

THE DAILY BEE.

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MR. DOUGLASS isn't saying a word.

THE impeached state officers will now have a few days respite from overwork. They need it.

MUNICIPAL hoodlums investigations in an off year, with no election in sight, do not last long.

We again assert that Omaha cannot afford to ignore the overtures of Council Bluffs looking to a 5-cent bridge and motor fare between the two cities.

PHILADELPHIA republicans are not grateful, but they are often slow about manifesting their gratitude. The grave of General Hancock at Morristown, Pa., is yet unmarked.

A CURIOUS exhibit at the World's fair will be fifty beautiful European women. They will want to hide when they find themselves inspected by thousands of American women who are infinitely better looking.

The assurance has percolated all the way from Washington that the gentleman from the Little Pappio is not to be disturbed in the enjoyment of his position as government director of the Union Pacific railroad. We congratulate the road upon the fact.

A WASHINGTON dispatch intimates that Congressman Bryan is nipped because he has not been permitted to dictate certain federal appointments. We do not believe it. If the report be true it is the best thing that could happen to any congressman.

It is understood that work is to be commenced this week on the Sioux Falls, Yankton & Southwestern railway, which will connect with the Yankton & Norfolk. A general interest is felt in the success of both of these roads and it is hoped that they will be rapidly pushed to completion.

SECRETARY MORTON has issued an order that the microbe crusaders in his department shall draw pay only for time actually spent in the service of their country. But before we can venture to congratulate the microbes on the fact we must know the peculiar characteristics of the time-keeper.

UNEASY lies the head of a republican federal office holder in these parts. It must be pleasant to know that you are surrounded by political detectives watching and waiting for a slight excuse upon which to base charges of official misconduct. But there is an easy way out of it. The republicans can resign.

WE wonder with what degree of complacency Mosher can sit in his father's Chicago home and view the wreck he has left behind him in Nebraska. There is one comforting fact, however, that radiates the whole dismal prospect. His ruin was the death-knell of the rottenest ring that ever sacked a state capital.

CONGRESS has appropriated \$22,000 for a survey of the northern boundary line of Nebraska. Recent bids opened revealed the fact that the lowest bidder was willing to do the work for \$9000. This was declared to be impossible, so bids will be again received. It is expected that the new bidders will not let so much of the appropriation get away.

A LINCOLN paper names Mr. Gannon of Omaha as a professional Irishman. The only reason for this is that Mr. Gannon was an applicant for the Chilean mission just vacated by Patrick Egan, who when in Nebraska was dubbed a professional Irishman. The fact that Mr. Gannon did not get the appointment is proof enough that he is not a professional.

WITH the flour market in an unsatisfactory condition and sales falling below production it is not easy to see what is to be done with the flour output of the western millers, which is constantly increasing. Last week's production of these mills was 187,000 barrels, which is greater than that of the corresponding week of any previous year. Perhaps the millers are preparing for a war in Europe.

IF ANYTHING is to be done by the Board of Health this spring to protect the city from a possible cholera epidemic the first move should be the clearing of the river front and the removal of the squatters. That portion of the city will be exposed to the first attack by reason of its proximity to the arteries of travel and its horrible condition with regard to drainage and accumulated filth. The grading down of hills and filling up of ponds and low lots on the elevated plateau back of the city is of comparatively secondary importance to the river front.

LOOK TO HOME INTERESTS.

In a month the Columbian exposition will be open. There will be a great rush of people to Chicago and the temptation to combine business and pleasure will be strong. Doubtless there are many merchants in the northwest who contemplate buying goods in that city instead of placing orders in the markets nearer to them and where they have usually made all or the greater part of their purchases. Chicago merchants expect this and will do everything possible to encourage it. They will hold out the promise of extraordinary inducements and will endeavor to persuade the country merchant that it will be to his financial advantage to buy in that market. Every inducement will be presented likely to tempt the merchants of the northwest to carry their trade to the World's fair city.

