THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 20, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, May 14	26,025
Monday, May 15	23,879
Tuesday, May 16	23,853
Wednesday, May 17	23,730
Thursday, May 18	23,739
Friday, May 19	23,926
Saturday, May 20	24,296

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of May, 1893.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THE price of stone "plugged to size," may cut quite a figure in the Nebraska campaign this fall.

HOW MUCH per line are the impeached officials paying the *World-Herald* for its quotations from the campaign editorials of THE BEE?

THE trial of the men indicted for defrauding the state in the matter of furnishing supplies for the state insane asylum has again been postponed until the September term of court. It would be interesting to know just how much influence the impeached officials exerted in securing the further postponement.

THE law requiring the deposit of the state's unemployed funds has been in operation for more than three months. Is it being enforced, or is the state treasurer following the example of his predecessors and placing the money in banks that turn the interest into his own pockets? The people certainly have the right to know.

WHAT would any corporation or firm do with a manager who would hire a notorious boodle man to invest $40,000 of their money in the purchase of labor and material without any bill of particulars? Would they keep such a manager in their employ for a solitary day? That is the milk in the cocoanut of the case now on trial before the supreme court.

THE action of Commissioner Garneau in setting apart $5,000 for the purpose of exhibiting Nebraska's live stock interests at the World's fair will meet with the hearty approbation of the agricultural classes of the state. Nebraska's greatest wealth lies in her agricultural and grazing interests and both are entitled to prominence in the state's exhibit.

SUPPOSE that the manager of a great office building or hotel should certify to vouchers for several hundred tons of coal for the months of July or August when every simpleton knows enough to know that the fuel could not possibly have been used. What would the proprietors do? Would they keep such a manager, or would they dismiss him as criminally negligent and untrustworthy? This is precisely the ground upon which Hastings, Allen and Humphrey have been impeached and placed on trial.

THE people of Hastings seem bent on emulating the enterprise of Gothenburg and Kearney in utilizing the waters of the Platte river, to obtain motive power. A scheme for constructing a canal that will bring the water to a point about fifty feet above the level of the city is under way, and it is thought probable the canal will be completed before cold weather returns, and that machinery will be running by next spring. The utility of these canal enterprises is already established by practical experience and the advantages of the cheap motive power thus afforded are well understood.

IF THE Omaha double-ender was convinced during the past two years that the officials in control of state institutions were criminally negligent and allowed the state to be robbed and pillaged by contractors and employes why did it throw cold water upon the investigating committee, make malicious and baseless assaults upon Mr. Keckley and other members who were trying to purge the state house, and why does it now print editorials inspired and written by the lawyers who are defending the impeached officials and by the men who want to perpetuate the rotten ring that has looted the state treasury?

EVERYTHING seems to point to a profitable market for the farmers' crops this year. What with the failure of the wheat crop in Europe, the dependence of that country upon the United States for a cereal substitute, and the great damage to wheat in this country rendering probable a large similar local demand, there will in all likelihood be a valuable market for corn. And now word comes that the drouth and heat have spoiled the sugar beet crop in Europe. The consumption of beet root sugar in European countries is something enormous and hence the likelihood of an increased demand for the product from this country. The farmers of Nebraska are planting a large acreage of corn and the outlook for a good crop is now esteemed excellent. Considerable attention is also being paid to the sugar beet fields, and a larger acreage than heretofore has already been planted. Over in Colorado, too, farmers are beginning to interest themselves in this product and one paper says that in the Uncompahgre valley alone 2,000 acres have been planted to beets.

THEY AGREED TOO WELL.

When the attorneys for the impeached state officials made a bargain with Architect Beindorff to organize and drill a block of five experts, who would appraise the cell house high enough to vindicate Bill Dorgan's integrity they evidently did not intend that the figures of the appraisers should disclose the fact that this expert testimony was gotten up and agreed on for the occasion. Mr. Beindorff spent ten days at Lincoln in measuring and figuring. He held close conference with the men he had engaged for the defendants and crammed them with the figures so as to make the totals tally as near as possible with the amount which Dorgan claims to have paid out for the cell house. The only thing in the way of the obliging city hall architect was his inability to get the fifth expert who would chime in with his extraordinary computation.

