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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska,
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George B. Teschuck, secretary of THE HEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
netual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week
coding March B. 1891, was as follows: Sunday, March 12 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309 WHY do the patients in the Institute

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and su this 18th day of March, 1803.

for the Feeble Minded require so much sonp? IT IS unfortunate that Lieutenant Tot-

ten has made arrangements to have the world come to an end next September. The World's fair will just be getting interesting at that time.

WHILE the hungry democrate of this state are engaging in a mad stampede for office, Mr. Walton's declination of the tendered judgeship will cause as much of a sensation as a paid ticket on a legislative train.

THE blunt, pointed and merited "roast" which the Kyner investigating committee administered to that worthy patriot ought to be spread upon the house journal and kept there. It fits the man and the occasion exactly.

IT is announced that President Cleveland will not disturb Minister Robert Lincoln at London and Minister Fred Grant at Vienna. It is to be hoped that the report is true. These worthy scions of America's illustrious men have honored the nation in the posts they have held in the past four years.

The people do not want the legislature to adjourn before the state house has been purged of dishonest and faithless officials. The people will cheerfully bear any taxation the legislature may impose on them if the legislature will only do its duty fearlessly and regardless of all pressure from corporate influence or the corrupt lobby.

OUR special dispatches from Washington intimate that Judge Doane, Hon. Charles Brown and Euclid Martin may become the dispensers of federal pap in this state. If the report from Washington be true it is all the evidence needed that Secretary Morton is quietly getting in his work in opposition to his old-time

REV FRANK CRANE, who has just returned from Mexico, seems to have been impressed with the filth and wretchedness that everywhere prevails among the Greasers. He says that had it not been for the grace of God and carbolic acid he could not have escaped. This suggests a good means of disinfecting the Nebraska state house.

THERE are a few provisions in the proposed charter amendments that are vital to this city, but if in order to get them the people are compelled to submit to outrageous mutilation and provisions positively obnoxious, it may be best to prevent any change in the present charter being made. The corporations and a few rich men seem to have this town by the throat.

IF YOU are a good citizen, if you abhor public thieves, if you believe that a dishonest official ought to be deposed, you will personally and by letter urge your representative in the legislature to stand firm and continue to support the movement to turn the rascals out. Members of the house have done well so far, and they deserve your hearty encouragement and co-operation.

SINCE last December the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice purchased more than eight tons of soap, as the supply vouchers in the auditor's office will show. This should be an eye opener to the house investigating committee. If all supplies for the Beatrice institution have been purchased on this extravagant scale the people ought to know it. The house is now in the proper mood for cleaning out public thieves and it cannot afford to ignore the Beatrice institute. In fact, the house can with great profit scrutinize the supply vouchers of every institution in the state.

THE South Omaha list of paying subscribers which THE BEE prints today can be readily verified. The names are printed with initials and the place of delivery given by house numbers, and where the subscriber receives his paper in an upper story the location is designated so he can be readily found. In striking contrast with this is the list of the World-Herald, which prints 104 names of alleged subscribers without initials, and fully one-third of its list is with indefinite directions, so that nobody can verify its correctness. South Omaha is the stronghold of that sheet and its boast has been that its South Omaha list was from two to three times as large as that of THE BEE, when in fact with all its padding the list only numbers 875, and Mr. Hitchcock has on his own proposition forfeited \$158.25 before the water has been wrung out of his list. When it comes to a show down in Omaha the W .- H. will not come within 50 per cent of the paid subscription list of THE BEE. And the relative circu lation in the state at large will show even a greater proportion in favor of THE BEE.

TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY. C in Nebraska has passed the house and gone to the senate. It provides that in all convictions under the statutes of this

state for the crime of murder in the first degree the penalty shall be imprisonment in the state prison during the life of the person so convicted, and the punishment of death for such offense is abolished. It is to be hoped the senate will reject the measure. Such legislation has nothing to support it except a mistaken sentiment and a fallacious theory regarding the right of society to rid itself of the murderer, and there is not a reasonable doubt that the result of the proposed law would be to increase capital crime in Nebraska. If such should be the case there would be offered an invitation to mob law in every instance, at least, of a peculiarly atrocious murder. A law providing that the death pen-