The temptation should be resisted, not only because it is very sure to be deceptive, but for the equally good reason that the merchants of the northwest will find it to be to their permanent advantage to look to home interests and sustain the enterprise of the business houses with which they have dealt in the past and with which they expect to deal in the future. The wholesale merchants and jobbers of Omaha and other cities west of Chicago are well able to compete with the latter market this year, so far as prices are concerned, as they have been in past years, and they can be depended upon to at least deal as fairly and generously by their patrons as the merchants of Chicago will do. They hope to retain their old customers and to do business with them for an indefinite time. The merchant of Chicago will be governed in his dealing with every new patron only by the consideration of present benefit. Knowing that the chance of future business relations with these casual customers will be small, he will take the fullest possible advantage of the immediate opportunity. In the one case the interests are distinctly mutual; in the other they are not, or only in the most limited degree.

It is a sound business proposition that in patronizing home institutions we help ourselves. The home patronage principle has been shown here in Nebraska to have most gratifying results to the manufacturing interests of the state, and it must necessarily have equally satisfactory results to the mercantile interests. If the merchants of the smaller towns of Nebraska pass by the jobbing centers of the state and take their trade elsewhere the inevitable effect must be a decline in the general prosperity. The business that largely sustains these centers of commerce being reduced population would fall off, property values depreciate and all interests suffer. True, the diversion of a moderate amount of trade for a single season might not produce very serious damage, but there is certainly nothing to be gained by it, and therefore it is essentially unwise. The obviously judicious course for the country merchants of Nebraska and of the northwest generally is to make their purchases in the markets nearest to them and of the wholesale merchants who are accustomed to maintain permanent business relations with them. Let them remain loyal to the mercantile houses that have been fair and honest with them and keep unimpaired the mutual confidence and reciprocal interest which have been advantages to both. In this way they will contribute to the upbuilding of home enterprises that will benefit all interests and promote the general welfare.

It may be pertinent to say in this connection that the question of securing a stopper privilege ought to commend the serious consideration of the commercial interests of Omaha, and an urgent effort should be made to obtain this concession from the railroads. It would mean a great deal for those interests.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The state senate has passed the measure memorializing congress in favor of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. The conflicts in the legislatures of several states this year over the election of senators and the failure to elect in three of these states, rendering necessary the appointment of senators by the state executives, under the circumstances, being now a subject of discussion in the national senate, and the fact that several senators have been chosen who do not represent the political sentiment of their states, supply most cogent arguments in support of the proposition to elect United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Were this plan now in operation Kansas and North Dakota would not now be represented in the senate by democrats. California would have escaped the scandal attending the election of her democratic senator, and there would be no such controversy as has arisen over the appointment of senators from Wyoming, Montana and Washington. There is hardly a state in the union that has not at some time been scandalized by the methods and the corrupt influences employed in the election of senators, and the liability to this must always exist under the present mode of choosing senators.

As everybody knows who has given any attention to this subject, the prevailing mode of electing United States senators was adopted as a concession to those who distrusted the popular intelligence and judgment. Alexander Hamilton, who never had complete faith in the people, was the leader of those who urged that it would be safer to intrust the election of senators to a chosen body in the legislature than by popular caprice. It must be admitted that the people are not infallible in their decrees and often commit grave and grievous errors, but while subject to sudden gusts of passion that sometimes mislead them, they cannot be reached by the corrupt arts that are so successfully brought to bear upon a legislative body, and they can be depended upon to render in the long run sound and just decisions. Popular government would be a failure if this were not the case. Public sentiment has been steadily growing in favor of a change in the mode of electing United States senators, largely for the reason that the present method is not thoroughly republican.

This sentiment was recognized by the house of representatives of the last congress, which passed this resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. The proposition was ably advocated in the senate, but was not acted upon by that body, though it is believed that if it had been voted on it would have received a large support. There is undoubtedly now less opposition in the senate to a change than there was some years ago, but it is to be apprehended that it is still strong enough to defeat the proposition and it will yield only to a strong and persistent popular demand. That demand should be urged at every favorable opportunity, through popular conventions and legislatures. It is not to be doubted that if the proposed amendment to the constitution were submitted to the several states they would ratify it with great unanimity. Some ground has been gained from the agitation of this question that will not be lost, and if the effort to bring about a change is vigorously maintained there can be no doubt of ultimate success.

BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.

