OFFICES. Omahn, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets Camell Bluffs 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Charaber of Commerce New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and d torial matter should be addressed: To the BUSINESS LETTERS.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Etate of Nebroaka.

County of Houglas.

County of Houglas.

George B Tracebook, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE Datley BEE for the week ending April 28, 1832, was as follows: Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of April 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

OVER in Washington they now call Me. Maxwell's place of business the abattoir.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

The proposed reopening of the Baltimore sugar refinery is indicative of the outlook for increased activity in the sugar industry in this country. These immense works were first opened in 1891 and ran for a year. A New York and Boston syndicate secured possession of them and it is claimed that the company has never had any connection with the sugar trust.

THE case involving the disposition of the funds arising from the sale of the Mormon church property in Utah, now in the hands of the receiver, is not likely to be decided by the United States supreme court this term. In the meantime it is asserted the money is disappearing at the rate of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. If the litigation is to be prolonged much longer it requires no special perspicacity to perceive what must ultimately be the practical solution of the case.

OMAHA and Nebraska need not distress themselves over the refusal of the cailroads to sell half rate round-trip tickets to the World's fair. Chicago will draw at least \$2,000,000 out of this city and state within the next six months and not a dollar of that money will ever come back to us. We can afford to forego any further reductions if that will keep people of no means and moderate means at home. This may be a selfish view to take of the Columbian exposition, but it is the business view.

ATTENTION is being directed to the new gold discoveries reported to have been made in the Taos valley, New are united in a conspiracy to plunder Mexico. Prospectors are said to be flocking there in great numbers. The for a time living in Chicago will be more ful, it must receive the most liberal rich and of extensive area. A new town called Amizett has been laid off in the new region, twenty miles east of the town of Taos. Experience of late years teaches that all stories of the discovery of rich placer diggings anywhere in this country nowadays may be taken with many grains of doubt.

THE National Conservatory of Music of America, New York, proposes to extend the sphere of its usefulness. On June next it will inaugurate a special summer term for the purpose of placing its superior advantages within the reach of those who are engrossed with school duties during the greater part of the year. This will enable the conservatory to greatly enlarge its valuable work, which has accomplished a vast deal for musical culture in this country. With Dr. Antenin Dworak, the famous composer, at its head it now ranks with the best schools of music in the world.

IF THE big monolith quarried at Prentice, Wis., for erection to the memory of James G. Blaine, ever is transported to the World's fair as is now suggested, it will prove more attractive than any of the Cleopatra Needles that have been transferred from he banks of the Nile to the banks of the Audson, the Thames or the Seine. It is probably the biggest stone ever quarried. Its length is 115 feet, or forty-six feet longer than the longest of the Cleopatra monoliths, ten feet square at the base and four feet at the top. But it is hardly probable, owing to the cost and difficulty of transportation, that it will ever get to Chicago.

An excuse will probably again be afforded Anthony Comsteck to demonstrate his peculiar recognition of art when the New York Press club fair attempts to place on exhibition Rochegrosse's famous canvas, "The Fall of ton. For parts of the distance over all French steamer due in New York on Sunday and Comstock has threatened to seize the picture on its arrival, as there is too much realism in the nudity of the figures. Experts look upon the production as one of the greatest works of art of the century. The public will await the outcome of the struggle between this prudish Feeksniff and the patrons of art with not a little interest.

