THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Ptate of Nebraska County of Douglas. (82 Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee ublishing Company, does solemnly swear at the actual circulation of The Dally Bra r the week ending April 2, 1892, was as llows: Monday, March 28.
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Average GFO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 2d day of April, A. D. 1892.

N. P. FRIL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

Tur Nebraska Central gives greater promise for Omaha than any enterprise proposed in this city for years. THE relations between County Judge

Eller and the Board of County Commissioners appear to be decidedly strained.

THE ultimatum of the Omaha jobbers to the Iowa railways should be the abolition of the bridge arbitrary or war to the knife.

THE Board of Education will find public sentiment back of any reasonable appropriations for beautifying the public school grounds.

BRYAN voted for free coinage and has the honesty to admit his guilt. The gentleman's frankness is more to be commended than his judgment.

WASHINGTON newspaper correspondents are discounting the common sense of the nation by perpetually playing James G. Blaine as the Bogy-man.

TEN aldermen and a member of the school board are the trophies of the Chicago grand jury. Bribe taking is not just now in style in the World's fair

THE approach of spring would be greeted with more pleasure if it were not for the fact that it also means the rancorous quarrel between Birkhauser and Squires.

OMAHA continues to give evidence of reviving business in her clearing house reports. Last week shows an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding week in 1891.

HARMONY is spelled with a lower case "h" in local democratic circles now. In some localities it changes into a short, expressive and somewhat profane word beginning with the same

A NEWSPAPER which will attempt to point a free trade argument by comparing the conditions in North Carolina from 1850 to 1860 with those from 1870 to 188) presumes a good deal upon the intelligence of its readers.

THE Iroquois Club of Chicago is dancing the Ghost dance preliminary to an outbreak in June. Cleveland is the Messiah they look to, and a deluge of mud is the force by which they hope to overwhelm their more enlightened 6 demies.

GOVERNOR BOIES and the other ambitious western democrats were conspicuous by their absence from the Iroquois banquet in Chicago Saturday night. The atmosphere was not invigorating for "that good western man" we have heard so much about lately.

RHODE ISLAND votes Wednesday on her state officers, and for the first time in her history a campaign in Little Rhody has been regarded with national interest. Cleveland, Campbell, Whitney and McAdoo, democrats of national reputation, addressed a democratic meeting in Providence Saturday night. At the same time Reed, McKinley and Horr were speaking to a large and enthusiastic republican assembly. Rhode Island starts the national campaign of 1892, and she ought to start right by giving the republican ticket a decisive

THE war over the relative merits of Walt Whitman's literary work goes on at the side of his new-made grave with as much virulence as before his death. One set of critics insists that he was and another that he was not a genuine poet. The New York Independent consigns him to oblivion as a writer, and pronounces his literary life a failure. Other jourpals of equal character pronounce him what he claimed to be, the poet of democracy. The concensus of critical opinion appears to favor the theory that his sun of fame set when the light of his life went out.

A LION fatigued by the heat of a summer day fell asteep in his den. A Mouse ran over his mane and ears and awoke him from his slumbers. The Lion rose up and shook himself in great wrath and searched every corner of his den to find the Mouse. A Fox seeing him said, "A fine Lion you are to be frightened of a Mouse." "Tis not the Mouse I fear," said the Lion; "I resent his familiarity and ill-breeding." Without a very serious stretch of imagination, Mr. Æsop's fable might find a local ap plication in the Montgomery-Martin-Boyd political mill.

IS IOWA A DOUBTFUL STATE!

This question is asked and answered by Governor John N. I-win in the April number of The Forum. Mr. Irwin points out the several causes of the decline of the republican party in Iown. chief among which is the prohibition law. He says "the one great cause of the decay of republican majorities in Iowa can doubtless be fairly attributed to the working of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors of any kind within the state." He states that whereas formerly nearly all the Germans in the state were republicans, now not 5 per cent of the German vote is cast for republican candidates for state offices. Most of these voters are still republicans upon national issues, and many of them yet vote for the republican presidential candidates. And what is true of the Germans is partially true of the Norwegians and Swedes, according to Mr. Irwin. Likewise, he says, thousands of republicans of American birth who drifted with the party at first became in time disgusted with the aw and either refused to vote at all or voted democratic ballots. These losses could not be made good by drawing recruits from the ranks of "temperance" democrats. They were called, but they did not respond; the prohibition democrats talked prohibition, but regularly voted with the democrats. Mr. Irwin gives his testimony that prohibition has been in practice, in the cities of Iowa, an utter and absurd failure. What the great majority of the people of Iowa now demand, says Mr.

