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N. P. Feit.

Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

Unless all indications are delusive Omaha will remember the summer of 1892 as one of unexampled business activity.

THE mission woodyard promises to rid the county commissioners of the importunities of the many lazy tramps who pretend to be auxious for work.

THE immense sums of money alleged to have been paid for franchises in Chicago to boodling city officials must make the Omaha boodlers and ex-boodlers. green with envy.

THE Omaha jobber who cannot see the benefits which are to come to him directly by cultivating the sentiment in favor of home industry is simply blind to his own interests.

Buy nothing manufactured elsowhere which can be made just as well and sold just as cheap at home. In this way you can stimulate home inqustry and build up Nebraska and Omaha.

ONE thing is growing very clear, and that is the democratic candidate for the presidential nomination who opposes free silver will not secure many delegates from the solid south.

SCOTLAND and Ireland united can undoubtedly help Gladstone to secure home rule for both. It is an important coalition which the action of the Scotch members of Parliament foreshadows.

UNTIL the railways concede our reasonable demands for a milling-intransit rate, a fair rate on Texas cattle and the abolition of the bridge arbitrary, our business organizations should give them no rest.

OMAHA's city ball can be well equipped with lighting fixtures including newel posts for the rotunds and large, costly chandeliers for the council chamber and Board of Education hall for \$10,000. To expend \$18,000 for the purpose is extravagance.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., university opened last fall, but the millionaire senator's educational institution has already established itself as a real university. In a foot ball game with the State university of California the Stanford team won by a score of 14 to 10.

THE Gatch local option bill now before the lower house of the lowa legislature is so simple and complete a solution of the entire vexed liquor question in Iowa that it should be passed. The past few elections ought to convince every republican in the legislature that something should be done to take the liquor question out of Iowa politics.

THE fiery Mexican editor who suggests that it would be better Mexican sense to go to Washington with guns and swords and bring back the battle flags of the Mexican war by force than to receive them through diplomatic channels reminds us of the bull which attacked a locomotive. His courage may be commendable, but his prudence is entirely wanting.

MR. SHOEMAKER is simply butting his cranium against the wall by urging the nomination of Cleveland. He may write and write and he may talk and talk. Cleveland democrats may just as well prepare to take their medicine. Mr. David Bennett Hill is democracy's king, and they and all the rest will shortly be shouting themselves hoarse with "Long live King David the First."

NEBRASKA does not appear among the reports of state agents in the monthly crop bulletin issued by the Agricultural department, for the reason that Nebraska is not a winter wheat state. Nebraska is all right for next season's crops at this time, however. A more favorable winter has seldom if ever been enjoyed. Unless some catastrophe cuts her short during the growing months Nebraska will once more surprise the world with her abundant crops.

On the supposition that the Bland silver bill may be enacted by the American congress European bankers have been drawing heavily on this country for gold. The European bankers propose to be in position to profit by any relative advance there may be in the value of the vellow metal. They forget, however, that President Harrison has publiely and unequivocally declared for an American dollar worth 100 cents and the | in the reciprocity provision of the tariff Europeans will not have an opportunity of exchanging their silver for our gold.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM. The New Mexico irrigation convention

simply reiterated the recommendation of the convention held some months ago at Salt Lake City, that the general government shall grant in trust to the states and territories needful of irrigation all lands now owned or hereafter acquired by the United States within such states and territories. On March 9 there was presented to the house of representatives majority and minority reports from the select committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. The former was a very strong argument in favor of ceding the arid lands to the states and territories, and was accompanied by a bill for that purpose. The report urged that the arid region cannot and ought not to remain a perpetual wilderness and destitute of useful results, and said: "Either the United States must sooner or later accomplish its reclamation by direct appropriations from the federal treasury, by the construction and maintenance of irrigation works and the operation of the multiplied and manifold agencies for its development, or failing so to do, it must leave it to the states and territories within which it is embraced, in their own way to work out that salvation which is possible." The majority of the committee were of the opinion that the government should not undertake the colossal work of reclaiming the arid region, nor should it allow it to continue as at present. The report declared that in view of existing conditions the general government ought to relieve itself of the embarcassment under which it labors, if it can find some competent authority willing to assume the responsibility, and to which the matter can be legitimately committed.

