BEE. THE DAILY

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. | County of Dooglas. | Robert Hunter, clerk of THE BEE Publish Robert Hunter, cork of THE BEE PRODUCT of Company does solemnly swear that the seinal circulation of THE DAILY BER for the week ending November 11, 1813, was as follows: ROBERT HUNTER.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this lift day of November, 1893.
N. P. Pell., Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315.

THE BEST ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. THE BEE is the only paper in Omaha and Nebraska that prints the telegraphic reports of the Associated press and shares all the facilities of the Associated press with the great dailies of the country. Compare the telegraph columns of THE BEE with those of other papers published in this section and you will see at a glance the marked superiority of dispatches published by this paper, both as to quality and quantity. The difference is especially striking when you compare the commercial news and cable dispatches of the Associated press with the market report and cable news of other press associations.

The Associated press has recently acquired the exclusive use of the European dispatches of the Reuter Telegram company of London, the Agence Havas of France and Belgium and the Correspondenz Bureau of Wolf in Germany and Austro-Hungary. The so-called cable letters that have from time to time appeared in papers publishing the United press reports are for the most part what may be called butterine cablegrams, manufactured in New York from clippings of foreign papers and latest foreign news letters.

THE BEE now as ever excels all competitors in its facilities for collecting the news of its own territory, which embraces Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. In Utah, its local field, covering everything that pertains to Omaha and her suburbs, THE BEE has for years been recognized -as peerless. The same is true regarding the original contributions and correspondence from all parts of the globe. The editorial page of THE BEE will stand favorable comparison with that of any of the metropolitan dailies.

A newspaper is a commodity whose value is gauged by the cost of production. THE BEE pays more for telegraphic news than do all the other dailies of Iowa and Nebraska combined. Universal experience teaches that the best is invariably the cheapest.

WHEN a street railway company goes into the hands of a receiver, as has one in Denver, it must be a sign that street railway passes have come to exceed the number of fares collected from the passengers.

MERCANTILE agencies report a noticeable improvement in business throughout the country immediately after election. It is safe to add that a different political result would have given the opposite effect.

MRS. LEASE has ventured an explanation of the populist defeat in Kansas. She blames almost every one in the populist ranks, but inadvertently omits to mention herself. A correction of her statement is in order.

NOTHING so exemplifies the disorganizing force of anarchy as the recent disorders traced to it in Spain. The anarchists make no discrimination in favor of the innocent. They are themselves inviting the severe treatment that is bound to be meted out to them before long.

ONE of the important results of the republican avalanche in New York state is to put the republicans in control of the convention that has been summoned to revise the state constitution this winter. This is particularly gratifying to the people in New York inasmuch as the republicans put up a ticket incomparably superior in the characters of the men named to that of their democratic opponents. The constitutional convention, as a consequence, will be comprised of representative men.

THE latest dispatches intimate that the British government is soon to consider the question of interfering in the miners' strike, for settling which so many attempts at negotiation have failed. This is not very consistent in the champions of free trade. If governmental interference is indefensible in the case of trade and industry, where is its justification in the case of labor controversies? The fact is that govern mental interference is called for whenever the best interests of the people demand it.

OFFICIALS are already clamoring for an investigation of the leak in the State department by which the proposed policy of the administration in relation to the Hawaiian provisional government was given to the public before intended for public information. The leak must have been through some one of the subordinates in the department. The senate only last year indignantly dismissed one of its executive clerks for a similar offense. If the party guilty in this late t instance of divulging official information is disc vered he will probably suffer the same penalty that was inflicted by the senate.

AN IRREPARSSIBLE CONFLICT. No contest is ever settled until It is settled right. The triumph of the confederated corporations in the recent campaign is only the forerunner of a greater struggle by the people of this state for the recovery of their right to govern themselves. Europe must either become all Russianized or all civilized, said the great Napoleon. This country cannot long continue balf free and half slave states, said the prophetic Helper in his historic book on the "Impending Crisis." In the anti-slavery struggle there were many reverses, but right finally van-

quished might and wrong. From the verdict of last Tuesday there will be another appeal, and another and still another. However flerce the torrent of abuse and defamation may rage we shall not be deterred from opposing with every legitimate means at our command the attempted subjugation of the people of Nebraska and the overthrow of constitutional government. However deep the people may have fallen into dangerous error and flatter themselves that ours is a republican state we still maintain that it is a state governed by a despotism more absolute and autocratic than any constitutional monarchy.

