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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Finis of Nebraska.

County of Houghas,

teorge B. Tysshouk, secretary of THE BER Publishing company, does soleanly swear that the
actual circulation of THE DAILY BER for the week
ending March 25, 182, was as follows:

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

this 25th day of March, 1805,

Republicans in the senate should stand up for Nebraska and redeem the pledges of 1892 by voting for house roll 33.

DAMAGE suits against the city growing out of street grades are not meeting with the success of former years. The courts seem to favor the principle that to put a street to grade will benefit abutting property, rather than damage it.

NOW THAT we have been furnished with dead and defunct subscribers which had by accident been inserted into the "paying" subscription list of the F.-F. at South Omaha, it would seem very much as if the padding had begun at the wrong end.

GOVERNOR CROUNSE received congratulations from many friends upon the action he was reported to have taken in demanding the resignation of Attorney General Hastings. Whether the report is true or not it has afforded the governor an opportunity to ascertain that public sentiment is most decidedly in favor of impeachment.

THE double-shotted editorials on house roll 233, otherwise known as a bill for the relief of G. M. Hitchcock, have been temporarily sidetracked to make room for a profound discussion of perfeetly "needless suicides." The next thing in order will be another page of taffy and soft soap for gullible members of the legislature.

Now LOOK out for a great howl all along the line from the penitentiary gang and state house boodler's ring because THE BEE has given publicity to a statement made by a gentleman who claimed and still claims now that Governor Crounse within his hearing invited Attorney General Hastings to resign or take his chances on impeachment.

cent improvement in the condition of the was more than 12,000 barrels greater than that of the corresponding week last year and over 30,000 barrels greater than that of the same week in 1891.

THE supremacy of Covington as a wicked town is still undisputed by any other city in Nebraska; but it is encouraging to learn that a new city marshal has been selected who promises to do something for the suppression of the tough element that overflows from Sioux City and gives Covington a reputation which does not entirely belong to her.

THE enforcement of cholera regulations has had an important effect upon immigration to this country since the latter part of last summer, the falling off having been very large. The immigragration last mouth amounted to a total of 12,568, compared with 26,068 in the same month of 1892. The decrease will probably be still greater this month.

A CURIOUS case of excessive public generosity is reported from Boston. It has been found necessary to request people to stop sending in money for the Phillips Brooks fund, as it has already reached \$80,000. If it had been stated in the request for contributions that all money received in excess of what was needed would be given to the poor it would not have been necessary to call a halt.

THE sugar manufacturers of New Orleans are making preparations for a very extensive exhibit of their products at the World's fair. The beet sugar men should not allow the Louisiana people to entirely eclipse them in this respect, and it is to be hoped that the beet sugar interest of Nebraska, which is among the most important in the country, will be represented in a creditable way. It will be a good thing for the manufacturers themselves and also a benefit to the state.

THE scurrilous assault of the bastard democratic organ of this city upon Representatives Keckley and Davies are a disgrace to Nebraska journalism. They only show to what despicable means a paper will resort when it hires itself out to public plunderers and impeachable officials to waylay and club honest law makers who dare to grapple the remotest excuse for these attacks. Every charge trumped up against Keckley and Davies is baseless and malicious. These courageous representatives have been the target of the cell house frauds was begun when they were simply discharging their sworn duty just as a fearless policeman would in pursuing a gang of burglars or pickpcckets.

THE TELEPHONE PA' ENTS.

An aggressive popular movement has been started against the telephone monopoly. The National Citizens Industrial Alliance, having its headquarters in New York, is circulating throughout the country petitions to the president of the United States, the attorney general and to congress, praying that the people be given relief from the exactions of the telephone monopoly, still operating under patents alleged to | what has been accomplished in this rebe illegal, fraudulent and void. The petition points out the excessive charges in this country as compared with those in Europe, where the American Bell Telephone company could not secure a continuance of its monopoly as it was enabled to do in this country by means which the ex-attorney general has declared to have been misleading and fraudulent, and the alliance asks the support in this movement of organizations of business men and work-

