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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of copies of the complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1905, was as follows:
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11. 28,000 27. 30,000
12. 28,000 28. 30,000
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16. 28,000 32. 30,000
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1905.

(Seal) M. B. HUNGERFORD, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now learn how to operate the voting machine.

The Omaha Bee Booth will not finish fall-enders at all events.

From now on to the end of the season building operations in Omaha will be vigorously prosecuted.

The suspension of sentence on the councilmen adjudged guilty of contempt leaves them decidedly in suspense.

Now that the primary election is over Omaha will drop politics and devote itself to arranging for a rousing ovation to Ak-Sar-Ben.

President Morton of the Equitable Life takes the public into his confidence with all the sangfroid of a man who feels that he has worked a reformation.

The regeneration of the east is now assured. A Corbett hand greeted Miss Roosevelt with "The Star Spangled Banner" when she reached Seoul.

There is always something to agitate the popular mind in Omaha. The next absorbing topic will be the gas ordinance and independent telephone competition.

In spite of the marked increase in the number of factories Nebraska will look to the grain fields for the foundation of its prosperity for several years.

Chicago burglars who looted the home of a federal judge showed a contempt of court, but the judge will doubtless permit them to be tried by a jury if they insist.

In advising army officers to follow the "simple life" General Corbin runs the risk of becoming theoretical. If one is to judge by reports from headquarters while he was at Washington.

Experience has demonstrated that a republican lieutenant governor of Missouri is as expert in "holding down the lid" as Governor Folk; but he does not make half as much noise about it.

Those democrats who were continually after Mr. McCall for money are now glad they failed to connect with the cash; but they were just as much disappointed at the time they thought the money was within easy reach.

Governor Hoch of Kansas decided not to stop a Sunday performance of a show because he had no jurisdiction. A number of governors of other states will be surprised to know that he let a little thing like that stop him.

The story that President Dyer of Colorado has declared himself dictator can be accepted with a grain of salt in the light of the fact that the new president has lived long enough in the United States to appreciate a republic.

Under the circumstances Charles W. Haller made a splendid showing in the race for county judge. Dickinson and Thomas carried away fully 2,000 votes that would have been cast for him and yet he is defeated by less than 200 votes.

If, as Governor Hasty states, former auditor Sherrick lost state money gambling at French Lick springs, the democratic party may look with greater leniency upon his delinquency, as French Lick is not far from national democratic headquarters.

Congressman Kennedy is said to have declined an invitation to participate as a speaker in a republican campaign in Ohio on the ground that his services are required to promote republican success in Nebraska. Mr. Kennedy is laboring under a delusion—Nebraska is as safely republican as Ohio in the year 1905.

GETTING READY FOR ACTION.

President Roosevelt is expected to return to Washington at the end of this month and reports from the national capital say that he will then resume the campaign for railway rate regulation. It is stated that already the president has invited to a conference at the White House members of congress who are known to favor his policy in regard to rate regulation, and it is asserted that Mr. Roosevelt will serve notice upon the railroads and their adherents in both houses that he has not changed his attitude in the slightest degree since the senate prevented consideration of the railroad question in the last congress.

According to the Washington correspondents, it is now understood that the railroad question will form the principal feature of the president's message and that he will leave the railroad senators no room for doubting what is his policy. After that it will be a question for senators to determine whether they will stand with the president or oppose him. One report says that the president does not intend that the country shall be tricked by senate manipulation of legislation, but is prepared for an open fight in support of the public's interests. It is suggested that the railroads and their friends in congress will attempt to divert attention from the rate question to the tariff, but that while the tariff will undoubtedly become a matter of serious consideration when congress meets, it is not to be allowed to overshadow the question of proper rate regulation and it is expected that the president will ask that no tariff legislation be attempted until the rate bill has been disposed of.

This confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that President Roosevelt will be found firmly adhering to the position he announced in his last annual message in regard to the regulation of railway rates. He then declared that "the government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in interstate commerce, and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other." He declared that the most important legislation needed as regards the regulation of corporations is to confer on the Interstate Commerce commission the power to revise rates and regulations, "the revised rate to be at once put into effect and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it." This position of Mr. Roosevelt there is every reason to believe he still maintains and will again urge upon congress. Unquestionably it has the support of a very large majority of the people and the knowledge of this fact cannot fail to have a great influence upon congress, particularly the popular branch, which it can be confidently predicted will be found in almost unanimous accord with the president. As to the senate, it is to be expected that the friends of the railroads in that body will oppose the president's position, yet there is said to be a probability that some of the senators who antagonized the proposed legislation in the last congress will be found to have changed their attitude. At all events there appears to be every assurance that upon this very important question Mr. Roosevelt stands firmly upon the position he announced in his last annual message and in this there is promise of ultimate victory for the people.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