The minority of the committee could see no reason why such a radical change from the well-known and well-defined path of the past should be taken in the disposition of a great part of what remains of our public lands. The minority offered several reasons of more or less cogency for opposing the proposed bill. It is to be remarked that petitions from Colorado, and, perhaps, elsewhere, have recently gone to congress remonstrating against the proposition to cede the arid lands to the states and territories. It is not to be doubted, however, that the sentiment of a majority of the people directly interested in this question is in favor of the cession of the lands to the states and territories, under conditions that will insure their reclamation, but whatever congress may decide upon it is essential that there should be reserved to the United States the power of forfeiture and resumption in case of great abuses or a conflict of interests between

There does not appear to be very great probability of legislation on this subject by the present congress, or at any rate at this session, but no harm can come from a thorough discussion of the question as it is presented in the bill and reports already submitted to congress.

WILL MAKE THE CONCESSION.

It is announced on the authority of Sir George Powell, British commissioner in the Bering sea arbitration, that arrangements will shortly be completed for a modus vivendi. As this information comes from a Canadian source it suggests that the Dominion government is not altogether indifferent to the danger of retaliation against the commerce of Canada in the event of that government maintaining its attitude of opposition to the renewal of the arrange. ment of last year for the protection of the seal fisheries. It is hardly possible that the Canadian government and people can seriously consider the matter of retaliation on the part of the United States without arriving at the conclusion that its results would be disastrous to Canada. As has been said heretofore, in reference to this subject, the damaging effects of such a policy would not be altogether one-sided. They would be felt to some extent by the large number of our own people who are benefited by the privileges accorded to Canadian railroads, by which they are enabled to successfully compete with American roads and thereby keep down rates of transportation, but by far the most serious consequences would fall upon the Canadian interests involved. The policy would take from the railroads of Canada the larger part of their business, and if long maintained would result in eventually bankrupting those

corporations. It is understood that the British minister at Washington will this week communicate the answer of Lord Salisbury to the request of the government of the United States for a renewal of the modus vivendi, but no intimation is given as to what the character of the answer will be. The report sent out on the authority of Sir George Powell, however, warrants the expectation that it will be favorable. Some of the English tory organs continue to express the opinion that the gemand of the United States government is unwarranted and cannot be defended upon any principle of international law, but it is not to be assumed that they speak for the British government. So far as international law is concerned, the question of renewing the modus vivendi is entirely outside of it. All opinion of any value in this country approves the course of the administration in this matter, and the American people will sustain it whatever the consequences may be. This is not due to any spirit of hostility to England, but to a firm conviction that the position of the United States government is right.

IT IS NOT RETALIATION.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than the contention of the democrats that the reimposition of duties on articles from countries which have no reciprocity arrangement with the United States is retaliation. It is nearly a year and a half since the tariff law was enacted, and the scope and purpose of the reciprocity provision are thoroughly understood in every country which exports sugar and coffee and hides to the United States. Two months ago the president issued his proclamation announcing the date at which the power given him by congress to reimpose duties would be exercised, so that ample time was given all countries exporting to the United States the products named law to enter into reciprocal arrangements. They were given a fair oppor-

tunity to place themselves on a perfect equality in our markets in this respect, and those countries which failed to accept it thereby declared that they did not desire such equality, or at any rate were not disposed to make any conces-

sions to obtain it. The reciprocity privilege is valuable. This has been most amply attested in its acceptance by the Spanish, French, and German governments. But it would not be if countries which do not accept it were allowed to enjoy the American market as freely as those which do. Obviously the reciprocity clause of the tariff law would have uttorly failed to accomplish its purpose without the provision for a reimposition of duties, and nothing could be sounder than the proposition that justice to the countries which have accepted that policy should be protected against the competition of countries which have declined to accept it. It is a plain and simple matter of practical business, without the slightest character of retaliation.

It was a serious disappointment to the democrats when the supreme court of the United States decided that the authority granted to the president by congress in the reciprocity provision of the tariff law was constitutional, but they do not improve their position of hostility to reciprocity by denouncing the exercise of that authority as retaliation or by the equally erroneous pretense that the duties to be imposed will be paid by the consumers of the United States. The fact is that if the countries upon whose products of sugar, coffee and hides, duties are imposed continue to export them to the United States in competition with the products of the countries having reciprocity agreements, the producers of the former will themselves pay the duties. The efforts of the democrats to depreciate the reciprocity policy are a signal failure.

