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E. P. ROGGEN.

Notary Public.

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So LONG as the caucuses are allowed to select delegates to be voted for at the primaries, just so long are the primary elections an unnecessary expense.

THERE is very little use in calling the democratic national convention now. Congressman Bryan has issued his encyclical letter to the faithful in behaif of Horace E. Boies.

EMPEROR WILLIAM proposes to prorogue the Landtog and Reichstag. This is done probably so that he can shoot woodcock undisturbed in the Wartburg forest from April 10 to 15.

COUNCIL BLUFFS will hereafter be a port of entry. The president has signed the bill conferring this dignity. Little by little our enterprising Iowa neighbor assumes metropolitan features.

GOVERNOR BOIES had the good sense to decline an invitation to address the Missouri legislature. The governor knows he cannot puff out his boom by aping anything Senator Hill has done.

KANSAS CITY has not yet secured the \$5,000 flouring mill concerning which her papers have said so much and said it so often. This is a hint to Omaha which some wide awake committee should take home to sleep and think

GAS in Kansas City is sold at \$1.50 per thousand feet and an agitation has been in progress for many months looking to a reduction to \$1. The rate in Des Moines has been \$1.75 and efforts have been made to reduce it to \$1.15. The price in Omaha is \$1.75.

Ex-SPEAKER REED's sarcastic and cutting remarks calling attention to proceedings in the present house from time to time, the like of which in the last congress brought abuse upon his devoted head as speaker, are very irritating to the ex-speaker's irrascible democratic successor.

THE primary elections should be as closely guarded against fraud and corruption as the general elections. The way to make these elections honest and fair is to eliminate the caucus and encourage all republicans to participate in the primaries where they can vote for the best men as delogates to conventions without caucus domination.

EX-MAYOR CREGIER'S son is involved in the Chicago rottenness now being exposed by the grand jury. If the testimony offered is reliable he appears to have been about the cheapest boodler in the lot. He is charged with taking \$350 in full payment for using his influence with his father in furthering the plans of the disburser of boodle.

MR. BRYAN in a column letter to his Omaha organ gives as the reason for nominating Governor Boies for the presidency the facts that he has no enemies, is a renegade republican, was born in New York, is a free trader, and can very cleverly straddle the free coinage issue. These facts will, however, scarcely commend Governor Boies to eastern democrats. Like many other public men, Governor Boies is in greater danger from the praise of his fool friends than from the abuse and criticism of malicious

OKLAHOMA, the land of booms, will this week experience another of those phenomena for which this country only is noted. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands are to be thrown open on the 1st of April, and already the region adjacent to the Indian reservation is filling up with boomers: The Cherokee strip of 6,000,000 acres will be available later in the season, and then the rush will be something like that of three years ago. Every settler in Oklahoma can thank a republican administration for his oppor tunity to secure a home.

JUDGE McCONNELL in Chicago has rendered a decision in a gambling case which will bring joy to the gamblers of that city and elsewhere, but will hinder the enforcement of laws prohibiting gambling. He holds that gambling utensils obtained under an ordinary search-warrant cannot be legally de stroyed by the police officers; because the statute directing their destruction does not provide for notice to their owner or for any trial whatever, and therefore violates the constitutional principle provision that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT. The repulse of the silver men in the house of representatives was a disappointment to them, but it appears that they are not wholly discouraged. If Mr. Bland, the free silver leader, correctly represents the sentiment of his followers, they propose to continue the fight. By the action of the house last week the free coinage bill was sent to the calendar, but a special order can be made that will bring it before the house at any time, and it is expected that the committee on rules will report such an order. Speaker Crisp and Messrs. Catchings and McMillin, who make up the majority of the committee, can be relied upon to respond favorably to the demand of the free silver men, and then there will be another test of strength between the supporters and the oppon-

ents of free silver. It would not be safe to predict the resuit of such a test. The vote of last Thursday in favor of laying the silver bill on the table would probably be repeated, but more than 148 votes will be required to defeat another special order if the free silver democrats should be able to muster their full force. There is some probability that the opposition will be found to have increased. Mr. Bland is reported to have said that the repulse of last week was directly due to his being betrayed by men whom he supposed, as they always claimed, to be his friends. A leader loses prestige and influence after being beaten, and it is highly probable that Mr. Bland will have cause to complain of more betrayals of his confidence whenever another test of strength is made. The opposition to free silver will undoubtedly maintain an unbroken front. The anti-silver democrats have been encouraged by the action of the republicans, and the statement of the republican leader of the house regarding the sentiment of the minority leaves no doubt as to where they will be found on this issue. All but about a dozen of them can be counted with absolute certainty to vote against free silver and against all efforts in the interest of such legislation. Ex-Speaker Reed takes the view that the republicans should now stand up against bringing the Bland bill to a vote at ail, and while it is understood that some prominent members of the party in the house differ with him, on the ground that the only way to