Irwin, is county or city option, or home rule, and he declares that unless something is done to satisfy the anti-prohipition republicans the state is utterly and irrevocably lost to the republican party. Mr. Irwin believes that a majority of the voters of Iowa are republicans on national issues, but he says the internal questions of the state may force it into the democratic electoral column. The possibility of this must be admitted, but it is not likely to happen this year. The farmers of Iowa, who constitute the strength of republicanism in the state, can safely be depended upon to vote this year with the party which has given the country in reciprocity the most important commercial policy in our history, which has opened to our pork products the long-closed markets of Europe, and which insists upon maintaining a sound currency so that the farmer shall receive for his produce an honest and stable dollar. It is unfortunate that the republicans in the legislature permitted to pass unimproved another opportunity to substitute high license and local option for prohibition, but this mistake will not count as heavily against the party in the presidential election as Mr. Irwin and others apprehend. Iowa should not be ranged among the doubtful states this year. Her electoral vote will be given to the republican presidential candidates, not, perhaps, by an oldtime majority, but Ly one large enough to prevent any doubt as to how the intelligent voters of the state regard re-

REPUBLICAN MALCONTENTS.

publican policy and principles.

The Mr. Grace of Brooklyn, upon whose authority it is announced that Mr. Blaine is still in the field as a candidate for the presidency, is very likely looking for notoriety. How much prominence he enjoys as a local politician we do not know, but it is hardly probable that Mr. Blaine, if he purposed recanting his declination to be a candidate, would select as the medium to convey the information to the republican party a man who is wholly unknown to the country, and of whose reliability and responsibility there is no other knowledge than the statement that he is a prominent Brooklyn republican. The naming an authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine will accept the nomination if it is given him is the only fact that gives the story any claim to attention, but the obscurity of the individual named militates against the credibility of the statement. No sincere friend of the secretary of state will believe that he is practicing the duplicity which is implied in the story set affoat by Mr. Grace of Brooklyn, and no republican who can consider the matter with a fair mind can doubt that if it should be found that Mr. Blaine was insincere in declining to be a candidate his nomination by the Minneapolis convention would be about the weakest that could be made. If Mr. Blaine, after having formally and in the most positive terms declared that he was not a candidate for the presidency and that his name would not be presented to the national convention, has been insidiously encouraging a movement to secure the nomination for himself or in any way encouraging those who desire him to be a candidate, he would if nominated alienate tens of thousands of ropublicans who would feel that such conduct deserved the severest rebuke. But we believe it to be entirely safe to say that Mr. Blaine has been doing no such thing, and that Mr. Grace of Brooklyn had no authority to put Mr. Blaine in such an unenviable attitude before the country. Having taken himself out of the list of presidential candidates, for the well-understood reason that his health would not permit him to take upon himself the arduous work of a national campaign, Mr. Blaine will not, there is no hesitation in asserting, allow his name to be presented to the Minneapolis convention. The statement that he is now in good health is hardly

harmony of the party.

credible in view of the fact that only

few days ago he resumed his duties at

the State department after an illness of

several weeks. The men who persist in

efforts to induce Mr. Blaine to take a

course that would subject him to the

charge of gross duplicity and insincerity

are not his truest friends nor are they

friends of the republican party. Their

course involves a grave wrong and in-

justice to the former and menaces the

DEMANDING RETALIATION. The Chinese residents of the United States are preparing to ask their government to adopt a policy of retaliation against this country in case congress legislates to exclude all Chinese, with the exception of diplomatic and consular representatives and their necessary attendants, as is contemplated by bills in congress. A petition said to be already