THE gratifying progress made by Omaha in providing hospital accommodations has been noted by THE BEE. In this respect the city ranks well in comparison with other and much larger cities. For instance, in Minneapolis the number of beds per 1,000 population is but 1.6, while Cincinnati's ratio is 10; Denver's, 9; New York's, 6.5; Philadelphia's, 6.3; St. Louis', 4.6; Omaha's, 4.3; Detroit's, 3: Kansas City's, 3.9, and St. Paul's, 3.9. Hospitals of all religious bodies are included in this estimate. Omaha has gained a reputation abroad for her public spirit and benevolence, in sharp competition likely to result, a spite of ministerial traducers and pro-

OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR. The event which the American people

have been looking forward to with steadily increasing interest, and which is prominent in the attention of the people of foreign lands, is at hand. Tomorrow, May 1, the Columbian exposition will be opened with appropriate ceremonies and for six months will be the attraction for millions of people from all sections of our own land and from every quarter of the earth. It was on February 24, 1890, that congress voted to hold a fair at Chicago in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the western world by Columbus, After a considerable time occupied in organizing, selecting a site and arranging plans, during which there seemed more than once to be danger that the great enterprise could not possibly be completed at the time appointed for the opening, the work was begun and pushed with a vigor that commanded universal astonishment and admiration. The result is a collection of the finest structures ever built for a purpose of this kind, magnificent in extent and beautiful in architecture. constituting of themselves a city whose wonders and treasures and beauties will represent the highest achievements of the genius and industry of mankind.

Although the exposition will not be completed when opened and it may be a month or longer before all the exhibits are in place, it is safe to say the fair will be by far the greatest the world has seen in the extent and variety of its displays, and that even those who visit it during the opening days will be fully repaid in the enjoyment of the exhibits that will be ready for their inspection. There has been a most unpatriotic effort in some quarters to belittle this great enterprise and to criticise its management, but such fault-finding, whatever be its motive, cannot alter the one great fact that the exposition is the most stupendous undertaking of the kind in the world's history, and that it has been carried forward with an energy and vigor unparalleled in such enterprises. No such vast and comprehensive plans were ever before attempted in connection with a world's fair and the difficulties to be overcome have been very great. It is not, therefore, surprising that everything will not be in a state of complete readiness on the opening day, but it is rather a matcomplished. It is an example of American energy, push and pluck without a

That the exposition will be a financial success there is reason to expect from the great and general interest that is being manifested in it, but the fact is not to be lost sight of that there are several causes which may operate against success. One of these is the apprehension that Chicago may be visited by cholera and other infectious diseases during the summer. There is small extraordinary efforts to prevent the invasion or development of the disease that might become epidemic. Another cause is the belief, which has been sedulously cultivated in some quarters, that all the people of Chicago every visitor to that city. Doubtless in order to make it financially successthan ordinarily expensive, but the facilities for accommodation are ample and the competition sharp, so that this matter will speedily regulate itself and the people who go there a month or two hence will probably not find the cost of living so extravagant as is now generally anticipated. Another cause that .may operate against success is the railroad rates, which, if maintained at the figures now proposed, will deter many people from visiting the exposition. To a very large number of people, particularly of the class who will most desire to see the exposition, the cost of transportation is the most important factor in their calculations of outlay. But notwithstanding these deterrent influences there will be a great rush of people to Chicago during the next six months, the probability being that the flood of visitors will be greatest in the last three months, when everything will be in complete order and the exposition will

be seen at its best.

RAPID RAILROAD TRAVEL. There has been during the last few years notable progress made in this country in introducing rapid passenger service on the principal railroads. All railroad men have been long familiar with the great speed of certain lines in Great Britain, whose flyers have been the boast of the Britisher as unequaled anywhere else in the world, but American skill and enterprise have taken away the prestige of the foreigner and now the fastest travel in the world is done in this country. For more than a year a daily train has been running between New York and Buffalo, a distance of 444 miles, at an average speed of fifty-three miles an hour, and it makes its time with perhaps greater certainty than any other train upon the road. A nearly equal speed is attained by trains between New York and Washington and New York and Bos-Babylon." The painting is on the these routes a much higher rate of speed

The present year will undoubtedly witness a still further development in swift traveling. A start in this direction will be made today, when the attempt will made to run a train from New York to Chicago in twenty hours by New York time or in nineteen hours apparent time. The plan is to schedule a train to leave New York daily at 3 o'clock, the close of the business day there, and to run it through to Chicago so that it will reach that city at 10 o'clock in the morning, Chicago time, of the following day, or at the opening of the business day in that city. To maintain this train will require an average speed of about fifty miles an hour, but in view of what has been demonstrated to be feasible in rapid service there is slight reason to doubt the success of this undertaking. If should be successful all the lines will establish cial fast trains to Chicago, and in the

greater speed even than is now expected

vice is designed only for those who want to save time and will not consider the cost in order to do so, for this fast travel will be expensive. The result of the experiment that will be inaugurated today will be very interesting to the railroad world.

