to taxation in proportion to its mileage value, just the same as any other property.

A BRITISH PROTEST.

The legislation of congress extending the coastwise laws to the Philippine islands, which will have the effect of excluding all foreign vessels from trade between the United States and the archipelago after July 1, 1906, has brought a protest from the British government. This was to have been expected, but it is not probable that our government will give it any serious attention. The question of applying our coastwise laws to the Philippines was very fully considered and discussed at the last session of congress and the action taken was the result of careful deliberation.

It was at first proposed that this policy should go into effect the present year, but it was pointed out that if this were done American interests would probably suffer, chiefly for the reason that there are not enough of our own ships to carry the products between the United States and the archipelago. There was a question as to this and the result of the controversy was to postpone for two years the application of the act of congress extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines. There are some who doubt the expediency of this policy, on the ground that the effect will be detrimental to the business of the Philippines and consequently a drawback to the commercial interests of the islands, but the opinion in congress was that it was the only proper policy in order to give the United States its merited position in connection with the trade of its Oriental possession. The British protest will doubtless receive respectful consideration at Washington, but it is not at all probable that the position of congress in the matter will be changed.

The cost of police protection in American cities constitutes a very considerable item of the expense of municipal government. A comparison of the pay rolls of police departments of American cities with populations of over 100,000 justifies the assertion that police protection costs less in Omaha in proportion to population and area covered than in any other American city. According to the last bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, the average yearly appropriation for maintaining the police departments in the six principal cities in America is: New York, $10,000,000; Chicago, $3,600,000; Philadelphia, $3,000,000; Boston, $1,700,000; Baltimore, $970,000. This is equal to $3 per capita for New York, $2 for Chicago, $2.75 for Boston, $2.25 for St. Louis and $1.75 for Baltimore. Police protection in Omaha has been only $1 per capita for the last two years. It will be noted that St. Louis pays half a million dollars a year more for the maintenance of its police department than is expended by Omaha for the maintenance of its whole city government.

A Des Moines doctor has discovered that the trolley car germ causes appendicitis and all persons using the street car are warned to keep an eye on the trolley microbe. Chicago doctors, however, disagree with the Des Moines bacteriologist and pronounce his alleged discovery all rot, but the Chicago doctors do not themselves all agree as to the true cause of appendicitis. One of them says that, while appendicitis has been charged up to everything from flea bites to rays of the Aurora Borealis, it is caused by no specific germ, but by exposure or fatigue. Another Chicago medical man says it is due to infection. A third declares that it originates from germs, but not from a trolley germ. One doctor goes so far even as to declare that riding on a street car is healthful, the jolts and jars one receives acting as a sort of auto-massage, which strengthens the internal organs. Where doctors disagree so widely it will be safe for every one to indulge his own pleasure and comfort.

Among the instructions issued by Judge Taylor to the grand jury now sitting in St. Louis is the following paragraph:

> The court would especially impress upon you that you have neither the legal nor the moral right to administer punishment by returning indictments simply because you have a suspicion that some one accused of an offense is guilty or has failed to live up to an ideal standard of morality.

That hits the nail squarely on the head. Well defined rumors do not constitute sufficient ground for grand jury indictments. There must be substantial proof sufficient to justify the belief that the party indicted will be convicted in a court of justice.

The World's Fair management has paid to the United States $195,057.04, being 40 per cent of the gross receipts of the fair since the gates opened. This shows total gross receipts for forty-six days of $487,642.60, which would be but little less than $2,121,000 for the entire time of the exposition. It owes the government $4,600,000. Omaha's exposition still bids fair to be unique from the standpoint of successful financing.

Parker's western manager declares the judge to be already practically nominated. We presume he will allow the St. Louis convention to be held, however, if only to give Mr. Bryan a chance to tell what he thinks of the situation.

Negative Virtues and Active Faults.
Kansas City Star.

Still, the "purely negative virtues" of Judge Parker, referred to by Mr. Bryan, might be more available in a democratic candidate for president than the active faults of a nominee who has twice been repudiated by the voters of the country.