The movement for good government in Philadelphia has made such progress that there is every reason to expect that it will be successful. It is an admitted fact that for years the administration of affairs in that city has been marked by systematic corruption and methods which had a most demoralizing effect. Graft of the most unscrupulous kind has prevailed and the politicians who have been in control have shown utter indifference to the interests and welfare of the people, their only concern being to entrench themselves in power and get all they could out of it.

Against this state of affairs a campaign is being waged that promises to bring about the overthrow of the men who are responsible for the unfortunate condition. Mayor Weaver is leading the fight for reform and has already done a great deal in the interest of better government. He is receiving the active and earnest support of the newspapers, with one or two exceptions, and of influential republicans. The Philadelphia Press, a leading republican paper, says: "With the mayor's rare leadership, with the popular scorn of the public betrayers, with the transcendent interest of all honest citizens in crushing the deadly schemes of spoliation, with thoroughly organized house to house work, and with the incalculable power of a great popular uprising, we shall wage such a battle as the city has never seen, and we are bound to win." The entire country takes an interest in this municipal contest and will be gratified if the friends of good government in Philadelphia shall triumph in the coming election.

INVADED CANADIAN WATERS.

American fishermen in Lake Erie have been invading Canadian waters, with the result that four fishing vessels have been made the target for the guns of the patrol boats of the Dominion within the past two weeks. Two of these vessels were captured and taken to a Canadian port and two escaped, one of which was badly damaged by shots from the pursuing patrol boat. The line of division between the United States and Canada, running east and west in Lake Erie, is well understood by the fishing vessels of both countries but American fishermen have always been somewhat careless about the matter and it appears that recently they have been unusually indifferent. This has very naturally caused greater vigilance on the part of the Canadians and increased efforts to put a stop to the invasion of their waters for the taking of fish. It is claimed that Americans have taken many thousands of dollars worth of fish from the waters

of the Dominion and undoubtedly there is good ground for the claim.

The situation is interesting from the fact that there is involved in it a possible controversy between our government and Canada. There is a well defined treaty arrangement in regard to the dividing line in the lake, so that in respect to this there can be no issue raised, but the question as to whether the American vessels were trespassers may easily cause some trouble. The captain of one of the vessels fired on assets that he was not over the line and if he can establish this our government will certainly demand and insist upon reparation. It is reported that the matter will be called by our government to the attention of the government of Great Britain and undoubtedly will be thoroughly investigated. It is not a matter of very serious import, but it suggests that it might be good policy to change the existing arrangement, so as to obviate trouble in the future.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The primary has determined the makeup of the republican county ticket and republicans now know with what lineup of candidates they enter the contest in Douglas county that is to be determined by the election in November.

The returns show that the regular republican organization has now, as it has had for many years, the support of a large majority of the rank and file of the party. The opposition, which enjoys going under the name of "antis," would be hopelessly shut out from top to bottom except for an occasional opportunity to take advantage of division among the forces of the regular organization.

This is the explanation of the capture by the Pontanelli slate-makers of the two most important places on the ticket, namely, the sheriff and the county judge. While John McDonald has a small plurality over Fred H. Hoye, he is a minority nominee, saved only by the third candidacy of Tony Donahoe.

The same is true to an even greater extent with reference to Charles Leslie, the successful candidate for county judge. While in round figures 2,000 republican voters have expressed a preference for Mr. Leslie as their candidate, more than 4,500 republican voters have expressed themselves against him. The Bee believes that in this instance in particular a weak candidate has been chosen and that the ticket would have been greatly strengthened had Charles W. Haller been the nominee.

Incidentally, there are several points in which republicans have a right to congratulate themselves over the outcome, among them the choice of Herman Bond for county surveyor, E. F. Bralley for coroner, W. G. Ure for commissioner and Bryce Crawford for police judge, together with uncontested nominations of Robert O. Fink for treasurer and E. G. Solomon for county commissioner.

The confidence of the rank and file of the party in the regular republican organization is again manifested in its continuation in the control of the machinery of the party with a majority over the "antis" in the county committee again of nearly two to one.

The Bee will have more to say about the ticket and the nominations as the campaign progresses.