THE MANUFACTURERS EXPOSITION.

The prepartions for the manufacturers exposition, which will open at the Coliseum in this city May 22, are progressing most satisfactorily, and the outlook is excellent for a splendid exhibit of the manufacturing industries of the state. It is especially noteworthy that the manufacturers outside of Omaha are manifesting a most zealous interest in the exposition, and while this is not intended to imply that the manufacturers of this city are not interested, it is to be said that some of them have not thus far shown as much concern for the success of the undertaking as could be desired.

It seems necessary to suggest to the local manufacturers that if they desire to have the exposition become a permanent annual attraction for Omaha they must make every effort to render it a success. It was located here last year because the manufacturers of this city contributed most largely to the exhibit, and unless they continue to do this they may expect that an effort will be made to take the exposition elsewhere. In view of the fact that Omaha has for years been endeavoring to some special attraction that would draw people to the city and be worthy of their attention, and the experience of last year with the exposition having demonstrated its availability for this purpose, it would seem that our local manufacturers would be enthusiastic in promoting this enter-

It is quite enough to submit this suggestion without elaborating it. It cannot fail to be understood by those for whom it is intended and it is to be hoped it will receive their serious considera-

OMAHA'S MAY FESTIVAL. The management of the Apollo ciub is manifesting a zeal and enterprise in behalf of musical culture in this city which ought to command a most generous support. A short time ago it brought here that superb musical organization, the Seid! orchestra, and a large company of ter of wonder that so much has been ac- | singers, giving an entertainment of Wagner music which will be long remembered with pleasure by those who heard it. A far greater undertaking has been assumed by the club in its arrangements for the May festival, which will be a musical event of unsurpassed interest. As already announced, the Apollo management has arranged for the appearance of Mr. Sousa, for years the conductor of the celebrated Marine band, and his new concert band, one of the finest organizations of the kind in existence. reason for such a fear, since it is safe to | It has also arranged for the appearance assume that the authorities will make of the New York Symphony orchestra. of which Mr. Walter Damrosch, a musician of international fame, is the conductor. Both of these organizations will be accompanied by vocal and instru-

mental soloists of national reputation. It is unnecessary to say that this is an immense undertaking for the club, and popular support. The Apollo club is an organization of which Omaha is justly proud, but commendation of its efforts in the cause of musical culture will not sustain it. It must have that generous substantial support which cities no better able than Omaha to give accord to their musical organizations. What may be termed the musical constituency of this city is large, but it is questionable whether Omaha is keeping pace with other western cities in musical advancement, and if this be so it manifestly argues a lack of the interest and zeal in the cause of musical education that are shown by other communities. At any rate, there is unquestionably room for improvement in this direction.

It will be pertinent to suggest in this connection that one of the urgent needs of Omaha is a commodious music hall, and some one of our wealthy citizens could in no better way provide for worthily perpetuating his memory than by giving this city such a building.