largely signed calls upon the government of China to take steps for abrogating the treaty with this country, to prohibit the importation of American goods into China, and to exclude all Americans from the Chinese empire. All fairminded people will concede that in the circumstances this action is natural and pardonable. The tendency of a part the American people to go to the furthest extreme in their hostility to the Chinese, in utter disregard of the treaty obligations of the government, has been tolerated with notable patience and forbearance by the Chinese government and its representatives to the government of the United States, but it could not be expected that the persistent pursuit of these people would be allowed to go on perpetually without some manifestation of resentment. A short time ago the Chinese minister at Wash ington, in an interview, modestly stated that the repeated efforts of his government to secure some statement from the government of the United States regarding its purposes or sentiments towards the Chinese people had been unavailing, and he intimated that his government was not pleased with the result of his inquiries, but this seemed to have no effect upon the members of congress who are bent upon assailing and insulting the Chinese at every op portunity. Possibly the action of the Chinese residents will have a wholesome effect in restraining the radical element, though the chances are that it will intensify their hostility. It ought to have some influence, however, upon the fair and unprejudiced sentiment of the country and lead it to declare itself against the course of the people who are ready to ask the United States to violate its treaty obligations. The action of the Methodist conference in New York in adopting resolutions opposing further restrictive legislation against the Chinese, is an example that should be generally emulated.

THE NEBRASKA CENTRAL.

A candid consideration of the Nebraska Central Railway company's proposition is commended to every taxpayer in Omaha. The county commissioners are expected to pass upon the question of submitting a bond proposition tomorrow afternoon. Should they agree upon cailing an election, the city council will, in the evening, be ready to take up the subject upon behalf of the city. It is highly important that prompt action be taken. If the bonds are to meet with favor, the earlier the election can by held the better for all concerned, so that work may begin on the enterprise. If they are to be defeated, it is only fair to the promoters that they should know it as scon as possible. THE BEE regards it as entirely probable that the county commissioners and city council will agree to submit the question to vote. The people can determine for themselves whether or not it is wise to subsidize the new railway enterprise. They can be trusted to do what is best, and it would be no credit to either public body to refuse to place enough confidence in them to permit them to

vote upon the proposition. It is clear that Omaha is not yet receiving her just deserts from the railways centering here. In fact it is to the terminals here to work against the commercial prosperity of the city. The Northwestern system and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are Chicago roads and it is to their advantage in the haul of merchandise via Blair and Plattsmouth to that city. Their local distributing centers are Fremont and Lincoln and not Omaha. The Rock Island has not yet developed its Nebraska lines, and the Milwaukee terminates at Council Bluffs. Practically Omaha's only road is the Union Pacific, and it maintains a terminus also at Council Bluffs. The Missouri Pacific is a St. Louis road and its Nebraska lines radiate toward that city and not toward Omaha. The Union Pacific has for a year been largely a Missouri Pacific feeder, and so has been interested in diverting freight from this

Now the proposed bridge and terminal facilities will admit the Wubash from the southeast, the Santa Fe from Des Moines, when that road is completed, and the three roads now at Fort Dodge. Ia., will be made local to Omaha by extending the proposed line to that point, thus giving this city choice of lines to the northeast and making us more independent of Chicago. Not only so, but this enterprise will be an invitation to the Great Northern system to push down the Missouri valley from Sioux City and so open to Omaha a competing route to the Dakotas, Montana and the far nor th west. Furthermore the extension of the line through the city to South Omaha will be the nucleus for roads extending into the northern part of the state and to the southwest, because under the terms of the bond proposition the Nebraska central bridge, tracks and terminal facilities shall be open to the use of any and all lines centering here upon fair and equitable terms. There is enough of merit in the proposition to warrant careful investigation on the part of taxpayers and liberal treatment by the governing bodies of the city and

MR. CLEVELAND dragged the decalogue into his political speech in Providence and paired it with tariff reform, much to the amusement of a crowd of democrats who always vote as if the ten commandments were a theory merely and not a condition of righteousness.

GOVERNOR BOYD in his Chicago speech gave as one chief reason of the continued supremacy of the republican party in the western states the statement that the immigration to that section is largest and every immigrant, as a rule, is instinctively drawn to the dominant governing political party. The governor's memory must be impaired. He should recall the classic and heary anecdote of a compatriot who was shipwrecked and washed ashore on a lonely island in mid-ocean. Upon recovering sensibility his first question was: "Is there a government on this rocky islet?" Upon being informed that the people recognized such an institution, he promptly announced: "Well, I'm agin it." The facts are against the governor, not in the case of our nation-

ality, but saving exceptions in all. The states most distinctively American in the north are safely republican. In the south the people inherit democracy and adhere to it because of local conditions, and not because they are the purest blooded Americans in the union.

THE storms of the past few days are hardly a circumstance to the breeze which ambitious local democrats are pumping from their political bellows.

Overloaded With Silver.