According to the national census bureau Omaha has made very gratifying gains in its industrial establishments, both as regards the capital invested, the number of workmen employed and value of the output. Computed by comparative percentages Omaha's gain within the past year was 42 per cent, while the gain in the state of Nebraska was only 19 per cent. Greater Omaha, embraced within the limits of Omaha and South Omaha, contains more than two-thirds of all the wage workers in the state and its manufacturing concerns, including the meat packing houses, mills and factories, represent an output of industrial products aggregating \$112,000,000, out of a total of \$154,000,000 for all the industrial concerns in the state.

When put in practice the Dodge primary election law has proved to be as full of holes as Harry Deuel's skimmer. The attorneys for the state, the attorneys for the county and the attorneys for the city, the city clerks of Omaha and South Omaha after diagnosing the case, disagree like doctors and each has a different version of its meaning and intent. What the supreme court will think about it will be known in the near by and bye.

We are promised that the democratic state platform will go the republicans several better on the railroad question and that the populists will double discount the democrats. If the silver republican wing of the once flourishing "allied reform forces" were only extant what a rip-saw of a platform it would promulgate to beat all the others out.

It was immediately following the disclosures of "graft" in South Carolina that the Muscogee statehood convention declared in favor of the "dispensary" method of handling liquor. The spoils hunters in the Indian Territory must be looking for something to succeed the Indian as a producer of "easy money."

The attention of the Hon. Thomas Tibbles is respectfully called to the fact that a lot of alleged Nebraska populists are still fusing with the democrats, notwithstanding the edict of the late populist candidate for vice president to the effect that further fusion is treason to the populist party.

Because the civil courts are too slow Lieutenant Burbank will be tried by court-martial on charge of deserting a Filipino wife. Just what the rules and regulations provide for such an offense will be interesting to discover when the case comes before the reviewing officers.

The decision of the supreme court on the validity of the Dodge primary law will not come now until the middle of October. In the meantime, however, candidates nominated under the law will

be wise to let no grass grow under their feet.

Civilization's Gentle Touch.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Fifty lashes were given a Seminole Indian the other day for horse stealing. Times change. It wasn't so very long ago that an Indian horse thief was shot at sight.

Redeeking a Theory.

Indianapolis News.
Russia lost \$12,000,000 worth of ships during the war. Still it must be admitted that the Russian navy did its part toward supporting the theory that a large navy makes for peace.

A Sob from the Northwest.

Portland Oregonian.
Oh, for a real railroad man, like the late Thomas J. Potter, for head of the Union Pacific—a man whose theory was to create commerce and then hold it against all comers by serving that commerce!

Doing Well, Without Assistance.

New York Tribune.
While it is allowable for Mr. Bryan or any one else who sees fit to offer President Roosevelt advice as to what he should do to secure the peace of the world, the general opinion of all nations seems to be that the president is already doing very well.

How to Reach the Standard.

Philadelphia Record.
The best way to touch the vitals of the Standard Oil company would be to untax alcohol. Alcohol can be produced so cheaply as to compel a like cheapness in competitive fuels. It is less dangerous in the handling than gasoline and gas. It is also of great use for manufacturing purposes. Cheap alcohol and cheap motors go together, and could be put to an infinite variety of labor-saving uses.

Evils from Unrestrained Zeal.

Buffalo Express.
In his annual report Brigadier General Grant, commanding the Department of the East, speaking of the many trials by court-martial, says that fully 75 per cent of these trials were due to the use of bad liquor in dens of vice near military posts. Says the general: "These depraved creatures and low women use every device in their power to induce the soldiers to patronize their brothels, where those who yield to temptation are frequently drugged and robbed. It is distressing that the prosperity of the villa resorts is due to the activity of good and worthy, though misguided, citizens, who have succeeded in abolishing the canteen of the army."

WHISKY VERSUS BITTERS.

New Interval Revenue Buling as a Revenue Producer.
New York Times.

Mr. Yerkes, the commissioner of Internal revenue, has much to answer for. His order that whiskey shall henceforth be described and taxed as such strikes a blow at the social and moral sections of our common country. He has laid it down, contrary to a venerable and musty ruling of his department, that so-called "patent medicines composed largely of distilled liquors" shall, in effect, be regarded as alcoholic beverages, that the manufacturers of the same shall be compelled to take out licenses as distillers and liquor dealers, and the sellers of the same, however much they may call themselves druggists, and "pharmacists" thereto, shall be compelled to take out licenses as retail liquor dealers. "The same ruling," adds the ruthless commissioner, "applies to every article of compound labeled as a remedy for disease, and containing, in addition to distilled spirits, only substances or ingredients which, however large their quantity, are not of a character to impart any medicinal quality to the compound."