ANOTHER VICIOUS TRUST. Comparatively little has been said about the School Book trust, which threatens to become a peculiarly vicious combination as soon as it has absorbed all its competitors. Attention has already been directed through THE BEE to the pernicious effect of frequent changes in the text books under the new law recently enacted in Wyoming. This law, like similar laws in other states, had its inception in the scheme of cor-

rupt concerns that publish school books, The same condition exists in Idaho The people of that state are wrought to the pitch of excitement over the operations of the agents of the school book monopoly, and Governor McConnell very properly declines to name the men who are to select books for the public schools of Idaho until the time approaches for them to act. By pursuing this policy the governor thwarts to some extent the schemes these booksellers had in view. The Sla'esman of Boise, commenting on the affair, says that the executive "will not appoint any man whom he does not believe to be above believe, but it was wise not to give the agents of this unscrupulous trust months of time in which to seek out possible weak points in the character of any of the board and by playing on them seek to debauch the

Reference is also made to the revelations of the character of the School Book trust, known as the American Book company, as revealed by an investigation by a committee of the Illinois legislature. Five of the largest houses in the country, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Harper Bros., Ivisen Blakeman & Co., A. S Barnes & Co., constitute the combination that seeks to control the trade, and control every

school book published in the country. The Chicago Inter-Octan, in reviewing the work of this committee, asserted that it disclosed that the "American Book company had been guilty of bribery and corrupting more school boards. more school superintendents, both hibition defamers. Omaha is all right. may be attained. Of course such sercounty and state, more legislators than state has been established by the drastic paid \$125,000 in presents to see it.

any and all other organizations in this country combined." In Ohio, Missouri, West Virginia, Mississippi, New Jersey and several other states cognizance of the corrupt Practices of the company has been had and steps taken to put a stop to them. In the state of Washington four of the trust's agents were indicted for their nefarious methods. Members of the San Francisco school board were shown to have been guilty of taking bribes. In view of these facts it is likely that the further efforts of these establishments will be more closely watched than beretofore. That the trust has not already raised the prices of their publications to the consumer and bled the public like the coal trust, is undoubtedly, as the report of the committee says, "due to the other very significant fact that it has not yet completed its monopoly."

AN INOPERATIVE LAW.

The Transmississippi congress doubtless did not intend to be satirical when it passed this resolution referring to the interstate commerce law: "That it is the sense of this congress that the law regulating commerce between the states should be so amended as to insure to the people of every state and section equitable freight and passenger rates, and that a tribunal be-created or designated to decide questions between the people and transportation companies." What is suggested by this resolution, whether so intended or not, is that the statute known as the interstate commerce act is inoperative and that the commission to enforce the act is not doing its duty, or at any rate is not meeting popular expecta-The feeling expressed by the congress

at Ogden is a very general one, and yet everyone who is familiar with the provisions of the interstate commerce law understands that they were intended to insure equitable freight and passenger rates to the people of every state and section and were believed to be ample for this purpose. If they are not then a great deal of time and thought were wasted in the consideration of the act. for few national laws have ever received more thorough, careful and general discussion. Every detail of the law was considered with great care in both branches of congress, by commercial bodies and in the newspapers. The best legal and practical judgment of the country was directed to its study and discussion. The result was an act which, while nobody ever claimed perfection for it, was believed to be sufficient to accomplish what is now demanded by the Transmississippi congress. Furthermore this act provides for a commission whose clearly defined duty is to decide questions between the people and transportation companies. The functions of this commission are to see that rates are reasonable and equitable and to prevent discriminations both between sections and between individuals doing business with the railroads. In order to give the commission all the power necessary to do this, its authority having been to a considerable extent nullified by judicial decisions, the last congress amended the law so as to overcome the effect of the adverse decisions. There appears to be no doubt that the commission now has all the power to thoroughly enforce the law which congress can confer.

But a congress of representative men from nearly half of the states and territories of the union in effect declares that the interstate commerce act is a failure, and this opinion prevails in other portions of the country. A Boston paper recently said that although the business interests of that city had made repeated efforts to have certain discriminations against them remedied they had been unable to secure any relief. There is no general opposition to the cardinal principle of the law. There are even railroad managers who admit this to be sound. As we have said, the law was most carefully framed to meet the popular demand for railroad regulation that would insure equitable freight and passenger rates and do away with all forms of unjust discrimination. Why, then, is the law not meeting these requirements? The only explanation is that it is not properly enforced, and it is natural to assume that for this the body charged with its enforcement is mainly responsible. It is true that the commission needs the help of the people. Every merchant who believes that he is a victim of diserimination ought to regard it a duty to investigate and if he finds a fair ground for complaint present it to the commission. If this were more generally done there undoubtedly would be less reason for such a demand as that of the Transmississippi congress. But if there were greater zeal and vigilance shown by the commission the results would certainly be more satisfactory, and popular confidence in the remedial power of the inter-