So the combine of four hired experts managed to come within $900 of each other in appraising the house that Dorgan built. In fact, two of the four were within $77 of each other, which shows that they are extraordinary calculators.

It is pertinent at this stage, although outside of the regular court proceedings, to make a few inquiries. Why did Mr. Beindorff put in ten days at Lincoln when at the very utmost he could have inspected, measured and figured the two and two thirds of the cell house walls with all the incidentals in less than ten hours? How much of a retainer did Mr. Beindorff get for his extraordinary services as contractor for expert testimony in defense of boodlers? How much of a retainer did each of the other expert architects get besides their witness fees to join him in this extravagant appraisement?

As a matter of fact, one of these experts declared to the editor of THE BEE on one day that he wanted to testify for the state, and the day following he sent word to the managers of impeachment that he did not want to be subpœnaed by the state because he had been engaged by the other side. What inference could be drawn from this fact excepting that a very big retainer was paid to these expert witnesses in order to impose on the court by misleading and extravagant estimates?

While the court can take no notice of anything that the press may say, it is only right and proper that this kind of jugglery and imposture shall be exposed and rebuked.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE SUNDAY BEE'S European dispatches were peculiarly interesting for their clear presentation of the political situation in the leading countries of Europe, with the conclusions of correspondents whose judgment is based upon the best sources of information. It is plain that political affairs abroad are again assuming a very serious aspect and that the possibility of important changes in the near future is greater than at any other time for several years.

Germany is the centre of attention and the campaign in that country for the election of a new Reichstag is being watched with profound interest. As it progresses the indications increase that the government will suffer defeat, and this would seem to be apprehended by the emperor. There is consequently danger that he may lose his temper and discretion and thereby still further injure his cause. His utterances since the defeat of the army bill have not generally been regarded as judicious, and the reports regarding the course of the campaign indicate that they are resented by the people. The impression that in the event of the new Reichstag being against him the emperor will again dissolve that body and assert his imperial right to declare the army bill a law, finds warrant in the character of the emperor, with whom it goes hard to submit to legislative restraints. Most earnestly believing that the security of the empire and the assurance of continental peace depend upon the additional support for the military establishment which he asks, the kaiser would probably find it impossible to resist the impulse to override the popular will in case he should be again denied his demand by the representatives of the people. What the political consequences of such a course might be is problematical, but it is quite conceivable that the emperor might find it necessary to appeal to the army, which is intensely loyal, to sustain him. Out of such a condition of affairs it is impossible to see what might ultimately result. It would be a desperate expedient and therefore necessarily fraught with danger.

So far as France is concerned there does not appear to be any very sound reasons for apprehending that the September elections will result in any important change in political conditions. The French people have within the past two years had their republicanism and their patriotism put to a very severe strain and they have demonstrated that they are well satisfied with this form of government. As to the political disturbances in the other countries, their importance is difficult to estimate. It is a striking fact, worthy of the careful attention of the political student, that only in Russia and Switzerland, representing the extremes of government, are the conditions normal.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONVENTION.

It is to be hoped that every state which has been invited to participate in the anti-trust convention to be held in Chicago June 5 and 6 will be well represented by men who are heartily in sympathy with the object of the convention. The call for this conference of anti-monopolists was made by the governor of Minnesota in accordance with a resolution of the legislature of that state for the specific purpose of discussing the great coal combination which has for years been plundering the people, but it is now proposed that the convention shall take a broader scope and consider the monopolies generally, with a view to suggesting national and state legislation for the suppression of the trusts and arousing a public sentiment that will make itself felt upon congress and state legislatures.