alty should not be inflieted in cases where conviction is secured on circumstantial evidence only would be defensible. There is something to be said, also, in favor of allowing juries to determine the degree of punishment in cases of homicide, as the effect of such a law would probably be to secure a greater number of convictions. But to abolish capital punishment and allow the murderer to escape the just and righteous penalty of his willful, premeditated crime would be to remove the one deterrent influence which now holds in restraint those in whom the homicidal instinct is more or less developed and operates as a check upon the passions and the brutal nature of a large class in the community. That it is not more effective in these respects is due to no fault in the principle, but to the laxity of courts and juries in enforcing the law. A stricter administration of justice is necessary to create among those predisposed to lawlessness and crime a fear of the law, but because justice sometimes fails is no valid reason for saying to people of murderous proclivities that if they kill a fellow being in cold blood and with premeditation the state will merely confine them in prison, where they may find a measure of comfort in the hope of some day obtaining a pardon. Imprisonment for life may have terrors for some greater than the infliction of death, but not so for most of those who are capable of committing murder. It outrages every conception of even-handed justice to say that the murderer who deliberately puts to death a fellow creature, of which there have been numerous cases in the criminal history of Nebraska, shall not forfeit his own life, but must thereafter become the care of the state,

offense known to human law? The experience of mankind justifies capital punishment, and the number of those who do not approve of it is an exceedingly small minority in every civilized country. A few of the states of the union have at different times abolished the death penalty, but most of them restored it after finding that its abandonment resulted in an increase of capital crimes. There is no reason to believe there would be a different experience in Nebraska. The intelligent popular sentiment of this state is not in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. It would doubtless approve of a less barbarous method of administering the penalty than hanging, and this is attainable by the use of electricity, which, when properly applied, produces instant and painless death. But the public opinion that is uninfluenced by any more sentimental considerations or fanciful theories of right and wrong demands that he who takes the life of a fellow being, under conditions which make the act murder in the first degree, shall forfeit his own life, and it is a just and righteous demand. It is at once the right and the duty of society to rid itself of the murderer.

to be provided for at the public expense.

Why should society take upon itself

such an obligation in behalf of the crim-

inal who has committed the greatest

REFORM IN CONVICT SYSTEMS.

The inhuman treatment of convicts under the lease system of the southern states has long been a reproach to that section. A few years ago the country was shocked by the reports of brutality suffered by the convicts of Georgia at the hands of those who leased their labor, and the report of the committee of the Tennessee legislature which investigated the treatment of convicts employed in the coal mines of that state shows that they were subjected to the most cruel inhumanity. The records as to most of the other states of the south is not much better, but there has been developing there during the last few years a sentiment in favor of reform which has already had a good effect and promises at no very remote time to do away altogether with the scandalous abuses connected with the convict lease

Mississippi inaugurated the reform movement when the last constitutional convention incorporated a clause in the constitution forever abolishing the lease of the state's prisoners. Alabama has emulated this example, the legislature having passed a law abolishing the lease system and placing the convicts under the control of a board of managers, of which the governor of the state is the official head. It is provided that the convicts shall be employed mainly on public works where they will compete as little as possible with free labor. A radical change is contemplated in Arkansas, where public sentiment is urgently demanding an abandonment of the lease With these examples before them the people of the other southern states which still retain the lease system with all its revolting features are not likely to permit the continuance much longer of a state of things which sub-

shame to the civilization of the age. Everybody who is capable of taking a fair and unprejudiced view of the matter concedes that convicts must be provided with work. To keep them in idleness is a severe punishment, as the experience in New York a few years ago demonstrated, many of the convicts in that state going insane because they had no employment to occupy their minds, and all them asked to be kept at work. There is besides the economic consider-

jects them to merited reproach and is a

ation the expediency, in the interest of The bill to abolish capital punishment | the whole people, of making the penitentiary as nearly as possible self-supporting. It is admittedly something of a problem, but whatever the solution the convict should have sprotection from brutal and inhuman treatment. The southern states have been the most culpable in this matter, but there is opportunity for reform elsewhere.