state commerce act could be very much strengthened. IT is said that an extensive ancient ndien arrowhead mine has been discovered in the Wyoming foothills, about forty miles east of Laramie peak. If the new find is such as reported it will prove one of the most interesting discoveries in the history of American archaeology. An account of the discovery says that as estimated by practical miners who exampled the workings of the mine it would take a hundred men two years to do the work by modern methods. One sof the shafts, partially filled with the drift of time, had a large tree growing in its center. The rock mined is an agaze of variegated hue, milk white predeminating. The site of a once large Indian village, strewn with broken fragments of arrow and lance heads, stone axes, etc., is also seen on the mesa and its immediate vicinity on the head waters of the Muddy.

IT is gratifying to learn that in the opinion of so substantial an authority as the Atlanta Constitution there is not Hkely to be any more white cap outrages in Georgia. That "hereafter even the humblest and most friendless of our people, white and black, will be safe in their homes, and no lawless band will molest them." This satisfactory prospect of a more general recognition of the rights of citizenship than has always obtained in certain sections of that justice meted out to eleven "respectable citizens of Carroll county." A few days ago they decided to get rid of some of their objectionable neighbors. According to the accounts published, they invaded the houses of the persons in question, whipped them and ordered them to leave. The eleven "respectable citizens" thus engaged have just been sentenced by a fearless judge, Sampson W. Harris by name, to terms in the chain gang. The judge in pronouncing sentence reminded the prisoners that in Georgia even the state authorities have no right to whip and banish anybody. It is just such summary administrations of justice that will enable Georgia or any other southern state to maintain a good name for regard of law, justice and order. This white cap business has disgraced some regions of the south long enough. The indications are that it is to be now sum marily disposed of in other states as well as Georgia, and the prospect affords matter for congratulation.

To say that the Illinois legislators are miffed at the unceremonious way they have been treated by the World's fair managers faintly expresses their indignation. Each sent three photographs of their respective selves to the committee on admission, but only about half of them received in return passes good for the entire term of the exposition. Then they learned that no arrangements had been made for their reception at the inauguration next Monday. In fact, no invitation has been, nor is likely to be, extended them to be present. The management say ha ightily that they can discern no reason why these Illinois solons should be invited as the exposition is not a state affair. Snubbed, "hence those tears."

The smallness of Governor Altgeld's action in removing the custodian of the old Lincoln homestead at Springfield to give the insignificant post to a political striker is in itself sufficient to excite comment. But the incident possesses other significance to the public. The old keeper of that interesting landmark at the Illinois capital has the most complete and valuable collection of relics of President Lincoln known to be in existence. Of course the removed custodian will not leave this collection. which is his own private property, behind, and thus the hundreds of visitors to the former home of the martyred president annually will be deprived of viewing one of its hitherto most attractive features.

WHEN the announcement was made that the New York legislature had enacted and Governor Flower had signed an anti-poolroom bill the people of that state at first thought it an attempt to trespass on their credulity. Now as they realize that the law is so carefully drawn that if enforced it must entirely break up pool selling their surprise is changed to wonder how so clean a measure could emanate from so phenomenally unclean a source. The law makes this method of gambling a felony and evasion of its provisions seems impossible. If the law is strictly enforced New Jersey will get the monopoly of all the New York horse racing and legalized pool gambling.

