

THE DAILY BEE

Published Every Morning.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending April 10, 1893. Includes categories like Daily, Sunday, and Total Circulation.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179.

At the whole house no poor relative need apply.

That Omaha is favorably located is evidenced by the fact that disast'ous storms fight shy of her.

It is quite safe to assume that the circular saw is just now the perplexing object of studios and soliloquists inspection in the executive office at the state capital.

In response to an anxious inquirer we impart the thrilling information that the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation are still drawing salaries.

Since the adjournment of the legislature the insurance men have not been saying a word. The conclusion is that they can be induced to continue business in the state.

Doubtless Arbor day, which occurs on the 22d inst., will be fittingly observed throughout the state in harmony with the suggestions contained in the generous proclamation and the spirit which inspired the institution of the holiday.

A resolution is pending in the Minnesota legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate grave charges against a number of prominent citizens of that state of gross frauds "in relation to the sale of public lands." It is to be hoped for the good name of Nebraska that the disposition of its saline lands will afford no occasion for a similar scandal.

This is the season for prairie fires and again the destruction of the property of farmers is great. Why will they not learn from experience to take the necessary precautions to guard against these annual visitations? It is a very simple matter to establish fire breaks about their dwellings, barns and corrals, and those who utilize the safeguards that experience has taught are necessary to protect their property from these fires are seldom sufferers.

When the law was passed creating a State Columbian commission it was drawn up on the theory that members of the commission should be appointed because of their political faith. Little or no regard was paid in making these appointments to the personal fitness of men for the peculiar duties of the position. It is fair to assume that there are a number of republicans in the state possessing necessary qualifications for a place on the commission, yet there may be no good reason why the politics of the appointee should be considered.

The direct allegation of the Washington News that the only reason Secretary Carlisle has for dispossessing the resident clerks in the Treasury department is because they have no votes and no political influence—because "it is that by substituting other clerks who are voters political patronage may be bestowed and political power increased by the administration." It is possible that so prominent a member of President Cleveland's cabinet should attempt to inaugurate a system glaringly at variance with his chief's boasted policy of civil service reform? Perish the base insinuation.

The remains of Jeff Davis are to be transferred from New Orleans and reinterred at Richmond on the 31st of next month. That date is the anniversary of the battle of Fair Oaks in 1862, which marked the nearest approach that General McClellan made on the capital of the confederacy. There was a good deal of excitement in Richmond on that occasion, it will be remembered, but it will be surpassed by the patriotic demonstrations, from a southern standpoint, on the occasion of the approaching ceremony to judge by the exceedingly elaborate preparations making for the event.

On Sunday next a total eclipse of the sun is promised. It, however, will not be observed in this part of the world, nor will the United States government send out any official expeditions to take observations of the phenomena connected with the event. Several astronomical expeditions will be on hand, nevertheless, in Chili, Brazil, and on the Central African coast, where the shadow of the moon on the earth can be best observed, fully equipped with the most ingenious scientific apparatus and instruments for viewing and photographing the awe-inspiring spectacle. Two American parties are in Chili in charge of astronomers from the Lick and Harvard observatories, and the English government has an expedition for observation in Brazil and another in Sonegambia. If the weather is favorable the expeditions should be able to secure numerous photographic views of the eclipse which will be of great interest and scientific value.

SHALL HE SIGN OR VETO?

Tremendous pressure has been brought upon Governor Crouse to veto house roll No. 33, the maximum freight rate bill. Railroad managers, wholesale dealers, bankers and railroad employes have each in turn argued, importuned and remonstrated against the bill. It is claimed that the bill is vicious because it is class legislation, that the bill is unconstitutional because it makes exception in favor of roads built since 1889, that the rates fixed by the bill are unreasonable and would, if enforced, prove ruinous to the railroad companies; that the rates, if enforced, would ruin the farmers in the western part of the state and bankrupt the jobbers in the eastern part; that it would prevent the building of new railroads and stop the extension of established lines, and finally that it would reduce the wages of railroad employes, cripple the retail merchants and afford no benefit to anybody or any locality.