> OMAHA'S BANKING BUSINESS. The statements of the banks of this city, which have been published in pursuant to the call of the controller of the currency, demonstrate anew what has long been well known, namely, that Omaha is one of the most important banking centers in the west, and that her business in this line is rapidly growing. In no other way is the commercial life of a city so clearly and unmistakably vindicated as by the character and volume of the business carried on by its financial houses. Under modern methods of conducting the affairs of trade the pulse of business is felt through the banks, which are sensitive to every fluctuation of commerce in all its branches. Hence it follows that the enormous business indicated by the figures referred to may be accepted with perfect confidence as showing what this city and its tributary territory are doing in the way of trade

expansion. The record of clearings presented in connection with the official statements of the banks presents a comparison between the clearings of the past twelve months and those of the twelve months preceding. The footing for the past twelve months, \$310,790,383, is an increase of \$83,018,721 over that of the period with which the comparison is nade. There has been nothing abnormal in the conditions under which this wonderful growth has taken place. It is simply a natural expansion, governed solely by the fixed laws of trade. The figures stand nothing but increased business that has not been effected by means of any special forcing process, but has come about in a perfectly regular and legitimate way.

For the practical man of business the figures presented in these official reports possess a significance that need not here be pointed out. They emphasize the fact that the banking houses of Omaha are solid institutions and show that they are transacting a financial business vastly greater than that of most cities of the size of ours. To the man who looks upon the commerce of Omaha from a superficial point of view, taking account merely of the commercial activity that presents itself to the casual observer day by day, the magnitude of the banking business in this city may seem surprising; but when it is remembered that many large establishments, including the great packing interests, are constant contributors to this volume of business without seeming to cut any great figure in the life of the city, it is not so hard to understand why the financial transactions of Omaha are so extensive. It is also to be borne in mind that this cit v is an important distributing center, from which the arteries of trade branch out to a great distance in every direction. It is the banking headquarters of a wide territory and by virtue of the prestige already won it must continue to

ecome more so year by year.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Commercial club of Omaha, a new business men's organization, which is commended to the favor of the citizens of Omaha. As appears from these instruments, this organization is not to take the place of any of the associations now working in special lines for the advancement of the interests of this city, but is intended to supplement the good work they may do, and interest a larger body of the citizens than has hitherto been drawn into the older organizations. Every line of trade and all the professions, except possibly the clergy, are represented in the board of directors, and are invited and expected to participate in the work which the

club has in mind. It has been known to many of our wideawake business men that other cities had managed in some way to unify all interests to the common good, in a manner which has not hitherto been accomplished in Omaha. With a view of ascertaining how other cities have done some of our citizens personal investigations into made organizations and work of clubs at St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Chicago and other places. They discovered that while we were united in sentiment and willing enough to do whatever presents itself for the upbuilding of our city, we were sadly lacking in that element of organization and combination which has enabled St. Louis, in spite of the sharp competition of Chicago, to hold to herself the magnificent jobbing and manufacturing trade of the far west and northwest. It was discovered that in St. Louis and in Minneapolis particularly the business interests were solid and had organized themselves into a compact force with which to compel transportation companies to deal justly by them and to invite capitalists to invest money in their

Filled with the inspiration which these discoveries made, a few of our best citizens have been at work for several weeks formulating a plan adapted to the wants of the situation in Omaha. The result of their deliberations and frequent conferences has been the organization of this Commercial club. It is expected that the membership will include about every business man in Omaha whose influence is worth anything in the advancement of our common interests. It is organized on a basis which makes it serviceable in many With its purpose every man who has the interest of the city at heart is in earnest sympathy. It behooves our citizens to show their faith by their works. Before another month rolls around this organization should have a membership of not less than 1,000, and the executive committee and board of directors should be instructed by the club to enter upon a vigorous campaign

for Omaha. There is no use in mineing matters;

this city has reached a point in its history when its citizens must take hold and protect and preserve its commercial supremacy. Active, vigilant and wealthy competitors are in our territory bidding for the trade that naturally belongs to this center. If we are to hold it and increase it, we must be on the alert to protect our interests against unjust discrimination and to meet competition with intelligence and financial force. In this age organization is everything. With Omaha organized as it might be under the leadership of the gentlemen already enlisted in the Commercial club, we cannot only hold that which naturally belongs to us, but can compel neutral territory, at least, to pay tribute here.

