THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1897, was as follows:

1	20,238	16	19,622
2	20,197	17	19,344
3	19,815	18	19,871
4	19,809	19	19,770
5	19,851	20	20,027
6	20,209	21	19,792
7	20,027	22	20,121
8	19,794	23	19,848
9	19,788	24	19,540
10	19,818	25	19,571
11	19,861	26	19,574
12	19,874	27	19,815
13	20,211	28	19,542
14	18,749	29	19,527
15	19,839	30	19,557
Total			595,412
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			9,212
Total net sales			586,196
Net daily average			19,540

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of July, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

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

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

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

The man who conceived the idea of getting a corner on bicycle tubing ought to be capable of solving the problem of squaring the circle.

If Governor Holcomb and all his staff attend the Logan monument unveiling in full regimentals the gold lace factories will have to run overtime for the next ten days.

The British newspapers do not like the tone of Secretary Sherman's note to Lord Salisbury on the seal question. Perhaps it would sound better if they did not read it aloud.

Governor Holcomb will soon be the most experienced expert in writing letters of invitation for conventions and societies to honor Nebraska by locating their meeting place in one of our cities.

It is intimated that ex-Queen Lil is about to project herself into the book-writing arena. That accounts for the dark clouds that were said to have been hovering near and threatening to obscure our brilliant literary lights.

The people who tried to chase off the exposition last winter by saying that Omaha would never raise the $200,000 in cash required to make the state appropriation available are politely invited to step up and apologize by acknowledging their error.

A Florida man has been experimenting with watermelons in an effort to make sugar out of them in commercial quantities. This country ought to make all the sugar it uses and it can do it out of beets and reserve its watermelons for direct consumption.

The prospective shortage in the English hop crop is expected to open an outlet for America's surplus product, but it is not expected to affect the price of malt beverages on this side of the Atlantic except perhaps to gauge the pressure of the pumps a trifle higher.

The man who amused himself by tearing down the American flag at Toronto will have time to reflect on the seriousness of the offense in the solitude of a prison cell. No Canadian city is going to countenance insults to the national emblem of the United States.

Shipments of Nebraska butter are now going to England. Nebraska has for years been exporting grain and meat products and if its dairy industries become exporting agencies England may be induced to draw on all the varied agricultural interests of the state.

Western railroads are all experiencing a gratifying increase in both passenger travel and freight traffic. The restoration of a few of the regular trains that were taken off three years ago to make way for mixed freights would be appreciated by the people who make out-of-the-way towns.

The immigration restriction fanatics who are so loud in their protestations against the admission of the so-called ignorant laborers of Europe to our shores are silent in the face of the proposition to annex Hawaii with all its half-barbaric natives and semi-civilized Japanese and Chinese.

Sugar King Spreckels wants $1,000,000 damages for an alleged libel published in Millionaire Hearst's San Francisco newspaper. While we are discussing whether a man can really earn $1,000,000 in a lifetime, we might as well extend the inquiry as to whether any man can be injured $1,000,000 worth in reputation.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

One of the grievances which was prominently brought before the American people in the last presidential campaign was government by injunction. The populist platform adopted at St. Louis embodies the following declaration: "The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation." The democratic national platform denounced government by injunction as a new and dangerous form of oppression by which judges in contempt of the laws and the rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners.

The power of ruling by injunction has never received a more extreme application than in the recent order made by Judge Scott restraining the members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners from discharging Chief Detective Cox, against whom charges have been filed by his superior officers. This order is an assumption on the part of the court to usurp the judicial and executive functions vested by law in the police commission. If the board must withhold its judgment as regards the guilt or innocence of Chief Detective Cox until such time as the court can hear his application for an injunction to prevent a probable dismissal, the court practically assumes the right to suspend the powers of the board for an indefinite period.