Now a bill that would really produce all these disasters and fail to benefit anybody would certainly be a vicious measure, and should not become a law. But it strikes us that there is such a thing as painting the devil altogether too black. The opponents of house roll 33 have overdone the thing when they piled up their objections mountain high. In the first place, if the bill is really unconstitutional, the courts will soon set it aside. The railroads have the ablest lawyers in the state hired by the year, and they will be at every little expense in showing up the constitutional defects. The Union Pacific claims an exemption because it is a national road, and if this claim is sustained in the federal courts competing roads will have good grounds for insisting that they shall also be relieved.

At any rate it is not for the governor to interpose his veto under pretext of constitutional defects unless they are glaring to be passed over. Inasmuch as the remonstrants and protestants against the bill floutly contradict each other in their predictions of the terrible things that will happen if the maximum rate law goes into effect, great allowance should be made by the governor for their extravagant assumptions.

Maximum rates have been established in various western states from time to time and their railroads have not been ruined, their cities have not been depopulated nor have their merchants and farmers been impoverished. In none of those states has railroad building ceased entirely; on the contrary, their mileage has kept pace with and gone even ahead of population.

It does not stand to reason that the proposed rate law will increase the tolls on staple farm products and heavy commodities in the larger half of the state and yet reduce the earnings of the roads, much less is it reasonable to assume that the bill will cripple wholesale dealers and heavy shippers and at the same time increase the cost of commodities to the consumer.

The truth is that the opposition to the bill is inspired almost entirely by the railroad managers, and their opposition is not so much to the new rates as to any regulation by legislative act. It is naturally to be expected that the rates will in some instances be found too high and in other instances too low. If they are too high the railroads are at liberty to lower them; if they are unreasonably low the courts will set them aside. Whatever defects may be found after a season's experiment can readily be cured by the legislature. It is absolutely certain that a special session will have to be called for next winter to plug up the holes in our various state institutions and meet the deficits caused by the collapse of the Mosher bank and readjust the penitentiary labor under state control. So much on that score.

Viewed from a partisan standpoint, the veto of house roll 33 by the governor, in defiance of public sentiment, his personal pledges in the campaign and the party platform, would simply mean political suicide and party dissolution.

THE CONCESSION TO RUSSIA.

The article of the extradition treaty with Russia negotiated six years ago, and which failed of ratification at that time, together with the article substituted by the senate in the treaty recently ratified, have been made public. The object of this is to obtain a public discussion of the latter article in advance of the formal ratification of the treaty by the two governments. A great deal has already been said regarding the concession which it is proposed our government shall make to Russia in this matter, and the weight of intelligent judgment is unquestionably opposed to it. The view has been expressed by able writers that the treaty is essentially one-sided so far as the objectionable article is concerned, and it has been well said that an extradition treaty between a liberal government like the United States and a Russia despotism could not be made on equal terms. This treaty recognizes no difference between an attempt on the life of the head of a representative government and on that of a despotic ruler, yet there is obviously a very essential difference if the matter be considered from ethical and political standpoints.

The objectionable article reads: "An attempt upon the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises an act of either murder or assassination or poisoning, shall not constitute a political offense or an act connected with such offense." Manifestly no such protection as this is needed for our presidents or the members of their families against possible attempts upon their lives, and hence it is wholly in the interest of the czar and his family, for whose safety the American people are in no wise called upon to concern themselves. The secretary of state has been quoted as saying that this article must be taken literally, but we should not lose sight of the Russian code under which conspiracies against the government are held to be attempts upon the life of its head or acts connected with such offense. Under this code any plan or preparation or conspiracy against the royal family, if it only amounts to joining a secret society whose object is such

conspiracy, or to expressing opinions or using language which implies a threat against the czar, is equally criminal with attempted or accomplished murder and is subject to the same penalties. Any one giving shelter to persons suspected of these offenses is regarded as an accomplice and is liable to capital punishment like the principals in the conspiracy. Under the treaty we must extradite any one accused of the attempted murder of any member of the royal family of Russia, which means, under Russian law, practically every political refugee from that country in the United States.