of the ex-speaker will prevail. It should not be too hastily concluded from what has taken place that there will be no free silver legislation at this session of congress. The advocates of that policy are still very determined, and they will exhaust every resource at their command. But manifestly their chances of success have been greatly reduced, and there is much stronger reason now than a week ago to expect that President Harrison will not be called upon to veto a free silver bill.

make sure of the future is to have a

square vote for or against free coinage,

it is hardly to be doubted that the view

ANTI-OPTION LEGISLATION.

The anti-option bills introduced in the senate and house have not been lost sight of, although interest in them seemed to have very much abated. It appears, however, that the representatives of the farmers in promoting this legislation have not been idle, and it is said that there is now favorable promise of the Hatch bill being taken up at an early day in the house. It is expected to pass that body without much opposition, and there is very little doubt that it would promptly pass the senate.

The extended hearings that were given the friends and opponents of this proposed legislation by the house committee on agriculture unquestionably strengthened the position of the former in the opinion of the committee, so far as the general principle involved in the legislation sought is concerned. The Hatch bill as originally introduced will be amended in some particulars, but without impairing its prime purpose of putting an end to purely speculative transactions in "options" and "futures. It is not intended to interfere with legitimate operations, and it makes sufficiently clear the difference between legitimate and illegitimate dealings. All the testimony submitted by the opponents of anti-option legislation confirmed the charge that a very large amount of the transactions on the principal boards of trade of the country is not legitimate speculation. The bucket shops are by no means the only offenders, and, although their business may fairly be described as wholly illegitimate, it is by no means certain that their offense is so harmful as that of the boards of trade which permit illegitimate dealings. The heavy transactions of the latter and the influense they exert upon the markets must reasonably

be supposed to result in greater mischief than the bucket shops are capable of, though there is not a word to be said in defense of these gambling places.

It is possible that the proposed law would not accomplish all that its advocates hope for, but the experiment is worth trying, and it is the duty of congross to respect the almost unanimous demand of the agricultural producers of the country for this legislation.

THE ELECTRICAL AGE AND THE FARM The American farmer of the not very distant future will be the most independent citizen of the country. He may not cultivate so many acres of ground or own so large an area of land as at present but he will be a little king upon his farm and envied by less fortunate neighbors. The electrical age into which we are entering is big with promise for the agricultural communities. In two years more the telephone patents will expire and then for \$2.50 anybody can have an instrument and battery. One wire of the barbed wire fence may be isolated from the others and become the line of communication from house to house and from neighborhood to the city. Electric lights will take the place of candles, kerosene lamps and lanterns. When the farmer hears a disturbance in his barn or calcked coop he will press a button which will light up his entire premises and place him in position to punish in-

truders. A single stationary steam engine fed by a boy or girl will generate electric power that will work the churn, the knitting machine, the sewing machine

and the washing machine for the use of the housewife. The farmer's corn sheller, threshing machine and other implements will be run by electricity from the same source. He may and probably will have a storage battery which shall push his plow through the soil and another for his carriage or wagon for a trip to town. In fact electricity will take the place of horses in much of the farm work and relieve the farmer's wife of much of the dreaded drudgery she now

performs. The electrical age will more completely revolutionize the conditions of modern life than the age of steam changed those of sixty years ago. The present generation need not be surprised if it shall be a common thing to see a telephone in every ferm house, an clectrical plant on every farm and electric motors of one kind and another carrying farmers to and from the city at their will, over fine roads constructed purposely for their convenience. The isolation of farm life will be ended. The telephone will bring farm and city into closer union, and daily mail deliveries will keep the agriculturist abreast of the progress of the intellectual life of his age. The ideal farmer of the future will be an educated gentleman; his family will be cultivated and contented; he will make farming a business profitable always, free from the hard drudgery now required, and attractive as the professions or other city occupations. This style of farmer will, of course, be a thrifty, industrious one; not the corner grocery whittler or the lazy fellow who is without ambition. The indifferent, ignorant or indolent farmer will not realize these conditions.