Philadelphia Record. The government has 60,000,000 ounces of silver piled up in the mint vaults in this city, or about one ounce per capita for the population of the United States. If the ounces can not be floated into circulation, what folly to expect that any greater weight of metal could be got affoat by an edict of congress!

It Will Be Unanimous.

St. Paul Pinnser Press.
It is now certain that President Harrison will be the practically unanimous choice of his party at the Minneapolis convention. The situation is one not at all common in party history, and the result by no means what a careful political observer would have expected or predicted six months or a year ago. Yet it has come about in a perfectly natural way.

Practical Enterprise.

Buffalo (Wyo.) Echo. Practical enterprise characterizes the lines of special work in which THE OMARA BEE is constantly engaged. A notable example is THE BEE's recent publication of a series of articles penned by western senators relating to the states which they are representing in the national congress. Last Sunday's BEE contained a letter from Senator. Warren of Wyoming, which we reproduce for the reason that it sets forth much valuable information.

Underground Wires.

Chiengo Inter Ocean. According to the last report of the Bell Telephone company New York City has 26,881 miles of underground telephone wires and Chicago has but 7,288 miles of wires under ground. This difference of more than 20,000 miles is the difference between the methods of the two cities in compelling telegraph and telephone companies to place their wires under ground. In New York the mayor enforced the ordinance by cutting down the poles where wires were overhead. In Chicago we only passed the ordinance.

Deserves Renomination.

Chicago Tribune. Governor McKinley of Ohio has authorzed the Columbus Dispatch to say that he is not and will not be a candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency. In answer to the plain question, "will you be a candidate before the republican National convention at Minneapons for the presidential nomination?" he replied: "I will not. President Harrison has given us a strong, honest and patriotic administration, and if a candidate I think he will be renom insted."

Assalling Dakota's Divorce Industry.

Chicago Herald. The supreme court of New York has de cided that within its territorial jurisdiction "a foreign divorce, for a cause not recognized by our laws, no service and no appearance by the defendant, is void."

The court goes on to note the phenomenor that a citizen of this country can be married in one state while legalty single in another. This decision will have a depressing effect on the portion of New York "society" that has been practicing consecutive polygamy with the connivance of western communities, whose lax social arrangements were made to invite immigration, but which, to a considerable degree, have bad merely the effects of

promoting eastern licentiousness. The states will come in time to uniform aws on diverce, and by that time the conscience of the country will undoubtedly determine that the way to reduce evils now oo prevalent will be prohibition throughout the United States of remarriage of divorced persons during the life of both parties.

CAUSTIC AND COMICAL,

New Orleans Picayune: When a man's best and engaged girl has thrown him overboard he is all at sea. Boston Transcript: The man in the base ment undersells his competitors on the stree floor.

New York Herald: Rounder-Why don' you swear off? Old Soak—I (hie) have. Rounder—Nonsense. Rounder—Nonsense. Old Soak-I be sworn off water. (Hie.) Semmup again, barkeep. Wap-on-ou.

Boston Jester: "Perkins has given up the Boston Jester: "Ferkins has given up the brickmaking business since he joined the Good Templars."
"Why, what had that to do with it?"
"You see, it was against his moral convictions to wet his clay.

SURE AS TEXAS Minneapolis Journal.

When robins come to nest again
And sing anew their sweet refrain;
When possy willows leave their nest
With soft gray down on every breast;
When balmy is the soft spring air.
And sunshine gifters every where;
When all forgot are winter's chilis—
Yor'll have fe nay your old coal bills You'll have to pay your old coal bills.

New York Herald: "The editor of our grovelling contemporary" says the Lark as Luminary, "we are told, his threatened to stab us on sight with his office shears. But we expect no injury from the assault, owin to the duliness of his weapon, which has been worn out in constantly clipping uncredite items from our scintillating columns."

Boston Transcript: He (preparing to leave)
—I assure you. Miss Smarte, the time has passed very pleasantly this evening.
—She (abstractedly)—Yes, it is pleasant to know that it is past.

Binghamton Leader: A miss is as good as a mile. This is probably why a man doesn't feel the distance when he's got a nice girl with him. Elmira Gazette: Jageon says the reason that woman talks so much is because she suffers in silence.

Lowell Courier: It is much better for a man to be in high spirits than to nave high spirits in him.

Atchison Globe: Repenting of a sin is a great deal like pulling a heavy sled uphill after you have had a good time sliding down Siftings: The most wonderful thing about a shad is how the meat ever got in between the

Philadelphia Record: The courage of the "pillow-fighting" puglist often needs boostering up.