The issue of the late campaign involved principles dearest to American freemen. The issue involved something more vital than the financial well being of our people. It was broader and deeper than the material interest of any individual. The contest involved the right of the commonwealth to preserve its own existence and to perpetuate the beneficent institutions in so far as their existence depends upon the free exercise of the sacred right to choose their own lawmakers, their own executive and their own judiciary. Compared with this issue all others are in-

Judge Harrison's character and capacity were not called in question, but the method by which Maxwell was defeated, coupled with the fact that Harrison owes his election to the railroad power, exercised in the most shameless way, forever bars him from that confidence and respect which every American citizen should entertain for the men who sit in the highest judicial tribunal created by the constitution. Can any citizen have implicit confidence in the impartiality of courts whose members get their credentials from railroad headquarters? Will such a court ever do justice when the rights of a citizen, or the state itself, clash with the interests of giant corporations? Will the creature dare rebel against its creator? It cannot be possible that the people of Nebraska are so craven as to submit to such a subversion of their rights for any considerable length of time.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY. It was noted in a Washington dispatch a short time ago that the process of gilding the new dome of the congressional library building had progressed far enough to indicate that when completed, this golden dome will be one of the most conspicuous and beautiful objects at the seat of government. There are not many gilded domes in the world, and this one will be the largest of them all, and will surmount the most extensive library building in the world. According to the calculations of Librarian Spofford the structure will have a capacity to accommodate all the books of the world for 100 years to come and still leave seven-eighths of its available space for other purposes.

It is full time that this great nation had a building where could be properly stored the great mass of literature that goes into a national library. The congressional library is stored in very cramped quarters in the capitol building, occupying a space altogether inadequate to its importance and size The existence of this library begun with the opening of the present centur > some \$3,000 being appropriated for the purchase of books of reference for congress. The collection was destroyed in 1814 by the British, and soon afterwards congress purchased the library of Thomas Jefferson, comprising some 7,000 books. Additions were made from year to year and in 1851 the number of volumes had reached 55,000, 35,000 of which were destroyed by fire in that year. In the emergency congress made an appropriation for the purchase of books and another for the construction of fireproof rooms. The library was moved to the capitol before 1870, and in that year the copyright law was amended so as to require that two copies of all copyrighted publications were to be presented to the government. By that provision alone over 550,000 publications have been placed in the library of congress, and inler the international copyright law this number will undoubtedly be largely increased with every year. The library now holds about 650,000 volumes, besides 250,000 English, American and continental pamphlets. The new library building will allow space for some 5,000,000 volumes, and as even the largest public library of the world at present, that of Paris, holds less than 2,500,000 volumes, it may be taken for granted that the new building will not be pushed to its

utmost capacity for many years to come. The national library is indispensable to the work of congress and is constantly being drawn upon during the sessions of that body for information. When debates of much importance are in progress the pages of the senate or house are kept running between the library and the logislative halls, loaded with formidable tomes and important looking files of pamphiets. The library's collections on law, international jurisprudence, history and political economy are admirable when its con-

addition to those classes of works there' is to be found a most extensive collection of all kinds of literature. The library is now allowed only \$8,000 a year for its purchases outside of continued serial publications, an amount insignificant in comparison with the allowances of the great European libraries. It is to be expected that when the new building is completed congress will make more liberal provision for the purchase of books, for then there will be no excuse, as now, that there is not room for them.

THE PENITENTIARY CONTRACT. Who is the legal contractor of the penitentiary at this time? Is it Mosher? Is it Dorgan? The contract for the lease of the penitentiary buildings and the convict labor was made with W. H. B. Stout as the lowest competing bidder. The legislature of 1887, without resubmitting the contract to competition, extended the time and transferred the lease to Charles W. Mosher. That lease is regarded as illegal by the ablest constitutional lawyers. In any event it has never been cancelled. Mosher made a pretended transfer to Dorgan last year after the national bank examiner directed his bank to cut loose from outside investments. Mosher's transfer of the penitentiary lease to Dorgan had not been recognized as valid by the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, up to within a few weeks. Dorgan has simply been recognized as Mosher's agent and all payments under the contract have been made in the name of Mosher, notwithstanding the fact that Mosher had been convicted of a felony and sentenced to the penitentiary. It the Mosher contract is not valid the transfer to Dorgan certainly is not legal. If the transfer is legal why has Dorgan been drawing the money out of the state treasury in the name of Mosher?