FOREIGN FINANCIERS ON BIMETALLISM The views of leading German financiers on the subject of an international conference in the interest of bimetallism are not encouraging to the advocates of this method for reaching a settlement of the silver question. Germany would take part in a monetary convention provided Great Britain agreed to participate, but the judgment of these financiers is that England is not likely to

make any change in its currency. One of them remarked as to Germany that it was very comfortably off now with its gold coinage, and he did not think that country could be induced to materially increase its silver coinage. Another remarked that except a few agrarians nobody in Germany dreamed of such a thing as bimetallism. Others held similar views, showing that there is no sen-

timent in Germany at all worthy of consideration that is in favor of a bimetallic monetary system. It need hardly be said that all these financiers agreed in the opinion that the adoption of free silver coinage by the United States would have a very bad effect on American prosperity. Its effect

would be to turn the current of gold still more strongly toward Europe, to lower American credit, and ultimately to hurt those who expected the greatest benefit from the law. Said one of them: "America is a rich country, able to stand the results of serious errors, but there is a limit even to its resources. The turning over of its commerce to the silver men may bring America dangerously close to these limits." The determination of the question of an international agreement regarding silver manifestly rests wholly with England, and there is not the slightest prospect of any change in the currency system of that country. Secretary Foster found there some sentiment in favor of bimetallism and he got the impression that it was growing, but as a matter of fact there is no evidence that such is the case. Two or three years ago there appeared to be quite a movement in this direction, but it has very nearly if not entirely subsided, and the financial interests of England are now hoping that the United States will adopt free silver coinage, thereby bringing about the single silver standard here and improving the financial and commercial advantages of Great Britain. It is too much to expect that the extreme free silver advocates will pay any attention to the intelligent and candid opinions of foreign financiers, but they ought to

of sound views and honest, disinterested admonition. ECONOMY WITH A VENGEANCE.

command the thoughtful consideration

of those who are not beyond the reach

When the arc-light streat lamps were introduced it was given out that the city would be able to reduce its gas lighting bills very materially. This, like all other projects of economy in the interest of franchised corporations, has proved a delusion and a snare.

We are paying for a large number of electric lamps at the rate of \$175 a year, when the same company offered to place are lamps on the World's fair grounds at Chicago at \$38 for nine months and finally contracted for them at \$25. The spasm of economy in reducing the number of gas lamps gave out last summer and at this time we have a larger num ber of gas and gasoline lamps than we had when the electric lamps were substituted for gas and gasoline, and now the council proposes to add several hundred to the number of gas and gasoline posts just because the charter permits a levy of three mills for street lighting and the increased assessed valuation

will yield increased revenue. This is economy with a vengeance Instead of reducing the rate of taxes the policy seems to be to increase the revenues of the franchised corporations.

The Hope of the Hub.

Here's horing that the German emperor's acation in the woods may make a new man of him, mentally as well as physically, and enable him to realize what time it is on the world's dial of progress.

Advance of Home Rule.

Glob-Democrat. Scotland's aspirations toward home rule will help Ireland in its crusade in the same direction. Evidently the day of local parlia ments in the different divisions of the United kingdom is near at ha.d. Free Rum's Triumph.

Philadelphia Record. In Iowa the river counties will still enjoy ree rum while the interior counties go dry. the lower house of the legislature having indefinitely postponed the bill recently passed In the senate substituting county option for prohibition. The vote was strictly partisan with the republicans ranged on the pro-

hibition side. The political effect of this action will probably be the ranging of Iowa with the solidly democratic states of the

No Men to Spare.

While the Democrat stands pat upon its former position on the sliver question, it regrets to see it brought into this campaign, and particularly ifos it regret the position taken by Dr. Miller and other eminent leaders in the party, wherein they declare that Mr. Bryan shall be read out of the party because of his views on the silver question, and that he and other men entertaining the same views shall not be permitted to attend the democratic national convention as delegates. The democrats have much to lose and little to gain by forcing an issue before the people are ready for it. The tax question must be settled first. It has been a long campaign of education and the people have shown their faith in the principles of tariff reform. We should not introduce other issues that will lose us votes in the east when we cannot hope for sufficient gain else where to carry a single republican state. Or the other hand we do not endorse the attempt of any men or set of men to read out men who have advanced ideas on the currency question. The democracy of Nebraska has no men to spare, and least of all, the brilliant, brainy congressman from the First district.