The rapid development of the manufacturing interests of Nebraska and the enterprise and progressiveness of the men engaged in the various industries are now strikingly illustrated by the enthusiasm with which the state exposition project is received in every town of the state in which factories have been established. Applications for spaces for exhibits are constantly being received by the Manufacturers association, and it would do well if it succeeds in accommodating all applicants, though its officers are confident of being able to do so. Attention is called to this as an example of what may be accomplished by thorough organization in behalf of the promotion of business interests. The results that have been achieved by the Manufacturers association in a little more than a year of earnest work afford a forcible demonstration of the value of united and systematic effort in the building up of the interests of a state or a city. If the association has not been the cause of new or enlarged manufacturing enterprises it has certainly done much to stimulate their growth. But its career is only just begun and if its benefits continue to be felt in the future as they have been thus far its influence upon the industrial life of this state will be incalculable. As an example of the manner in which that influence works it may be stated that the association had no sooner begun to put forth a special effort in behalf of a large flour exhibit at the coming exposition than the idea was warmly endorsed by every manufacturer of flour in Nebraska. It is expected that this important interest will be represented in a manner that will open the eyes of the people to the fact that this state can produce flour and that it is already doing so. In many other industries the exhibits will be equally complete and impressive. They will constitute an object lesson that will have its due influence upon the minds of thousands who do not know what progress is being made in manufacturing within the borders of their own state. That this will have the effect of increasing the demand for the products of our own factories is perfectly certain. In the nature of things it could not be otherwise, and the results of last year's exposition fully justify such an expectation.

So much for organization and united action in pursuance of a well defined and practical purpose. What is true of organization in behalf of the material interests of the state is equally true of organization and harmonious effort for the promotion of the commercial and industrial interests of this city and all others. No permanent progress has ever been achieved without it. It goes to the roots of things. It builds from the ground up. It is neither disheartened by temporary reverses nor unduly elated by prosperity. Organized and united effort will win every time.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print a letter from a telegraph operator who takes issue with the claims of Mr. Golden, a train dispatcher at Fremont. The point made is that with the high rate schedules that have prevailed in Nebraska for years the salaries of railroad operators have been beggarly and out of all proportion to responsibilities and amount of service demanded. This state of things is not, however, confined to the railroads of Nebraska. While the wages of train men have been maintained and in some instances gradually advanced, those of the operators have been so low that competent men could not be secured to fill the places as a rule. It is true that the past year or two the railroad operators of the west have by organization and concert of action succeeded in getting an advanced schedule of wages and within a year the Union Pacific road made a slight increase in the wages of operators. But the salaries paid to the majority of railroad operators in Nebraska are not what they ought to be, and the enactment of the maximum railroad bill could not result in their reduction. They are down to bedrock now.

The Railway Employees association claims to have 16,000 members in Nebraska. Its constitution is based upon the principle that any movement promising a menace to the best interests of the employers, the railroads, is likewise inimical to the members' individual welfare. As a mere business proposition, tempered by the dictates of self-interest, the objects of the association will commend themselves to nine-tenths of the state. It has not been demonstrated, however, that the members of the association have been permitted as a body to determine for themselves what may or may not constitute a menace to the prosperity or the treasury of the railroad companies. It has not been shown that the association is capable of independent action; but, on the contrary, it is easy to see that, should it attempt action on any question without the consent of the railway managers, success would mean death to the organization. The members of the Railway Employees association have signed a great many petitions to the legislature

praying that the maximum rate bill be killed. Many of them have doubtless signed the petitions voluntarily and because they think there is no necessity for reduced railroad rates. But there are many who do not think so and who could not afford to be singled out as having declined to sign the petitions. Station agents on roads in the northern part of the state have carried these petitions and impudently employed and others to sign them. They have been instructed to get such signatures and of course they obeyed instructions whether they endorsed the object of the petitions or not. It was with the knowledge of these facts that THE BEE discounted the value of the petitions read before the senate. No thinking man can attach much importance to them. The employees may not have been forced to sign them, but the most stupid would see that he could save himself a great deal of annoyance if not his position by signing.