We realize that the election of Judge Harrison will be interpreted by the Lincoln boodlers and the state board as a vindication for all they have done in connection with Dorgan and absolution for all they may do, whether it be lawful or criminal.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON. An increasing patronage of the liberal arts is one of the surest signs of progress toward cosmopolitan culture. To cultivate in the community a taste for the drama, for painting and for music is always worthy of the best endeavors of those who are interested in raising the people of our city to the desired standard of refinement in these different fields. Most particularly in the field of music. to bring its patrons up to a point where they can have a due appreciation of the skill of the best artists, requires that there be no interruption in the constant efforts at musical education.

Much has already been done to ac quaint the people of Omaha with the best music that is afforded in this country, but much also still remains to be accomplished. The work of the Apollo club during the last few years in securing artists of the first rank to give concerts in this city has been of no little service to our musical circles and has obtained merited recognition. The Apollo club has no thought of relaxing its efforts in this direction. It has been organized solely with a view to the promotion of musical interests in our midst and has mapped out a continuation of its excellent work for the coming winter. In this it deserves the hearty support, both moral and financial, of every citizen of Omaha. The concerts given under its auspices have attained a reputation for artistic excellence that is to be maintained in the future. It has neither subsidy nor endowment to assist the financial aspects of the enterprise, but is dependent entirely upon popular subscription to its entertainments. Every one who has the slightest regard for music or who hopes to see Omaha become a musical center in the west should not fail to respond to the invitation to subscribe to the proposed concerts.

DEATH OF FRANCIS PARKMAN. The death of Francis Parkman takes from us an historian and an author whose works have shed luster upon the scholarship of American students. Parkman was essentially an American historian, confining his investigations to the early repords of his own country and writing primarily for the instruction of his own countrymen. He has held the attention of students of history in every part of the world and has been ranked by competent authorities at least along side of Bancroft, if not above him.

A graduate of Harvard university of 1844, when a college education meant much more than it does now, he began his career as an historian almost before he had emerged from the college walls. His "Oregon Trail," which was the first production from his pen, described the territory which he intended to work over later and was based upon a journey of observation through what was then the untro den prairies and the wilds of the Rocky mountains. From this sketch of western life, through his studies of early French colonization and down to his final work, entitled "Monteaim and Wolfe" and published in 1884, he showed the same attractiveness of style and the same penetration into important details which combined make his books so readable.

Mr. Parkman's achievements are all the more remarkable from the fact that he was during the greater part of his life physically weak and compelled by his impaired eyesight to make use of others in the preparation of his materials. These materials were the reports in French that had been sent to the home government by the early French colonial officers, and in them was found a mine of historic wealth. What Mr. Parkman has worked over has been so thoroughly gleaned that there is little necessity for others to devote themselves to the same field, but there is still much to be done to supplement what he has thus far given us.

Parkman has been deservedly pop ular in the west, because he busied himself largely with themes bearing on the history of the west. But his reputation is by no means local, nor even national. He is recognized tracted resources are considered, and in abroad as an historian of highest au-

thority upon the subjects with which he has dealt. Like Bancroft he has not been cut off until the fullness of his career was past. His works must remain by all with both entertainment and instruction.

FEDERAL TAXATION OF LEGACIES. In his discussion of the coming tariff legislation in the North American Review, Congressman McMillin acknowledges that a democratic tariff will most likely prove inadequate to the purpose of raising all the revenue required for the maintenance of the government. To prevent the possible deficit he intimates that the proper remedy is to be secured in the reimposition of a federal legacy tax, and it is now practically assured that the ways and means committee of the present congress will devote some of its attention to a measure of this kind. Its prospects for enactment into law, however, are not very flattering at the present moment.