ngmen, a number of which have given it their approval. The business interests of the country of all classes ought to feel a very serious interest in this matter, since it affects them to the amount of many millions of dollars a year in the aggregate, while everybody should desire the suppression of this rapacious monopoly if it can be shown, as there is strong reason to believe it can be, that it is enjoying advantages illegally and fraudulently, and it may be corruptly, obtained. The unwarrantable exactions of the monopity may be appreciated when it is stated that the people of the United States pay from ten to twenty times more than the people of Europe for telephone service. and unless the monopoly is broken up the charges here are more likely to be

increased than diminished. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the government has a good case against the American Bell Telephone company, but unless there is a strong public sentiment that will compel attention at Washington, demanding that the government shall vigorously push its case, the wealthy and powerful corporation may be allowed to go on plundering the public for years to come. Its influence with the courts has been more than once demonstrated and it will spare no effort and no outlay to perpetuate its grasp upon the people. The interests of justice require that there shall be as little delay as possible in proceeding against the monopoly, and nothing will be so likely to stimulate the authorities to activity and zeal as a general expression of popular sentiment, to which they will be bound to give attention.

THE LEATHER COMBINATION.

The leather trust, recently formed with a capital of \$80,000,000, has already begun to be felt by retailers in advanced prices. A curious defense of this great combination is presented by the Shoe and Leather Reporter, a journal which one would think ought to be on the side of the dealers and consumers of leather instead of hat of the powerful monopoly whose operations it attempts to excuse. The paper refer ed to says that the combination "is only meant to rescue a great and indispensable industry from the dilapidation into which it was in danger of falling through excessive competition and a lack of emeert of action on the part of those engaged in it. \* \* \* The parties who are carrying it into execution are the strongest men in the busi-THE flour mills of Minneapolis con- ness, both in respect to means and tinue to increase their output, and a re- ability. They own not only the establishments they have agreed to pool for market is affording some encouragement | the common benefit, but large portions to the millers. Last week's production of the bark lands, without which the tanneries would be unavailable for production. They are in one sense masters of the situation-that is to say, they have it in their power to maintain such prices for leather as will make their business fairly remunerative."

This is the stock argument of the monopolist and it is very boldly and plainly stated. It means simply that these men have the power to prevent competition and that they are therefore justified in doing so. The statement that they cannot make money without resorting to this measure has no force, because it begs the whole question by ignoring the true principles of competition as universally applied under natural trade conditions. Free competition gives every man a chance, and the man who cannot stand pace that is set by his the competitors is always at liberty to drop out. That is the principle for which the American people are contending now, and because they firmly believe in it they refuse to tolerate the combinations which are seeking to overthrow it. Note the statement that the men who have formed this alliance "are the strongest men in the business." They are comparatively few, but they possess vast wealth. They overshadow all lesser competitors. If they cannot make money how can the smaller manufacturers of leather, who contribute to the volume of the competition which seek to suppress, continue to carry on business under like conditions? The rich firms that have formed this great combination "own a large portion of the bank lands, without which the tanneries would be unavailable for production." In other words, they are able to put a check upon production by restricting the output of bark

and this is clearly their purpose. Neither the trusts nor their apologists can confuse the public judgment on this subject. The wonder is that in the present state of the popular mind in respect to combinations they should have the assurance to put forth such thin

PHILADELPHIA has the largest number of houses owned by workingmen of any of the great in lustrial centers of this country or abroad. This is the result of the highly successful operation of its building associations. In Boston the Boston Co-operative Building company with corruptionists. There is not has recently issued its twenty-second annual report, giving the details of its fifty houses in that city and sixteen in the neighborhood, and its newest operation, a hollow square of four blocks of houses, twenty-four in all, making sevabuse ever since the investigation into enty-six houses, with 960 rooms, in which there live 255 families and 790 persons, at weekly rents varying from 68 cents to \$1.16. All this was done with a capital of \$219,000 | tions designated as historical it may not