As this will be the first conference of the kind ever held, and as the subject to be considered is of the very greatest importance to the interests and welfare of the people, it is manifestly most desirable that it shall be so strong in numbers and character as to carry a weight and influence, which the legislative representatives of the people and their servants in executive positions will not dare to disregard. There is urgent need of a concerted and vigorous popular movement, wholly outside of politics, for the overthrow of the conspiracies against trade whose combined power now represents hundreds of millions of dollars and which are steadily increasing. Such a movement seems absolutely necessary to stir up those who make laws and those who are charged with their execution to an adequate sense of their duty. The people are periodically reassured by promises that something is to be done to relieve them from the exactions of monopolies, but an experience of this sort for three years has impaired confidence in those whose duty it is to give them relief and ought to have convinced them that there is little to be hoped for so long as the people make no earnest and determined effort to have their wishes and demands complied with. For three years we have had a general law which was carefully framed and deliberately enacted prohibiting trusts, combinations and agreements in restraint of trade and declaring them unlawful. A federal court has affirmed the constitutionality of this act and the highest legal ability in the country has declared that it is sufficient to crush out every form of monopoly to which it applies, such as the coal combination, the sugar trust and all of the more than one hundred kindred conspiracies against trade. Yet this law is practically a dead letter and the people have no satisfactory assurance that it is not to be allowed to remain so. There are rumored intentions of an effort to enforce it, but how much credence they are entitled to the public does not know.

It has been well suggested that the anti-trust convention, in order to have the influence and usefulness it should have, must be essentially a business body, taking some practical action rather than wasting time in denunciation and vain theorizing. Its object will be defeated if those who attend attempt to convert it to the purpose of making political capital. It is intended to voice the popular demand for relief from the exactions of monopoly and it will fail to accomplish what is hoped for from it if the convention is allowed to drift away from its clearly-defined object.

THE EASTERN VIEW OF IT.

It was noted a few days ago that there is a strong public sentiment in the southwest and in this section, which is likely to grow, against the high railroad rates to the World's fair. It was remarked at that time that the demand for reduced rates came from all quarters and that there seemed to be a sort of tacit agreement among the people of all sections of the country not to go to the fair unless transportation charges are reduced. It is undoubtedly a fact that western roads are not carrying so many people to Chicago as they expected to at this time, and it appears that the same is true of the eastern roads. The Boston *Advertiser* observes that it is becoming apparent that the people are not flocking to Chicago in the way that the American roads expected, and the prospect that rates will be demoralized in consequence is by no means an unlikely one. It says "there is absolutely no doubt that there are very many people in the east who had intended visiting the fair, but who have been deterred by the action of the traffic association," which was based on the impression that the eagerness of the public to attend the fair would lead it to accept whatever rates were offered. "The experiment has been tried for some time," remarks the *Advertiser*, "and it is an open secret that it has not resulted well for many lines. The people will not go in great crowds under the existing rates, and the smaller lines must either secure a reduction of rates or go without the business they had expected."

Our Boston contemporary regards a demoralizing rate war, repeating the experience during the centennial exposition of 1876, as inevitable if the stronger lines insist on maintaining present rates, and suggests that the only question for railroad men to decide is, shall the rates be reduced in a legitimate way or by a damaging and unnecessary rate war? There was much better reason for establishing high rates by the eastern roads than by the western, since there is a greater proportion of the people of the east than of the west who have the means and time to attend the fair, yet public complaint seems to be quite as general in the former as in the latter section. The fact is that it is not altogether a question of being able to afford the expenditure which inspires popular protest. The feeling that the railroads are taking an undue advantage of their opportunity has a great deal to do with the popular opposition to the high rates, which is by no means confined to people of small means. An illustration of this was furnished by the local stock commission firm whose communication to THE BEE on this subject was referred to a few days ago. They can afford to pay the rate, but they decline to do so because they believe it to be, under the circumstances, unfair and unreasonable, and as a matter of principle they prefer to remain away from the fair rather than countenance such a policy on the part of the railroads. That there are thousands of others throughout this section, and indeed in every section of the country, who feel this way is not to be doubted, and while it is not probable that all of them will stay away from the fair unless railroad rates are reduced many will undoubtedly do so.