Certainly if the American people can be made to fully understand all that this concession to Russia despotism means, and how wide a departure it involves from the traditional policy of this country regarding the right of asylum to political refugees, they will with one voice repudiate the treaty. Extradition with the Russian government is not so necessary or important to the United States that in order to obtain it we should sacrifice a great and vital principle which has been adhered to from the foundation of the government.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

The first proposition in the circulation challenge which G. M. Hitchcock accepted, but allowed to go by default, reads as follows:

I will match the subscription list of any edition of the World-Herald in the city of Omaha with two subscribers for The Evening Bee to the amount of \$1,000 each, payable to yourself or any charitable or benevolent institution you may name. The comparison of circulation to be made by publishing the names and addresses of paying carrier delivery subscribers for the months of December, 1892, and January and February, 1893, with twenty days for verification of the lists after their publication.

The time within which this proposition was to remain open was limited to thirty days. The concluding paragraph of the agreement under which a deposit of five certified checks of \$1,000 each was made with Mr. Henry W. Yates, president of the Nebraska National bank, reads as follows:

It is further agreed that if the World-Herald fail to furnish proof of its circulation under the conditions embodied in the four propositions in the open challenge within thirty days from this date, or if after complying with the conditions of either of the four first propositions it is found that I have made good any proposal concerning relative circulation, then you are to hand back the checks to me.

This shows conclusively that the World-Herald was to publish its paying city subscription list and give THE BEE an opportunity to verify the same within thirty days from and after March 10. The assertion that THE BEE refused to publish its list on any given day is baseless. That was a condition sought to be imposed upon THE BEE by Mr. Hitchcock after he had accepted the challenge and the forfeit had been deposited. It is to be expected, of course, that our contemporary will throw a tremendous amount of dust and keep up the cry of foul, but inasmuch as proposition No. 5 contains a proposition to match the actual paying subscription list of the World-Herald in the state of Nebraska, including Omaha, two to one, and that offer remains open to the 20th of April, there is no excuse for its failure to earn the \$1,000 that still remains on deposit.

PLEASE FORK OVER.

On March 10 Mr. G. M. Hitchcock made the following offer over his own name: "I will give you \$1 to each paying subscriber to THE DAILY BEE in South Omaha if you will give me 75 cents for each paying subscriber to the daily World-Herald in South Omaha." This proposition was promptly accepted and the lists were published on March 18. The alleged list of the World-Herald aggregated 875 names, the published list of THE BEE 810 names. A few days later the World-Herald acknowledged that 111 of the names it had first claimed as its subscribers were fictitious and should be deducted from its total. In the same issue 104 new names were given in place of the 111 bogus subscribers, with the request that they be substituted for the bogus names. This open acknowledgment of the utter unreliability of its published list was forced upon it by our canvassers who had found that the list had been padded with the names of dead men, people who had never lived in South Omaha and people whose address was in blocks where not a single house stands.

After sifting the lists the following facts have been arrived at: Total list of morning and evening World-Herald March 1, carrier delivery subscribers, in South Omaha, 779; total subscribers to the morning and evening BEE, 810. Computed at \$1 each, total amount for THE BEE \$810; computed at 75 cents each, total amount for World-Herald \$656.25. Mr. Hitchcock will therefore please make certified checks for \$225.75, payable as follows:

To the First Congregational church of Omaha \$150.

To the Young Woman's Home \$75.75.