assets amount to nearly \$394,000, and out of the income of \$34,000 for 1892 a dividead of 6 per cent was paid and nearly \$5,000 carried to the surplus. These facts are most interesting as showing of this country in supplying homes for States the jurisdiction claimed it may working men by means of associations, country collected they would doubtless less present an astonishing exhibit of spect.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The published extracts from the correspondence between this government and that of China regarding the restriction and exclusion of Chinese immigration, while they do not present a complete justification of the policy of the United States, show that there was some evenue for the course of this courstry in the confuct of the Chinese government. It is pointed out that the failure of the latter to ratify the treaty negotiated in 1833 was largely responsible for the legislation of that year increasing the restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese, as its effect was to exert a prejudicial influence upon American sentiment. It appears that the two governments were in substantial accord preceding the legislation of 1883 and 1802, and with regard to the latest of this legislation, which went into effect May 5, 1892, it is contended by our government that its aim is to protect the persons and rights of all Thinese persons entitled to residential privileges, as it does to prevent their raudulent enjoyment by those not entitled thereto.

This act provides that all Chinese laborers who may be within the limits of the United States at the expiration of one year, May 5, 1833, shall apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts for a certificate of residence; that afterward any such laborer who failed to make an application or who should be found within the United States without a certificate should be arrested and taken before a federal judge: that unless the offender could show to the satisfaction of the court good reason for failure to comply with the law he should be deported to China or to the foreign country of which he that pending removal every Chinese person or person of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than a year. It appears to be the very general understanding among the Chinese that they will not obey the law and will carry the whole question to the United States supreme court on the ground that the penal provisions of the act are unconstitutional. Their right to do this is of course unquestionable, for as stated in the correspondence by the secretary of state, the judicial branch of the government is as freely open to the Chinese subject as to the citizens of the United States. Meantime it is the duty of the executive branch of the government to enforce the law, and it is the understanding that

it will do so. That the statute is assailable on constitutional grounds is affirmed by some of the best lawyers in the country. In discriminating against a certain class of residents, in contravening treaty obligations, and in confining testimony required by the act to white persons, thus excluding American citizens as witnesses for no other cause than color, all these are of doubtful constitutionality. The indications are that when the time arrives for enforcing the penalties of the act the government will be confronted with a very troublesome problem, while in the event of the law being declared void by the supreme court after its enforcement the government might be subjected to a heavy pecuniary loss. It is not a state of affairs altogether creditable to this free and enlightened country.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

The Bering sea court of arbitration has met, organized and adjourned to April 4, the members in the meantime to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain. Thus, after years of controversy, which at times threatened to develop into serious hostility, an issue of great interest to the countries involved, if not to all others, is to find peaceable settlement by arbitration, a method for the adjustment of international differences to which the enlightened world looks with increasing hopefalness, though with no abatement among the nations in the preparations for self-protection. The court which convened at Paris on Thursday consists of seven members, Great Britain and the United States each having two, France, Italy and Sweden supplying the other three arbitrators, who will undoubtedly be the de-

ciding members. The questions to be passed upon by the court are five in number, and relate to the exclusive jurisdiction and rights exercised by Russia in the Bering sea and and its fisheries at the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States; how far Russia's claims of jurisdiction and of right in the seal fisheries were recognized by Great Britain; whether the Bering sea was included in the expression "Pacific ocean" in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and besides these historical questions are others that deal with the character and habits of the seal, the duty of protecting them, and the manner of such protection. It is believed that the United States will be able to present an extremely strong case, and it would seem from what occurred a few days ago in the British Parliament that this view is not confined to this country. The vital point to be determined is manithe extent of exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea and its fisheries asserted and exercised by Russia while Alaska was a possession of that country, for whatever that was the United States obtained by the cession of Alaska. It would seem that there ought not to be very great difficulty in de termining this, and the facts and the argument, so far as they are known to tho public, are clearly favorable to the claims of this country. The other ques-

United States the court may still render a judgment favorable to the interests of this country in connection with the protections and preservation of the what is being done in the larger cities | seal. If it shall deny to the United still find that our representations reand were such statistics for the envire garding what is necessary to prevent the destruction of the seal fisheries to be valid and accord to this country such rights of protection as will save this important and valuable industry from extinction.