The issue that has thus been made between the public and the railroads will eventually be settled, there is small reason to doubt, in favor of the public. Popular protest against extortion in Chicago has had a wholesome effect and the cost of living in that city is being brought to a reasonable basis. Rapacity has received a check and it will not again be generally practiced. It is in the power of the public to compel the railroads to be fair and reasonable and it is highly probable that it will eventually do so.

NOT much has been said about the tin industry since the presidential campaign, but if the result of the election last November had the effect to retard the progress of the industry it did not entirely put a stop to it. One of the largest and best equipped tin plate mills in the world is to be started at New Castle, Pa., about the middle of July; another plant is about to be started at Youngstown, O.; a company to manufacture tin plate was recently incorporated at Niles, O., and several other projects in this branch of industry are reported. The facts regarding production by established plants are also encouraging, so that it is evident that this industry did not receive so great a shock from the result of the last national campaign as was apprehended. Arrangements have been completed for an exhibit of American tin plate at the World's fair, and as this will represent business and not politics it must prove a very interesting object lesson of what has really been accomplished in the development of this industry in the United States.

NEBRASKA'S liquor license law has for years been the model for a majority of the states of the union, and it is not strange that it should impress the Canadian commissioners so favorably.

Early Repudiation Urged.
Globe-Democrat.

The Iowa republicans ought to hold an early convention this year, with a view to repudiating prohibition as soon as possible.

Reflections on the Ax.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Maxwell is cutting off heads at the rate of ten per hour for all the hours in the calendar day, and yet there is complaint that the ax is on the block too long between times.

Doom of Carl's Patent.
Denver News.

Carl Schurz is said to have presented Cleveland with a new civil service scheme. Just wait until a democratic congress hits Carl's latest invention. He won't recognize its remains!

Heed the Warning.
New York Advertiser.

Woe unto the man who for one moment suspects Mr. Cleveland's democracy. It were better that he had never been born than that he should speak of the Mahdi of democracy as a mugwump!

Puncturing a Delusion.
Globe-Democrat.

The general verdict with regard to the National Republican League convention at Louisville is that it was mistaken in thinking itself authorized to formulate a new schedule of faith for the party.

Justice Must Be Done.
Nebraska City Press.

Any effort to thwart the findings of the Lancaster grand jury against the asylum boodlers will deserve the anathemas of a disgusted people. There is guilt somewhere and the guilty can not be punished too quickly.

Constructive in Name Only.
Minneapolis Journal.

The only constructive party in this country, according to Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, is the democratic party. The governor didn't say anything about the failure of the southern democrats thirty years ago to establish a southern confederacy.

The Passing of Wall Street.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Having announced to the public that it doesn't trust itself any longer, Wall street can't find any fault if the public regards it with still more suspicion. The man who has no faith in his own honesty generally hasn't cornered the market in that commodity.

A Fact to Be Remembered.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Decoration day will be observed with great devotion throughout the south this year. It will be commemorated by the reinterment of Jefferson Davis at Richmond. It looks a trifle defiant and may seem a little offensive to some people, but it should be remembered that Jeff is pretty dead.

No Misunderstanding.
Fremont Herald.

We notice that those who are discussing the candidacy of Judge Maxwell generally refer to his "old age." Does any one of them know his age? He does and has always done more work than any two members of the court. Let there be no misunderstanding about these things as we go along.

Did Their Duty Honestly.
Grand Island Independent.

The republican state printing board has acted honestly. They have not given the contracts to the combination of high bidders, led by the Lincoln State Journal company, but have rejected all bids except those of the Nebraska Newspaper Union for the printing of the senate and house journals.

Definition of Natural Gas.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Natural gas is a mineral product. The treasury officials of the United States have so decided it, and as with the derision of the brakesman who declared that cats were dogs and rabbits were dogs, but that tortoises were insects, there was no appeal from it. Canadian natural gas must henceforth pay a duty.

Now for Enforcement.
New York Recorder.

It has been decreed by the supreme court that the Geary law is constitutional and that the Chinese must go. The decision is one of the most momentous in our modern history. How shall it be executed? Execution is impossible under present legal conditions. The federal government is powerless. It has struck a blow, but the blow falls short.