The United States tried to impose legacy tax once before in its history, but the attempt was scarcely regarded as a brilliant success. It was introduced into the bill of 1862, by which the war system of internal revenue taxation was established and carried through as a supplement to the ordinary revenues of the nation. As originally passed it provided for a scale graduated according to the degree of relationship between the testator and the legatee, varying from three-fourths of 1 per cent 'for those of lineal issue to 5 per cent for strangers in blood and bodies corporate. The rates were increased by an amendatory act of 1864, by which they varied from 1 per cent to 6 per cent. The law was for years practically a dead letter. For the fiscal year of 1865 it yielded but a partry \$500,000, while so late as 1868, after five years trial, the commissioner of internal revenue complained that the government did not yet collect in legacy taxes more than half the amount to which it was legally entitled. And finally the legacy tax was one of the first taxes abolished, when in 1870 it was determined to gradually reduce the internal revenue taxation. In the whole eight years that it was supposed to have been imposed it brought into the treasury less than \$8,000,000 and only twice exceeded \$1,500,000, results that have been equaled by the proceeds of the inheritance tax in the one state of New York during the past eight years.

If we are guided then by the experience of the federal government with its former legacy tax, it will be difficult to conjure up much enthusiasm for a repetition of that experience. There is, however, another reason, historical and practical, why the federal government should leave the legacy tax alone. So long as the state governments are looked to for the performance of many and costly services they must be allowed certain lucrative sources for deriving their revenue. The taxation of inheritances is peculiarly adapted to state taxation and the field has already been occupied in twelve of our principal commonwealths. The United States law is necessarily paramount to state law and federal tax on legacies would have to be tax would exclude the state tax because the exaction of two similar taxes from the same property would amount to practical confiscation and would never be tolerated by the people of the various states. The federal legacy tax must drive out the state inheritance taxes and by so much impoverish the state treasuries that are already pressed for

sources of revenue. The tendency everywhere seems to be to relegate the taxation of inheritances to the field of local finance. It is so in Switzerland, which approaches our form of federal government. It is so in the German empire, where the legacy tax is ignored by the commonwealths. It is so in Canada and it is so in Australia. It is also the present status in the United States and there is no reason to depart from the existing conditions. The federal government has established its ability to maintain itself from the proceeds of customs duties, supplemented by one or two instances of internal revenue, a field of taxation torbidden the states by the constitution. It is particularly surprising that such a proposal should come from the democratic party, which has always been so careful in abstaining from encroaching within the line of the financial operations of the states. A federal legacy tax is as unnecessary at the present time as it is un-

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It has been the general belief for some time that the Cleveland administration was opposed to annexing the Hawaiian. islands and that it would probably not favor extending a protectorate over that remote territory. The letter of Secretary Gresham to the president, which may be regarded as representing the views of the executive, disposes of all doubt and conjecture as to the present attitude of the administration. It beheves that it is the duty of this government to give no further consideration to the proposal for annexation and to restore the deposed government to power. It is not to be doubted that this will be the view taken of the question in the forthcoming message of Mr. Cleveland.

The letter of the secretary of state is strongly condemnatory of the American minister, John L. Stevens, whose official intervention enabled the revolutionary party-comprising a small minority of the people-to set up and maintain the provisional government. From the evidence obtained by Commissioner Blount the secretary finds that there was no general demand on the part of the Hawaiian people for a change of government; that the movement for the overthrow of the legitimate government was largely supported by aliens; that the annexationists were inspired and encouraged in their plans by the assurance of the American minister that if successful in obtaining possession of the public buildings they would be recognized as the de facto government and supported by the armed forces of the United States at his command, which was done; that the provisional government was established by the action of the American minister, the Ha-

wallan government surrendering its authority under a threat of war. The secretary also finds from the evidence supplied by the commissioner that a among the noteworthy contributions of majority of the Hawaiian peo-America to her own history, to be read ple earnestly desire that the government of their choice shall be restored and its independence respected. In view of these facts Secretary Gresham asks if the wrong done Hawaii should not be undone by restoring the legitimate government, and submits the

satisfy the demands of justice.