The case of the United States has been most carefully and thoroughly prepared and there is every assurance that it will be presented with consummate ability. It could not be otherwise with such men as counsel as ex-Minister Phelps, Judge Bloagett and James C. Carter, while the agent of the United States is ex-Secretary of State Foster and the American arbitrators are Justice Harlan of the supreme court and Senator Morgan of Alabama. With such a distinguished array of legal learning and ability the case of the United States must receive the most enlightened and comprehensive presenta-

THE opinion is expressed in specula-

tive circles, and to some extent among

bankers, that a great merease in the exports of cotton and wheat may be expected if prices are to some extent modified. But in a discussion of this subject the New York Commercial Bulletin, says that it must be confessed that this impression lacks satisfactory proof in the facts of supply and demand. The enormous accumulation of stocks of cotton in other countries renders it probable that the exports from this country during the next five months would be comparatively small even though the price should be infinitely reduced. The stocks of wheat held abroad are larger than usual, and recent estimates give promise of a larger yield this year than in any year for some time past. It is believed that the foreign demand for wheat will be considerably diminished within the next six months without regard to the price in this recuntry. The expectation of increased exports of cotton may be justified to some extent was a subject. The act also provides by the present promise of a renewal of activity in cotton manufacturing in England as a result of the settlement of labor troubles, but nothing appears on the surface to indicate that Europe is likely to buy more wheat of us this summer than she has done for months past. Cotton is higher than it has been before in recent years and the price might stand cutting a little to stimulate its movement, but it is difficult to see how wheat can be reduced in price. It is at the lowest figure ever known and the farmer's margin of profit on his wheat crop is small enough without a further reduction. PETITIONS gotten up to order by the

railway managers signed by railway employes asking the legislature to desist from enacting a maximum rate bill, on the plea that they would be inimical to the interests of the wage workers, can have very little weight with intelligent and unpurchasable members of the legislature These jetitions have for the most pat been precured by the order of railway managers and signed under a species of coercion or intimidation which makes a refusal on the part of employes extra hazardous. No railroad wageworker would want to weak points in the law which render it | lay himself liable to being blacklisted or laid off on some trumped-up charge. There are of course a considerable number of railway employes who are really frightened by the bug-bear of wage reduction which is predicted as an inevitable consequence of reduced freight earnings. The fact is, wages on railroads, like wages in any other branch of industry, are regulated by the laws of supply and demand. The reduction of railroad rates will not increase the supply of railroad hands or decrease the quantity of products to be freighted. Wages of railroad workmen are guaged also by the standard wages paid to workmen in other pursuits. Railroad employes in Iowa have not lost their jobs or suffered a reduction of wages by the Iowa maximum rate, which is considerably lower than that proposed for Nebraska. The petitions of railway employes must there fore be taken not so much as a protest from the workingmen as a remonstrance from their employers.

According to a report just issued from the Agricultural department showing the distribution and consumption of corn and wheat it appears that this country produces three-fourths of the corn crop of the world and that only one bushel in twenty-five is exported. The consumption of corn for human food in this country amounts to nearly 200,000,-000 bushels a year, or about three bushels per capita, which is not large for a country where the merits of corn food are universally known appreciated. The report is dated March 11, and it states that the stocks still remaining in farmers' granaries amounted to 626,000,000 bushels, or 38 per cent of the product of last year. Seven-tenths of this amount is found in the western states, or 36 per cent of the production of that section. Only seven of the western states have any material surplus for commercial distribution, and it seems that the largest proportion, 44 per cent, is in Nebraska. with 42 per cent in Iowa. The aggregate value of the crop of 1892, as reported on December 1, was \$642,146,630 for 1,628,464,000 bushels, or 39.3 jer bushel. Nebraska's production of corn last year was 157,145,000 bushels.

THE reply of Postmaster General Bissell to the delegation of Missouricongressmen who waited on him to ascertain his policy in regard to the appointment of postmasters was more sensible than some of the utterances on that subject that have been attributed to him. He does not intend to ignore the recommendations of congressmen, but his prime object will be to make such appointments as are desired by the people. The report that he is determined to appoint none but business men, and that editors and women were to be discriminated and loans of \$113,000, against which the be so easy to decide. But if all against, he pronounces entirely with-

these should be decided against the out foundation. This deliverance of the new postmaster general will be reassuring to many candidates who have been alarmed by the false rumors that have been affoat in regard to his policy, and a large erop of postoffice aspirants may be expected to spring up immediately. If Mr. Bissell sticks to his resolution to look first of all to the wishes and interests of the people his appointments will be good and his administration will command public approval. But it remains to be seen how well he will stand the pressure that will be brought to bear in behalf of hungry political heelers.