This action is tantamount to nullifying the entire police commission law by arbitrary court process which was never contemplated by the framers of the law or the constitution. It is not a question whether the charges against Cox can be sustained or refuted. It is not a question whether Cox is entitled to the benefits of the police relief fund. The paramount issue presented by the order restraining the police board from discharging Cox if upon a hearing on the charges he is found guilty is whether Judge Scott shall manage the police force of Omaha from the bench, and whether incompetent, dishonest and inefficient officers or members of the police force shall find shelter behind injunctions and thus defy the police commission and the mayor and deprive the people of Omaha of the police protection for which they pay and which they are entitled to have.

Another phase presents itself in this unprecedented order. If any judge of the district court or of the supreme court can by any process restrain an inferior court from rendering a judgment in any case in which it has jurisdiction, then we have judicial anarchy. The grounds upon which this injunction has been asked are that the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is conspiring against the applicant for political ends and that its action would be biased and influenced by partisan motives. If this be true the complainant should direct himself to the governor, who is by law empowered and required to remove any member of the commission who in violation of his oath is actuated in considering removals or appointments by political motives. Upon the governor of Nebraska, and not upon the court, rests the responsibility for the misgovernment of our police and fire departments. If this responsibility could be thus shifted from the chief executive, who alone can appoint and remove police commissioners, the whole fabric of our system of police administration will fall to pieces. Insubordination, dishonesty and incompetency would run riot and the police force would become an armed mob, resisting every attempt to enforce discipline and efficiency by procuring injunctions against the infliction of the penalties of disobedience, drunkenness, debauchery and crooked work.

We do not believe that Judge Scott has any intention or design to create greater demoralization and discord in the police department than already exists. Nor do we believe that he aspires to supersede the commission in the government of the police or to hamper it in the discharge of its sworn duty or in any effort it may make to inaugurate the much-needed police reform for which the board was created. It is to be hoped that in the interest of good government he may see his way to modify or rescind the order issued in the Cox case. While the members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners are prohibited by law from making removals for political purposes, they should be left free to exercise their legitimate powers and be held to a strict accountability for the faithful, fearless and honest discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

LAW APPLIED TO SCIENCE.

How to reconcile science and religion has been a source of endless speculation and contention. The supernatural begins where science ends. While creed must always rest on faith, science insists on convincing proofs. Applied science has in recent years evoked almost as much contention when subjected to the ordinary tests of law as has religion when subjected to ordinary tests of science.

An interesting case of testing applied science by the rules of law is pending in the courts of Tennessee. The issue, as presented to the court, is whether a person who appropriates electricity is guilty of larceny under the statutes. It appears that a Memphis electric lighting company which supplied electric current to one of its patrons discovered that the meters by which the current was measured had been so plugged that only a small proportion of the current passing through was registered, thus defrauding the company of its just dues. The contention of the defense is that in order to be convicted for larceny the accused must be shown to have purloined an article or substance that can be labeled. It is urged that electricity, being imponderable, it cannot be classed among purloinable articles within the meaning of the law. This, however, is by no means the first instance or the only instance in which the subtle lawyer has sought to defeat the ends of justice by the technical conflict between applied science and law.

About thirty years ago, when the historic whisky ring was at the height of its operations, the government detectives made the discovery that surreptitious telegraphic correspondence was being carried on between Chicago and Omaha members of the ring. The officers of the Western Union who failed to find any record of these messages tapped their wires between Omaha and Des Moines and succeeded in locating the western end of the contraband communication at Omaha. The distillery, known as the McCoy distillery, was seized by the revenue officers and eventually confiscated. The operator at Chicago, found to have been in collusion with the whisky crooks, was arrested on the charge of larceny from the Western Union and tried in the Chicago courts. His attorneys alleged that the transmission of messages over a wire did not lie within the scope of the term larceny, which implied the theft of something of value. It was shown by expert testimony that a telegraph line during transmission of messages consumes less battery power than does a live wire not in use. In other words, the contention was that the only loss of the telegraph company would be the chemicals consumed in the battery and that more chemicals are consumed when the electric current is closed than when it is broken. The transmission of a message over a wire by the closed-circuit Morse system breaks the circuit, and hence is a saving of battery chemicals. The decision of the court in this case was in favor of the defendant.