Indianopolis Journal: "Manilly is the toughest paper known! I believe." said Wickwire, incidentally, "Say." queried Mudge, "where can I get a spyy?" FOUR LINE JINGLES. Truth.

Old sayings are well enough in their way;
And yet there is room for improvement, I
take it.
Twould be truer to say when we quote it
today; "Where there's a will there's a way to break it." Washington Star.

Remember, when expenses mount. And styles more striking grow, You cannot run a bank account. With the cheeks your trousers show. New York Herald. Now in the social chrysalis Lies hidden many a materiess miss Who sighs for the days when her wings she'll

A fluttering, butterfly, summer girl. Somerset News. A man's deeds oft live after him, But when he has time under The helrs whose heritage is Silm Boon rea i his will assuder.

New York Press. Her fan of feathers, wa ie for show The object was of observation. And as she waye it to and fro It raised a process of admiration. · NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

B. O. Flower, the talented editor of the Arena, has just published a little book of triof sketches of the lives of some of those who have 'left footprints on the sands of time," under the caption of "Lessons Learned from Other Lives." It is written with a noble purpose and some of the passages in it are almost sublime in their grandeur of language. The lives treated of are very varied. For instance, Mr. Flower tells us some interesting facts about the ancient philosophers, Seneca and Encettus; the brave and angelic warrior maid, Joan of Arc: the grand statesman, Henry Clay; the great actors, Edwin Boeth and Joseph Jefferson; the tuneful poets, John Howard Payne, Will-lam Cullen Bryant, Eggar Allen Poe, Alice Cary, Phoebe Cary, John Greenleaf Whit-tier; the famous scientist, Alfred Russel Wallace, and the many sided genius, Victor

The following is taken from his sketch of Epictetus, which shows that the author has no little ability as a pathetic writer: "Oh, there he comes!" he writes, referring to Epictetus. "See those great, pensive eyes, and note the supreme majesty that stamps his high arching brow, but also note how deformed in body is that little misshapen creature. Was ne born so? Ob, no! At least tradition tells us that one day his master, on coming from the royal palace, coraged at some miscarriage of his hopes, and craving that pleasure that is born of pain, sent for his little slave boy, had him strapped down, and then with instruments of torture twisted his youthful limbs. A length, in intense agony, the little sufferer cried out, 'If you go on you will break my legs.' A fiendish ecstacy seemed to possess the master, who forthwith twisted the little limbs till a loud, snapping sound filled the

room of torture. "With a look of reproach on his thoughtful face, and great tears standing in his eyes, Epictetus exclaims: 'I told you if you kept on you would break them.'"

What can be more touching than the foregoing and in what better language could the writer have expressed himself! It is a splendid book and should be in the hands of every boy and girl who can read English. Pub-lished by the Arena Publishing company,

"Ten Thousand A Year," by Samuel Warren, is a magnificent literary masterpiece, and although written very many years ago it can be read and re-read many times with both profit and pleasure. In addition to the unfolding of the ingeniously conceived plot, it gives an excellent expose of the devious ways and questionable methods by means of which in the good old days of a half a century ago Englishmen managed to obtain seats in the British parliament. The faithful pen-pictures of the beauties of English rural scenery with which it abounds give an, irresistible charm to its pares. Then again, the artistic description of the various characters who take part in the story are so true to nature that after the reader has fairly dip ped into the book and pecome acquainted with their various idiosyncracies his interest is awakened to such a degree that he can immediately recognize them whenever they make their appearance. In this respect nake their appearance. Warren has shown his great ability as a literary artist. There is no slovenliness about this book. It is first-class in every sense of the word from the first to the last page. It is immeasurably superior to the average novel of the present day and is unquestionably one of the most entertaining books ever issued from the press. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia,

"Some Children of Adam," by R. Manley, is something very different from the many trashy productions that emanate in such oundance from the press of our day. brimfull of well drawn characters, good, bac and indifferent, and the reader is held spell-bound while perusing—this truly fascinating novel. It has a thoroughly well worked out plot, and the thrilling situations picted with dramatic effect. He must be of a very stoical nature who can read without being touched by the sad picure of the awful troubles and afflictions that all to the lot of the noble minded and heroic Desiree Renaud, who resists temptation un der the most trying circumstances. Her father, Achille Renaud, is nothing more nor ess than a villain and would-be murderer, but exteriorly he is a gentleman of refine ment whose only failing is a pronounced an tipathy to performing any kind of work. The more serious portion of the narrative is pleasantly relieved by the vagaries of the eccentric Uncle Plato, who siways has on hand some impractical scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the 47 Broadway, New York.