A FINAL APPEAL. * The general conference committee makes the announcement that entertainment for 275 delegates has been secured in the most prominent families in Omaha. At least seventy-five more should be arranged for during this week, by Wednesday the 25th inst. if possible. Bishop Newman will return from a pastoral trip on that date, when it is especially desired that the final assignment of delegates may be made.

The homes of our people have been generously opened to the delegates to this great religious meeting. There are, however, many who would doubtless cheerfully entertain some of the distinguished guests were they approached in person upon the subject. It is hoped they will not wait for a personal request, but will send in their names, residences and the number for whom they wish to provide immediately. The impressions made upon our visitors, which will be most lasting and in the end most creditable to the city, are those which shall be formed in our homes and by direct association with

our people. The ministerial delegates to this conference are not so likely to be influenced by our commercial prosperity as by the social characteristics of our people. The homes of Omaha will be the guides to their conclusions upon the promise of the future of this city. It is, therefore, especially important that as many as possible shall be the guests of private citizens in their families. The laymen in attendance are gathered from all the business walks of American life. They can readily grasp the commercial advantages of a city which they visit on business, but their time will be closely occupied in the work of the conference and little opportunity will be found for visiting manufactories, banks and business houses. They, too, must learn of Omaha and her prospects for a business importance second only to Chicago in this great west through the casual conversations with our citizens at the tables

and in the drawing rooms of our homes. The committee trusts that this final appeal will inspire those who have accommodations for guests but who have negligently or from other causes failed to communicate with Mr. Norman A. Kuhn, at Fifteenth and Douglas streets, to report themselves by mail or in person immediately. It is desirable that the visitors shall know that Omaha is not only prosperous and promising, but hospitable.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER is re ported to have said recently that the Department of Justice is endeavoring to execute the anti-trust law, and wherever a concern is found which offers a fair field of investigation it is pursued. He also stated that a special examiner is engaged in assisting the district attornevs to ascertain the existence of organizations in violation of the law within their jurisdictions. It has been apparent for some time that the department was very actively engaged in this work. The indictment of the whisky trust was one evidence of this which took the country by surprise, and there is reason to expect that additional testimony to the earnest efforts of the Department of Justice to execute the antitrust law will be forthcoming. The attorney general suggested that something interesting might soon be heard from at Chicago, reference being presumably had to the beef combine, which, according to a report of a few days ago. had destroyed its books and thus in effect acknowledged its unlawful character. The administration has evidently determined to carry out the antitrust law with the same fidelity that has marked its execution of all other

THE independent party convention committee will need about \$15,000, and citizens of Omaha should begin at once to loosen their purse strings. If Omaha is to sustain hor reputation as a convention city it must be through the public spirit and enterprise of individual citi-

HAD the Board of Public Works displayed more ability and efficiency in performing its duties during the past year, there would be less disposition to restrict its authority in the matter of appointing inspectors.

THE attention of the various departments of the city government is invited to the fact that we are within four weeks of the opening of the working season.

Preparations for a vigorous campaign of public work should not be allowed to dolay actual work.

that individual, olds

Hidden "Rocks." It may be true that Hon, William C. Whitney is out of politics, but the Hill boom will do the wise thing if it avoids a collision with

Pushing for Second Place.

National Tribune. Omaha is rising as a pork packing center and is ambitious to gain a place second only to Chicago. She increased her pack during the last four months 40,000 hogs, as compared with the same period of last year, while Kansas City fell off 22,000.

Rhody to Right Herself.

Globe-Democrat. Rhode Island gave a plurality to the democrats in each of the last three state elections but the margin has been steadily growing smaller. In the election next month the state will undoubtedly resume its old place in the republican column.

In Honest Hands.

America's gift to starving Russia has been received at Libau with acclaim. It is pleasant to know that the cargo of flour will be distributed through the agency of a well chosen special committee, instead of being intrusted to the tender mercies of the czar's venal subalterns.

Monarchical Villainy.