The Episcopalian's of Massachusetts will meet in convention on Wednesday to elect a successor to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks. The two most prominent clergymen heretofore mentioned in this connection are Rev. Dr. Dix of Trinity and Rev. Dr. Green of St. Bartholomew's church, New York, The first is the ideal candidate of the high church and the latter of the broad church denominational party. But neither of these distinguished divines are inclined to relinquish their respective rectorships, and it is given out that Dr. Green has positively announced that he would not accept an election as bishop of Massachusetts Keystone State's Purit mical Laws.

New York World.

As long as Pennsylvania permits her resi dents to be persecuted for publishing Sunday newspapers and officially honored for steal ing from the state treasury, the rest of the less astonishment.

Where Charity Should Begin. St. Louis Post-Disputch A member of the Transmississippi congress

opposes government aid to the Nicaragua anal as long as there is not money enough o improve the waterways within our own borders. It is possible that improvement like charity, should begin at home. Salnon Question in South Carolina.

Kansas City Journal,

Prohibition states from Maine to Kansas have had a checkered experience with their efforts to shut out the liquor traffic entirely but they have had a sufficient public senti ment to prevent a repeal of their laws. It doubtful if South Carolina will be able to maintain its ground very long with nearly all classes of its people dissatisfied with the experiment even before it has been put in

Use of Government Credit. New York Times.

Two facts are pretty well established in he public mind by the events of this week one is that the government will use its redit to any extent necessary to strengthen its gold holdings so as to meet all demands upon it: the other is that the form in which that credit shall be employed has not ye been fixed upon, and will be determined by the administration carefully and after full

Adopted as a Compromise.

Chicago Tribune, Advocates of German in the public schools will act wisely if they do not try to disturb the decision arrived at by the Board of Education in reference to that so-called study German should be abolished from the gram mar as well as from the primary schools. It has no proper or defensible place its retention in the grammar and its abol tion in the primary grades, by the action of the school board, is in the nature of a compromise and ought to be accepted as such.

It Was a Loud-speaking Act,

Holdrege Citizen. The lieutenant governor and a number of the state senators have been on a tour up in the Rocky mountains and the Yellowstone park. As all of them were the opponents of the maximum freight bill they have been receiving lots of criticism. It looks as if these semators took this occasion to hold up the railroad companies for free transportation to pay for their opposition to this bill. There are doubtless many objections that can be urged against the bill and many have doubtless conscienciously opposed its passage But the actions of these senators do not in dicate that this was the principal reason for

Mrs. Bradley Martin expended \$60,000 on her daughter's wedding and it lasted only fifteen minutes. Four thousand dollars a minute is rather a costly exhibition of social

PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is making an album of photographs of woman ministers for the Columbian World's fair.

Princess Maria of Parma is not pretty even for a royal bride. She has a long, large countenance, disfigured by a very long and substantial nose, and it is ungaliantly said that her face looks like that of a borse

The Countess Tolstoi, wife of the great Russian novelist, transcribes all her husband's works before they go to press, and it is related that in the case of the "Kreutzer Sonata" she copied the MS. four times before the book was completed.

Sir Julian Pauncefote's salary has been in creased from \$30,000 to \$35,000 in consequence of his promotion to the rank of an ambassa dor to this country. This makes his compensation exactly double that paid to our ambassador to the court of St. James.

Mrs. A. M. Mankly has bequeathed to the city of Washington a large sum of money for the erection and maintenance of a home for destitute women as a memorial to her mother. In memory of her husband she has willed to the Children's Aid society \$30,000 for the erection of a home.

The late Emin Pasha (assuming that he is really dead this time) was born Edward Schuitzer, in Silesia, in March, 1840, and a brother of his, Dr. Schnitzer, is, or recently was, a practicing physician in St. Louis. He became bey and afterwards pasha in the Expetian service in the name of Emin. In Germany he has nearly aiways been referred to as Dr. Emin.