HON. JED LA MOUNT, a Dakota pioneer and hitherto one of the principal leaders of the republican party in that section, but whose vote and influence in the North Dakota legislature were thrown in defeat of Senator Casey and to aid the election of William N. Rauch to the United States senate, is in Washington on the warpath in behalf of the new senator whose antecedents threaten to prevent him keeping his seat without difficulty. Jud is going to see Gorman, "the biggest toad in the democratic puddle," he says, and "put him on," and make it hot for Senator Hansbrough et al if they "don't let his friend Tomach alone." He charges that the railroads have controlled the election of each of the three senators that have represented North Dakota since she became a state, and that these corporations tried to defeat Rauch by the use of money. "There was money there; I heard it frying," says the bucolic statesman, and Jud ought to know, for he was about as constantly behind the curtain in all these fights as any political manipulator who ever frequented Bis mark. It is a pity that the investiga-

tion sought by Senator Hoar is got likely to touch upon the methods employed by the railroads to secure the election of railroad tools to the senate from North Dakota, for the scandalous influence of the lobby there is notorious, and whatever may have been the offense of the new senator, committed while a bank officer in Washington, the fact that he was able to defeat the candidate of the railroad corporations is at least in his favor. That he is objectionable to the corporation rings may indeed be the inciting cause of the attempt to deprive him of his seat.

The United States scored a very important victory before the Bering sea court of arbitration in the decision not to admit for the present the supplementary report submitted by Great Britain relating to the condition of the seal, as made by a special British commission. The representatives of the British government, it was made clear in the discussion, attached great value to this report in connection with the opening deliberations of the court, and when its introduction was vigorously attacked by Mr. Phelps, who plainly charged unfairness in connection therewith, the action was vigorously defended by Sir Charles Russell, who professed surprise that Great Britain should be charged with injustice in her conduct of proceedings preliminary to the meeting of the court. The attitude of the American counsel was also sharply criticized by the English press, all going to show that the British government had counted on a decided advantage if successful in getting this report before the tribunal at the outset. The argument that had greatest influence with the court undoubtedly was that of Mr. Carter, who proved himself more than a match for the English lawyers and whose plea had none of the offensive features which characterized that of Mr. Phelps.

What Tiesles Charley.

The axe that was once Adlai's is in energetic hands.

First in Peace and War.

Russia is in first at Hampton Roads, Russia was first with her ships, let it be remembered, when this government was most in need of aid and encouragement.

Give the Bill a Show.

Whether or not the rate bill will be a benefit to the people remains to be brought out by actual experience. It is admitted by its own supporters that it is a doubtful investment in many respects. However, if it is any improvement at all over the present rates it is a good thing.

Bully for the Boy.

That was a notable election at Palmyra Tuesday, when S. Nelson Sawyer, republican, defeated his opponent by a large majority. S. W. Sawyer, democrat, by ninety-eight majority. In this case not only was the boy a father of the man, but he gave the old man some points on handling.

Down on Official Snobbery.

True American dignity in our legislatures does not consist in aping monarchical displays, but in living within the allowance of the people, which is easy enough, and in making democratic institutions respected by self-respect and simplicity in all things pertaining to them.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

The maximum freight bill passed by the Nebraska legislature is similar to the one passed by the Texas legislature and signed by Governor Hoar, and which the United States courts decided was unconstitutional. As the Nebraska bill will be similarly disposed of investors in railway securities have nothing to fear.

What the Veto is For.

A bill is pending before Governor Crouse of Nebraska for signature which provides that if the right to go upon a street has been granted to one company and another it has been exercised, a like right may not be given to another company. The veto checks given to governors to defeat such harmful measures.

Taking a Fresh Start.

The results show that the republican party at the west is already distinctly stronger than it was last fall. Its opponents have only relied on the governor of the state and worthy sort by their fusion in disgraceful disregard of their professed convictions and still more by their contact in office wherever they have been tried.

Blue Laws in Pennsylvania.

Not content with prosecuting the publishers of Sunday papers, the so-called Law and Order society in Pittsburg announces that the publishers of Monday papers are to be prosecuted if they have any copy of them before midnight. These bigots are doing more to bring Sunday observance into vogue than all the Sabbath breakers in the land.

Distasteful Thanksgiving.