There is no doubt that from the purely scientific standpoint the decision was correct. While there was really an unauthorized use of the facilities of the telegraph company from which it derives its income, the fact that no actual loss had been proved and that no evidence was produced to show that the operator had received pay for his service, brought his acquittal within the technical phraseology of the statute. It is a question, however, whether the defense in the Tennessee case could utilize the Illinois precedent. The incident simply calls to mind the fact that law must keep pace with the progress of science in order to meet the requirements of modern conditions.

KILLED BY THE GOLD STANDARD.

"I tell you that the gold standard each year kills more people in the United States than Spain kills in Cuba," exclaims William Jennings Bryan in his free silver oration before the Trans-Mississippi congress. Since William Jennings Bryan says so, it must be true. Although no coroner's jury has yet returned a verdict anywhere "Killed by the gold standard," every startling announcement by wire and post reminds us of the fatalities that follow the craving for gold.

We do not have to ransack the records of the last quarter of a century to substantiate Mr. Bryan's assertion. We can find ample proofs of the fatal effects of the gold standard in any daily paper we may pick up.

The Chicago Chronicle of yesterday, for example, gives prominence to the following account of a tragedy in that city:

Razor in sleeve, carbolic acid vial in coat, slungshot at side and revolver in pocket, Frank W. Phelan of St. Louis, a nationally known labor agitator, lured Miss Kittie Wadsworth last evening into the saloon of Neely & Kelly, in the Palace hotel, 103 North Clark street, cut her throat from ear to ear with the razor, fired two shots into her head and then killed himself by sending a bullet into his brain.

While on its face there is no relation of cause and effect between this bloody affray and the gold standard, it is nevertheless true that the revolver with which the killing was done was bought with money based on the gold standard.

The very same paper contains the following dispatch under an Atlanta, Georgia, date:

Emanuel Rich, member of the firm of M. Rich & Brothers, one of the largest dry goods and furniture houses in the south, committed suicide at his home in this city at 7 o'clock this morning by cutting his throat with a fruit knife. Investigation revealed the fact that Mr. Rich had stabbed himself thirty-six times in the breast and throat before death ensued. One of these blows penetrated his heart and the other punctured the jugular vein. The dead merchant was a native of Hungary and 49 years old. He was an equal partner with his two brothers in the firm of M. Rich & Brothers. As the house enjoys excellent financial standing, no cause is known for the suicide except nervous dyspepsia, from which the victim was a great sufferer.

The friends of the Atlanta merchant evidently do not know what they are talking about. Had Dr. Bryan been called his diagnosis would have been "Killed by the gold standard."

On another page of the same paper we find a report of a lynching bee near Birmingham, Alabama, which tells the old story of mob vengeance on a negro. The coroner's inquest has not yet been held, but we assume in advance that the verdict will be "Killed by the gold standard."

Still another victim of the gold standard figures in the same paper as follows:

Dr. Eugene Kean, a chiropodist of Evanston, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the Grove street crossing in Evanston by a suburban train on the Northwestern railway.

It stands to reason that without the gold standard there would have been no suburban train running into Evanston and that Dr. Kean would still be extracting corns from the feet of people afflicted with tight shoes.

An Associated press dispatch to the same paper from Paris, Kentucky, gives this information:

Hook Mason a desperate negro ex-convict was shot and instantly killed this morning by Luke Connelly, a Louisville & Nashville railway watchman, after a street duel in which ten shots were fired. Mason was wanted on a charge of murder and when Connelly attempted to arrest him he opened fire on the officer. The latter stood his ground and returned the fire, three of his bullets striking the negro in the region of the heart. Connelly's clothes were riddled, but he was unhurt. Mason had a leg shot off in a similar duel several months ago.

Sixteen to one that this negro ex-convict was killed by the gold standard.

Another report from a Texas town tells how a murderer confessed that he committed the bloody crime in an attempt to blow a safe which he believed to contain a bag of gold. Would this man have come to grief if our financial system were not based on the murderous gold standard?

What more evidence is there needed that the gold standard is every day killing more people in the United States than are killed by the Spaniards in Cuba?