The Oracles Taken In.
Detroit Free Press.

There is a similarity between the horse and the toad to the extent that you cannot tell from the looks of either how far or how fast he can jump. Before the Brooklyn handicap was run the knowing ones confidently asserted that Diablo was outclassed and clearly intimated that it was folly to have him make the running. He won handily and the fallibility of human judgment is once more illustrated at the expense of the oracles of the turf.

Friendly Warning to the South.
Chicago Herald.

The bloody shirt has disappeared from the northern air in which it waved for a quarter of a century. If the old war spirit should be revived, if the bloody shirt should be given a new tenure of influence in politics, if sectional hate should be rekindled, this load of calamity will not proceed from the north. It will come from the south, and the enthusiastic mummery over the putrescence which is all that is left of the confederate chieftain will give the bloody shirters their aptest text and their most exhilarating inspiration.

Greasing the Guillotine's Graves.
New York Tribune.

"Offensive partisanship," a phrase and a thing made notorious during Mr. Cleveland's first term, is again to the front. The president yesterday assured a number of democratic congressmen that he would consider charges of this offense, made in writing and properly supported by testimony, as sufficient cause for the removal of republicans whose terms of office have not expired. Democratic wits will now be set at work to conjure up sufficient testimony to make vacancies that may be filled by the hungry and thirsty. Mr. Cleveland has reopened a door through which abuses innumerable of true civil service principles may find admittance. "Offensive partisanship"—what deeds will be committed in its name!

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Atchison Globe: A strong argument against the hell theory is that the devil is always pictured as having a good time.

St. Paul Globe: A Chicago preacher threatens to unite all church people in a boycott of the World's fair. It is evident that the teachings of Christ have not found so deep root in his heart that he could turn the other cheek to be smitten. Satan still has a strong hold upon him.

Kansas City Star: The Evangelical alliance of Boston has passed resolutions calling on the national administration to use the federal troops at Fort Sheridan to keep the World's fair closed Sundays. No section but that in which witches were burned would ever think of such a revolutionary proposition.

Philadelphia Record: To many persons the trial of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs for heresy has become as tiresome as was the famous case of Jarndyce against Jarndyce. After the interval of a year it will come, for the second time, before the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. It is to be hoped that some final decision will now be reached and that the questions which agitate Presbyterian circles on the subjects of conservatism and liberalism will be set at rest, at least until some future Briggs shall start them up afresh.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Denominational unity will never come as long as the world is progressing. Religious unity, which is tolerance, may triumph, and perhaps has already begun to do so. This is what the Christian Endeavor people and the rest really have in mind when they pray that the churches may become one, although they do not realize it. When they are all so magnanimous and so sincere that they can sit down in any house of worship, no matter what its creed may be, and bow the head in sympathy, then the real unity will have arrived, and the only one which could mean health and vigor for religion itself.

Chicago Herald: The insolence and savagery of religious fanatics have made more converts to infidelity than have all the teachers of infidelity. They have turned the gospel of peace into a message of war. In denouncing the best, the purest, and most humane people of this age for failing to accept the specialties of their creeds and to hail as the best light the gloom of their fast days, they have done more than all the atheistic teachers from Voltaire to Ingersoll have done to promote the cause of atheism. It is time that they should call a halt. They should reverse their methods. They should try a new departure and endeavor to promote the object of the gospel by gospel teachings and by gospel plans of action.

Indianapolis Journal: The Hartford Courant takes the New York Sun to task for asserting that "the Westminster confession is accepted by the great majority of Protestants," and for styling the coming general assembly of the Northern Presbyterians at Washington the "great council of Protestantism." The Lutherans, the Episcopalians, the Methodists and the Congregationalists do not accept the confession. The Baptists, while largely Calvinists, do not take their creed from the Westminster confession. The Methodists numbered 4,588,662 by the last census and the Baptists 3,504,093, while the Presbyterians were 1,278,322, all told, so that in no sense can the body which will consider the Briggs case or the questions which come up in the general assembly be called "the great council of Protestantism."