This country has never been guilty of a worse piece of flunkeyism than in raising the rank of its supercilious diplomat. When Thomas Jefferson went abroad he was content to go as a minister, but now every little three-for-a-quarter politician who is recognized by his superciliousness as one of these securities must be made into an ambassador, so that he can associate freely with royalty.

Davies Honored His Party.

One of the pleasantest and most honorable members of the legislature was Mr. Davies. He was a man who created a favorable impression on first acquaintance and sustains it. The more you know of him the higher you esteem him. He is friendly, honest and able. His record in the state legislature is one of which he and his republican party may be proud. Mr. Davies will be heard from in the future, and his advancement will be a credit to the party.

Our Last Legislature.

The men sent to the last legislature, having gone through a three months session, cannot claim the reputation of having been a good business society, having paid close attention to all their duties, and accomplished all they could and should have done. They have used up a whole month and quarantined a large amount of the state money in a wild fight about the election of a United States senator. The result was finally that the state had to be carried by the expenses were far too large. Hardly anything else was done during that long time but voting for senator, and it has not been clear that the election of the senator would not cost a cent more on that account, the voter would have to make only once more use of his ballot. The election of the senator would be accomplished and the chance for bribery and undue influence would be considerably less than at present. And even after the election of the United States senator the legislature did not settle down to quiet and regular business. The maximum rate bill and the investigation of corruption and impeachment proceedings kept up a continual excitement, causing the neglect of many good bills, to the detriment of the state. The maximum rate bill was carried through. These are matters of much importance, which will redound to

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Carnegie paid \$5,000 for a 110-ton saw. Spanish-America leads in gold production. Meriden has made a thirty-two blade knife. Birmingham, England, makes half the pin output. The coloring of aluminum has been achieved. In 1890 our product of hardware was valued at \$100,000,000 in less at \$70,000,000. The business world is divided into two classes—people who get wages, and people who get salaries. For 200 years the paper from which Bank of England notes are made has been manufactured at Laverstock in Hampshire. The sounding-board of opinions, the most important part of the instrument, is made of American spruce, and is as carefully chosen as the wood for a violin. The first locomotive ever seen in Bangkok, Siam, was recently started on the Korat railway. The native population took immense interest in the train, and over the half mile of railway road laid. A number of orders have been given to Philadelphia iron workers for machinery to be used in the building of iron screw boats. A gallon of alcohol can be distilled from a bushel of sweet potatoes at a small cost. It is said that the new city directory of Baltimore indicates an increase of 30,000 in the population of the city during the past year, due largely to the growth of manufacturing interests in the city and suburbs. Light, absolutely destitute of heat, is produced that shines through a solid wall as the present light through window glass. The light within a house enables one outside to read by it as though the brick walls were translucent glass. Four hundred years ago the annual product of our iron mines amounted to 60,000 tons and France produced one-fifth of it, more than any other country. Now the annual output is about 30,000,000 tons, and France contributed only one-fifth of it. The United States produces more than one-fourth of the whole amount. Paper-mache, which can be compressed almost to the solid state of iron, promises to come into vogue as a building material. A portable hospital large enough to accommodate twenty beds, has been made of compressed paper. Every part of the building is numbered, and the whole can be packed up in such a way as to be carried by three mules or pack animals. These trucks are so planned as to form the basis of the hospital. T-shaped joints of iron keeping the foundation steadily in place. Over this comes a

TELEPHONE JOKES.