statements of Secretary Gresham, but it hardly need be said that a very large majority of the American people will accept as trustworthy the evidence upon which the letter of the secretary of state is based. The intelligent public opinion of this country, regardless of any question as to the desirability or the undesirability of annexing the Hawaiian islands, long ago decided that the course of Stevens as the representative of this government could not be justified. Indeed the last administration did not attempt to justify it. Nothing that Mr. Stevens may now say will change this judgment. As to the proposition that this government should restore the monarchy it is quite probable that it will not commend itself to our people generally, and yet it is obvious that we have a duty to discharge in the interest of justice. The American mind cannot be expected to receive with approbation a posal to use the power of the republic to establish monarchical government anywhere, and yet, can we justly do less when that power has been improperly and unwarrantably used in overthrowing such government? The question is a delicate one and must be settled on principles of strict justice. It it said that it will be impossible to restore the monarchy without bloodshed, but this is not a matter for the United States government to consider in deciding what justice requires of it. That can be left wholly to the determination

CALIFORNIA democrats are protesting against any tax on native wines, while New York brewers object to an increased internal revenue duty on malt and beer. This leaves the committee on ways and means between two fires. How can they enact their proposed tariff for revenue only without devising other sources of revenue besides the customs duties? The tax on wines and liquors is the most promising field in view, but it also promises to alienate a great many democrats both east and west. Their renewed control of the federal government is not bringing much joy to the members of the democratic party.

of the Hawaiian people themselves.

THE Manchester ship canal, which is soon to be opened, is not only a feat of modern engineering but also a wonderful example of what public pluck and enterprise will accomplish for a city. It practically brings the sea up to an inland city, enabling the largest ships to make Manchester their port of destination. It will be interesting to watch the results of this enterprise upon the first satisfied before a state tax could be city's growth and prosperity, as also to levied. As a matter of fact a federal await a host of imitations in case it proves as great a success as its promoters have hoped for

THE selection of General John C. Cowin for the position of special counsel for the United States in connection with its claims against the Union Pacific railway is highly creditable to the Department of Justice. General Cowin combines with the highest capacity for the work in hand the most unbending integrity. If there is any possibility of recovering any part of the debt due the government by process of law General Cowin may be depended on to protect the rights of the United States to the best of his ability.

KENTUCKY citizens are appealing to the congressional committee on rivers and harbors for increased appropriations for their waterways on the ground that they contribute the most to the internal revenue on spirits. This plea must be accepted at a discount. So long as Kentuckians drink nothing but whisky there is no need for an improvement of their waterways.

Cradles of Great Dreams.

Step softly, brother, as you pass department buildings for the next few weeks. Tiptoe as piously as though you trod the precincts of some mysterious and dim fane within whose walls the prophets kneel and saints commune with destiny. These are cradles of great dreams.

> Grover Gratified. Kansas City Star.

It is doubtful whether there is a republican or a democrat in the country who feels more sincerely gratified than President Cleveland over the rebuke which anarchy and official corruption have received in the election of Judge Gary in Chicago and the overthrow of Judge Maynard in New York.

The Tariff Battle.

Cincinnati Commercial. Senator Sherman said in one of his occues that the fight on the tariff would be the liveliest and most persistent that the democratic majority in congress had experienced, or would be likely to experience, during their official existence. There is no doubt about that. The republican minority has the preponderance of brains, and back of it is the sentiment, and the interest also, of the great industrial population of this country. It is likely that the tariff will be country. It is likely that the tariff will be modified by our democratic opponents, but this work will not be done in a hurry.

> State and Municipal Debts. American Investments.

Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Vermont and have no interest-bearing debts The southern states have a bonded indebted-The indebtedness ness of over \$114,000,000. of the states is about \$225,000,000, on which the annual interest is about \$10,000,000. The municipal indebtedness of the United States municipal indeptedness, amounting to \$244,000,000, Massachusetts comes next, being \$99,000,000, Pennsylvania with \$91,000,000 and Ohio \$30,000.000. California, Kentucky. Nebraska and New Jersey have but small indebtedness.

Very Sensible Advice. Lincoln Journal

If the republicans of Omaha succeed in starting the new paper that they have been talking about for the past year, it is inti-mated that they will invite John J. Ingalis of Kansas to become its editor. Any news-paper man of experience will advise them not to throw aways barrel of money in starting a new paper when there are publi-cations already in existence that can be had for much less than a new one would ulti-mately cost. A decent republican paper

ought to prosper in Omaha, and perhaps to put on frills in the form of an ex-senator from Kansas in the editorial chair, but the cost of an entirely new enterprise would be enormous. The Journal advises the boys to hold a private conference with Editor Hitch-cock before they commit themselves to the task of founding a third metropolitan daily in such a dull town as Omaha.