The Russian government is marching 150, 000 troops across country in Poland. The money this costs would buy food for the famine-stricken Russian peasants. But czars and other cattle of that kind prefer to spend their subjects' money in parades that increase their power for evil-doing rather than use it in keeping helpless non-combatants from starving. Monarchism is built upon ideas of that kind.

Dana on Cleveland's Letter.

New York Sun. But there is one subject on which the Dumb Prophet ought to write a letter. We notice that democratic newspapers throughout the country are asking him why he doesn't write or speak to explain, if he dares to explain, his feelings, his wishes, and his conduct toward the mugwump conspiracy in this state. His closest political friends are in that conspiracy. It has no other object than his elevation and the disturbance and disorganization, if possible, of the New York democracy. Will not General Bragg try to find out the views of his true and oracular friend as to the mugwump conspiracy!

Artistic Thievery.

Chicago Post. This city is probably unrivaled in the striking versatility shown in the line of robbery. Here the fabled individual who made away with the red hot stove and then re turned for the zinc would attract but a passing notice. Even the bold deeds of political highwaymen have ceased to create wonder. And so it is that when a man commits some peculiarly daring and novel feat in the line of misappropriation; he is regarded as a

character to be cultivated. Two weeks ago a resident of that German thoroughfare, called Bismarck court, tore down his house and piled the depris on the lot. When he went to cast it away vesterday he found that ha had been anticipated and that only the site of his dwelling was in

The perpetrators of this daring robber; will hold the palm for originality until some more ampitious this! comes along and steals

A Confession of Cowardice.

the cellar.

Boston Advertiser. In view of Congressman Bryan's acidulous denunciation of the protectionist policy, it was quite pertinent to inquire why he has not made some effort for its entire repeal. reply to the effect that haif a loaf is better than no bread. But his simile will not hold. It is impossible to pass the free wool measure he champions, and just as impossible to enact a comprehensive free trade bill. The only reasonable motive for the passage of any tariff reform measure in the house must be to offer to the country a definite and comprehensive measure, indicating the extent to which his party is willing to go on tariff reform before election. The responsibility for the defeat of the free wool pill does not rest upon him, and the merit or demerit of vetoing another Mills or Morrison bill will not be placed on his shoulders. In effect his action must be construed as a confession of political cowardice. He desires to repeal the protective system but dares not make the at attempt for fear his constituents and the people generally, in declaring their adherence to the cause of pretection, may unseat him and the present democratic majority in the house of representatives. So, in the interim, he plays with the tariff reform fire, withdrawing his fingers hastily lest they be scorched. He insists that "the country has nothing to fear from the democratic policy upon the tariff question," but as yet he timorously declines to exhibit that policy in definite shape as a sweeping revenue reform

THE IOWA CONVENTION.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: Certain is it, how ever, that the reign of free whisky is drawing to a close, and no other republican convention in Iowa will again resolve for prohibition, at least for many years.

Minneapolis Journal (rep.): The Iowa republicans are to be congratulated upon their strong common sense and exalted fealty to their party, which brought the delegate con at Des Moices to such a successfu and gratifying close. Chicago Times (dem.): For the first time

in many long years lows republicans have neld a convention to choose delegates to the national convention without mentioning the name of the veterate William B. Allison. And yet there are those who do not think that Harrison is a peactical politician. Chicago Inter Ocash (rep.): The conven-tion was marked with harmony, good sense,

and earnest enthusinern. There was no dis position to drag in putside issues. The con-vention was for the purpose of selecting del egates to the Minnespolis convention, and it aid that without raising the question as to who shall be the leader. In doing this the convention exhibited better judgment than have some of the lowa papers that have counseled another course

counseled another acourse.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil: The resolutions are incomparable. For their broad principles all can stand. Recognizing no test of featly to the republican party but its national platform, it enables every man to gather on common ground to baffie for the right, as he understands the right with no man to question that right, and will to labor for the development of the finaterial welfars of lows until it once more wears the laurels of reuntil it once more wears the laurels of re publican victory, and takes its rightful place in the vanguard of American states.