It is reported by one of the engineers who have been working a survey for the Alaskan railway, which is to bridge Bering strait and connect with a Siberian road, that the survey has been completed from Vancouver to Cape Prince of Wales, the point in Alaska nearest to Asia, on Bering strait, a distance of 2,340 miles. There are many who believe that it is possible to establish an all-rail route from this country to Europe. The scheme looks like a fanciful one at first view, but modern engineering skill and enterprise are constantly achieving wonders almost as great. The engineers have found the route proposed a practicable one so far as they have traversed it. No topographical or geological difficulties were encountered. There are, it is said, no quicksands anywhere, and the bottom of the strait furnishes a solid foundation for piers. Nor is there any danger from icebergs, though it would be necessary to build a breakwater in one place to protect the bridge from being injured by ice. Of course, the climate would be a formidable objection, but it must be assumed that the practical men who are interested in the enterprise have duly considered this. The engineer quoted says that Henry Clews & Co., Drexel Morgan & Co., and a prominent banker in St. Petersburg are interested in extending the road from East cape, on the Siberian shore of Bering sea, to Sandevsko on the Great Siberian road, a distance of 2,275 miles. This would form an all-rail route from Vancouver to Sandevsko of 4,621 miles, which would enable Americans to travel by rail all the way to St. Petersburg and connect there with the rest of Europe and Asia. Whether the undertaking prove practicable or not, it is a decidedly interesting thing to contemplate.

THE legislature of Minnesota feels that it has a responsibility resting upon its shoulders which cannot be discharged by the enactment of state laws alone. It is now considering an amendment to the anti-trust law of the state by which it is proposed to make every violator of that law subject to imprisonment to the extent of one year, in addition to the penalty of a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, which is provided in the present law. But the Minnesota legislature did not stop at that point in its war against the combines. A joint resolution has been passed, calling upon the governor to enter into correspondence with the governors of the northern and western states, as well as some of the states of the south, in relation to the holding of a meeting of commissioners representing those states for the purpose of taking measures which shall cause the destruction of the combines, the coal combines, great and small, being the ones chiefly aimed at. It is proposed that this shall be accomplished through the various legislatures and through congress. It is a great enterprise and there are several millions of people who will be glad if it is carried out.

The change in public sentiment that is liberalizing the politics of the British government by slow degrees is shown by the adoption of a resolution by the House of Commons providing that paid salaries. It has heretofore been impossible for men of small means, no matter how great their qualifications, to bear the expense of election and serve their constituents in the popular branch of Parliament without pay. The claim has always been made that the services of better men were secure where no pecuniary inducement was offered, as the office did not attract those who only seek to make money. The change may result in the introduction of some good men into public life in England who will be excluded if they were obliged to serve without pay. But a radical reform in the parliamentary election methods is also needed. It costs too much money to run a campaign and win an election in England. A poor man must be very popular indeed if he gets into Parliament in opposition to a wealthy competitor who does not scruple to use money with a free hand.

THE interests of the state of Nebraska are the interests of Omaha. The business men of this city who are now preparing for an organized effort to increase the prosperity of this city will doubtless take advantage of every means to make known to the outside world the magnificent opportunities which this state offers to the homeseeker. Nebraska wants to add to her already large army of workers and wealth producers.

IT SEEMS odd that the American Indian, not long ago a savage, should now be an extensive money lender, yet that is the present position of the Cherokees, and there are other nations of red men who are fully equipped for the same business. The Cherokees will be able to loan over \$8,000,000 when the strip negotiations are completed, and many bankers are now bidding for it.

THE democrats of this state have marked Ben Baker for the slaughter. His term will not expire until next January, but the announcement comes from Washington that he will be permitted to serve out his full term if no

cause is urged for summary removal. This is taken by the hungry applicants as an invitation to trump up some charge. They have accepted and will doubtless succeed. The charges may not amount to anything in fact, but they may serve the purpose.