Lawyers Fall Out and Fight.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Within one hour after a child had met with an accident in our streets six lawyers were nagging at her parents to hire them to bring suit for damages. They finally fell to fighting among themselves over the prior right to the parents. Is there no way to suppress these creatures?

Cannon and the Vice Presidency.
Interview in Philadelphia Record.

"I don't want it; I won't take it. If I were elected to it in spite of myself I would go up there and take the oath. Then I would appoint a private secretary and a messenger and a telephone clerk and go away and never again go near the d—d chamber again to be humiliated."

Courage Wins Votes.
New York Tribune.

Secretary Hitchcock says the result in Oregon is due to the stern probing of the land frauds by the administration. The people of the west like a brave man, and they admire a president brave enough to run down perpetrators of fraud even in his own party and however high they may be.

Cities as Borrowers.
Philadelphia Record.

Cities are borrowing very large sums of money. In five months the municipal bond sales have amounted to $190,402,398, which exceeds the aggregate of any full year prior to 1902. But money comes higher than it did recently. Less than $2,000,000 of these bonds were 3 per cents. The 3½ per cents have shrunk from 56 to 40 per cent of the total in a single year. The 4 per cents have grown from 12 to 35 per cent, and the higher rates have also increased.

A Cinch on Whiskers.
Leslie's Monthly.

Mr. Folk's platform is as simple as his speeches. "Thou shalt not steal—even if thou art a democrat, thou shalt not steal." He reiterates it everywhere as he stands on the platform, short, thick-set and wearing on his face that look of quiet, almost placid determination which is photographed on the soul of every boodler in Missouri. The farmers trust him. Folk himself told me once that he believed every democrat in Missouri with a beard more than two inches long was with him. It is true.

Drawing the Long Bow.
Portland Oregonian.

The modesty of Secretary Hitchcock in alloting to himself credit for the republican victory in the state of Oregon is surprising. His claims should be accompanied by specifications, for a number of the men who assisted in rolling up that magnificent majority are under the impression that some of the secretary's democratic special agents have been devoting more of their time to politics than they have to unearthing land frauds. It was underhanded work of this nature which made the task of attaining that majority much harder than it would have been had not some of the "suspicions" of these special agents been paraded before the public as facts.

MR. KNOX AND THE TRUSTS.

Sample Instance of Ridiculous Talk by "Our Friends, the Enemy."
Philadelphia Press (rep.).

How utterly empty, inane and ridiculous all this democratic talk that the trusts made Philander C. Knox United States senator in order to get him out of the attorney generalship and paralyze the prosecution of the trusts!

It is empty and inane because it will be so easy to prick the bubble and let all the gas out of it. Do these famishing issue-seekers forget that President Roosevelt will appoint the successor of Mr. Knox as attorney general? Do they imagine that he will not take good care to appoint a successor whose very name will stamp the hollowness of their foolish cry? Do they suppose that Mr. Knox—acute, masterful and luminous as he is—is the only lawyer in the country capable of carrying on the policy which has been so ably and successfully inaugurated?

Suppose the president should appoint Joseph H. Choate attorney general, what will become of the balloon they are now so industriously inflating? In the face of any such designation their pretense will be seen to be preposterous. Do they think they can fool the people with the idea that a Choate cannot follow a Knox? Or do they fancy that they can make the people believe that Theodore Roosevelt is insincere and dishonest and shamming? That is what their proposition comes to. To say that the policy has been changed by transferring Mr. Knox to the senate is to say that the president is faithless to himself. If they want to raise that issue right at the beginning of the campaign, with all the president's opportunities, they are welcome to it!

And then, don't they see how they contradict and stultify themselves? When they portray Mr. Knox as the one trust buster whom it is necessary for the trusts to get out of the attorney generalship they confess that their previous talk has all been truthless and worthless. They have insisted that the trust policy of the administration has not been earnest and honest. Now they say it has been, and so earnest and honest that the trusts try to disarm it by translating its legal champion. If they expect to produce any effect, wouldn't it be well to stick to one line of representation for at least a week?