Chicago Post (dem.): The republicans of Iowa, by virtue of the convention which has lowa, by virtue of the convention which has just adjourned at Des Moines, stand before the people in better case than ever before since the campaign in which Horace Boies was first elected governor. For three years the party has been disrupted by local issues, of which the chief and most disastrons was prohibition, and it has paid the penalty, in the "landstides" of 1839 and 1891, of exchanging certain mastery for the aconizing chauging certain mastery for the agonizing position of a barely equal party in a doubt fur state. In these three years the lower re-sublicans have learned the folly of internocine quarreling and now they have thrown local issues to the dogs, cast out the nightmare orchibition and hoisted their flag at the masthead of the national campaige. They are a unit now—at least in outward seeming for Benjamin Harrison and all that the name impiles.

HE MADE HIS LITTLE SPEECH

Congressman Bryan Exhausts the Favor Granted Him by Springer and Crisp.

VERY LUCKY IN CHOOSING HIS CHANCE

Suffered Not from Contrast Nor Comparison Interests of Nebraska Neglected to Gain a Chaptet from New York-Will He Hustle Now?

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20,-[Special

to THE BRE. | - After sitting for four months

in his nest Congressman Bryan on Wednes-

day hatched out his long expected and vigorously advertised tariff speech. It was care fully prepared, thoroughly committed, and delivered with much effect. It was not as deep as it was long, but it caught the house and the press galleries. To those who had beard Mr. Bryan's debates with Congressman Connell there was nothing unfamiliar in either the matter or the manner, There were the same platitudes regarding the op pression of the agricultural class by protec tive laws, the same reiteration of fundamen tal free trade sprinciples, the same application of stories, heavy with the moss of the stump, and the same snatches of poetry with which he has heretofore regaled the voters of the First district. The manner, too, was the manner of the hustings very artfully and skillfully toned down to meet the presenting occasion. Several times he used the familiar campaign phrase "my friends," and corcected himself in time to proceed smoothly with his talk But the speech was well worked up by care ful revision and study until it was at once polished and epigrammatic; it was diversified by anecdotes, no matter how old; it rang in some good poetry at appropriate spots; it was delivered admirably, even if with studied effect, and it underlably caught on. Let us give Mr. Bryan credit for having made a speech and a good one. This has been his ambition and it is not one to be too severely criticised. It is the one thing that he is perfectly confident that he can do on the one subject of importance with which he is measurably acquainted. He has thought of nothing else, dreamed of nothing else since his unexpected election to congress. He deserves credit, no doubt, for persisting in securing the opportunity and in grasping it before it was everlastingly too late. Mr. Brvan was lucky in his chance. He

had his speech in his pocket and in his head. His bargain with Springer and Springer's bargain with Crisp gave him an advantage in obtaining a recognition to address the house on the tariff whenever he saw rit. chose his time well. Of all the dreary discussions of the tariff in many years, that of the Fifty-second congress has beent he most the Fifty-second congress has beent he most dolefut. The flery Mills is suiking in his tent and his voice has not been heard as in days gone by, sounding the tocsin of free trade. Breckinridge, the silver tongued orator of Kentucky, has not spoken this ses with a mind filled with sparkling ideas and memory crammed with facts, has as yet de-clined the forum or the house. Bynum has been silent. McKinley and Payson and Cannon and Conger and a score of former re publican speakers of high repute no longer occupy seats in congress. There has been a dearth of effective speaking such as has not been known in a generation. Mr. Bryan waited until such "gallery clearers" as Savers of Texas and Turner of Georgia had got in their deadly work and then made a hit largely by contrast and partly from lack of means of comparison.

Tue speech is everywhere spoken of as a good stump speech, and Mr. Bryan is already booking engagements to address the populace during the coming campaign. He talks with a "go" and the complete assurance of faith of a "faith doctor," and lays down ex ploded fallacies with the seriousness of a discoverer of some new phase of divine truth. I don't think the veteran correspondent of the New York Tribune was quite fair in saying that "he exhumed some ancient jokes and hoary illustrations which no other man has possessed the courage—or rashness—to exhibit in congress in many years, but which he appeared to regard a gree," because as a matter of fact no joke is too hoary to pass muster with a new men ber, and no practical quotation too venerable to be used in a congressional eulogy. This is the great "jay" congress and with up ward of 200 new members the opportunity fo rehashing is unsurpassed. The test of speech, after all, is whether it takes with the crowd before which it is delivered. I don't unnose that a Presbyterian general assem bly would consider Bob ingerso!! much of an orator. On the other hand, I have heard foreign missionaries address an audience and receive dearening applause throughout a speech which a different set of auditors would probably have considered stupid and jejune to the extreme.