THE friends of education in Nebraska find much satisfaction in the fact that the State Normal school is more prosperous now than ever before, and is doing the most effective work in preparing young men and women for useful careers as teachers. Twenty-six young ladies and gentlemen of Nebraska have just graduated from this institution, the largest class in its history. They will be useful to the state as instructors and their work will contribute toward the building up of its educational reputation, which is already equal to that of any other state in the union. The advantages to be derived by having Nebraska young men and women, educated in our own schools, to conduct the educational work of the state are obvious enough. They not only have nothing to unlearn, but they are in perfect touch with their pupils at all points. The prosperity of the normal school is a matter for congratulation to the state.

FOR two years Hon. Richard Berlin has held a soft and remunerative place on the Missouri River commission. Of course there are democrats who want it. They have been fighting for it, and their failure to agree is likely to result in an Iowa man getting the place. We protest against such tamol tactics. In behalf of the thousands of democrats who read THE BEE we demand that this first-water sinecure be reserved for a Nebraska democrat. Times are dull, and at best there are few peas in the pod.

ONE of the most probable of recent syndicate rumors comes from Mexico. It is said that a company of English iron and steel men have sent an agent to that country to buy up and secure control of all the iron plants and that the negotiations promise to be successful. As the iron industry is now in a state of great depression with a good prospect of improvement during the next two or three years on account of increased railroad building, the rumor is by no means unreasonable.

THE great number of deaths that have resulted from pneumonia contracted during the inauguration ceremonies has had a tendency to increase the popular demand that the date of the inauguration of our presidents shall be changed so that it will come in warmer weather. But it does not appear that the army of expectant democratic office seekers has been much reduced by the ravages of pneumonia or any other malady.

ONLY one Chinaman has registered in Connecticut, and he has been in this country forty years. The searching powers of that Geary law do not quite come up to the expectations of its advocates.

"THE FLY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE." Presidential appointments are multiplying, but they will never catch up with the disappointments.

Prospective Happiness. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Some of the right roaring colonels of the west, who are not getting what they want or something equally as good, should not forget that the government makes an appropriation for the purchase of certain points on the coast. They may be happy yet.

A Smiling Prospect. New York Tribune. The most gifted of the millennium prophets of London has figured it out that the world is to come to an end on the 5th of March, 1896, without fail. People who have notes maturing on the 5th of March, 1896, will read the announcement with a good deal of composure.

Marching On to Victory. Chicago Herald. That Gladstone was able to command a majority of forty-seven on a collateral motion testing the strength of the ministry shows that he can go on after Easter without fear with the home rule bill. All the booster of his enemies has not yet detached a vote from his side of the lobby.

Crimes and Punishments. Chicago News. To steal a club is often better than a term in prison, to rob a bank means a sojourn in Canada and then to have the indictments dismissed. Such has been the sequel to the case of John C. Eno, the defaulting president of the Second National bank. Eno, in all probability, will soon be a free man.

The Magnanimity of Necessity. Chicago Inter Ocean. In politics a club is often better than a sugar bag, and Senator Voorhees now has the club. Mr. Cleveland is very much afraid of a free silver bill, and he is not only "doing the walking" but he is allowing Senator Voorhees to have whatever he wants for his friends in the way of patronage. The Cleveland men are not in it with Voorhees in Indiana.

Keep Clean and Fear Not. Philadelphia Record. Prof. Virechow is of opinion that America may repel the cholera this summer, but that Europe will experience a more serious attack than that of last year. The Berlin scientist is one of the foremost living authorities on this question, and his words should sound a note of warning in the ears of European sanitarians, despite the fact that the Hamburg year has been singularly healthful.

SPARKS OF HUMOR. Baltimore American: It ought to be a very easy matter to break the new plate glass trust. Vogue: Mrs. Dix - The law doesn't treat a woman fairly. Mrs. Hicks - In what respect, sir? Mrs. Dix - She is recognized as a man's better half, but if he happens to die it cuts her down to third.

Indianapolis Journal: It was the first time Johnny had ever heard a gutten hen. "Oh, ra!" he shouted, "come and hear this chicken a widdin' it-off up!"

Washington Star: Where's the profit when spring ladies use hosiery and say "It makes all the microbes just the same way?" Lowell Courier: When the incumbent of an office is obliged to walk the plank it sometimes makes a difference with his board.

Philadelphia Record: An artificial dancing log has been patented, and none too soon. The authorities pending to the natural article have been well-nigh exhausted.