A Helnous Offense.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Another letter from Mr. Cleveland is in order. Editor Dana charges him with the beinous and undemocratic offense of wearing a night shirt adorned with a red ruffle. Will General Bragg kindly write and ask the prophet about it? It won't do to let a story like that gallop over the country at the very beginning of a campaign.

Encouraging Outlawry. Chicago Times.

fowa republicans have defeated the Gatch local option bill in the legislature, thus riveting upon the state for two years more the prohibition law which the people have so thoroughly repudiated. Iowa is a striking illustration of government by the minority

A Native Thrust. Chicago Times.

People who are bent upon abolishing corruption in politics by cutting down the volume of immigration may find a theme for cogitation in the fact that every one of the seven aldermen indicted for booding was born in the United States.

Keep Your Powder Dry.

New York World. Look out for some new Standard Oil dev iltry soon. When a trust has a clever lawyer, a \$26,000,000 surplus, and suddenly advertises the acquisition of morality, it 14 time for small speculators to "cash in" and get out of the game.

FRAUD REBUKED.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): The supreme cour of Wisconsin has set aside the apportion ment bill passed by the democratic legisla ture of that state last winter. Oh, for a supreme court at Jefferson with nerve enough to knock the life out of the democratic gerry mander of this state.

New York Tribude (rer.): The supren court of Wisconsin has given a righteous decision, declaring that the democratic gerry mander of senate and assembly districts i unconstitutional. The character of the bac work done by the democratic legislature may be judged from the fact that the decision of the court, consisting of three democrats and two republicans, is unanimous.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): The effect in Wisconsin is fardess important than the effect of this decision at large; affirming, as t does, the doctring that even a state legisia ture cannot manipulate representation as i pleases, cannot cut out districts for part purposes without the slightest reference law or justice, cannot carry the gerrymander to the extreme that has been threatened without judicial reproof and restraint.

New York Herald (ind.): In these days o reapportionments and gerrymanders the decision rendered yestorday by the supreme court of Wisconsin will have a widespread interest and should have a wholesome effect court holds that under the constitution of that state a county may not be divided in the formation of assembly districts. That i to say, every district must be composed of one or more counties entire. None can law fully take in a part only of any county.

Chicago Herald (usm.): The decision is probably correct. But the conclusion is many minds is irresistible that if the gerry mander had been made by a republican in stead of a democratic legislature nobod would have thought of attacking its legalit and even if such an attack had been made the chances would have been that the same court which has just held the democratic measure invalid would have sustained an equally partisan republican apportionmen and never doubted that it was doing its whole duty.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): In all north-ern states and among the best men of all parties, there is an awakening of conscience as to crimes against the ballot; many things that once were deemed as justifiably "smart practice" now are beld infamous. It is com-ing to be the benef of the people that govern-ment by a European despot is not worse than government by a lot of heelers and bosses who manage to deprive the majority of the votors of their votes and to substitute gov-ornment by a minority for government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Calcago Tribune (rep.): This decision is of special importance because it is the first in-volving the power of the judiciary to review the action of the legislature in a matter supposed to be as peculiarly its own as the mak-ing of an apportionment. It was claimed by those interested in the maintenance of the law that the supreme court had no jurisdic-tion whatever; that the power of the legislature was absolute, and that the only appeal from it lay to the people. The Wisconsin su-preme court has determined otherwise and has decided that no community can be de-prived of the right of equal representation, and that a temporary and accidental majority cannot make an apportionment which will keep it in power after it becomes a minority.

COMICAL CRITICS.

New York Herald: The handle to his name, if he has one, is the thing to work when pumping a man.

Somerville Journal: To some of his auditors a great preacher always seemed to act at the thought he was doing the bible a great honor by selecting a passage from it for his

Oll City Bilzzard: The fellow who steal fuel from his negglober's wood pile and find-some of the sticks charged with dynamite may be said to strike a responsive sord. Boston Herald: Offt west "Hamlet" is bein; played under the alluring title. 'Was Ha Nibs Off His Nut?" It draws better that way Pharmaceutical Fre: Hostess-Can you carve Young Sawbongs-Yes, ma'am-should be delighted. Bring the body.