But a congressman's ability "to make speech" conceded, what then? There are a hundred members who can do this in vary ing degrees of excellence and effect. It is dangerous, however, for a western congressman to play upon one string. As a rule his constituents want work and not oratory Sonator Ingalls attributes his defer largely to his speeches and his neglect of de partmental work. A silver state senator told me yesterday that what his people wanted was close attention to the daily interests of the state and not spreadcagle ora-tory. "That will keep," he said, "for the stump at home. I don't care for a pat on the back from my neighbor in the senate if it has to be obtained at the expense of a kick from a homesteader or a prospective pensioner, a dozen applicants for a new mail route or a score of men waiting for the opening of a new Indian reservation. That is genuine western expression. It

hits the buil's eye of local pride dependent on a local and self interest which is charac teristic of the region. Theoretically, of course, it is a lofty type of the public servant who scans the whole horizon for topics to inter-est his brain and excite his eloquence, and who declines to bother himself with such weighty matters as the wishes of individual constituents and the needs of a single state. Such trifles take leg work and stair climbing and cierical drungery and worry and do not count for much, after all, outside of narrow boundaries. The papers don't speak of then and congressional associates don't applaud them and there is little glory in their prose-cution. What is a letter of gratitude from an oid soldier, or a widow, or a needy home-steader, or a three line puff in the Crossroads Bulletin compared with a round of applause from galleries in which not a constituent sits and a three column puff in a paper which is your personal organ. Granted the gift of gab, and time to prepare an effort; time which must be taken from the prosecution of such little matters aggregating hundreds, perhaps thousands, how much better it is to make a speech than to drudge over details of correspondence and to wear out shee leather in tridging from committee room to commit-tee room to see that bills in which your state or district or section is interested are obtaining the attention due them.

And this leads to the remark that there is a mass of bills in which Nebraska is interested which have either passed the senate and gone over to the house or which have originated in the house and are still there, that require looking after. Now that Mr. that require looking after. Now that Mr. Bryan has been delivered of his tariff speech and is doing as well as could be expected, it is to be hoped that he will have a speedy convaiescence and be able to attend to local matters. He was elected to congress from the First Nebraska district and not from the section controlled by the New York Evening Post and Times. And while he feets it to be his duty to break town the Nebraska beet sugar and the down the Nebraska beet sugar and the Nebraska binding twine industries, and in-cidentally to lower the prices of all Nebraska agricultural products by increasing indus-trial competition and torowing more wave earners from the towns to the farm, he might at least now hustle around just a lit-tle bit for Nebraska—for Nebraska with her plain people with plain needs, for the state

growing with all the inherent and acquired energy of a western commonwealth, and growing so fast that her little towns and vil-lages and larger cities need constant gores put in their clothes if they do not quite so often need new suits of federal attention.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

A beautifully poetic story is "Miserere," by Mabel Wagnalls, and something entirely different from the ordinary novels that are now being turned out in such vast quantities. The plot of the story is very simple and is told with a simplicity of diction that is perfectly captivating. A subtle charm of music permeates through every page of this fascinating book, and the description of the sweet, though sad-looking, slender young nun, singing in the organ-loft of a church is Verona, is a masterpiece of literary work. It is a delightful production, chaste in expression and full of tender and pathetic passages, The illustrations are excellent and the pinding elegant in design and finish. Published by Funk & Wagualls, 18 and 20 Astor place, New York.

Probably there is no more useful nublica tion issued for the amateur photographer than "Photographic Mosaics; an Annual Record of Photographic Progress." edited and published by E. L. Wilson, 853 Broad way, New York. The volume for 1892 is brimful of interesting and instructive read-ing matter, and the article furnished by the editor on "The Progress of Photography During 1891" is replete with valuable info mation for both professional and amateur ar tists. The specimens of half-tone zinc-etch ings are perfect gems and magnificent sam ples of the wonderful improvement that has seen wrought in the photographic art within the last few decades. Quite a number of practical articles on subjects of special inter terest to photographers will be found scat-tered through the 287 pages that compose this excellent little book.