The Horizon of Promise,

Altogether it is plain that calamity croak ing found its occupation gone with the pas-sage of the repeal bill. Recuperation may not come about like magic; but this much is certain, that so far as the business outlook opinion that nothing short of this will can new be discerned, there is no longer the shadow of menace upon the horizon, but In an interview ex-Minister Stevens only rays of brightness, giving promise of the dawn of better times. sharply criticizes the position and the

Mr. Alex Montgomery, a California argonaut, whose death in San Francisco is announced, was the founder of the Presbyterian Theological seminary at San Anselmo, Cal., and endowed it with a liberal slice of a fortune of \$3,000,000.

Seven Princeton students who were re cently expelled from college for participat ing in hazing practices have been indicted by the Mercer county grand jury for assault and battery.

Edward B. Clapp, assistant professor of Greek at Yale, has resigned his position and accepted the entire charge of the Greek department in the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. Several other Yale men are on the faculty of the University of California. nia, the others being President Martin Kellogg, '51; Prof. Thomas Bacon, '79, in-structor in European history; Louis Dupont syle, '79, instructor in English, and W. W. syle, '79, instructor in English, and W. W. Heffelfinger, '89, instructor in physical cul-The California State University is looking

for a professor to fill the Agassiz chair of Oriental languages and literature. The professorship was founded twenty years ago by Edward Tompkins, a wealthy lawyer, who thought that trade with the Orient or good career for young Californians to know the languages of the far east. The property which he gave has just been sold for \$50,000, which will yield a yearly revente of \$4,000. For this sum it is hoped to secure a young man who is master of the Oriental tongues. Recognizing the fact that intelligent advertising is one of the most important essentials to commercial success, the Wisconsin Business University at LaCrosse has decided to establish a course of instruction that will

familiarize its students with the principles of advertising, and the methods and diums in current use. The object of this course is not to graduate professional advertisement writers, but to enable our graduates to use this powerful factor judiciously and advantageously; to solicit patronage in an attractive and intelligent manner, and to avoid the catch-penny schemes and worth-less methods of the "fake" advertisement

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Politics is full of surprises. Here are

They have stopped counting in Ohio lest The verdict of the jury was as prompt and emphatic as the task was long and dreary.

candidates beefing because their crosses are Mayor Pro Tem Swift of Chicago is a manufacturer of axle-grease. His political future is thus assured.

The constitutional amendment, granting omen the right of suffrage, was approved by the voters of Colorado. Senator Vest denies that he is about to

retire from public life. The senator is a son of Missouri. The hope of Missourians is to die in office. One of the grave results of the huge majority in Pennsylvania is that Senator Cam

eron shows marked symptoms of the presidential itch. The fellow who wrote "I'll cling to Thea

Forever" is suing for a divorce in Dakota. Retribution is snail-paced, but it occasionally gots there. The news that Clarence King has become

asane will be read with genuine regret in the west. To him much credit is due for charming descriptions of the wonders of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky mountains. As a descriptive writer he had F w super

Colonel J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke, Va. -he of the revoked consular exequatur to Amoy-has gone neither to China nor back to his home in the Old Dominion. His baggage is at a San Francisco hotel, but the colonel has apartments at the home for the care of the inebriates, where the sizzle of the accumulated transcontinental jag is slowly simmering down.

Unfortunately there are others besides democrats to whom sorrow and disappointment come in copious doses. Thirty five prayerful maidens assembled in a suburb of Chicago last Sunday. They expected to be but the ascent gid not take place. was reserved for the elect, and the maidens were obliged to linger amid blooming wickedness in the Columbian burg. The late Horace A. Moses of Philadelphia

was a nephew of Rebecca Gratz, the beautiful Jewess who was the admiration of the Quaker City youth more than half a century ago, and who has popularly been reputed t be the original of the Rebecca in Scott's "Ivanhoe." According to the legend, her beauty made a great impression on Washington Irving, who by his description of her pression on Scott. Rebecca lived to be 90. and was greatly beloved, apart from her beauty, for her charities.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S RORS.

How some shepherds do love to weigh their Good actions, like sheep, are apt to follow

one another. The cow has been more of a blessing to

Mahomet admitted bees to paradise, but barred out the hornet.