Their talk with reference to Mr. Knox himself went through the same tortuous course. Like every strong lawyer in these days Mr. Knox, in his practice at the bar, had corporations as well as individuals among his clients. When he was appointed attorney general the outcry was that a trust lawyer had been put there to shield the trusts. Now the same people are saying that he has been taken out of the attorney generalship in order that the trusts may be saved! Do they fancy that other people's memories are as short as their own seem to be?

It is foolish to undertake to set up a fiction which will be so easily and so surely exposed. It only shows how barren our friends, the enemy, are of any real issue.

MINE OWNERS BRING SUIT

Action to Recover Damages for Closing Up Property.

STATE OF COLORADO IS A DEFENDANT

Attorneys for President Moyer and Deported Miners Are Also Preparing to Bring Actions for Damages.

TELLURIDE, Colo., June 16.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who was surrendered to Sheriff Rutan by Captain Bulkeley Wells, military commander in San Miguel county yesterday, after Judge Thayer at St. Louis had granted a writ of habeas corpus for him, is now held as a prisoner in the county jail on the charge of desecrating the flag. He said today that the federation would provide a bond for him and he probably would be released in a few days.

Pursuant to an order from Governor Peabody, all troops were withdrawn from San Miguel county today. Sheriff Rutan is confident he can handle the situation.

DENVER, June 16.—The Times today says that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be immediately rearrested when released from jail at Telluride on a warrant charging him with aiding and abetting insurrection in Teller county and will be transferred to the jail in Cripple Creek.

Miners Like Thayer's Order.

Satisfaction was expressed about the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners when it became known that Judge Thayer of the United States circuit court at St. Louis had taken up the Moyer case.

Vice President Williams said: "It is all the more satisfactory because the whole affair will be reviewed from beginning to end, including the decision of the supreme court of this state."

James Kerwin of South Dakota, who has been retained as assistant secretary on account of the illness of Secretary Haywood, said: "We consider the action of the governor, in hurriedly transferring the custody of Moyer, as a confession of weakness and evidence of his fear to have the federal authorities assume jurisdiction."

Actions for Damages.

Former Governor Charles S. Thomas, it is announced, is preparing papers in behalf of James F. Burns, president and manager of the Portland mine, in a damage suit which Burns will bring against Governor James H. Peabody, Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell and the state of Colorado for $100,000, for the closing of the Portland mine by the militia.

Attorneys Richardson and Hawkins, acting for Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, are drafting papers in a suit for $50,000 damages which Moyer is to file against Governor Peabody, Adjutant General Bell and the state of Colorado.

Moyer's action is based on a charge of false and illegal imprisonment by the military authorities acting under the proclamation of martial law in San Miguel county.

Referring to the order of Judge Amos M. Thayer for the production of Moyer before the United States court of appeals at St. Louis, July 5, Governor Peabody said today:

"I shall certainly answer the order of Judge Thayer. The form of the arrest I have left to Attorney General Miller. Whether it will necessitate my appearance in person I do not know. My opinion is, however, that when the court is advised of the fact that before I had any knowledge of the existence of the procedure in the United States court I had turned Moyer over to the civil authorities, the judge will accept my arrest as fully covering all legal requirements and ending the proceedings. Should the court hold otherwise, of course, as a law-abiding citizen, I shall follow such decisions as the court may give."

Other Suits to Be Brought.

Officers of the federation in Denver are getting together all the men who were thrown out of work by the closing of the Portland mine. These men are being located and listed separately from all others. Some of the miners say that James F. Burns, manager of the Portland, will appeal to the federal courts and that he is certain of reopening the mine with the men he wants and free from further interference.

Murder Charge Made.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 16.—Assistant District Attorney S. D. Crump today wired Sheriff Rutan at Telluride to hold Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, until K. C. Sterling, a secret service agent of the Mine Owners' association, can bring him to Cripple Creek. Sterling left this afternoon for Telluride.

Moyer will be brought here on a warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Patrick, charging him with aiding and abetting the murder of Charles McCormack and Melvin Beck, who were blown up in the Vindicator by an infernal machine explosion November 1, 1903.

The warrant implicates Charles G. Kennison, former president of the Miners' union No. 40, who was arrested in Denver last Monday; Sherman Parker, Stephen Adams, W. B. Easterly and a number of others not yet under arrest.