How the Public is Fished by a Massachusetts Monopoly. Telephone charges in our cities are high because the American Bell Telephone company steadily increases its capital, its royalties and its profits, and to a much less degree because of the expenses or profits of the local organization with which the customer deals. The local companies are by no means worked as charities or managers for the benefit of the public, says the Philadelphia Press. Quite the contrary. The Bell Telephone company of Philadelphia pays, and has paid for years past, a steady 12 per cent on its capital of \$500,000, all cash as to local subscriptions. It had accumulated in 1891, after ten years, a surplus of \$61,000, and it put \$41,051 of this into underground conduits and the loss incident to the change. Since the year ending December 31, 1890, when this company began its regular quarterly dividend of 9 per cent, it has just about doubled its business, advancing its gross receipts, as nearly as can be made out from its very inadequate reports, from \$30,412 in the calendar year 1890 to \$70,534 in the year ending June 30, 1891. This is very fair prosperity. Dividends of 12 per cent, an addition of \$91,105 to surplus and \$14,151 put into plant in five years on an original investment of \$500,000, is certainly such a return as would satisfy any investor. But this is simply nothing to the march of the parent company. From 1887 to 1892, a span of five years, the American Bell Telephone company has raised its capital stock from \$9,802,100 to \$17,500,000, or nearly doubled it. It has issued \$2,000,000 of preferred stock, which is now selling at 105 to its "par" value. In this five years and these the last years of its chief patent, it has added \$11,748,893 to the capital on which it collects money and takes in profits from the public. It has added 35 per cent to its net earnings, which have risen from \$2,010,296 in 1887 to \$3,411,674 in 1892, and its dividends which were \$1,568,008 in 1887, were \$2,919,690 in 1892, or nearly doubled. Now the American Bell Telephone company holds one-third the stock of the local companies, and charges a royalty for the telephones into the bargain. By this ingenious plan every man who pays \$120 a year for rental of telephones in 1892, and later using stronger language, pays the American Bell Telephone twice. He helps to earn one-third the dividends of the local company for stock on which no cash was paid, and the last dividends the Bell received \$1,422,048 in 1892 against \$1,014,000 in 1887, and he pays his share of the \$3,400,734 received for rental of telephones in 1892, and four more than in 1887, when \$2,354,828 was paid.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKIANS.

The German Lutherans of Beemer are building a church. The teachers of Buffalo county will hold a meeting at Kearney Saturday. A lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star has been instituted at Sumner. The Wheeler Advocate has been re-elected at Berdoot by E. H. and E. C. Clough. A grand jury farmers from Iowa and Illinois are settling in Cuming county this spring.

Butte celebrated her victory in winning the county seat contest with a banquet and pyrotechnics. Aurora expects to have a local telephone exchange soon and connection with neighboring cities. The Hurlbert and Leftwich circus that has been wintering at Norfolk will "hit the road" April 30 and begin a tour of the Dakota territory.

Several interesting criminal cases are booked to come up at the present term of the district court at Pawnee City. Roy H. Flory will probably be tried for robbery and murder at the same time. Mrs. Ed. Platner, residing near Nebraska City, tried to recover some grain which her son had taken from her farm and sold, but when she found that she couldn't secure the property without laying the bill liable to a term in the penitentiary she let the matter drop.

During the big prairie fire in Custer county two men driving across the country near Lodi ran a race with death. The team in their terror became unmanageable and the horses broke away from the vehicle and ran for dear life. The two men scrambled under the wagon box and hugged the earth till the fire was over them and crawled out of the wreck unhurt.

TICKLE THOUGHTS.

Philadelphia Times: It is remarked that in Kansas the women take definite sides in political questions, but who won't sit it out. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Many a man who "starts off well" spoils everything by coming back. Children's Weekly: Miss Cleber (the new biographer of King) writes better than any person I ever heard of, but she writes the clothes you ought to wear by night.

New York Times: Dick Hicks—Did God make woman after he made man? Mrs. Hicks: No, but he made her to look like a man, and later using stronger language, says the American Bell Telephone twice. He helps to earn one-third the dividends of the local company for stock on which no cash was paid, and the last dividends the Bell received \$1,422,048 in 1892 against \$1,014,000 in 1887, and he pays his share of the \$3,400,734 received for rental of telephones in 1892, and four more than in 1887, when \$2,354,828 was paid.

The local company makes money, no doubt of that; but by the time it has paid over dividends on one-third its stock, paid the rental of its telephones and met the charges of new plant, and in putting its lines under ground, it is making a great deal less money than the large charges would appear to indicate. By this double arrangement the American Bell Telephone company is screened from the public which uses its telephones, and the local cause and source of high charges is effectively concealed and protected.