AMERICAN WHEAT IN THE ORIENT.

American wheat growers will be interested in a report just made to the secretary of agriculture by the chief of the section of foreign markets of that department, in which is pointed out the possibility of a large market for American flour in China and Japan. The statistics show that our exports of flour to those countries have been steadily growing and the indications are that they will increase more rapidly in the future. The total shipments of wheat flour from the United States to Japan and China, including Hong Kong, during the ten years ended June 30, 1896, amounted to fully 6,000,000 barrels, the larger part having been exported in the latter half of the decade. The amount exported in 1896 was considerably more than double that of 1887 and the exports for this year will be larger than those of 1896. We send more flour to Hong Kong and China than to Japan, but shipments to the latter country show an increase during the last few years proportionately even greater, having more than trebled in amount in 1896, as compared with 1887, while for the current year the amount of wheat flour shipped to Japan will be 50 per cent greater than last year.

There is a notable growth in the demand for breadstuffs in Japan in proportion to population and while the annual per capita consumption is considerably below that of most other countries and only about one-fourth that of the United States, it is steadily increasing. The report says that placing the present population of Japan at 43,000,000, a rate of consumption per inhabitant equal to that in the United States—estimated to be about four and two-third bushels per annum—would make the total wheat consumption of the kingdom reach above 200,000,000 bushels. With no increase in the present production of the country, which is about 20,000,000 bushels a year, Japan would have to import annually about 180,000,000 bushels. Of course that country may never become so great a wheat consuming nation as the United States, but the increase in the use of wheat flour there during the last few years gives assurance that Japan's importations will continue to grow and that that country is likely to become within the next decade a large market for American flour, taking a considerable share of our average annual surplus. In view of the growing competition in European markets which confronts American wheat growers, the enlarging market in Japan and China is a matter of much interest.

According to William E. Curtis, the reliable Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, who is now traveling in Europe, "Great Britain was never so prosperous as today. Every shop is running on full time and the manufacturers in every line of merchandise are loaded with orders ahead. Mr. E. L. Corthell, the well known engineer, of Chicago, has just reached London from a tour among the shipyards and the big iron manufacturing districts. He says that everything is 'humming;' that there need not be an idle man in Great Britain; that everybody is earning good wages and that every engine in the United Kingdom is in motion. The output of the factories was never so great, wages were never so high and there was never such a demand for labor. At the same time prices were never so low and profits were never so small. The manufacturers are working in close competition and upon very narrow margins. Therefore, from the standpoint of the labor agitators, it is a favorable time for enforcing their demands. The trades unions were never so well organized as at present. The leaders are in harmony and hopeful." And all this under the single gold standard and despite the repeated assertions of Bryan and his followers that prosperity under the gold standard is an impossibility and that gold is bearing the workingman down to perpetual poverty and misery.

The flutter caused by the announcement that the women prisoners in a Kansas town were to be treated on a perfect equality with the men prisoners by being set to work on the rock pile without discrimination as to sex has been quieted by the rescinding of the obnoxious order, but not until several of the professional woman suffrage agitators who have been howling against inequality seized the opportunity for adding to their notoriety. We all admit that women ought not to be placed upon rock piles, but the reason is because they are women. Nobody even in Kansas would have dreamed of such barbarity had not the woman suffragists been prating about their equality in all respects with man and demand equal rights with men.

A traveling man who has no objections to the numerous laws and statutes to protect hotelkeepers and innkeepers from imposture by guests suggests in the interests of fair play a little legislation for the protection of the helpless wayfarer who is compelled to pay high prices for alleged hotel accommodations that do not accommodate. Commercial travelers doubtless run across numerous sad apologies for hotels in their journeys, but we doubt whether they can legislate comfort into a wooden mattress or make tough beefsteak tender by legislative resolution.

A government mule contractor has just thrown up his job because the inspector discovered that the animals he was trying to palm off as 3-year-olds had come over with Christopher Columbus and had been doped with arsenic and their teeth filed to remove the indications of old age. But a mule contractor who would throw up his job for any such trifling reason as this certainly deserves his fate. A man of his tender conscience might even be expected to pay full street car fare for a 10-year-old infant in arms.