IT is natural that there should be some interest among western farmers as to the comparative prosperity of the farmers who are tilling the old soil of the east. A recent bulletin is devoted to the results of an investigation into farm and home proprietorship in Massachusetts. It appears from the figures given that 15.06 per cent of the farm families hire and 84.94 per cent own the facms cultivated by them: that 30.46 per cent of the farm-owning families own subject to incumbrance and 69.54 per cent own free of incumprance. On the owned farms of the state there are liens amounting to \$11,831,941, which is 41.88 per cent of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 5.58 per cent, making the annual interest-charge \$74 to each family. Each owned and incumbered farm, on the average, is worth \$3,158, and is subject to a debt of \$1,323. The corresponding facts for homes are that 67.28 per cent of the home families hire and that 32.72 per cent own their homes; that of the homeowning families 60.67 per cent own free of incumbrance and 39.33 per cent with incumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$102,948,196, or 45,03 per cent of their value, and bears interest at the average rate of 5.48 per cent, so that the annual amount of interest to each home averages \$98. An average debt of \$1,797 incumbers each home, which has the average value of \$3,990. It will be seen by these figures that the Massachusetts farmer has some drawbacks to contend with and that he is by no means out of debt.

A vote of censure by the legislature will have no more effect upon the Board of Public Lands and Buildings than pouring water on a duck's backs Turn the rasculs out and place the management of our state in-stitutions into the braids of men who will not stand by and let the state treasury be pillaged by thirres and swindlers.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to secure Cuban independence. For some time past an expedition has been fitting out which it was proposed should move upon the island from Key West, Fla., and the movement was to have been made before this, but in consequence of the vigilance of the United States authorities this has been postponed. It is now said that the movement may be made during the coming summer, when the naval vessels of the north Atlantic squadron come north, but it is hardly probable that the government, knowing of the design, will relax the precautions necessary to prevent it d as conniving at the movement deal of discontent in Cuba and that the revolutionary spirit has recently been making headway there. This is due to an increase by the Spanish government of the burden of taxation. In order to make up for the loss of revenue resulting from the reduction of customs duties the government has largely increased the personal tax, which is now declared to be excessive. There is a strong party in Cuba favorable to annexation with the United States, and it will not be surprising if, within the next two or three years, this country will be cailed upon to seriously consider the question of Cuban annexation. At any rate a large number of the people of Cuba are hoping that this will be so.

THE decision of the British and French governments not to send over to the naval review next month any of their best war ships is a disappointment. It was expected that those countries would vie with each other to make an attractive display and send over several of their crack vessels, and it was therefore an unpleasant surprise to the officials of the Navy department when they received information a few days ago from the French government that it would send only three vessels, two of which are wooden cruisers, antiquated in design and armament. Great Britain will do somewhat better than this, but our people will not be able to get a look at any of her best ships. Doubtless both governments have reasons satisfactory to themselves for not making a better showing than they promise to do, but none the less their failure to meet publie expectation will detract somewhat from the review, though it is certain at any rate to be one of the most memorable naval exhibitions the world has ever seen. It will be worth a long journey to see the American fleet alone.

THE whole world would be glad to see Ferdinand de Lesseps let down easily in the trouble that has overtaken him in his old age, but the idea that he has been the innocent victim of circumstances is not borne out by recent developments in the Panama canal trial. It has been admitted that the payments to the leading boodlers in the scheme were made with the consent of President de Lesseps. The plea that the distinguished old engineer was not mentally and morally responsible must remain a matter of opinion, but there can be no doubt that he fully consented to the crookedness that has now placed a stain upon his name. It is a most unfortunate ending of a brilliant career, and the lesson which it teaches ought to be a useful one.

THE deliberations of the Western Pasenger association upon the subject of World's fair rates are observed by western people with a great deal of interest. A final decision is not now expected before the 27th of this month, at which time the matter will undoubtedly be disposed of in some way. A rate not to ex-

ceed one fare both ways ought to be conceded, but it is hardly to be expected that this will be secured. The railroad companies are eager to make money out of the World's fair traffic and will fix the rate at the highest figure that can be agreed on. There can be question but that they would make more money with a moderate rate than with a high one, but it is not easy to make them see that point. Thousands of people who would visit the exposition if they could have half fare on the railroads will semain at home if anything like the regular rate is

The legislature should not adjourn before it has stamped out corruption and placed the state institutions under the care and supervision of afficers who do not wink at corrupt practices and have the integrity and thebackbone to stop thieres and plunderers from robbing the state and looting the treasury.