PROOF OF PROGRESS.

American savings banks contain $1,654,000,000.

St. Petersburg will have a $14,000,000 bridge.

Michigan raises 15,000 tons of peppermint annually.

Thirty boilers operate Machinery building, Chicago.

A single pice of copper weighing nine tons was once taken from a Michigan mine.

It is estimated that Butte, Mont., will produce 120,000,000 pounds of copper this year.

The prohibition town of Portland, Me., uses $76,000 worth of liquor every year for "medicinal and mechanical purposes."

More factories for the making of handles for implements have been established in the south during the past year than in any five previous years.

Last year Mexico produced $70,000 worth of gold and silver. The output of silver was 10,000,000 ounces more than the output of the preceding year.

The benzine cab is the most novel means of transportation in Germany. It is a four-wheeler, guided by a touch of the finger on a lever, and provided with a motive power by a benzine engine, which neither heats nor smokes the occupants.

Holland has in view the vast project of draining the Zuyder Zee, whereby it is hoped to rescue for cultivation a territory almost as extensive as the Duchy of Brunswick. It has been estimated that this undertaking will cost about $100,000,000.

The last general assembly of Ohio passed a law creating a state board of arbitration, one member to represent the employing and the second the employed classes, the third to be selected by the two others. The board has no power, except where both parties to a dispute submit their claims to it.

A device for producing illuminated typewriting by one and the same machine has been invented by an Englishman. It consists in having two inking tapes, which are placed side by side parallel with each other, and so mounted in a movable frame that by pressing a small lever above the keyboard either of them can be brought into use.

The capital invested in the manufacture of rubber goods throughout the United States exceeds $25,000,000. The daily production of rubber boots and shoes is about 150,000 pairs, or about 41,000,000 pair annually, amounting in value to upward of $28,000,000. The rubber clothing made in the United States every year is valued at about $5,000,000 and mechanical rubber goods are valued at $15,000,000.

Recent inventions: An automatic boot blacking machine operated by a motor. A folding steel measure composed of a number of folding links of different lengths pivoted at the ends. A drinking cup or tumbler constructed entirely of paper and designed for advertising purposes, as well as for holding water. A magnetic overhead traveling crane having a traveling bridge with a series of drums thereon, from which are suspended powerful magnets for lifting purposes. A pair of shafts for a wagon, which are adapted to be readily removed to the center of the vehicle frame, where they form a pole, according as one horse or a team is desired. A self-healing pneumatic tire, made up of an inner layer of unvulcanized rubber, lined with a loosely woven fabric and two outer layers of vulcanized rubber with folds of cloth between them.

Very long rails, just twice the length of those ordinarily employed on railways, have been used extensively on the Norfolk & Western railroad. On one division there are seven miles laid with rails sixty feet long with the ends cut slanting instead of straight across. These rails weigh sixty-seven pounds per yard. On another branch there are eighteen miles of track laid with rails sixty feet long and weighing eighty-five pounds per yard, with ends cut straight across in the customary manner. Their great advantage lies in the fact that where they are used the most troublesome feature of the railway track, the joints, are reduced one-half in number.

The Zone tariff in Hungary continues to show remarkable results. During the five years preceding its introduction in August, 1889, the returns of the Hungarian railways showed a number of passengers varying between 6,000,000 and 7,500,000. During the first year of the tariff the number rose to 16,200,000, during the second year to 19,000,000 and during the last year to 28,300,000. The receipts have been very nearly doubled during the same time. The essential feature of this plan is that a passenger pays a fixed sum to travel to any point within a given radius of his starting point, and not directly according to the number of miles he travels.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The young Earl of Dudley carries £1,200,000 insurance on his life.

The prince of Wales sports on state occasions a plume said to be worth $50,000.

Mary Wales, an ancient Boston spinster who died recently, left a fortune of $8,000 to her Thomas cat. Where's the bootjack?

Rev. Myron Reed, the distinguished Denver minister, has been chosen commander of the Grand Army department of Colorado and Wyoming.