Missouri estimates the value of its fruit crop this year to be not less than $20,000,000. There is no question that there is money in the diversification of agricultural industries. Nebraska and Iowa may not be able to outdo Missouri in the production of fruit, but their orchards and small fruit farms are annually becoming more and more valuable as a resource, and when fully developed may be relied on to bring millions every year into the pockets of the farmers.

The announcement that the $200,000 mark of cash subscriptions paid in has been passed by the exposition ought to be reassuring to those who pretended to be afraid that the exposition managers were going to run the whole show with the money appropriated by the legislature for the state exhibit.

Word comes that the Connecticut tobacco crop has been damaged badly by high water and heavy rains and we may expect to see the result in a rise in the price of imported cigars manufactured in the Nutmeg state.

A Political Definition.

Washington Post.

A statesman is a man who endorses us for a job and succeeds in getting us appointed. A politician is a man who is supporting some other fellow for the same job.

Speaking from Experience.

Atchison Globe.

When a woman goes off to spend the summer at a cool resort, leaving her husband at home to work through the heat and dust, she starts a story about how gay the men are when their wives are away.

Chulalongcorn is a Daisy.

London Mail.

King Chulalongcorn of Siam keeps his eyes open and asks more questions than Li Hung Chang. He expressed his opinion of newspaper men as follows: "The newspaper reporters nuts have the best places and the greatest honors because they see for thousands."

Prosperous Yet Perverse.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The whole of Jasper county, in Southwest Missouri, is now covered by a network of trolley lines connecting all the towns and villages. At one of these, named Confidence, you change cars for Prosperity. All the mines thereabouts are being worked; everybody apparently thriving. And yet the people were stupid enough to let the county give a majority of 2,500 against McKinley.

Sponging Advertising.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Michigan Bar association has declared against lawyers advertising in the press, except in the form of a simple card. The lawyers get a great deal of free advertising from the newspapers in the reports of cases in which they appear. No one ever heard of the most conservative attorney, or physician either, for that matter, objecting to this sort of publicity. There is a great deal of humbug about the "ethics" of these professions.

The Snobbery of Treating.

Indianapolis News.

Treating is a peculiar phase of snobbery. It is not a token of good fellowship. In Germany the thing is managed much better than it is here. The "Dutch treat," as it is called in this country, consists in each man of a party ordering and paying for the refreshment he desires. It is obvious that under such a custom there is no chance for snobbish attempts on the part of convivial companions to outvie each other in the matter of expenditure.

The Poverty Stricken in Cuba.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Consul General Lee has relieved every distressed American he could find in Cuba outside of the Spanish prisons; has sent some of them back to the United States, and yet has expended only $6,000 of the $50,000 given him for that purpose. Evidently the story of the sufferings of Americans—genuine—on the island was very much exaggerated, and this gives reason to hope that some of the other horrible stories that come in such numbers from that quarter are greatly overdrawn also.

A Rare Distinction.

Springfield Republican.

New Hampshire enjoys the distinction of being the only known state in the union which has practiced the economy in state administration which all the others have recognized as necessary, but have been unable to carry out. As a result, the state finds a surplus on hand of $150,000, which is used to retire a large block of bonds, and next year it will be able to reduce the state tax by $75,000—all because of retrenchment in expenditure. The other states and the nation are engaged in hunting for new sources of revenue and in increasing tax rates to meet the profligacy of incompetent legislative bodies. Where does the Granite state get its material for a legislature?

Good Sign of Progress.

Philadelphia Press.

One of the surest indications of the advance of civilization of today is the interest in and care of children, compared with that bestowed upon them in the last century. Books written especially for children are decidedly a modern institution. The first Sunday school was founded only a little over one hundred years ago, but it was not until many years later that Sunday schools became accepted institutions and allies of the church in England and America. The common school system, with its aim to provide a free elementary education for all, is in its full development the work of the present century, while the trade schools are entirely a growth of recent years. The children are being cared for as never before. Their morals, their health, their education and now their amusement are made matters of public concern. It is only within a comparatively few years that people have begun to realize that children's playgrounds are a public need which should be provided. It is not yet fully recognized that the providing of such grounds is a legitimate charge upon the public treasury, but that will come.