> The legislature should not adjourn before it has stamped out corruption and placed the state institutions under the care and supervision of officers who do not wink at corrupt practices and have the integrity and the backbone to stop thieves and plunderers from vobbing the state and looting the treasury.

THE managers of eastern railroads do not believe there is serious danger of a general strike of railroad employes this spring. It is said that they have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the views of employes, with the result of finding that only a comparatively few are disposed to take the grave responsibility of tying up the railway systems, if that could be done, paralyzing business, and rendering the World's fair enterprise a failure. The more intelligent class of employes realize that such a course would bring upon them the condemnation of the public, and that without public sentiment behind them they would fail in whatever they might attempt. This is certainly the rational view to take of the situation and it is to be hoped that those who have adopted it will be found strong enough in the various organizations of railway employes to avert any conflict that might threaten a general disturbance of railway interests. It is particularly to be desire! that for the next six months there shall be peace between the railroad companies and their employes.

A rote 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 back. Turn the rasculs out and place the management of our state institutions into the hands of men who will not stand by and let the state treasury be pillaged by thieves and swindlers.

THE city of Charleston is now in a favorable position to compete with Baltimore and New Orleans as a grain market, having secured railroad freight rates as low as those accorded to the other cities named. This was accomplished through the efforts of an organization specially formed to bring about such a result. In this case, as in most others, the concessions wanted came only when interests affected were solidly united upon the purpose in view. The example is a good one for other cities, and Omaha is one of the number. It has been amply demonstrated by experience that nothing short of united effort will avail anything in attempting to secure transportation concessions from the railroad

THE end of the great spinners strike in Manchester, England, is at last announced. This will bring joy to the age. hearts of thousands of poor people who five months the strikers have stood out firmly against a reduction of pay, but have at last agreed to a compromise. This will have an important effect upon the labor situation in England.

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.

Let's Hope There Won't. Fremont Herald Let there be no more Taylors in Nebraska

No Time to Shield Dishonesty Gethenburg Star. Nebraska republicans who have the good of the state at heart should not waste any reath to shield dishonest officials. Harty loyalty does not go that far—in fact it is on the other side of the question.

> Off-As Usual. Blair Pilot.

The Fake-Mill of Omaha was off, as usual, in its declaration that Mr. Walton did not decline the vacant judgeship. Mr. Walton did decline on Friday and on Saturday this writer saw a telegram from the governor to him in reply, urging him to reconsider and accept.

Just an Excuse. Central City Nonpariel.

Secretary Allen has made a statement wherein he tries to excuse the Board of Public Lands and Buildings for its gross negli-gence on the ground that the board had so much to look after that it could not give the matter proper attention. This may answer for an excuse, but the taxpayers will not take much stock in such statements.

Congressmen and the Spoils.

Louisville Courier-Journal No one with a knowledge of either human nature or human experience is ignorant of the fact that the average congressman, however admirable he may be as a man, never neglects to use to the utmost for his own selfish purposes such advantages as the bestowal of his patronage gives him, and it is idle to say that he will not bestow it in the manner to most effectively further his own political ends, rather than for the best interests of the people or the government.

Why the Hungry Lament.

The office scelears here are growing impa tient. They do not understand why the ad-ministration should be so deliberate about making appointments, nor why it is that the senate is so backward about confirming such appointments as have been made. Two of se impatient gentlemen met yesterday. Said one of them

"Don't you think the administration is going mighty slow?"
"Going slow!" echoed the other impatient one. "Why, man, it's going slower than the hour hand on the clock of eternity."

Let Him Explain.