New York Herald. She walked into a dry goods store
One morning hist at tan
And when the sheldes of evening fell
She issued forth again;
And when her husband asked her why
the took so long to range
Within that store, she told him that
She did it for the change.

Washington Star: It was observed that the remarks of the man who sat down on the tack were short and to the point. Jewelers' Circular: Baboony—Heilo. Looney What are you doin; now? Looney—Traveling for a jewsiry house. Baboony—Ah's selling goods, eh? Looney—No-o—just traveling.

Harner's Bazar: "I saw Mrs. Bunkerton tonay," said Hicks. "She looked mighty hand-some too."
"She's an odious woman," returned Mrs. "You never did adm re any of my old girls."
said Hicks. "That is only one, and I thing
you thought her perfect."
"Which one was that?" queried Mrs. Hicks.
"Yourself," retorted Hicks.

Baston Transcript: A young woman expresse; the sentiment. "Where ignorance is is it is folly to be wives."

Columbus Post: There is generally " an at of refinement" in the neighborhood of the petroleum factory.

## "THE POET OF THE PEOPLE"

Reminiscences of Walt Whitman, Poet and Philosopher.

DEATH LOVES A SHINING

A Strange and Striking Personality Round Out a Long and Varied Career-Leaves from an Active, Usefut Life.

Wait Whitman, the aged poet and philoso pher, has passed the portals of eternity. His death was not unexpected. For over four months he has been gradually, under the spen of an insidious disease, sinking into that "sleep that knows no waking," and assed away as one who had

Wrapped the drapery of his couch about him

And lies down to pleasant dreams."

The "good gray poet," as he was familiarly known, lived a varied life. He sprang from good old Puritan stock on his father's side, and from a rugged Dutch maternal ancestry, which may account for his striking virility of thought. He was born at West Hills, Long Island, March 31, 1819, but was brought up in Brooklyn, where he learned the printers' trade. There he afterwards edited a paper cailed the Freeman and wrote his "Leaves of Grass," During the war period and up to 1873, he lived in Washwhere his strong, well-knit figure was a familiar object around the streets, clad as he always was in a loosely fitting suit of gray and an old-slouch hat. He developed a marked fondness for riding on street cars. He always rode on the front platform, seek-ing the friendship of the driver, and it is said that there was scarcely a driver in the city with whom he was not on terms of consider-able intimacy. Walt's sauntering habits clung to him at Washington, and General Garfield was one of those fond of meeting him on the avenue. He always greeted Whit man with a remark or a quotation from some of his poems. Those of a literary turn of mind who visited the capital always sought out Walt. He was of an economical turn of mind and lived in the attic of a frame build ing opposite the treasury and where the Cor-coran building now stands.

Early in the war his brother, a colonel in poet, then an unknown man, came on to visit him. For a year Walt spent all his time in the military hospitals in Washington, giving comfort to the suffering soldiers, writing

their letters for them and reading aloud.

In the spring of 1863 he began to write letters for the New York Times. He first ob-tained a position in the Interior department at \$1,200, and devoted his leisure time to writing. Some department official took of-fense at some of Whitman's writings and at once had him dismissed.

His friends rose to his defense and he was transferred to the Department of Justice at an increased salary. Later he was transferred to the office of the solicitor general of the treasury. Whitman remained in office, living in the garret all this time, until 1873. when the news of the death of his mother brought on a stroke of paralysis. He then went to live with his brother at Camden, and there he has remained ever since.

Whitman began his literary career thirty years ago as an athlete, and poured enough of the essence of his robust vitality, into his poetry to make it live, while the more metrical and harmonious verse of some contemporary poets has been torgotten. The verdancy of what an English writer calls his "freshest of speech" was prophesied in the title of his book, "Leaves of Grass," which remain perennially green and are like the grass, the hiding place of many beautiful flowers. We will not believe, say writer in the Detroit Free Press, that should never have discovered the merit of Whitman's pressionate prose poetry if Emer son had not told us that he was a possible genius; or the Mussachusetts attorney not given his volume the colat of forbidden reading, by suppressing it. But there is no doubt that Emerson's kindly word of recog nition and the temporary sensation of the law's interference did attract attention to the work and its author and help to make

The uncouth personality of the man and his natred of shains; his loyalty to nature and his impassioned faith in democracy; his mysticism, which never diverged into irreligion; his unabashed descriptions and illus trations of truth, which few writers dare express even in veiled metaphor-all these surged and beat through his rhythm, and the reader was made aware at every line of the strong personality of the writer.