George Alexander Baird, better known as the Sporty Squire Abington, who died of an overdose of New Orleans weather, left an estate valued at about $5,000,000.

The spirit of reform has invaded the sacred soil of Montana. Professional gamblers have declared for Sunday closing, deeming six days and nights sufficient for plucking the verdant.

Bank failures in Australia tends to show that this country is several leagues in the rear in the production of financial Napoleans. A failure in Australia for less than £1,000,000 is not considered worth the cost of cabling.

General Schuyler Hamilton, grandson of the first secretary of the Treasury, is living in New York at the age of 73. He served through three wars, was shot several times, had his lungs pierced with a Mexican lance, and yet is mentally and physically in excellent condition.

The lower house of the Michigan legislature has passed a bill restoring the death penalty. The measure is demanded as a means of checking the homicidal tendency in the state, which, the Detroit Free Press declares, "has so startingly increased during the past few years."

Miss Jennie Young, the American who recently built a railroad to the extensive salt deposits she owns in Chihauahua, has received from the Mexican government a valuable concession in the form of a privilege for the establishment of colonies in the states of Chihauhau and Coahuila.

Pennsylvania has at last taken action designed to purchase and preserve the historic ground of Valley Forge. The legislature has made an appropriation of $25,000 for that purpose. The famous winter camp of Washington and the heroic continentals will soon be rescued from private ownership and dedicated as a park.

Colonel Charles Jones has been turned down as editor of the St. Louis Republic. The immediate cause of the colonel's downfall was an ambition to overshadow all Missouri, and Missourians rebelled. His taking off was as smooth and peaceful as was his suppression when he attempted to masticate the democratic platform through his whiskers in Chicago last June.

George Horton, the Chicago journalist appointed consul at Athens, Greece, is a poet of considerable power. He has made a special study of ancient and modern Greek, and has published a volume of translations of the poems of Sappho, which is recognized as possessing great merit by the literary world. Mr. Horton's familiarity with the Greek language will serve him in good stead in his new field of labor.

The rivalry among the ocean greyhounds is becoming sharp, particularly between the White Star and the Cunard lines. Up to a few days ago the former held the champion racer of the ocean, but the Campania lowered the record and took the pennant. The White Star people now propose not only beating the record for speed, but also to overshadow the dimensions of any boat afloat. The company has given orders for the construction of a ship 890 feet long, 120 feet longer than the dismantled Great Eastern and 180 feet longer than the Campania. The Campania cost $2,000,000. It is probable the new White Star ship will cost $3,000,000, and its owners assert that it will steam from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in four and a half days.

Today the first official trial of the naval cruiser New York will be made off Cape Ann, over a course forty knots long. The trial board consists of twenty-eight members, and for the first time a number of newspaper men will participate in the test. Interest in the trial is widespread. The New York is the largest and most effective ship of the new navy, surpassing the best of the men-of-war that participated in the great North river review. Speed is the prime condition of the contract between the government and the Cramps, and each quarter knot recorded over twenty knots an hour will net the builders a premium of $50,000. The fact that twenty knots were covered in the first unofficial trial, with new machinery and under unfavorable weather conditions, augurs well for a twenty-one knot speed today.

PRINCESS EULALIA.

OMAHA, May 20.—To the Editor of THE BEE: One of your lady readers would like to have you say in the THE BEE the age of the Princess (Infanta) Eulalia, if you know.

Princess Eulalia was born in 1864, when scandals of the gravest kind affecting her mother were rife in the courts of Spain, and she was only 4 years old when the provisional government was formed and led to the flight of Queen Isabella and her family to France. In 1870 the queen renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favor of her son, the late King Alfonso XII. After eight years of exile she returned to Spain once more, but remained only a short time, as she was accused of conspiring against the regent, Queen Marie Christine. Ever since she has spent her time almost entirely in Paris. She is said to have been a good mother to her children, whatever failings she may have had in other directions. The princess Eulalia is her fifth child and highly accomplished. She has brown hair and blue eyes and a slight and graceful figure. Those who have attended her mother's receptions in Paris say that she is remarkable for her physical and intellectual alertness. In some respects she is so exceedingly impressionable that she has been described as a woman all nerves. Living in a finely furnished mansion in Paris, and apparently surrounded by all the paraphernalia of royalty, she has seen times when the family has been without a cook, the meals being supplied by a contractor at so much a head, and when there were no equipages in the stables and ordinary conveyances had to be hired. Prince Antoine, her husband, accompanied her to this country to visit the Columbian fair, where, it is said, she will be most attracted by the woman's department, since she is interested in all work done by women.