MACHINE VS. HAND LABOR.

Supremacy of the Former and the Resulting Benefits.

Indianapolis Journal.

When sewing machines were invented some people rejoiced because of the prospect that woman's labors would be lightened and she would have more leisure, while others, equally solicitous for feminine welfare, feared that in taking away the needle her distinctive occupation would be gone and she be left to dangerous idleness. As it turned out, woman only did the more sewing when it became easier to do. An era of frills and furbelows and complicated garments came in with the machines and still continues. The comparative simplicity of dress that was a necessity when the needle was wielded by hand vanished when as many stitches could be set in an hour as were once painfully wrought in a day, and women became slaves to their sewing machines as they had once been to their needles. The business of the seamstress, so far from being injured, was increased a hundredfold and her calling dignified. The history of many kinds of machinery and so-called labor saving devices is similar, but in no case more strikingly so than with typesetting machines. An expert operator on a linotype machine is reported as having set an average of 9,192 ems an hour in a six days' stretch. This is considerably above the average take per day set by hand, but the fact that such speed is possible does not prove that the work of typesetting will henceforth be done by a limited number of men. On the contrary, it simply points to an extension of the printing business. These machines have been in use but a very few years, and in many printing houses have not yet been introduced, but already their effect has been shown in the enlargement of newspapers, the giving of more reading matter to their patrons, the increase in the output of books, pamphlets and periodicals of all kinds, and a general development along the various lines of the printers' trade. There were women who looked askance upon the sewing machine when it made its advent, and refused to profit by it; there are typesetters whose years and conservative tendencies make it difficult for them to adapt themselves to new methods, and these will suffer from the substitution of machinery for hand labor, but on the whole, this branch of labor will be benefited and its scope widened by the use of the once-dreaded machinery.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Louis Republic: The New Jersey clergyman who asserts that there are no female angels should look sharp if he isn't good and ready to join the heavenly band of male wingless.

Kansas City Star: Bishops McCabe and Foss sang down a thunder storm last Sunday at Elmer, N. J., and prevented a panic. That is the way the old-fashioned Methodists used to treat the persons who never knew when to stop when they got up to tell their experiences.

Minneapolis Tribune: During the progress of church services in a New Jersey village on Sunday lightning struck a tree in the church yard and, although every member of the congregation dodged, the preacher's dog was the only direct sufferer. Somehow this doesn't seem just right, either.

Philadelphia Record: If it really be Pope Leo's intention to abolish female voices from the liturgical services he should, of course, consistently banish also the violin from the church orchestra. The violin is the soprano of instruments. And yet no true music-lover the world over—Catholic or Protestant—will agree with the reported censure of the violin by the pope as being sensual and profane. Leo has certainly never heard Wagner's Tannhauser overture, with its sublime pilgrims' chant.

Buffalo Express: Another fighting preacher has been found in the person of George Vansdale, chaplain of a Brooklyn Grand Army of the Republic post. The other night the chaplain suggested that the dues of his council of the American Protective association be reduced from 25 cents to 10 cents a month. A howl of opposition went up and Mr. Vansdale at once offered to whip every man in the hall. He was promptly taken at his word, and the next day, when he appeared in police court for warrants for the arrest of the officers of the association, his nose was broken, one eye was closed and his mouth was cut.

New York Sun: Last Sunday Rev. Dr. Thomas N. Potts of Richmond preached at Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, governor of Virginia. "He takes my breath away," cried Dr. Potts, "by going to a common vaudeville performance. His last act lays him liable to a more serious imputation than that of moral cowardice. Shades of departed glory! When a governor of this grand old commonwealth prostitutes virtue like that, it's time to call a halt." Dr. Potts seems to be better provided with indignation than with English. Doubtless Governor O'Ferrall would be willing to go to an uncommon vaudeville performance if he could find one. Perhaps, if Dr. Potts will be quiet for a few days, he will get his breath back.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The memory of Major Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame is threatened with a monument at Charleston, S. C.