Mr. Gladstone's unappeasable appetite for literature is indicated by the fact that i his request by a London dealer containe several works in the Cornish language, as account of religion in England in Anglo Saxon times, Griesinger's history of the Jesuits, Dr. Stoughton's Religion in Eng land Under Queen Anne," Adamy book of birds, a life of Cromwell, an early English glossary and other mental pabulum of equal

When Lord Beaconsfield was living a Hughenden manor, which his nephew just taken possession of, he once, as the story goes, had a funny encounter with two women of the opposite political faith. He was one day walking on the terrace in the easy coat and old slouch hat which he affected in the country, when two women o strong Gladstonite opinions entered the gate Supposing him to be a keeper or gardener, or something of that sort, they inquired if he would show them over the place, which he at once undertook to do. While they were walking about they overwhelmed him with questions as to the habits of the master of he manor, and one of them finally said Do you think you could manage to get us sight of the old beast himself." "Madame." said Lord Beaconsfield, "the old beast has the honor to wait upon you now.

ELECTRICAL.

An electric mail service is contemplated or the city of Cleveland, O. It is said that the German telephone de-partment intends to connect Berlin and Lonon by telephone.

Among the electrical heating devices recently patented are gridirons, muffs, a metal heater and a hat brim softening device.

The electric railway lines now under con struction in Ohio amount to nearly 400 miles in length, for the most part being in the northern section of the state.

One of the latest inventions in connection with the application of electricity to street car service is a self-lubricating gear for trol levs, which needs no attention after being

The growing use of electricity as motive bower for surface cars has given something of a boom to car building. All the firms en-gaged in that industry are said to be rushed with orders, and most are behindhand on their engagements

A Memphis man has patented an "elecical vegetation exterminator," the object of which is to kill rank vegetation along railroads and highways. The man must be a vandal. A roadside without any vegetation would be intolerable.

iquid formed from the dried plants steeped in water by passing an electric current through it from copper electrodes. The intigo thus formed is said to be purer and iner than that produced in the usual way. An ingenious electric light device for heating water consists of resistance coils so arranged in the bio cock that when the water is turned on it becomes heated before t escapes from the cock. A rheostat nected within easy reach, provides for giv ing to the water any degree of temperature

Indigo is now made by an electrolytic pro

required. The Missouri Pan-Electric Telephone company has been organized in St. Louis. The new company will take advantage of the expiration of the Bell patents and erect lines The same company put in number of instruments in St. Louis in 1886 out was defeated by the Bell company in a lawsuit and its telephones confiscated.

An electrical instrument has recently been invented which is sufficiently delicate to de teet the presence of one-eighth of an inch of steel or iron wire at a distance of six or eight inches from itself. It is intended for eight inches from itself. It is intended for use in locating small pieces of magnetizable metal, such as needles, tacks, steel, iron chips, etc., that may have entered the human body mawares and hidden themselves in the skin or deeper tissues.

A highly satisfactory trial trip of the car lighted by the new Young-Muskowitz rail way electric lighting system was made over the Central railroad of Jersey from Newark to Roselle and return, with the car which was equipped with the necessary lights and machinery and has already been run over 1,000 miles of track as a test. It is an ordi mary railroad passenger coach, in which there are twenty five 8-candle power incan-descent lamps, one of which is in the dyname room, the small apartment ordinarily

used for toilet purposes. During the tr

the lights were clear, white and steady, at the motion of the car in ne way affect them, sufficient light being given to fulfluminate at least two such coaches. PASSING JESTS.

Mr. Fitts-Til be hanged if I ever could.

Mr. Fitts—Til be hanged if I ever could.