"The Moral Crusader, William Lord Garri son," is a terse biographical essay in Goldwin Smith, the author, has undertaken to reconcile character and conduct as bre sented in the life of the great anti-slaver agitator, and with keen analytical acumen h presents us with so shrewd an estimate of the man in all his strength and weakness that his policy is rendered intelligible, whet without such side lights it appears incon sistent, if not inexplicable, Garrison's life as told by his children, in four large volume forms the foundation of this compact book in which all the essentials of the life-story by reason of the opinions expressed by so istinguished a man as Goldwin Smith Garrison takes rank among the immortals and this essay is worthy a place in every Ameri

With the view of ascertaining whether human life can be sustained at great alti tudes above the level of the sea in such manner as will permit the accomplishment of useful work, Mr. Edward Whymper made a journey through the republic of Ecuador in 1879, and has given to the world the result of his investigations in an excellent work under the title of "Travers Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator." It is written in a very pleasant vein and the author, wao is evidently a keen observer, has furnished some charping descriptions of the scenery and habits and customs of the dwellers in equatorial regions, interspersed with numerous funny little incidents and stories. There to be gleaned from a careful perusal of this excellent work, which is full of fairly well executed illustrations and accurate maps. This is a book which should be read by all who take an interest in Spanish America. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New

The World Almanac contains a fund of valuable information not usually found in compilations of this kind. In response to the solicitation of a great number of the users the edition for 1832 has been enlarged until it has reached a size unprecedented in the experience of newspaper annuals and its cuitor gives expression to the pelief that no matter of acute interest to the public has been overlooked in this year's issue and that It is claimed that it has received commendation from such wide extremes as Iceland and Western Australia. As a matter of fact it is one of the most exhaustive and accurate compendiums of useful knowledge published in the United States or in the English language. Published at the office of The World, Publizer building, New York.

Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, the gifted transmator of Debut Laforest's "Rance and Colette" in a note to the reader says: "Tais story of Colette and Rence is a true one. There are many heroines in everyday life who merit he isurel wreath as well as do the victors in as amphitheater, for their race is often long run, and requires patience, love and tender ness to uthold them in their course to vice Whether it be arge in every particu lar or not is not so very important, since a all events it is a very pretty and entertaining story. There is nothing very remarkable about it, and the events recorded in its pages are quite probable though, perhaps, not of frequest occurrence. There are some excit-ing situations and the tragic passages are very forcibly written. Published by Cassell Publishing company, 194 and 106 Fourth ave-nue, New York.

The Tribune Almanae for the current year is a good deal more than a mere almanae; it is a small encyclopedia of valuable statistical information on almost every conceivable topic under the sun. Its political department is very ably edited and in all other branches of human knowledge of which it touches it does so in a reliable and admirable to the transfer of the inspires may the farmer, the To the business mae, the farmer, to lawyer, the editor and in fact everybody who has much reading or writing to do such a compilation is valuable. It sells at the very moderate price of 25 cents a copy. Published by the Tribune Asic latton, New

The Literary Northwest, published at St. Paul, Minn., is a new monthly and made its

appearance for the first time this month. their introductory the editors say that they owe no apology for its birth and they do not mean to make any for it. They also state that they will not disgrace literature by publishing the products of people who merely sign their names to articles written by others, but it is their purpose to present their read-ers with the best brain work to be had. They further announce that they will not encroach pon the domain of the newspapers by pubhe procincts sacred to books. In a word it s their intention to make the Literary North-west a magazine in the proper sense of the There are some excellent contributions in the initial number and if the quality of the contents is kept as high as that of the first issue this periodical should be liberally

That "Helen's Babies," by John Habberton is a great favorite with the reading public is plainly shown in the fact that the 230th edition has just been published by T. B. Pet erson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. It not difficult to comprehend the reason this rique volume has attained such popularity treats of a subject with which we are all of us more or less familiar and it contains any other work of a similar kind that has issued from the press within the past decade. As a picture of child-life it is unequaled and it should be read by all who take an interest in infantile matters. "Helen's Bables" once read will not easily be forgotten.