It is all very well for the wild-eyed Yerkes to preach and exhort and endeavor to get its due for the government. What he is really doing is to undermine the social fabric. There is no doubt about the facts. An esteemed contemporary has been testing for alcohol some of the "bitters" in chief demand in phlegmatic and malarial regions by the process of combustion, and finding that one of them burned four minutes, another two minutes and forty seconds, and another two minutes and thirty seconds, while the "beer," hated and execrated of the Women's Christian Temperance union, had only enough alcohol to burn for one second. Chemical analysis indicates the same thing. As popular "bitters" contains 46 per cent of alcohol, and many others 35. Yet many a deacon in our land who tranquilly ingests these beverages would not on any account be seen drinking a glass of claret which contains twice as much alcohol as is meted out by seltzer, but 5 per cent of the accused thing.

MILES OF CARLS FOR CROPS.

An Agreeable Task for Managers of Transportation Lines.
New York Herald.

The American farmer is a very prosperous individual, according to railroad statistics. Those who have figured that the grain traffic of this crop year will aggregate 3,500,000 carloads. If all this grain could be hauled in a single train of freight cars the train would be 11,831 miles long, exclusive of the locomotives that would be needed to move it.

Dividing this into trains of forty cars each there would be required 295,775 locomotives, or 355 miles of draught machinery. Adding this 355 miles to the 11,831 miles of cars there is a total of 12,186 miles.

To hold the cars and engines would require nearly every foot of four tracks travel within the country. In fact, the necessary single track would measure half the circumference of the globe.

These figures do not fully indicate the vastness of the wealth which the American farmer has taken from his land in corn, oats, wheat, barley and rye this year. The railroad men's estimates are confined to the grain which will be moved to market centers on the steam roads. Probably not more than a third of the grain produced will ever see a freight car. The other two-thirds will be hauled to local mills or wagons or be consumed by live stock on the farms. To hold the corn crop alone would call for a train 21,000 miles in length.

In this statement of agricultural treasures lies the reason for the unparalleled preparations of Western railroads for traffic this season. If the farmer were not already well supplied with ready money and were forced to rush his grain to market, as he has done in past years, it is reasonable to suppose the railroads would be swamped with grain traffic.

The statisticians estimate the wheat and oats crops of Minnesota and the Dakotas at 330,000,000 bushels, of which 100,000,000 bushels will be marketed on steam roads. They place the yield of corn at 2,560,000,000 bushels, and expect that 750,000,000 bushels will be hauled on freight trains greater or less distances.

Granting that these figures are correct, there will be 17,000 carloads of wheat and oats from the three states mentioned, or 4,225 trains of forty cars each.

The estimate for corn is 790,000 carloads, or 19,750 trainloads of forty cars each. On top of this will probably be 17,000 carloads of flaxseed to be hauled from the Northwest.

To haul the 1,500,000 cars for all kinds of grain would mean a movement of a hundred trains of forty cars each every day of the year.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The postoffice business in New York City is transacted in one large ancient building opposite the city hall, thirty-eight branch stations and 39 sub-stations, scattered throughout the greater city.

The total of business annually done in the postoffice of New York would stagger Ben Franklin and the other postmasters of the early days. In 1904 the receipts in money were \$1,400,516.82, and of this amount there were paid for stamps through the little window a total of \$13,774,653.17. The remainder was made up by the publishers, who pay by the pound weight, and the box rent that amounted to \$25,757.00.

The following figures are suggestive of the magnitude of the business. In 1904 \$2,772,710.81 went to clerks and \$1,813,542.32 to carriers, nearly \$10,000 on special delivery, \$18,206 for rent of canceling machines. There are more than 3,100 officials employed and 1,500 regular carriers, making a total of near 5,000 employees.

There are sorted and forwarded in the postoffice of New York each day an average of 1,380,000 letters, 62,000 circulars and 2,327 sacks of miscellaneous matter. This does not include the 7,000 sacks of mail that are daily shipped from the branch postoffices near Grand Central station. This amount of matter could never be handled were it not for the canceling machines, of which fifty are in use, each of which can cancel 35,000 stamps in one hour. The money order department handles about \$1,000,000 each working day.