Boston Bulletin: Young Man - I wish your opinion, sir, as to whether your daughter would marry a good lawyer. Lawyer - No, sir, she would not. Five dollars, please.

IMPEACHMENT ENDORSED.

Sutton Advertiser: If these men be guilty they should be punished. Tecumseh Republic: The state of Nebraska must be rescued from the gang.

Broken Bow Independent: Rosewater is doing most substantial standing up for Nebraska" at present writing than any other republican in the state.

Nebraska City Press: There is now, as before, a real need that the legislature continue in session. Certain men have been accused of wrongdoing. They must either be proven guilty or acquitted. It is a first principle in our nation that no accused man has a right to face his accusers at an early date.

Dodge Advertiser: The legislative investigating committee is finding gigantic fraud in the administration of state officers. They should after a fair and impartial investigation commence legal proceedings against every officer who can be convicted of illegal use of state money in any way or any fraudulent action in connection with the office. Let us have clean, honest officials and an able and honest administration.

Beatrice Times: Now that the committee on impeachment of State Officers Allen, Hastings, Hill and Humphreys has reported favorably in its investigation and has referred the matter to the bottom and declared the result of its findings in bold-face type. If these men whom the republican party have honored have proven recreant to duty, they should be fired bodily; if not, they should be exonerated and the skirts of the republican party cleared of blame.

Tecumseh Advertiser: No official of the state of Nebraska, however high his station, should be permitted to escape the consequences of criminal disregard of duty. On one hand he should not be subjected to malicious persecution on the strength of insufficient or unreliable evidence. On the other hand, he should not be allowed to offend against the public interest by malfeasance in office, then let them suffer for their misdeeds; but first let their guilt be made apparent beyond the question of a doubt.

Lincoln News: Now that the charges against four of the state's highest officials have gone beyond the mere coloring of partisan investigation and that a committee of honorable legal gentlemen have given as their opinion that the evidence advanced warrants the legislature trying them for malfeasance in office, it is to be hoped that in the way of a full, fair and free investigation of the various official acts of the accused, no republican who values the success of his party in Nebraska should attempt to thwart it, and the accused should be the first to demand an impartial scrutiny of his acts by a court so fair as the supreme tribunal of the state. There have been some startling disclosures of the methods of transacting the business of the state, and it is to be hoped that the people should know the whole truth before making up their minds as to the culpability of the accused officials.

Holden Advertiser: If the state has been robbed by the connivance or criminal negligence of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings as the investigating committee has reported they should be subjected to the full extent of the law. If they have been guilty of impeachable acts they should be impeached and no monkey work about it. The state should not be subjected to a square trial with a chance to make all the defense they have. If they have been unfaithful they should receive the reward of an unfaithful servant. The fact that they are republican officials should make no difference. If a democrat or populist had done the same thing he would have been just as bad and no worse. The republican party should not uphold guilty republican officials, yet at the same time the men are entitled to a fair trial and the party should see that they have it. There can be no doubt that there has been lots of crooked work going on at the state capital and it is time that the accusations against our state officials were thoroughly aired then let the guilty be punished. If innocent men have been unjustly accused, then the men are entitled to a fair trial and a fate as they claim the board should have. At the present time the evidence and public opinion are decidedly against the board, though further developments may alter the case materially.

BLASTS FROM RAMS' HORN.

The man who worships a golden calf is burning incense to his self.

The strongest man in the world is the one who can best control himself.

Perhaps there would be more power in our praying if there were more cheer in our giving.

Whenever a man or a church really wants to reach the masses a way will be found to do it.

If all public prayers were heard and answered angels would soon want to come down and live among us.

Much trouble is caused because we forget that many men do not have the same kind of religion in a horse trade that they have in church.

Had the woman who gave the two mites been trying to see how many tickets she could sell for a concert in the temple, to help repair the roof, it may be that she would not have attracted the Lord's attention.