"He Laughed Best Who Laughs Last."

Chicago Item: An amusing effort is making to induce business men in such promising cities as Kansas City and Omaha to turn a deaf ear to Chicago's siren of wholesale trade when they keep the fair. While Chicago wants all the legitimate business she can get, and expects a lot of it between May and November, she hopes her tributary sisters won't try too hard to keep their boys at home, for once a man gets at the forbidden fruit he never quits until the tree is bare, and Chicago is a tree that never gets bare.

They've Come to Time.

Tulsa Citizen: When Lowmeyer, unaided, has succeeded in clearing the rails out of the state house, there will be several swell head outliers in Nebraska, who are afraid to open their mouths now, crying "what did it?"

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald: A mantle composed of crepe de chine of leaf brown, figured, with the same shades. The collar is of Pekin silk of the same shade, and all is bordered with a very narrow fur. The loqu is trimmed with small velvet knots, fastened with straw buttons.

SPRING PROVOCATIONS.

Chicago Times: Though the sky is blue above you, And the sun is shining bright, If you'll live for those who love you Don't let 'em out to lead you right. Left pneumonia should claim you, Maudlin, do not bore your throat, And lest your face be the same, you should not let 'em "sneak" your throat.

A RAIN BEAG.

The Club: I had a big umbrella, she had none— "Tears rainy weather, And joy too exquisite to think upon, We walked together. No woodland shade was ever half so kind Nor so poetic As that garden, unlovely and unloved, Black-ribbed, ascetic. And surely never bird sang sweeter song From boughs or bushes As that rain sang, dripping from its strong Brown silicon stems. I blessed the driving gusts—the clouds that frowned The blue to cover; I missed the muddy puddles on the ground And—helped her over. What rapture thus from angry wind and storm To shield and hold her All to myself—close nestling, kind and warm— Against my shoulder! I walked until the rising of the sun To music sweetest That ever made two hearts beat as one, In walk—the fleetest.

But of all aids and adjuncts that beaute The soul to fashion, The cover wet umbrella caps the style And leads the fashion.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Carnegie paid \$5,000 for a 110-ton saw. Spanish-America leads in gold production. Meriden has made a thirty-two blade knife. Birmingham, England, makes half the pin output. The coloring of aluminum has been achieved. In 1890 our product of hardware was valued at \$100,000,000 in less at \$70,000,000. The business world is divided into two classes—people who get wages, and people who get salaries. For 200 years the paper from which Bank of England notes are made has been manufactured at Laverstock in Hampshire. The sounding-board of opinions, the most important part of the instrument, is made of American spruce, and is as carefully chosen as the wood for a violin. The first locomotive ever seen in Bangkok, Siam, was recently started on the Korat railway. The native population took immense interest in the train, and over the half mile of railway road laid. A number of orders have been given to Philadelphia iron workers for machinery to be used in the building of iron screw boats. A gallon of alcohol can be distilled from a bushel of sweet potatoes at a small cost. It is said that the new city directory of Baltimore indicates an increase of 30,000 in the population of the city during the past year, due largely to the growth of manufacturing interests in the city and suburbs. Light, absolutely destitute of heat, is produced that shines through a solid wall as the present light through window glass. The light within a house enables one outside to read by it as though the brick walls were translucent glass. Four hundred years ago the annual product of our iron mines amounted to 60,000 tons and France produced one-fifth of it, more than any other country. Now the annual output is about 30,000,000 tons, and France contributed only one-fifth of it. The United States produces more than one-fourth of the whole amount. Paper-mache, which can be compressed almost to the solid state of iron, promises to come into vogue as a building material. A portable hospital large enough to accommodate twenty beds, has been made of compressed paper. Every part of the building is numbered, and the whole can be packed up in such a way as to be carried by three mules or pack animals. These trucks are so planned as to form the basis of the hospital. T-shaped joints of iron keeping the foundation steadily in place. Over this comes a

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