It is hard to convince a dyspeptic that the world is growing better The love that is dumb until it speaks on a

ombstone doesn't say much.

No man will ever be celebrated for his picty whose religion is all in his head. Some men who start out to set the world on fire give up at the first thunder clap. There are men who go to the gymnasium for exercise while their wives are sawing the

You can't tell what a man will do in a norse trade by the amount of noise he makes in church.

> Signs of Better Times. New York Journal.

Gold is coming hither from Europe. The strong boxes may be unlocked without risk. Even silver mining in Colorado and Nevada will be able to take its bearings and know on what basis it can be carried on at profit, An era of solid prosperity has begun.

COMING OUR WAY.

Philadelphia Record: The "bill-board" makes an actor glad; his board bill makes him tired.

Lowell Courier: It is the restaurant keeper who conducts business on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Yonkers Statesman: Around election time the "floaters" consider themselves in the po-litical swim.

Atchison Globe: When a woman is too busy to glance over an old love story in a paper when she is cleaning house she is terribly

Boston Gazette: "You call that man doctor?" "Yos." "He doesn't look much like a physician. What's his specialty?" "He's a ward heeler."

Buffalo Courier: "No, Cordella, the original pull-back was not the invention of a dress-maker. Its advent was coincident with the advent of the first porous plaster." Columbia Spectator: Biblical—Bess, I hear you are going to marry a lawyer; you lucky girl. Now you'll have everything money can buy. Mand—Why so? Bass—Because, you know, one is always hearing of the law and the profits.

Somerville Journal: The man who declared that, in his belief, the United States senate couldn't repeal a banana, basn't modified his opinion even yet.

Life: Rector's Wife—You ought to avoid even the appearance of evil. Do you, your-self, think the girls who dance are right? Belle of the Farish—They must be. I know the girls who don't dance are always left.

Truth: He—This is our last day together. Tomorrow I go away, and shan't see you till we meet in the city again. But I shall not kiss anybody until I see you. Sne-Oh, George, for heaven's sake don't get out of practice!

Chicago Post. I have a little quiet home

Afar from city strife,
And there I hope, in peace, to pass
The balance of my life. I spend my evenings chasing cows That roam my small domains; And when the summer mornings come

I spend them missing trains O sylvan joys! My little home Is an enchanting spot; I s'pose you do not want to buy A rural house and lot?

PURE PHILANTHROPK

Harper's Bazar. He was a pure philanthropist—
This hero of my rhyme,
The blase soul he would assist
To have a pleasant time,
And to the weeping pessimist
Make this world seem sublime.

He took no thought of starving wights, No single meal would d To keep a starving soul to rights More than a day or two.

But when he met a man of wo Who thought of suicide Unto the druggist's he would go And there enough bromide To lay the unhappy mortal low He'd gratisly provide.

And if he saw a person fall With laughter in his voice he'd bawl "You've slippers on your feet," Thich so the failen one would gall He would forget the sleet.

And if again a person struck A snag in sonio small spec— In short, with worthless stock was stuck; His purse a broken wreck— e'd comfort him with "You're in luck; You did not break your neck

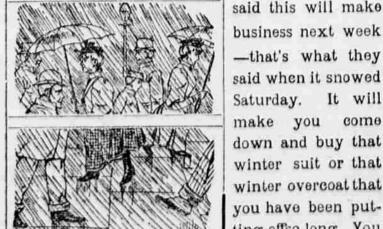
In other people's sorrows he Would always find some fun, And try to lighten misery As soon as 'twas begun. He'd even chat most wittly With his own tailor's dun.

And yet when this philanthropist
With his foredaddies slept,
The many that he did assist
Unto his funeral cropt,
And each in grinning did persist, And not one mortal wept

BROWNING, KING

Twoviews of it

Some said this knocks business today-others



business next week -that's what they said when it snowed Saturday. It will make you come down and buy that winter suit or that winter overcoat that you have been putting offso long. You

know where to get it. You know that you'll get the best article in the world if you get it of us. We never had a nicer assortment of suits and overcoats, just exactly as good as tailor made, wear just as long and look just as well-while the cost -\$10, \$15, \$20, \$25-'way below tailors' prices.

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