Washington News: I wandered to the cleus. Tem. I sat beneath the tent, and saw to man from Bornon, likewise the lattooked gen. I heard the toothless lions grow), while men spangled clothes stepped fearlessly into the dens and whacked them on the nose. I sat the sacred elephant spout water shrough it trunk, the salamander eating lead and other melted junk. I beard the merry clown get to the jokes we used to know when we were lead to the sacred search the same of the same kir of a ring; the same old comic vocalists prove that they couldn't sing; the same old lipp potantis was grunting in disgust; the san old himp-backed Persian ox was kirking up the dust; the same rheumatle acrobats crawled painfully around, and ossified contortionist were rolling on the ground; and ladies rode obare-backed steeds to music sad and slow—th same old girls we used to see, some twent years ago.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Proctor goes regularly to one theater and says he hasn't seen & poor play in the last three years."
"Great Jupiter! What has he seen? Did he

Detroit Free Press; Mrs. Bordie Isn't tha young Mr. Doless who comes here so mucrather inclined to talk through his hat?

Miss Bordie (wearily) I don't know so muclabout that, it's his melimation to talk throughour or five hours that paralyzes me.

New York Press: "Do you have any fear of burgines?" he asked.
"No," she said, emphatically, as she glance up at the clock.

You are brave."
"It isn't that," she said, with another look at the clock; "but burglars are not likely to come to this house. The idea prevails that you stay till daylight every night." Detroit Free Prese: Honest Granger—Doc-tor, my wife's mother is paralyzed from the ton of her head to the soles of her feet. They tell me you can cure her. How much extra will it be, doc, if you leave her tongue just as

'How did our brother, the editor, die?"

eDend game!"
"Rut I mean, spiritually?"
"Chock full!"

Washington Star: "I see you have a new head clerk," said the millionaire's friend, "Yes," was the reply, "The other man dressed sa shabily that people kept taking him for the head of the firm." Truth: He Didn't you know that my family dates from the revolution?

She—Yes, but I was never certain whether from the one in Brazil or Hawaii.

Chicago Record: Weary Raggles-Wot ye Chicago Record: Weary Raggies—Wot yer sulvelin fur?
Wandering Willyum (weeping)—Poor Billy Deadhed, He's got tree munts in d'Jail, Weary Raggies—Umph! Dat's nothin', Wandering Willyum—I know. But de'rs, makin' him work!

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Great Scott!" ejacula-ten Bicomer, "hear this—an Italian at one sit-ting ate sixty raw eggs, and then burst out crying like an infant."
"Made him chicken-hearted, I judge." inswered Gloomer.

Kate Field's Washington: Dogood-Why lon't you learn some useful trade? Dusty Rhodes-Sirrah; I am an actor. Dogood-Barker in front of a museum! Dusty Rhodes-No: understudy for the ossi-

Seattle Soundings: Chumpleigh after catching her by a trivial trick-April fool!

Mrs. Chumpleigh Well, Ed rather be an April fool than one every month in the year.

WHY MARY'S EYES WERE RED.

Oh! why are Mary's eyes so red? and why are salt tears straying Adown the face where happy smiles were wont to be a-playing?

What sudden grief unjustly bears upon so fair a maiden' soul and self seem fitted less for earth than distant Aiden.

Has death or fate brought unto naught fair Mary's dream of mating? ! no. 'Tis not so bad as that horseradish Ab

A HINT FROM PARIS.

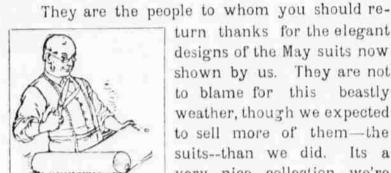
European Edition New York Herald.



A DINNER DIESS. Dress of orange satin, drapery round neck and siecves of pale yellow mousseline de soie belt and band round edge of sleeves of gold beaded galon. Bodice laced at the back.

BROWNING, KING

Our Tailors



turn thanks for the elegant designs of the May suits now shown by us. They are not to blame for this beastly weather, though we expected to sell more of them-the suits--than we did. Its a very nice collection we're

showing now. If it rains this May like it did a year ago you will want to invest in one of our mackintoshes, that looks like a light weight overcoat. Umbrellas are not so much the style now since these new mackintoshes have come to be the rage. We have them plain dark and light colors and in stripes and plaids. We can fit anybody and when we've fitted you to one you'll take it and like

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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