IT is rather refreshing to note that the city of New Orleans, after having advertised itself to the world for some years as a great prize-fighting center, has come to the conclusion that there is no profit in that kind of notoriety. The newspapers of the city condemn the recent exhibitions in strong terms and predict that laws will soon be enacted and enforced by which the bruisers will be compelled to seek some other place in which to punish each other. The reform proposed has been too long delayed

THE statements made by Judge Torrey at the banquet of the Massachusetts Board of Trade in relation to the bankruptcy bill of which he is the author show that he has strong hopes that it will become law some time during the life of the present congress. It is a worthy measure, and if the wishes of the business men of the country are given due weight it will be passed when it next comes up for consideration. There is little doubt that it will receive the approval of the president.

OWING to an error the increase in Omaha's bank clearings for the week ending on Thursday was stated to be 4.3 per cent when it should have been 51.6 per cent. The difference is a very important one. Such figures as these show conclusively that Omaha's trade is vastly greater in volume than it was at this time last year. The evidence of this, however, is to be found in other ways than by consulting the clearings. It is in the air and business activity shows it on all sides.

THE interests of art are being successfully promoted in this state by several organizations. Among these is the Nebraska Ceramie club, which now has on exhibition in this city a collection of china paintings that has been prepared for the woman's department at the World's fair. Something more than material progress will be shown by the eahibits from this state at the Columbian exposition.

THERE is a bill before the Illinois legislature providing that the World's fair exhibit of that state shall be open Sunday. Should the bill pass it is expected that the practical effect of the law will be to open the entire fair on being carried out. To do so would be | Sunday. "Eminent lawyers" are quoted as entertaining this view. Chicagoans It is well known that there is a great are ingenious. They never know when they are licked.

> Make a Note of It. Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are a good many people in the United States who, if they would turn their attention to philology, would discover that the word "appointment" is a family relation oint," one of whose definitions i which has neither length, breadth or thick-

> Executive Dignity Ruffled. San Francisco Examiner,

Some thief stole the pantaloons of the governor of Wyoming. The indignation of the executive would be less but for the fact that the pantaloons were the only ones he had with \$300 m the pockets. He does not want the dignity of the state trifled with at his personal expense.

> Inauguration Deaths. Indianapolis Journal,

A Washington physician, who has been keeping a record of the deaths caused by ex-posure during the recent inauguration exer-cises, has a list that foots up over forty. He does not think this embraces all that have occurred, and more may follow. It is hardly fair to attribute all these deaths to the weather. From all accounts there was a great deal of drinking in Washington on in-auguration day, and it is probable that had much to do with making the exposure fatal.

Lincoln's Creed.

The truth about Lincoln is that he was a man of naturally devout mind, who accepted the general spirit of Christianity without ever having concerned himself much about a definite conception of doctrine. The narrow theological notions he was likely to hear from the rural preachers in the west in his youth could not impress him favorably, and toward them he was doubtless a free-thinker: but few men newadays, beside Colonel In-gersoll and some small preachers themselves. asure Christianity by these standards.

> A Hint of Much Value. Philadelphia Record.

The United States supreme court has de cided in favor of the city in the litigation between St. Louis and the Western Union Telegraph company as to the validity of a relegraph company as to the validity of a city ordinance levying a tax on telegraph poles. Telegraph poles may be lawfully taxed. Herein is a hint worth pages of dis-cussion in dealing with telephone and tele-graph companies which obstinately refuse to conform to city regulations in regard to poles and overhead wires. The right to put a pressure upon a corporation's pocket is an invaluable aid for fair dealing.

Away with the Old Guard.

President Cleveland's positive declaration President Clevelian's positive destartation that service to the democratic party between 1885 and 1889 is to be considered a positive disqualification for office holding between 1893 and 1897, has not only stricken terror to the hearts of democrats, but it has caused the civil service reformers to wonder "where they are at." One of the leading tenets of the civil service reformers is that to him who has, or has had, shall be given, but Mr. Cleveland upsets that in the twinkling of an eye by declaring his preference for new

Best Kind of Politics.