Progressive marvels follow so rapidly that people cease to wonder. That is why the banishment of gambling in Montana scarcely caused a ripple.

Ex-President Harrison has been invited to attend the centennial celebration of Franklinton, O., a town his grandfather often made his headquarters during the war of 1812.

Silas Hinkley, a son of the millionaire president of the Poughkeepsie Electric Railroad company, is heaving coal as a stoker in the employ of the company at $1.50 a day. He is a Harvard graduate, but took his present place voluntarily in order to learn the business thoroughly.

John Otis, who used to be known as the "Milkman Congressman," is in Topeka, Kan., in poor health and straitened circumstances. Some time ago he started a co-operative colony in Colorado and put all his money into it. The colony failed, and Otis lost both his money and his hope.

The Missouri Valley Republican insinuates that the Iowa man who shed his garments in Omaha did not strike the right crowd, else the sweater would go with the rest. The insinuation is baseless. When a pilgrim gets into the swim with a hot crowd it behooves him to strip to avoid prostration.

Assistant Secretary of State Day is a base ball crank. When Judge Day was a student at the University of Michigan he played on the 'varsity nine and he has never lost interest in the sport. He seldom misses a game in Washington and is usually accompanied by one or more of his four sons.

One more of the glories of Kansas pales before the record of a British county. The hailstorm of a fortnight ago in England utterly desolated an area of 100 square miles in Essex. The hailstones killed poultry and game, seriously injured cattle, cut branches from trees and riddled roofs of corrugated iron. Cyclone and flood accompanied the hail, and in an hour or two damages of more than $2,500,000 were inflicted.

Since the Chicago Chronicle insinuated itself into the popocratic camp it has labored diligently to acquire the voluminous output of words and the pitchfork phrasing that characterizes a veteran of the dreibund. That it is taking all the degrees is evident from the fact that it dubs a political preacher "a holy hullybolooster." The Chronicle could improve on that and not go further back than Tom Watson's convention.

A perniciously active preacher down in the Jersey marshes comes out boldly as an advocate of a tropical resort indefinitely located. The way he does it is to disparage the beauty and loveliness of the opposition resort. He says: "There are no female angels in heaven. They are all men, and they make a mighty army." With one smash of his jaw he seeks to banish the delights of youth, the dreams and hopes of old age. No female angels! No beautiful white wings to nestle by! What man would want to go to heaven to join a stag party? That Jerseyman ought to be tarred.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The New Rules Promulgated by the Adjutant General.

New York Sun.

There is much good sense in the new rules issued by the adjutant general's office for the promotion of army officers below the grade of major, in accordance with the act of 1890.

The examining boards must find out "the actual professional fitness" of an officer to be advanced, and remember that "mere cramming is not a desirable feature in the examination of mature and generally well-educated men." The boards must observe "the officer's ability to make practical application of all he has learned rather than the committal to memory of equations and data which he could, under ordinary conditions, obtain from books of reference." Again, the use an officer has made of his opportunities in the past must be taken into consideration; and, hence, when he is ordered for examination, his immediate commanding officer and his regimental commander are to make known, without specific instructions as to do, anything tending to disqualify him, based on his record. But in the absence of detrimental reports, good character will be presumed, so that no affirmative testimonials are required.

The lists of topics prepared for examining boards seem to cover the required ground very thoroughly, and provision is made for original questions to be added by boards to the lists furnished them. The army has always been very particular in assigning differences in value to questions, and also to subjects. In the lists now prepared for the use of boards values of 5, 10 and 15 are assigned to the various questions, and then, in the nine subjects examined upon, while the total value of 200 is the same for each, the "relative weights" are different, drill regulations and minor tactics counting for 3 each, exterior ballistics, fire discipline, hippology, field engineering, and military topography for 2 each, and administration and military law for 1 each. The rule in each case is this: "Find the percentage of the various subjects, multiply each by the relative weight of that subject, then divide the sum of those products by the sum of the relative weights of the subjects included in the examination of each officer." A percentage of 75 in each of the examinations must be reached in order to pass.