"Never before in the history of New York has there been a more promising outlook for labor and business than now," reports a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. "For the next ten years 40,000 men will be employed in the borough of Manhattan on municipal or semi-municipal works of development. In the borough of Brooklyn from 20,000 to 30,000 men will be steadily employed for the same length of time on the same kind of work. In the borough of Queens an army of tellers numbering from 10,000 to 15,000, will be engaged, and in the Bronx approximately the same number will be busy."

"For subway rapid transit undertakings alone approximately \$50,000,000 will be expended, while for bridges, for railroad terminals and for other enterprises directly connected with transportation about \$150,000,000 will be disbursed. This makes \$100,000,000. The mind of man can scarcely grasp the full significance of this stupendous outlay. Aside from this work, there is a sum of \$100,000,000 spent on the construction of buildings for office or residential purposes. And in addition to all this, there is a multitude of other things which will mean employment for thousands of men and the expenditure of millions of dollars."

He was frantically kissing her hand and trying to put his arm around her waist, in full view, the other day, of the judge and the clerk of the Essex Market court. They were waiting for the clerk to fill out the complaint, which the woman had made against the man, the woman suddenly relenting before the public looking-ony.

The clerk was very slow, glancing up at the pair from time to time. "Do you know what they are saying in Yiddish?" he asked a bystander. The woman was swearing to kiss the ground she walks on if she will only let him off.

The troubled pair glanced round a moment as they noticed the talk and the eyes turned to them, then continued their loving-ony undisturbed. "I'm taking my time," said the clerk, "I'll give them a chance to make it up and go home without fighting it out in court. Maybe they will and maybe they won't. But I'll give them a chance. I go slow every day, and my conscience saves the court a lot of cases to try."

Five minutes later there was a repeated loud smack. Everybody turned. The Yiddish couple were locked in an embrace. "Order!" shouted the court. "If you please," said the woman in broken English, "I want that paper. I love him all right now."

Since the opening of the elevated railroad in New York City, more than a quarter of a century ago, these lines have established an unparalleled record for the safety with which they have handled their tremendous volume of human freight. Until recently no passenger had ever been killed while on the company's cars, so that even in the light of the event of the recent wreck, Manhattan's record for safety still probably stands unmatched by any transportation company in the world. In fifteen years Manhattan has carried more than 3,000,000,000 passengers, an average of more than 210,144,999 a year, and of this total less than twenty persons have been killed while on the cars. Going back to the commencement of operations will increase the total of passengers very largely without adding to the number killed.

There is a new idea to protect typewriters from being tampered with. A man in a New York office has had made a key-board on which there are no letters or figures. The diagram of the keys is printed on a celluloid card, which he places in front of him as one does a piece of music. As long as he keeps his diagram in front of him he can write. When he removes it, neither he nor any one else can operate the machine accurately.

The New York passenger station of the Pennsylvania railroad will be 1,528 feet in length, 73 feet in width, and 238 feet in height, and every improvement in lighting, heating, and for the expediting of business and travel will be installed. An unusual feature of the station will be the method of boarding trains. Instead of approaching the station on a level with the waiting rooms, the trains, coming into the station through tunnels, will pass under the station. Passengers, therefore, will descend to the subway, where trains will be waiting.

Never before has New York had such a remarkable collection of criminal cases as District Attorney Jerome will have to press for trial within the next three or four months. Some of the men who will be called to the bar are not only of national but of international prominence. Lawyers of great influence and ability, financiers who have had the handling of hundreds of millions of dollars, and men high in political and social life are numbered among the lot who must stand before judge and jury to have it decided whether prison cells and felon's stripes are to be their portion.

One hundred storekeepers doing business on the same side of one of Brooklyn's shopping streets have joined forces in an effort to make their side of the thoroughfare popular and to overcome the custom of many generations of shoppers to walk and trade on the other side. The Brooklyn habit of sticking to one side of the road has grown to such an extent that business across the way suffered materially. The remedy now being tried is this: In nearly every show-window fronting on the little-used sidewalk the following signs in conspicuous letters have been placed: "This is the Bargain Side of Fulton Street."

Touching the Pocket Nerve.

Chicago News.
Those South American republics believe with China that the way to make the Yankees sit up and take notice is to stop buying their goods.

MAKES YOU ACHE ALL OVER

Ache all over? Feverish? Chilly? Just coming down with a hard cold? Where do you suppose it will settle?

In the throat? That means hoarseness, sore throat, tonsillitis. In the chest? Then bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption.