FiWill Mr. Hitchcock explain to the people, too, while he is so hostile toward Representative "Keckley" for the scathingre oute administered to those ex-officials by the pententiary committee! Does the World-Herald wish to give the people to understand that it wish to give the books to an array of the short comings and misdeeds of men whom the people elected as the guardians of the state interests? The present course of that paper is well calculated to arouse in the public mind great suspicions. The metropothan press of the state should not lend its powerful influence to stifle investigation and the exposure of palpable wrongs, no matter who or what political party is involved. SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Journal: Rev. Joseph Cook's prediction of an epidemic of vice at Chicago, let us hope, is not well founded. It would be shocking to see a Illy white city like Chi-

New York Advertiser: The bishops of the Episcopal church are usually very well in-formed men, but those who called on the president yesterday to ask him to interfere with the operations of a law which gives him no discretion whatever did not display themselves to good advantage.

Minneapolis Tribune: Mohammed Webb thinks America isn't quite good enough for polygamy, and the average American thinks polygamy isn't quite good enough for America. Islam will gain few proselytes in this country as long as Mohammed Webb and we heathen are so far apart.

Philadelphia fimes: Rev. C. H. Tyndall of New York is the first person to illustrate his sermon with menageric effects. He used a stuffed lion as his latest inspiration and to make it more impressive had it fixed up with a roaring apparatus, which enabled it to emit a soul-corroding sound like that of a dull saw tearing its way through a knotty

New York Tribune: Charles T. Russell of Allegheny, Pa., announces that the mil-lendum will surely arrive in October of 1894. We are now in the "lapping time," be-tween the hay of the gospel and the grass of the millennium era. This "lapping time" be-gan in October of 1874, and will last forty years. During this period the kingdoms of the world will be overthrown by the march ists, ninilists, socialists and nationalists Palestine.

New York Commercial: No one disputes the remarkable work of beneficence that Rev. Dr. Rainsford is doing in connection with his church, but it is improbable that he saloon much further without impairing his influence. The doctor is not a sensationalist theological flashlights about town who say extravagant things in order to get their un-known names into print. Ho is a hard worker, and though unconventional at points, an earnest man and spiritually animated. But in this proposition to maintain saleons under or Christian auspices he has got

SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Edison has spent \$1,000,000 in defending his patents. Since the production of "Falstaff" Verdi

has received more than 13,000 letters and telegrams of congratulation. Henry M. Howe, the new president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is

son of Mrs. Julia Nard Howe of Boston

Sarah Bernhardt, who has published two books, but has never before contributed to stage literature with her own pen, is now writing a play.

Isaac Pusey Gray, the new minister to Mexico, will be the biggest man of the diplomatic corps. He is six feet ten inches tail and weighs 180 pounds. Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, who is in

New York, is said to have recently place: the stock of a Colorado irrigating syndicate in London for about \$3,000,000. The New York Sun says that ex-President Harrison is to receive \$1,000 apiece for each

s ten law lectures in the annual course at Leland Stanford, jr., university. The new minitary post in Vermont has been named after Etban Allen, the great revolutionary hero of that state. This the last official act of Secretary Elkits. Ex-Congressman Blount of Georgia, who

was in congress for twenty years, furnished the "Congressional Directory" with a bio-graphical sketch of himself less than four Governor Turney of Tennessee files no affidavit to disprove the report of his death, but remarks: "I knew it was a lie as soon as I heard it." A Turney for the defense

makes a good point. The young khedive of Egypt is not only the proprietor of a large stock farm, but is a good judge of cattle. He knows all the breeds of milch cows and is thoroughly posted on feeds, milk and butter.

A man who built himself a cabin in the Arbuckle mountains, Indian Territory, some years ago, and since lived a hermit's life, died in his hut a few days ago. According to his own account he was of the British peer-

Grafton D. Hanson, the first pure ap-pointed in the United States senate, is still living. For a period of thirty-nine years he held the position of chief clerk in the office of the paymaster general of the War depart-ment, Washington.

Count Alphonse Veechy of Italy is in Wash ington and is one of the biggest and jolliest visitors in the city. He stands a clear six feet five inches in height and weighs 350 There is no getting away from the fact that he is a great man.

Mrs. Helen E. King's portrait of General Sherman, now on exhibition in Cleveland, but soon to be sent to the World's fair, has been examined by one of that officer's sons and by General Miles, and they both commend the picture warmly. The great soldier is represented as wearing two badges—one that of the Army of the Tennessee, the other that of the military division of the Mississ

Mer. Donatus Sharretti, auditor, and Rev. Hector Papi, secretary to the apostolic delegate in the United States, sailed from Liver pool for New York March 25. Mgr. Sbar retti is about 37 years of age and for severa cars has had charge of ecclesiastical affairs of the United States that came before the propaganda at Rome, and Rev. Papi has of late filled the position of vice rector of the College of the Propaganda.