The Vidette insists that it is good politics, if nothing else, for the republicans in the state senate to assist the independents in taking up that freight bill and passing it. If taking up that freight bill and passing it. If the coming years then prove it to be a poor law it will repeal itself and the reaction will kill the independent party. If it is a good law it will be a benefit to the state, will be creditable to those who assisted in its pas-sage and will then deprive the populists of the only club they have had with which to obstruct republican victory. Give them the law they have been demanding and by \$50 ove the only sound plank from their platform.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Ledger: A new church choir in Boston has for its soprano Mrs. Maria Barnard Smith at a salary of \$2,000 a year, and Myron Whitney as its bass on a \$3,000 salary. This will lead a pastor here and there to regret that he didn't cultivate his

Pioneer-Press: Rev. Charles A. Briggs has been appointed to a chair in the Union Theological seminary, made vacant by the death of Prof. Worcester. This does not particularly concern the world in general, but it shows that the Briggs people are not only not weakening, but are inclined to "rub it into" their adversaries with a vim that might almost be secular.

Chicago Herald: A New York clergyman has begun a damage suit against certain officers of his church, claiming \$200,000 because of his expulsion from the communion on charges of immorality. He made a grave mistake. If he could have secured a trial for heresy he would be the gainer instead of Dissenters seem to be in active demand, but immorality never pays. Detroit Free Press: Mohammed Webb.

who is back from India trying to convert his fellow countrymen to Mohammedanism in lecturing the other evening before the Arvar Theosophical society of New York, stated that in all his travels through the east he had only found two men with more than one wife. Mohammed must have dodged Turkey and done most of his traveling by water. Chicago Inter Ocean: Joseph Cook is or his way to Chicago, and, as we stated yester day, he comes with splenetic stomach and a raging mind. Mr. Cook is a gentleman

lianity, and with the extra rarefled vision of spiritual grace he detects monsters where the poor-eyed balance of the world may only discern pygmies. He is of the opinion that the train is hurrying him toward a sort sodom and Gomorrah rolled into one, and his is to be the saving presence Harper's Weekly. It is not known that seresy trials serve any very useful purpose, except to provide matter to put into news.

papers, and even in that particular their us ness to the secular press ranks below prize fighting, and even base ball. There seems to be wisdom, therefore, as well as great popu larity, in the recent plea signed by an imposing list of honored Presbyterian divines for an abatement of "theological contro-versy and strife" in the Presbyterian church and a renewed concentration of her minis terial forces upon the "task of preaching and practicing plain Christianity.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

The full name of the Brazilian minister at Washington is General Dionizio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira.

President Cleveland doesn't need to subscribe for any newspapers. A wagon load of marked copies is said to reach the white louse every day.

George W. Cable's hospitable instincts are nantfest in the name he has bestowed upor is charming new home at Northampton Mass. He has christened it "Stayawhile. Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of the Do-ninion and one of the best known public men in Canada, now traveling in Europe for his health, has been given up by his physi-cians and is returning to die.

Ex-Secretary Tracy is to make his home in New York this spring in a rented house, 27 West Tenth street, and has already returned Poar Iman & Platt, in the Mills building. Nikola Tesla, whose discoveries in elec-rical science have lately attracted much at

tention, lectures in a very simple and at English authority on electricity, Dr. Oliver William Ordway Partridge, the Boston

sculptor, is a young man 31 years of age, but has already established such a reputation that his price of \$27,000 for the comes reasonable one. Richard Storrs Willis, Charles Dudley

Warner, Timothy Dwight and other Connec-ticut gentlemen have taken it in hand to creet a monument to the memory of James G. Percival, the poet and geologist of that state, whose remains lie buried at Hazel Green, Wis. Sir John Thompson, the Canadian pre

mier, who has started for Paris in connec-tion with his duties as a Bering sea case arbitrator, is not yet 50 years old, and it is but Nova Scotia legislature, whose proceedings he had previously followed as a reporte Captain William Roberts, of the missing White Star steamer Naronic, is less than 40 years of age, slender and short in stature. He was formerly captain of the Adriatic, and was transferred because of his refusal to tow the City of Paris into Queenstown when she was injured 350 miles from that

POMP'S DEFENSE.