EFFECT OF MOYER'S RELEASE

Clerk of St. Louis Federal Court Wants More Information.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Efforts to see United States Circuit Judge A. M. Thayer and secure from him an explanation of the possible effect the writ of habeas corpus granted by him in Chambers yesterday for the release of President C. H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners from the bull pen at Telluride, Colo., will have in the situation now that it has been learned that Moyer was released before the writ was served on Governor Peabody of Colorado, have failed.

George F. Haid, assistant clerk of the court, today said:

It would be impossible to tell just what effect the release would have upon the writ without first knowing how Moyer was held by the civil authorities. If he has been turned over to the civil authorities it is probable he is held upon some charge placed against him for the purpose of holding him. In such a case it is probable a return will be made to this writ setting out that Governor Peabody, Adjutant General Bell and Captain Wells are not depriving Moyer of his liberty and that he is not being held without due process of law. Without knowing the exact conditions on which the release was made, it is impossible to state just what the effect will be.

SPRINGER FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Colorado Delegation to Republican National Convention Has Started to Chicago.

DENVER, June 16.—John W. Springer, delegate to the national republican convention, accompanied by a few friends, left for Chicago today. The remainder of the Colorado delegation will leave tomorrow and make headquarters at the Auditorium Annex.

When Colorado's name is called for the vice-presidency Mr. Springer will be nominated by either former Senator E. A. Wolcott or Judge Walter N. Dixon of Pueblo. Mr. Springer was head of the National Live Stock association for a number of years.

BRYAN'S PLATFORM ANALYZED.

Amazing Assertions Designed to Gull the Gullible.
Portland Oregonian.

The arrogant and dictatorial character of Theodore Roosevelt causes the democrats of Nebraska to sigh for some such man as Andrew Jackson to guide the republic back into the peaceful paths of quiet and orderly government. It is a seductive proposal, especially where Mr. Bryan thoughtfully invokes the Clevelandian legend that "public office is a public trust." Nobody but a second Andrew Jackson could successfully carry out this program, for his guiding principle was "to the victors belong the spoils." Yes, we need a Jackson to reform the civil service.

But it is when we come to contemplate the dictatorial habit of Theodore Roosevelt that the need of a milder-mannered and less bellicose man like Andrew Jackson appears most pressing. Time would fail to tell of the saint-like youth and subdued maturity of "Old Hickory." When he went to Salisbury to study law, they called him "the most roaring, rollicking, gamecocking, horseracing, cardplaying, mischievous fellow ever seen in this town." It is supposed that Jackson's penchant for fighting led the constitutional convention at Knoxville to adopt its quaint rule: "He that digresseth from the subject to fall on the person of any member shall be suppressed by the speaker."

Jackson began his national career by refusing, with eleven other members of congress, to approve the address in commendation of General Washington. Webster relates that he had often seen Jackson rise to speak in the house, but choke with rage so that he could not articulate. This is the mild-mannered man who fought and killed Charles Dickinson in a duel, defied Calhoun, tried to horsewhip Benton, challenged General Winfield Scott to a duel, overran Florida without orders and executed two eminent British gentlemen there, nearly bringing us into war with Great Britain and Spain, and when president broke up his cabinet by his own headstrong violence.

It is with a fine sense of the eternal fitness of things, therefore, that the Nebraska democrats long for gentle Jackson as an antedote for the strenuous Roosevelt. We can only wonder that the animating spirit of the Nebraska convention, who will be known to history as the head of the most ambitious effort ever made in this country to destroy its credit and beggar every man that had saved a dollar of his earnings—we can only wonder that he did not take the trouble to reproduce this ringing utterance of Andrew Jackson, referring to the effects of debased currency on the poor:

> "This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact, by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. * * * The next step is a stoppage of specie payment, a total degredation of paper as currency, unusual depression of prices, the ruin of debtors, and an accumulation of property in the hands of creditors and cautious capitalists."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Plans to erect a monument to the memory of Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, on Hopkins Place, have been perfected.

The New York papers do not make much mention of Philadelphia's slowness since Hannah Elias, from Philadelphia, has been before the public.