A few years ago a little nephew of Walt Whitman died. In the middle of the room lay the dead child in its white coffin. Near it, in a great chair, sat the poet, surrounded by culidren and holding a beautiful little girl on his lap. She looked wonderingly into the old man's face, overcome by the spectacle of death. "You don't know what it is, do you dear!" said he, and added: "We lo you, dear!" said he, and added: on't, either."

There were a great many opportunities of meeting with congenial spirits, and among his recollections are those of a supper at Boston, at Young's, where Emerson, Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, and John Boylo O'Reilly were present. It was then that Emerson gave him an exquisite pleasure by reciting from memory pages of selections from "Leaves of Grass." Then Miller foi-lowed with his own opals of verse descriptive of California life, and a temperate bar

quet crowned the felicity of the hour. Whitman has been called the poet of dem ocracy, and his "Leaves of Grass" open with

I celebrate myself.
And what I assume you shall assume.
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you. It may be said to be the declaration of the

universal individual. As to his form of com-position, not attractive to readers of verse at first sight he "discharges himself quite altogether from the old laws of poetry, considering them and their results unlit for present needs and especially unfit for the United States." His claim was that of mangurating "an original modern style," and the theory thereof is "that our times exhibit the advent of especially two new creative worlds or influences, giving a radically changed form to civilization—namely, the world of science for one and the world of democratic republicanism for another, and that a third influence, a new poetic world of character and form, adjusted to the new spirit and facts and consistent with democracy and science, is indispensible." He said that here we "must found our own imaginative literature and poetry and that nothing morely copied from and following the feudal world will do. And I dismiss," he has often said, "without ceremony all the orthodox accourtements, tropes, haberdashery of words, feet measure, that form the entire stock in trade of rhyme-talking heroes and herones. My metro is loose and free. The lines are of irregular length, apparently lawless at first perusal, but on closer acquaintance you will find that there is regularity, like the recur-rence, for example, of the lesser and larger waves on the seashore, rolling in without in-termission, and fitfully rising and falling."

Whitman was not a doubter nor a caviler where the bible and religion are concerned. He believed firmly is the immortality of the soul, though he did not pretend to under-stand the profound mystery of death. When in Pailadelphia on the occasion of the recent

in Palladelphia on the occasion of the recent great celebration in his honor he met his friend and eulogist, Colonel Ingersoll.

"Good-bye, Walt, I hope you may live many years yet," said the colonel.

"You might have wished me something better than that," said Mr. Whitman, sadly. His own verse furnishes many sweet and soothing words on the parting hour. His "Whispers of Heaven'y Death" comprise a chapter of neems. Tage are many passages chapter of poems. Tuese are many passages of devout bellef, shore of creeds, in his

"Ah, more than any priest, O soul, we, too, be-lieve in God.

But with the mystery of God we dare not daily."

His war poems are among the finest of his heroic verse. "The Wound-Dresser" is a faithful history of his own work among the soldiers. And be it recorded to his bonor that he "Comprehended all northern and southers" is his ministrations of mercy and

"slighted none."

In the summer and autumn months before disease forced his confinement at his home in Camd w, one of his pleasures was to drive out to "Hatleigh" and superintend the creetion of a vauit, which is to be his last continuously place.

resting place.
Two miles from the Philadelphia ferries and case of access by road or rail lays. Harleigh cometers, beautifully situated on one

of the few picturesque spots around Camden. The main road to Haddonfield is directly pasits gates and the first impression on entering there is of a spiendidly appointed park, laid out on a landscape lawn principle. Beautiful oval lawns of soft volvety grass, shafts, columns and monuments of granite and marble in perfect uniformity are scattered about, here and there are lovely beds of flowers artistically arranged with exquisite taste, while in the valley lies a beautiful lake fed from the hill, in which has been erected the vault of the "Good Gray Poet."