Distinctly a Republican Idea.
Indianapolis Journal.

In pronouncing this strong eulogy on the national bank system Mr. Eckles unwittingly eulogized the republican party. The national bank system is as distinctly an outgrowth and result of republican ideas and policies as is the abolition of slavery or the fifteenth amendment. It is an integral part of a harmonious financial system, just as the civil rights legislation is an integral part of a harmonious system for the recognition and establishment of American citizenship.

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

Troy Press: Pugilistic talent counts for very little in whipping a trout stream.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The man who invests his all in fishing tackle is usually entitled to a re-bait.

Yonkers Gazette: "I came here to see justice done, your Honor!" exclaimed a lawyer in remonstrance against an assumed unjust decision. "And justice duns you for $10 for contempt," complacently answered the Court.

Philadelphia Times: The wise individual who said "an ounce of action is worth a pound of talk" evidently weighed his words.

Siftings: Somebody says: "True happiness is found in pursuing something, not in catching it." The man who pursues the last car at night knows better.

Lowell Courier: The maiden cat which acts as a paper weight for his clerical master gives an additional pur-pose to the sermon and possibly a sharp clause or two.

Boston Courier: In the household children usually find that "pa" is the most martial and "ma" the most partial.

New Orleans Picayune: Cold molasses in a jug is always a disappointment, because it does not turn out well.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: There is no doubt that the Chinaman is greatly abused. Even his hair is upbraided.

Ram's Horn: A heresy trial is like a dog fight in a flower garden—nothing is settled but the flowers.

THE BUSINESS WOMAN.
Vogue.

A note came from her bank one morn;
It said: "You'll please remit.
For your account is overdrawn,
Please, soon attend to it."

She wrote a note, expressed regret,
She did not closer look;
And sent, the matter right to set,
A check from her own book.

A LITTLE WOMAN.

Eugene Field.

A little bit of a woman came
Athwart my path one day;
So tiny was she that she seemed to be
A play strayed from the misty sea,
Or a wandering greenwood fay.
"Oh, you little elf," I cried—
"And what are you doing here?
So tiny as you will never do
For the brutal rush and hullabaloo
Of this practical world, I fear."

"Voice I have, good sir," said she—
"'Tis soft as an angel's sigh,
But to fancy a word of yours were heard
In all the din of this world's absurd,"
Smiling, I made reply.
"Hands have I, good sir," she quoth—
"Marry, and that you have!
But amid the strife and tumult rife,
In all the struggle and battle for life,
What can these wee hands do?"
"Eyes have I, good sir," she said—
"Sooth you have," quoth I.

"And truth shall flow therefrom, I trow,
And they betimes shall dim with woe,
As the hard, hard years go by."
That little bit of a woman cast
Her two eyes full on me,
And they smote me sore to my inmost core,
And they held me slaved forever more,
Yet would I not be free!

This little bit of a woman's hands
Reached up into my breast
And rent apart my scoffing heart—
As cannot be expressed
The little bit of a woman's voice
Has grown most wondrous dear,
Above the blare of all elsewhere
(An inspiration that mocks at care)
It riseth full and clear.
Dear one, I bless the subtle power
That makes me wholly thine;
And I'm proud to say that I bless the day
When a little woman wrought her way
Into this life of mine.

It Has Come To This

That every successful, meritorious article has its imitations. This is a grave injustice, for the genuine pure article will often be judged by the imitation. No preparations require for their manufacture more care and skill, more costly and purer materials, than Flavoring Extracts.

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