"Practical Carriage Building" is the title of a book just published by M. T. Richardson, 84 and 86 Reade street, New York, which appears to be just what is needed by every workman in the line treated. As the pub-isher remarks in the preface: 'To know isher remarks in the preface: how to work in our country is to be able to command high wages. We are less ham-pered by arbitrary laws, made under conditions not now existing, than the people of other nations. Our workmon are more other nations. Our workmon are more manly, more thoughtful, and more energetic. But they should read and study more. Therefore this little volume of nuggets, gathered from the workshop of the practical, has been prepared for and is respectfully cated to them by the publisher." It excellent work and one which should be in the hands of every blacksmith and carriage and wagon maker in this great land of ours It is profusely illustrated, finely printed and andsomely bound in cloth.

"The Book of Pity and of Death" is the English title of a collection of short sketches dealing with various scenes and em Pierre Loti and translated by T. P. O'Con-nor, M. P. They are of a very sentimental character and several have quite a persona and auto-biographic tinge, but all of them contain charming little bits of masterly word paintings. The best of them is the ninth en-titled "Aunt Claire Leaves Us," and we are informed by the author in his introduction that his first inclination was not to publish this one at all. It is well that upon second thought he decided to give it to the world, as otherwise the reading public, and more par icularly that branch of it that admires and studies the higher grade of literature, would have been deprived of a literary treasure. Published by Cassell Publishing company, 104 and 106 Fourth avenue, New York.

The Flaming Sword, issued weekly by the Suiding Star Publishing house, 3619 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, is bound to become quite popular with the masses in the near future on account of the lucidity and sledge hammer style which invariably characterizes its articlees. What, for instance, can be clearer to the ordinary mind than the follow-

"The astral center, or star of centripetal limitation—nucleus of the concurrent fluxions of the cosmic unity, and haptismal font of all generative procedure as pertaining to external nature—is essentially the pivot and crucible of transmutation. It is related to the greatest circumference as the central limit of energetic impulse. Its circumference marks and limits the correlate extreme of ference define the cosmic physical form."

The New England Magazine for March is a The New England Magazine for March is a splendid number, replete with a variety of papers on all sorts of topics. Among some of the interesting articles in this issue are "Recollections of Louisa May Alcott," by Mrs. Maria S. Porter; "Harvate Clubs and Club Life," by William' Dana Orcutt and "Milwaukee," by Captain Charles King, the military navelist. In this number there is military novelist. In this number there is also a very able contribution on the Chiltan troubles, by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, who takes the view that the United States has been made ridiculous by the recent explosion of war brag. An article that will doubtless prove of especial interest to those who earn their daily bread by the use of their pens is "In a Corner at Dodsley's," by Walter Blackburn Harte, in which he exposes the quackery of professional literary advisors.

The Review of Reviews always keeps abreast with the times, and the March num-ber is no exception. It is a wonderfully varied assortment of literature that is presented in this month's issue of this superior publication. There is much to attract all lasses, and that person must be superlatively fastidious who cannot find something in it numerous pages to both please and instruct. That this high class periodical is appreciated

is well evidenced by the ever increasing demand for it from all parts of the world where the English language is understood.

An examination of a newspaper directory would be sufficient proof to the average man that the journalistic field in all its ramifica-tions is completely covered. Yet every week or so brings evidence of ventures in hitherto unnoticed fields of prospective profit and re-nown. The latest is "The St. Patrick's Day Annual Review." The publication is a sea-sonable one, and is printed in colors reflect-ing the fadeless Emerald of "Ould Ireland." The nature of the contents is set forth in the heading. The design of the publishers is to make it an nistorical and statistical record. It is published in Philadelphia by G. H.

The March number of St. Nicholas maintains its high standard of excellence as a magazine for children. Its contents are always entertaining and instructive. In this month's issue the boys will find an attractive sketch for them called "From Ship to Shore," from the facile pen of John M. Elli-cott, United States navy, and the girls will surely be delighted with the paper by Margaret Johnson, entitled "What Marcia is iteading." It would be a queer boy or girl who could not discover several morsels to especially enjoy in the rich feast summarized in the closely printed table of contents which includes over thirty separate items, of pictures, verse and prose.