It is here among a plantation of beech and magnetia trees, at the head of the lake, that Walt Whitman selected the spot for his last resting place. The vault is built into the bill on the west side of the grounds and is Composed of enormous bourders of granite. The stone door itself, although hung on massive brass hinges, requires the united effort of three strong men to close its portals. The two front stones, standing there like immo-vable sentries, are very imposing. A solid piece is laid across these on the top and a heavy handsome triangular stone is placed again on these, with the simple inscription, "Walt Whitman," carved out of this solid cap stone. The whole structure, in its retirkeeping with the man to whose memory it

SELECTIONS FROM WHITMAN.

Come, my tan-faced children, Follow well in order; get your weapons ready Have you your p stols, have you your sharp edged axes. Ploneers! O, ploneers!

Have the elder races halted? Do they droop and end their lesson, wearled over there beyond the seas? We take up the tesk elemnal, and the burden and the lesson. Pioneers! C, Pioneers!

WAR SONG. Sons of the mother of All, you shall yet be You shall yet laugh to scorn the attacks of all the remainder of the earth. To Michigan, Florida perfumes shall tenderly

come.

Not the perfumes of flowers, but sweeter and wafted beyond death.

The dependence of liberty shall be lovers.
The continuance of equality shall be comrades; These shall tie you and band you stronger

of lovers tie you! Flag of stars; thick sprinkled buntler, Long yet your road, fateful flag, long Yet your road, and lined with bloody death! For the prize I see at issue is the world!

than hoops of iron. O, ecstatic; O, partners; O, land, with the love

POETIC INDEPENDENCE. POETIC INDEPENDENCE.

Did you ask duicet rhymes from me?

Did you find that what I sang crewhile so hard
to follow and understand?

Why, I was not singing crewhile for you to follow and understand. Nor am I now.

What to such as you, such a poet as I? Therefore leave my works

And so full yourself with what you can un-

For I lull nobody-and you will never under-

Thanks in old age—thanks ere I go. For health, the midday sun, the impulpable air—for life, mere life. For beings, groups, love, deeds, words, books-for colors, form.

for colors form.

For all the brave, strong men—devoted, hardy men—who've forward sprang in freedom's help, all years, all lands.

For braver, stronger, more devoted men—(a special laurei ere I go to life's war's chosen

ones,
The cannoneers of song and thought—the great artillerymen—the foremost leaders, captains of the soul.)
As soldler from an ended war return'd—as traveler out of myriads, to the long procession retrospective, Thanks—joyful thanks?—a soldier's traveler's

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICAL'S

It may not be generally known, but nevertheless it is a fact that Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine is one of the mostinstructive and entertaining periodicals issued from the American press. Every number teems with valuable articles on a rich variety of subjects and it is by no means confined to the treatment of geographic matters. Some idea of the varied nature of the contents may be formed from a giance at the titles of a few of the subjects handled in the February number, viz: "Coaling Sta-tions and Trade Routes," "The Canyon of the Colorado," "Columbus and His Times," "The Women of Samoa," "Honesty in Yornba," "Chili and the Chilians," "The Can-nibals of Herbert River" and "The Obongo Pigmies." Published by William M. Goldth-waite, 132 Nassau street, New York.

"The Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska," compiled by J. E. Cobbey of the Beatrice bar, in many of its important features far surpasses any other editions of our state laws. In fact it contains the written laws governing the citizens of the state from the great magna charta of King Join down to the last act of the legislature of 1891. The are numbered consecutively from 1 to 6,220, which is a great improvement on the old system. Then Mr. Cobbey has used the 'interior catch word system' in the sections, employing bold face type to designate the salient points of each section. The citations of the decisions of the supreme court of Ne braska follow each section upon which they bear, affording the lawyer a very accurate digest. Published by the State Journal company, Lincoln, Neb.

Robert F. Walsh, the author of "The Land Agitation and Trane." "The Industrial Possi-bilities of Ireland." "The Development of rish Fisheries," and several other works Irish Fisheries, and several citer works, has just given to the world another book of 553 pages, entitled "The Great Leaders of an Oppressed but Brave People," and very properly dedicated it to the Irish race. It is orial volume to Ireland's incorruptible

son, patriot and statesman, Charles Stewart Parnell, and recounts his brilliant achieve-ments and the great sacrifices and heroic deeds of a life devoted to his country. I also includes the life and public services of the great emancipator Daniel O'Connell, and an outline of important events in Irish history, the latter being from the ready pen of mas Clarke Luby. There are likewise excellent pertraits and biographical sketches of the most notable characters engaged in the struggle for Irish self-government, together with a graphic account of the incl dents between 1848 and 1875.