Signs. Indianapolis Journal. Green peas, spinach, nice young onions, Brazil nut shells, nut suits, Mackintoshes and goshes, Trees a-pullin' out new shoots; Garden seeds and flowers, artists, the women combing out the grass; Fences being signs along the highways, Farmers peddling sawdust, Thunder showers and lots of lightning, All the regular sort of things, Shows the almanac is right when It proclaims that this is s---g.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Globe: The assistant pastor of a Cincinnati church is a fascinating young lady. The boys have deserted the back seats and are sitting as near the pulpit as possible.

Somerville Journal: There are thousands of families in New England where tow-headed small boys still have to take religious doses of bromine and molasses at this season of the year just as their tow-headed grandfathers used to do.

Kansas City Star: Mr. Sotloff, the papal representative in America, preached his first sermon in English at Philadelphia last Sunday. In acquiring the language of this country he will vastly promote its influence among the people and add to the value of his work among them.

New York Telegram: Dr. Talmage will not leave the Brooklyn tabernacle, on which assurance all Brooklyn is to be congratulated. But it costs him \$10,000 to stay in that being the amount which he personally subscribed yesterday to complete the payment of the church's mortgage debt.

Minneapolis Tribune: The chaplain of the Texas legislature is paid by the prayer. When the members are seated with a bit of economy and reform they omit the customary invocation. The chaplain would be a millionaire if his services were called into requisition as often as they are actually needed by the members of the legislature.

Chicago Herald: A negro preacher appeared in the town of Paris, Miss., and announced that he had come from Washington with a commission to position all the ex-slaves. He charged a preliminary fee of \$10 and was reaping a rich harvest until he was arrested by the sheriff. His incarceration so enraged the negroes, who still believe him true, that they burned the entire town to the ground.

Indianapolis Journal: A few days since the chaplain of the Texas house prayed that "the Lord would open the eyes of those members who allowed the love of money to be balanced against virtue." Thereupon several members swore angry and demanded that official for criticising their motives in his prayers. The chaplain replied that if he was not to pray that the eyes of members be opened that the members who still believe in the member who remarked that he did not want his eyes opened doubtless expressed the views of the majority.

Preparing Tariff Bills.

Philadelphia Ledger. Congress is not likely to adopt the Reform club's tariff bill or any other ready-made measure; but it may get some useful hints from the bills that may be proposed, now that the Reform club has set the fashion. Few men in or out of congress appreciate the difficulty of framing a tariff bill. Even after the general principles have been determined there are puzzling questions as to how they shall be applied to this or that article. A tariff bill prepared by one man or one class of men is sure to contain blunders. There is no harm in preparing bills to be submitted to congress, whose members will be obliged in the end to consider each item and the probable effect thereof, and any attempt to force an entire bill through congress without congress is sure to be a dismal failure.

THE FIRST EAST-ER.

Donahoe's Magazine. Dark hung the clouds o'er sad Golgotha's height, As if to veil from stary eyes of heaven The grim reminder of earth's direst sight.

Wherein the crucifixion's scene was wrought, The sign of future gain, but present loss.

All sound is hushed, the stillness is intense, Portentous silence o'er the land prevails; Earth, awe-struck, waits in mute and keen suspense.

And man's redemption trembles in the scale, The hope is fraught with mingled hope and dread.

Encouraging the living and the dead, Day dawns, earth quivers with a joyous thrill.

An era heralded with God's light is born; The clouds dispelling from the cross-crowned hill.

A glory of glory deluges the morn; And from the tomb where heaven and earth have met, A sun arises, nevermore to set.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

PURTY FOR A MISS. This deliciously simple little gown is made of old rose wool crepon. The bodice is round and full, and dark green velvet forms the band trimmings and sleeve caps.



BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers of Boys' Suits. Alone and Happy. That's our position exactly - We are alone in showing exclusive styles in spring wear for boys and men this year. Of course we are happy - that follows - If you had the finest suit in town you'd be happy, too, but when one has a whole big store full of the finest, happiness doesn't quite express it. Our tailors have outdone themselves this season in making up the spring styles, and we are able to show many novelties never before attempted. You are just as sure of getting the good cloth in the man's suit we sell for \$8.50 or the boy's suit for \$2 as you are in higher priced goods. Our goods are like tailor-made, but at clothing-house prices. We will be pleased to show you our new styles whether you care to buy just now or not. BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas St.