'The Ladies' Home Journal for April is particularly rich in good reading and more then ever does it meet the demand for a journal of its character. Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the 'Grand Old Man," begins the first of a series of articles, "Hints From a Mother's Life," in this number, which comes to glacden the hearts of thousands in its Easter cover of pink. Eugene Field contributes an exquisite poem, "The Singing in God's Acre," which is made the frontispiece of the number, beau-tifully illustrated by W. Hamilton Gibson. And then to give additional interest to the poem, Mr. John Ballantyne writes of Mrs. Eugene Field in the series of "Unknown Wives of Well Known Men," There are other and just as interesting articles scattered throughout the number, making it one of the very best issues since the paper began to be a household necessity.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April is, as usual, very attractive, the frontispiece, entitled "Beauties," being quite a work of art. An intensely interesting article on "Critics of is furnished by Marc F. and "The Foil of Philosophers," by Oliver Harper, will be found well worth reading. Another paper of more than passing interest s "Some Representative American Drama-tists," by Arthur Hornblow. The illustrations which accompany Phone Natt's capital contribution on "Some North German Towns," are above the average. "Chelsea and its Literary Associations," by Neil Macdonald, is brimful of fascinating reminiscences of English writers, and "Chili and Modern Naval Warfare," is a very timel article, which will doubtless be widely rea at this time.

"Of the making of books there is no end," Solomon is reported to have remarked several centuries ago, but if he had lived in these fin de siecle days he would probably have used some strouger expression in regard to the extensive output of periodical litera-ture. The New Kansas Magazine is the title of yet another aspirant for literary renown. It is published at Atchison, Kun, and is a very creditable little production. The initial number opens with an excellent article by R. M. Manley on "The Tribulations of Mr. Sun-flower," and is followed by a sensible paper by A. J. Harwi on "Will Manufacturing Pay in the West!" Among the other contributors are Dr. W. W. Campbell, John M. Cain, Prof. E. B. Knerr and E. Snyder. law department conducted by H. M. Jackson, and it is very ably edited by W. H. Wynn,

The Manual of American Water Works for 1891, edited by M. N. Baker, Ph.B., has just been issued by the Engineering News Publishing company, Tribune building, New York. This manual was intended, and has proven to be, for those interested in water works just what Poor's "Manual of Railroads" is to railway men; in addition it con tains much valuable matter for engineers and water works officials.

The growth of water works in this country has been wonderful. In 1800 there were but sixteen works in the United States. In 1891 there were 2,037. Quite as wonderful have been the changes in relative ownership, fifteen of the sixteen works in 1800 having been owned by private companies, against one owned by the city in which it was located, while in 1891 there were 1,159 private against 878 public works. This issue of the Manual contains interesting descriptions of ,132 water works, 2,037 of which are in the nited States and ninety-five in Canada.

"The Little Minister," by J. W. Barrie, is a powerful novel and the plot is well con peived and ingeniously worked out. It hard y can be ranked as high as "A Window in Thrums" as a literary production. It ought to be very popular with the Scotch and those familiar with the Doric dialect as it is full of it, which is rather a drawback as regards those who only understand the English language. However, it is a charming work and well worth reading. Published by United States Book company, 150 Worth street, New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PAULINE, Neb., March 30.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I am a strong republican and have had a dispute through a Danish newspaper with a socialist concerning the last event in

Chleago, when the police forced admittance into a meeting and compelled the members to hang up the American flag between the red ones on the wall. I maist that it was an anarchistic meeting at which the event occurred, but he maintains that it was not. I ask THE BEE to decide the question.—W. Binderup.

Ans.-The facts of the case are about as follows: On the occasion you refer to the meeting place of the anarchists, and re-quested those in charge to hang up an American flag between the red flags already on the wall, and, being refused, the officers insisted on hanging it up themselves. The police had grounds for supposing it was an anarchistic meeting, since they recognized among those present many who belonged to the anarchists who took part in the Hay market riot. Some arrests were made for using language to incite to riot. At a subsc quent meeting held in the same place by about the same people, the police, being de-nied admission, forced an entrance, but we believe no arrests were made at that time. Although there is little doubt the meeting was an anarchistic one, such was the clamor made by the working people about maintain-ing intact the right of holding secret meet-ings and free speech that the matter was allowed to drep, and the men were never prosecuted.