T. L. St. Germaine of the Chippewa tribe enjoys the distinction of being the first Indian ever admitted to practice law in the state of Iowa. He was recently admitted to practice in Des Moines.

The young applicant for a teacher's place in Kansas succeeded by reason of her answer to the question, "What is your position on whipping children?" It was this: "My position is on a chair with the culprit firmly held face down."

Cardinal Merry Del Val, the pope's secretary of state, was born in London October 10, 1865. His father was then secretary to the Spanish embassy. As the boy grew up the elder Del Val became in succession Spanish ambassador to Belgium, Austria and the Vatican. The parental changes of abode brought to the cardinal his proficiency in five tongues.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, a noted British journalist, is visiting this country. At present he is studying details of the Missouri State university, and will go to Washington to confer with Postmaster General Payne upon the subject of national penny postage.

The late Sir H. M. Stanley had at his house at Pirbright a garden which was laid out to represent Africa. One narrow stream stands for the Congo and further on it branches into the Zambesi. A baby leap of water is the Victoria falls. A small lake represents the Victoria Nyanza and the rivulet which runs from it the Nile.

Ramon Corral, the nominee of the nationalist party for vice president of Mexico, owes his rise to sterling honesty, demonstrated in a long list of public posts in a comparatively short life. He is one of the energetic "young men" of Mexico. The probability of his succeeding President Diaz, the stern power who has made Mexico what it is, renders his characteristics and public services of much interest to the western hemisphere. He is now one of the strongest members of the Diaz ministry, holding the portfolio of the interior. He is 50 years old, a man of great wealth, popular among many classes of people, and has not permitted the confines of his country to limit his ideas.

SUNNY JEMS.

The Literary Woman—Hannah, that cake you made was positively unpalatable. I never tasted such a mess.

Hannah—Yes, ma'am, I was quite sure it would be, ma'am. I made it from the recipe in that cookbook you wrote, ma'am. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jones—You're looking fatter, old boy, than when I saw you last.

Smith—Yes, my wife's literary club has disbanded. But you're thin. What's up?

Jones—My wife's cooking school class hasn't disbanded.—New York Herald.

Inquisitive Person—What's the meaning of all that terrific uproar in the city council chamber?

Policeman—They're rackin' th' arrangements f'r a noiseless Fourth of July, sorr.—Chicago Tribune.

"When I have occasion to punish my son," said the austere man, "I always tell him that it hurts me more than it does him." "I don't," replied the plain, practical citizen; "Johnny may be a little headstrong and disobedient, but he has too much sense to believe anything like that."

We had just asked the successful merchant for his motto.

"It is on both sides of the door," was his stereotyped reply.

"Ah," we responded, "'Push and Pull'?"

"Nope," he answered, "'I stay on the inside and keep you on the outside.'"

And while the slam of the portal echoed in our rear we saw the true method of greatness.—New York Sun.

"Haven't you anything like chicken here?" asked the hungry traveler.

"Well, sir," replied the poor farmer, "two of the children have chickenpox. That's the nearest we's got to it."—Philadelphia Press.

"That billionaire is a curious person."

"In what way?"

"He'll give hundreds of thousands of dollars to establish universities. But it makes him cross to see the tax collector coming around for his share of support for the public schools."—Washington Star.

"John, where were you this afternoon?"

"I was with a sick friend, my dear."

"Very sick?"

"Yes, my dear. We were afraid he died at first, but he was safe, thanks to the umpire—I mean the doctor."

"Look here, John Smith; the next ball game you go to see you take me. D'ye hear?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEBRASKA TO BRYAN.

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

O son of our adoption,
They tell us you will quit
Our bosom if your party
Declines to make you it.
They say that you will leave us,
Despite our crying need
Of something great, and calmly
Permit our heart to bleed.

O boy of our bosom,
At whom we point with pride,
On every great occasion,
Why do you wish to slide?
Why wish to be another's?
Why go elsewhere to live?
Because your dear Nebraska
Don't have the earth to give?

O son of our adoption,
It breaks our loyal hearts
To think, despite our loving,
You think we'll have to part.
They say you're going to Texas
If you should lose the race—
O Willie, what's the matter
With the other place?