Few can form any adequate idea of the stupendous amount of work necessary to the production of such a large volume as the one

The history of the Irish people is naturally an intensely interesting one and its perusa is as fascinating as would be that of any romance. It has apparently been the aim of the writer to be thoroughly impartial in the treatment of the subject and the result is a a volume which can be read with both profit and pleasure wherever the English language is understood. As the author remarks in his preface: "In the writing of this work my sole endeavor has been to give a truthful parrative of the life and patriotic services of Ireland's last great leader, without projudice or without entering into the personal and controversial matters which have occupied the attention of the Irish race during the past ten months. In order to accomplish this purpose I have quoted more often from Mr Parnell's enemies rather than from friendly

writings."
Without any great pretensions to a high standard of literary excellence this enter-taining work may truthfully be described as a valuable addition to the literature of, America. Published by Gay Brothers & Co. 34 Reade street, New York, "The Golden Idol," by M. C. Walsh, is a

tale of adventures in Australia and New Zealand and is full of exciting scenes and tragic events. It has, however, a well sus-tained plot and the various characters which appear in it are portrayed with artistic skill It is well worth reading and once started is not liable to be laid down until finished. Published by Donohue, Henneberry & Co.,

The musical hero of the day is Ignace Pad-

erewski, to whom in the March Century are

devoted a portrait, a critical study, a biographical sketch, and a poem, the last by R. W. Gilder. The critical study terms him "an inspired and phenomenal artist," and finds that his ability to hold an audience of the highest culture and to interest one of less intelligence and taste is of the rarest kind. Biographically considered, it appears that he is of an old Polish family, having been born thirty-two years ago in Podolia. His tastes and ability were pronounced in early life, so that at "sixteen young Paderewski made a tour through Russia. During this journey he played his own compositions and those of other people; but, as he naively confessed, they were all his own, no matter what he played, for he did not know the music, and as ne had little technich and could not manage the hard places, he improvised to fill up the gaps. There was one concerto by Henselt of which he could play the first and second themes, but neither the extensions por passages. But he played it before audiences and got people to listen to it. It must have been a protty sight. The boy, with his bright hair and delicate mobile face, to win and charm, gathered about him the audience, often poor and rough, submitting unawares to the old spell of genius—the unawares to the old spell of genius—the genius of the singer—the very same type of musician that the Greeks understood so well, and gathered up in all its lovely detail into the myth of Orpheus. The journey was of great value. The young artist learned to watch his sudiences and to play to them, just as he does today. He tested his powers and his bright boy's eyes noticed every detail of costume, adventure, national holiday or dance. He stored away among his artistic material the characteristic intenations of every dialect and the melody of every folk-song he met. Married at 19, a widower at 20, with hoped crushed out of him, Paderewski threw his whole life passionately into music. He went to Kiel in Berlin and studied composition. Kiel was a wonderful teacher of counterpoint. You will soon "hear" very differently, he used to say to his new pupils, as he taught them to braid the strands of polyphony. The one composer who carried into modern life the musical feeling of the preceding century, his own style was simple, unaffected and noble. Pad erowski declares Bach the poet of musi-cians. But it was inevitable that he whose ardent spirit belongs to our own age, should reject for his own composition the tradition of a past epoch. Paderewski's pure, transparent and well balanced fague playing is probably the best result of Kiel's influence. solving to become a virtueso Leschotizky in 1886, and set to work with his accustomed energy. With Paderewski practice and study never cease. Before

expressive face when playing. The spirit that speaks through Paderewski's music is a spirit of light." A popular official in Washington, says the Star, once went fishing with a Baptist clergyman. Bites were plentiful, but the official seemed to get them all. The clergyman waited patiently and at last was favored with anibble. Then the line parted and his hopes and a portion of his fishing tackle vanished simultaneously. He said nothing for almost a minute, and then, turning to his friend, re-

overy concert he is accustomed to shut him-self up and to practice all night, going care-

fully over his whole programme. No point of phrasing, technic or execution escapes him. When all is securely thought and worked out, the artist is ready for his hear-

ors. The next day he goes to the piano-mas-ter of his material, and free from concern

about notes or mechanical means, plays with perfect abandon out of his inner feelings. This, his own statement, is borne out by his

markea: "John, if my early education had been neglected what do you suppose I should have

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