Frank Leslie's Weekly. I stole dem breeches. I 'knowledge de corn, Rut 'twan't no crime, ez sure ez you er born. Ef de motiv' is right, den whar's de sin? I stole dem breecher ter be baptize' in.

Fur my onliest pa'r wuz clean wored out, Dey give up de ghos' when I 'gun ter shout, But r'ligion is mighty, en mus' pervail, Do it lands er darky in de county jail.

De chain gang's got me, en de coal mines, too. But whnt could er fenceless colored man do, When de jedge en jury 'lowed it was sin. To steal dem breecher ter be baptize' in?

Tell de folks all howdy en good-by, too, I'll meet 'em in hebben when my wuck is fr Fur my heart is white, do my skin is black, En I'm gwine ter trabbel on de shinin' track. When de Lawd is jedge, I kno' He gwine say, Porop's straight ez er shingle, ez fair ez de day He'll shout ter de worl' dat it wan't no sin. Ter steal dem breeches to be baptize' in. MERRY REMARKS.

Washington Star: Extreme loquaciousness cition goes with an air of prosperity. The more a man talks through his hat the shabbier

Arkunsaw Traveler: "Don't you think," asked the customer of the Bostonese salesslady. "that your prices are pretty steep?" "Candidly," was the reply, "the declivity is

Siftings: If the conceit was taken out of some people there wouldn't be enough of 'em left to hang clothes on.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-Why do you speak of a horse laugh? Did you ever hear a horse laugh? Potts Sure. Did you ever hear a horse

Washington Post: France had 4,000 duels ast year and the coroner didn't get a fee out

Philadelphia Record: Nine belies of Beaver Dam, Wis., have had a wood sawing match. The sawing was easy, but the effort to say nothing must have been a strain.

Rochester Post: A Kansas City man calls his dog Christopher Columbus. This is rather overdoing the matter. Christopher had three barks while the Kansas City canine has but

Washington Star: "You don't seem to be one of the people who think the office should eek the man." "Yes," replied the politician, a little doubt-fully, "I am. But I believe it's the man's busi-ness to keep in halling distance."

Puck: Visitor—So you are going to build a house in the suburbs? What sort of a dwelling shall you put up?

Host—Well, I examined the Renaissance, queen Anne and other designs, but finally decided on the Colonial plan.

Host's Son—Why, pupal you told mamma you were going to build it on the installment plan. THE MODIERN STYLE. New York Press. When you go to church in city or town,
The a pleasant sight to see
The people kneeling with heads bowed down,
From the world's temptations free.

They are plous all, but avoid the crush.
If you wouldn't be indured, when
For the door of the church they make a rush.
As the minister says "Amen."

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN. Thought in spring poetry does not wear

Oak trees cannot be raised in a hothouse.

The nickel plating does not give any power Smallpox is not any more contagious than good example. The man who is always looking for mud

generally finds it. The biggest dollars we see are those just out of our reach.

The shortest cut to wealth is through the ane of contentment. The man who chases bubbles will bark his hins sooner or later.

The man who controls himself makes unwritten laws for many other people We are not always ignorant because we do It often happens that the man who pays the preacher the least, wants to boss him the

Religion, pure and undefiled, does not ive all its money at home when it goes to People who boast that they never did any harm are generally those who haven't done

Konsus City Star.

Nearly every man who held a consulate under the former Cleveland administration will want to go back to his old place. It would be manifestly unfair to other candidates if the president would listen to the pleadings of those who served the nation four years ago. More than that it would create a recognized office-holding dynasty in exact opposition to the domocratic teaching

A HINT FROM PARIS.



RECEPTION DRESS. Dress of velveteen in the shade known as Bengal rose, trimmed with a ruche of pale manye poppy petals; bertha of cream guipure; knot of manye satin on the shoulder.

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Hihger Than Ever



Our hats are-yes, higher than they will ever be again. They're up on the third floor. The prices, strange as it may seem, although they were raised with the hats to the third, were not raised. This has been done to allow the workmen room in which to tear out the dividing wall on the first floor. We have this week received many new novelties in children's wear, ex-

hibited on second floor, while men's suits for spring are now shown in greater variety than ever. You will will be able to secure many desirable bargains if you come before we make the hole in the side of the house-We'll have the greatest store on earth

when we get through the hole. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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