These revised rules will be compulsory on and after January 1 next, but up to that time an officer may elect to be examined under the old rules. The new ones, however, have already been practically tried, and the result is to verify the prediction of the revisers that they would shorten the time required for professional examinations. It is thought that a line officer will finish inside of two days, at most, instead of being a week or perhaps a fortnight, as hitherto. It should be noted that a graduation diploma of the Fort Monroe or Fort Leavenworth school, if issued not over five years before, will be accepted as evidence of professional proficiency.

PASSING OF CREEDE.

Chicago Post: Millionaire Creede preferred death to his wife. We don't know the lady, but we think his choice was a poor one, anyway.

Minneapolis Journal: Millionaire Creede had all the money he wanted, but when Mrs. Creede broke her promise and returned to him, he freely gave it all up and committed suicide. There are some things worse than death.

St. Louis Republic: Old Nick Creede, the founder of the Creede mining camp, committed suicide because his wife was coming back to live with him. He must have regarded the matrimonial yoke as just the one kind of hole likely to prove too much for him.

Minneapolis Tribune: It very frequently happens that a man commits suicide because his wife deserts him, but it remained for a California millionaire, whose wife, after a short separation mutually agreed to, returned and insisted on living with him again to take his own life. It would seem as though he could have got rid of her at less cost, for she agreed to the first separation on a basis of $20,000 cash.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Detroit Free Press: "Do you belong to the bridal party?" asked the hotel clerk.

"No, I'm only the groom."

New York Journal: First Wife—When my husband stays out all night I refuse to get him any breakfast.

Second Wife—When my husband stays out all night he never wants any.

Chicago Record: "Little Binks is going to marry that very tall Miss Hopkins."

"Goodness! How did he court her—with a stepladder or a telephone?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Oh! Maud!" said the other girl. "Maud is the sort of girl that every fellow who courts her has his arms full, and the man who marries her will have his hands full."

Judge: Robson—Jones hasn't been around to the club for two weeks. Wonder what the matter is?

Hobson—Why, his folks are all away at the seaside and he can rest just as well at home.

Detroit Free Press: "Well, Whirley, did you find that the divine young creature returned your love?"

"Yes, just as soon as I offered it to her."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Matrimony," said the Sweet Girl Boarder, "is a holy rite."

"Why, ma'm," asked Ashby Pippery, with the air of a man sure of his ground, "why, then, is it that so many who marry find they are wholly left?"

Philadelphia North American: Mrs. Peck—If I had my life to go over again I wouldn't marry the best man alive.

Mr. H. Peck (his chance at last)—You bet you wouldn't. I wouldn't ask you to.

Detroit Journal: "Will you not fly with me?" he pleaded.

"I know not," she faltered.

She could reach no conclusion tonight for her pups had locked up her street hat and she couldn't leave the premises.

Indianapolis Journal: "Miss Grabbs declares her girl friends can't deny that her attachment to that gentleman with a title was a case of love at first sight."

"That's very true," replied Miss Cayenne. "She saw him first."

WAITING FOR HIM.

Denver Post.

She is waiting on the doorstep in the stillness of the night—
In her breast an eager longing, in her eyes a hopeful light.
Down the street she hears a footstep and she hopes the club
Bitter grasps the club.
And prepares a striking welcome for her beer-belated hub.

THE FATHERLAND.

James Russell Lowell.

Where is the true man's fatherland?
Is it where he by chance is born?
Doth not the free-winged spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be spanned?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be
As the blue heaven wide and free.

Is it alone where freedom is,
Where God is God and man is man?
Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be
As the blue heaven wide and free.

Where'er a human heart doth wear
Joy's myrtle wreath or sorrow's cyves,
Where'er a human spirit strives,
After a heart more pure and fair,
There is the true man's birthplace grand!
His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
Where'er one man may help another—
Thank God for such a birthright, brother!
That spot on earth is thine and mine;
There is the true man's birthplace grand!
His is a world-wide fatherland!