MORSELS OF MIRTH

Inter Ocean: "It's funny about Jaggs; he ever speaks above his breath any more." "I uppose it's because it's so strong he can't." Washington Star: "What I want," said the can who was finding fault with the assessor, is faxation without misrepresentation."

Quips: It is an odd fact that the duties of nost missionaries are to go to the bad. Yonkers Statesman: It is a "cold day" for a man when his friends "roast" him.

Kate Field's Washington: Cholly-Lawsked er old man's consent lawst night.
Algy-Did you come out with flying colors. Cholly-Yaws. Black and blue.

Inter Ocean: A first-class medium is always ure of a cabinet position, no matter what his solities may be-Philadelphia Times: It is odd that the cy-lone leaves so much ruin behind when it arries everything before it.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A great social up-reaval may be accomplished by a boy taking ils first chew of tobacco.

Indianapolis Journal: Chollie - Do you know, Jimmy, that I think your sister is fust awfully sweet?

Little Jimmy - I guess she thinks a whole lot of you, too. I heard her teilin one of the other girls that you was a reg

Kate Field's Washington: He-Your mother vill never give her consent. She can't go me, She-You forget. "Money makes the 'mero

IF HOOPS COME IN. Philadelphia North American, "Will you accept my scat?" he said,
And he smiled a little bit
When the lady in the hoops replied,
"Oh, thanks," but did not sit.
Too well be understood the cause,
And his smile her fury furned—
Unless two mer should offer weats
The fair one had to stand.

The appointment of Isaac Puscy Gray to Mexico makes the Unicaco Mall so happy that it drops into rhyme. Henrit: "Hung be the heavens with reseate pink! Go hidd thouson! With envy blink! Today we sing cur roundelay—a lobs been given gallant Gray. What Gray? Oh, say! Why, Puscy Gray, our ikey Isaiana Gray—with Greasers he is going to stay. Hurray! Hurray! Wow!!! Boom-de-ay!!"

A DESADEUL AFFAIR.

The Doll's Dresonaker, Here's the greatest bit of gossip— I will whisper it to you. And I've no doubt you will think it in A pretty how-ity-do!

You know the boy doll, Billy, Has, for a year or more Made love to both rubber Ann, But now all of chall is o'er.

Of course she gets all the beaux.

For here comes a doll from Paris, All dressed in the duest clothes. And with her red checks, and real yellow

And poor rubber Ann feels sad, She has already cried one eye out; And I think it is the most dreadful affair I ever have hears about?

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Every man is some boy's hero. Temperance is a bride who makes her hus-God is disappointed if all the noise we make

for him is done with the mouth Truth never builds on the sand, no matter ow much like rock it may look. When the devil goes fishing he baits for earts, not heads. Too many preachers do ust the opposite.

We begin to own everything on earth as soon as we realize that we have a clear title to a mansion in heaven. Some parents take their children to see ession, and then whip them if they want to go to the circus.

Some people pray for dying grace, when what they need most is grace to make them live within their means and pay their debts. What's the use in asking the Lord to save the whole world every time we get down on our knees, if we are too stingy to help keep

> A HINT FROM PARIS. Surof tan Edition New York Herald.



A dress of sulphur silk, with small brochs pots; taffeta ruche at the edge of skirt; ertha of mousseline de soier band of sul-

## BROWNING KING

Great People



Are they who can do things to suit everybody -and we come about as near doing that very same as mortal man can. We don't claim to be perfect-nobody is. But we do claim that our suits for spring wear are so nearly perfect that neither you nor we can imagine them better if they were improved. The styles are various and the col-

ors and fabrics numerous. Of course we are in a torn up condition just now on account of remodeling and extending our store, but for all that we have not thought of yielding our grip on the banner which proclaims us to be the leaders in fashionable clothing for men and boys. We are receiving new spring styles every day which we are placing on our counters at prices within the reach of all.

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