Do not let your cold settle. Break it up! Drive it out! Ask your doctor the best medicine for this. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, take it at once. If he has anything better, take that.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair.
AYER'S SANGARIN—For the blood.
AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

PERSONAL NOTES.

New York apartment houses first excluded the baby, and now threatens to exclude the dog.

Justin McCarthy says that his three objects in life have been attained. They were: To write books, to be a member of Parliament and to live in London.

Richard Olney, a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, celebrated his seventieth birthday on Friday. He has been active in the practice of law in Boston since 1858.

Now and then a man serves the public faithfully and well and is poorer for it. The estate of the late Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania footed up only \$4,545.

The western man who ran away with the mother of the man who had eloped with the wife of the first must have been nursing a scheme of revenge too deep for the ordinary student of psychology.

William Dutcher, president of the National association of Audubon societies, has received a check for \$10,000 from a well known man of the financial world, the money to be used in furthering the objects of the organization.

Joseph Ramsey, jr., who is in the public eye through his fight to wrest the control of the Wabash railroad from the Goulds, is not exactly the manner of man taken to be a fighter. He has mild and kindly ways, wears glasses and impresses one as being much less aggressive than he is.

A painting of John G. Carlisle has been received by the Kentucky Historical society and placed in the historical rooms at Frankfort alongside of pictures of the former governors and distinguished Kentuckians.

It was painted in 1893 while Mr. Carlisle was Secretary of Treasury by H. Hulke.

John D. Rockefeller, who up-to-date has contributed \$1,949,321.51 to the University of Chicago, will make his third visit to that institution next June. It will be the fifteenth anniversary of the birth of the institution and Mr. Rockefeller and his wife will be the guests of honor.

Prof. Hilgard, a cousin of the late Henry Villard and for thirty-one years connected with the University of California, is threatened with total blindness and has been compelled to suspend work on his book of "Rolls," which represents fifty years of study as an agricultural chemist.

Slowly and in small groups the members of the American circus stranded at Grenoble, France, are drifting back to this country. And there seems to be a general agreement among them that one reason why the show went to pieces was because the proprietor wouldn't give Sunday performances.

J. Usary, railroad agent at Powell, Neb., and father of little Paul, whose life was saved by the bravery of fireman George Poell of Grand Island, has procured 3,000 large photographs of the engine, fireman and child. The pictures are to be sold for the benefit of the fireman whose heroism cost him the loss of a leg and two broken arms.

It is said Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania intends to sell his fine and unusual historical library this fall. He has a fine collection of Franklin's imprints, probably 100 volumes, and about 300 old German town replants. This section is valued at \$10,000. There is also a long series of presidential autographs and letters, with other papers ranging from a manuscript diary of Washington's down to Lincoln's marriage license.

Why Missouri Rejoices.

St. Louis Republic.
Missouri already gets more pension money than Kansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, or Nebraska, to say nothing of smaller states, and a very large proportion of it has come in with union veterans who have made their homes here during the last forty years. They are likely to keep on coming until the south and southwest will be more enthusiastic than any other part of the country in favor of big pension appropriations.

THE SPELLING CLASS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

We took the mark along the wall. A dozen tubbers there. Another dozen girls, and all. We took the mark at ten to four. Our other classes done. Two dozen spellers, good and poor. And I was number one.

Along the line the quick words ran. Like halloons on a roof. From me and George. "Nelly Ann. Each speller stood as proud. As the words rolled on with ease. When I saw Dave Andrews squeak. A hand I claimed as mine.

Too much, too much! It must not be. My thoughts ran hard and fast. How could I get sweet Nell by me? "I was settled but not passed. On the words with hurried sound. Some three, or maybe four. And then again the second round. My turn to spell once more.

"Twas 'parallel' broke on my ear. I scratched my head perplexed. Then spelled it wrong, when loud and clear. The words were hurled at me. I held my breath—still on and on. The word was quickly passed. The swiftest moved, the eighteenth gone. It stopped at Nell at last.

I strained my fearful eyes on her. I coughed and stamped the floor. Then like a storm-loosed mariner. I circled round once more. I reeled and swayed—ah, is she blind? The words were hurled at me. And stuck two fingers out behind. To show a double I.

She heard, she turned, she saw at last— A sudden calm swept o'er. She drew her breath in quick and fast. Then silence held the floor. She straightened from her slumping mood. I heard her voice rise clear. Another instant and she stood. Dear, sweet Nell Tyler stood by me.