Johnson, Neb., March 30, -To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please tell me in your valuable paper the proper way to address the female president of a society, whether as Mrs. or madam and oblige.—Mary Flinn

Ans.—It depends upon whether the lady is narried or single, if you address her in writing or at the beginning of an address. If the former she should be addressed as "Mrs. President" and if the latter as "Miss President." In addressing her on other occasions the proper word to use is "madam," which the proper word to use is 'madam,' which corresponds to the mascuine sir, that one would use in similar cases in addressing a male president.

FREMONT, Neb., March 30.—To the Fullor of THE BEE: The question came up today in an argument, whether a cigar made in this coun-try wholly of imported tobacco was a domeste eigar or an imported eigar. Ans. - Such a cigar is regarded here as a

iomestic eigar. An imported eigar is one that is manufactured abroad and then imported into this country. OMARA, March 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE; Please answer in SUNDAY'S BEE whether or not the laws of Nebraska required notary public to have his name on his notarial scal, and oblige.—A. W.

Ans,-It is optional on the part of the not-He can either have his name or initials, or neither, if he so desires, OMARA, March 28.-To the Editor of Tue

Bre: Please answer in your next issue which is correct and why: "Where was you, Will ie" or "Where were you, Willie"—It.S.

Aus.—The last mentioned is correct because it is according to the usage of those who speak and write the language most ele-

gantly. OMAHA, March 29.-To the Editor of Tun BEE: Piease inform me through the columns of your paper what modus vivendi is.—Sport Ans.-It is a Latin phrase which signifies

a means by which life is protected. When it occurs in the pending discussion of the Bering sea question it refers to an understanding that while the arbitration is proceeding the lives of the seals shall be protected. TALMAGE, Neb., March 30.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I was asked the question, and have asked it several times myself, but never got an answer that explains it satisfactorily. I therefore write you to kindly explain in the columns of THE BEE what is meant by free columns of silver?—Henry Renken.

Ans.—The recent by the government and

Ans .-- The receipt by the government and silver bullion being accepted for a dollar In other words, under free coinage every owner of silver would be able to deposit silver bullion at government mints for coinage without chargo.

POINTS ON STATE POLITICS.

O'Neill Frontier: Billy Bryan is a bright boy, but from all appearances his constituents next fall will not consider him the right man to represent them in congress. Papillion Times: Sarny county democrats will send a Cleveland delegation to the

Omaha convention. Sarpy republicans will declare for Harrison, since Blaine is out of the way. Nebraska Independent: The World-Herald's editorials on the silver question are simply disgusting. We have nowhere seen more transparent hypocritical nonsense

crowded into so short a space. Auburn Granger: When Mr. Thurston asserts that the republican party has plenty of young men for congress he sends a cold chill down the spinal column of John C. Watson and makes Church Howe contemplate a

visit to the Springs. They are no spring chickens in politics. Weeping Water Republican: We are for the man who the most surely will lead the republicans to victory, and are decidedly against any cutting controversy within our

own ranks which shall aleniate any of our much needed friends. When we want any contests within ranks to give us unbounded joy, we want them within the ranks of the other parties.

Howells Journal: The Omaha World-Herald is offering a lot of cheapand unsought for advice to the democratic party of Nebraska, and, among other things, it is preorasia, and, among other things, it is pre-sumptuous enough to ask that the demo-cratic delegates to the Chicago convention go instructed. Now we should very much like to know what the editor of that mug-wump sheet has got to do with the actions of a democratic convention! Last full that pawas the organ of the calamity howlers, and it never has been, under its present management, a Gemocratic paper and it takes supreme gall on the part of Hitchcock to offer advice to that party. When vention meets it will probably be When our con transact its own business without the aid of advice of the editor of the World-Herald.

BROWNING, KING

Something New in a Hat---

We've got the best thing in a hat you ever saw. We're going to sell it as long as it lasts for \$1.65. It's a stiff hat, in the latest style. We've got lots of them. It's a hat that will wear all season and be a good hat still. It's good

enough for any Omahan and it's good enough for you. If we asked \$2.50 for it we'd get no more than it's worth. \$3.50 hat is sold in hat stores for \$4.50, and our \$2,50 stiff hat is not quite as good as the \$4.50 hat but it's worth lots more than \$2.50. Now remember, this hat we sell for \$1.65 is the newest thing out, and while it isn't a \$5 hat, it's a mighty good hat for \$1.65. It's the very best thing ever seen in Omaha. We will save you money and please your taste with our new spring

suits and overcoats. Browning, King & Co