"Marriage and the Home," by Rev. John Brandt, D.D., is a little brochure full of sound advice upon a subject "where ignorance may prove disastrous to body, mind and spirit," to use the language of the author. There is very little that is new in the book but some old traisms are dressed up in an at-tractive garb, and the aim of the writer is evidently a lofty one. It has been remarked many who are supposed to be in a position by many who are supposed to know what they are talking about, that to know what they are talking about, the last marriage is on the decrease in this, the last decade of the nineteenth century. If this be true, the publication of a work such as John Brandt's, is timely, and it is to be hoped that it may be the means of arousing both sexes to a thorough investigation of the whole subject of marriage. Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago.

BLUE MONDAY MERRIMENT.

Washington Post: Mr. Cleveland to Gen-eral Brazg—All other booms are spurious. Atchison Globe: You gain a man's admira-tion by keeping still when you are hurt, but you win a woman's by howling.

Kate Field's Washington: Mrs. Snowball-So you is sprinklin flow's on your hust graves. Which one yo' decoratin now? Mrs. Widowthriee-Sho'. I dunno. ? could membah what ordah dey's laid in. Indianapolis Journat: "Gosh! I wish I was

on." said the museum visitor.
"Why?" asked the two-headed boy.
"So's I could be both kind o'der oncet," replied the visitor, with a sigh

He took her to the play one night, But not one word he spoke. For he was very glum because She wore a home-made cloak.

National Tribune: "My stars!" said a by-stander to a man with a huge barrow load of bricks. "You must be a tremendously strong man to be able to wheel such heavy loads." "It is not so much strength as the result of ng practice." was the reply. "You see I was employed for seven years in Wheeling, W. Va.

Cloak Review: "You are probably not aware, sir," said the angry father, "that last year my daughter spent \$1,500 on her dress." "Yes, I am," said the young man firmly. "I advised her to do it over a year agownen we first became engaged."

Washington Star: "You seem to find serious objection to the gra." said the clerk.
"Yes, sir." replied the customer; "very serious. It's nothing to make light of, I assure you."

New York Herald: Delegate-I have come o speak to you on the subject of early closing. Irate Manufacturer-Well, you can't shut up

Somerville Journal: Fresh Florida straw-berries may be had now for 1/2 cents each; but unless the average man is a good deal fresher than the strawberries he does not buy them. Fliegende Bluetter: Lady (to her legal friend)—You won't charge for a question, I hope? Lawyer—Oh, no; only for the answer. Eimira Gazette: The physician is the man

who tells you you need change and then takes all you have. New York Weekly: Tough Tigers-No use talkin', Bill, this ere liquor drinkin' perduces insunity. Look at Moldy Mike. Nosey Jaggers-Is he crazy? Tough Tigers-Gone daft. Why, he's so

razy he's gone inter an interstoot to be cure o' the drinkin' habit. Any sane bein' would know well-enough that life wouldn't be wuth livin' arter bein' cured.

THE TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

Tom Masson in Cloak Review. You can tell by the airs that she carries;
You can tell by her dignified walk;
You can tell by the manner it fits her;
You can tell by the manner it fits her;
You can tell by the other girls' talk.
"O. Clara, how stunning you're looking;
You are so becoming in brown."
And you know, as you hear them exclaiming
She has on a tallor-reade gown.

It doesn't take knowledge surpassing
To tell that it isn't home-made;
One took is enough to convince you—
You need no extransous aid.
She seems to impart by her manner.
"It's the first of this color in town,"
And you mentality bow in subjection
To the girl in the tallor-made gown.

And yet there is one who disputes it; Her rival, who vows and declares
That Clara is playinz deception:
It's a dressmater's gown that she wears.
Dear girl, you are choking with envy,

But just to convince you go down To Clara's papa. He will show you The bill for that tailor-made gown.

BROWNING, KING

To a Man Up a Tree---



It looks very much as if we were going to do the largest business this spring we've ever this spring we've ever done. But then you don't have to climb a tree to convince yourself that our spring novelties in suits and overcoats are just what you want. Nobby, neat and nice; the styles are new, all the leading

colors, equal to tailor made, and the prices within the reach of all.

Browning, King & Co

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