THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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·Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. me and subcribed in my pres-of March, 1895. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Chicago politics are pretty close to the

bubbling point. Too many cooks have spoiled the charter amendment broth.

Perhaps an "unknown" detective might be able to light his way to the

April 5 is eight days off. A great deal of legislative mischief can be accomplished in eight days.

The St. Paul, our new warship, which refused to be launched the other day, must have been intended for land locomotion as a prairie schooner.

Omaha is going to celebrate Prince Bismarck's birthday anniversary. The Germans of Omaha are always alive to the demands of current events.

South Omaha will have another opportunity to enthuse when her new post office building is opened to the general public-but this is anticipating a trifle.

The submission of those constitutional amendments will be found to be the most important work which this session of the Nebraska legislature will have accomplished.

The adjournment of the legislature promises to be regarded by the people very much the same as was the adjournment of congress. There were no expressions of regret over the occur-

Somebody asks for what in mercy's name Tom Reed is going to Europe when the people there can't vote in the United States? Why, to have a glorious reception when he comes back,

Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, who is said to be engineering the McKinley boom, has had the temerity to register at a New York hotel. The political gossips down in the Empire state will now be in a position to renew activity.

Another bucket shop has lost its bottom, entailing losses to a number of Nebraska patrons. The brokers may have the money, but our confiding people have the experience, which, in such instances, is of priceless value.

When Frank Hilton's official short comings were first made public it was announced at Lincoln that the state would at once institute proceedings in the Lancaster county courts to test the responsibility of Hilton's bondsmen. The promised suit has not yet materialized.

When the new schedule of telephone tolls is put into effect speech will resemble silver more than ever before. The price of silver we must remember has been going down of late years and it is only natural therefore to expect the price of speech to show corresponding variations.

Incendiarism must be stopped. I makes no difference whether the buildings burned are churches or private structures, the offense is one not against the owners, but against the state. It is the duty of the authorities to get to the bottom of every fire in which the indications of incendiarism are strong.

The merited promotion of Colonel Thaddeus H. Stanton to the rank of brigadier general and to the post of paymaster general of the army will be a source of gratification to friends and associates everywhere and particularly in the Department of the Platte. Colonel Stanton is a soldier whose record is both brilliant and enviable.

Protests against the new police commission bill continue to grow in force and volume. The Bee gives place again to the opinions of heavy property owners who denounce the iniquitous measure without reserve. Be it remembered that property owners have a right to express themselves upon this or any other bill vitally affecting their interests in this city.

Reductions in the price of almost everything that money can buy have been made in all classes of business Real estate, rentals, merchandise stocks. flour, clothing, etc., have all suffered a shrinkage. Yet in face of this patent fact fire insurance premium rates have the past year been advanced from 20 to 40 per cent upon risks assumed upon Omaha property. The natural conclusion is that there is a screw loose some-

CUT THE CLERKS OFF. At the beginning of the legislative larly in this country, the estimates of session the people of Nebraska witplaces for their friends and henchmen as doorkeepers, janitors and clerks, partment a statement which is called grand jury system. The result was just as might have been expected. The pay rolls of both houses, of the senate perhaps to a worse extent than of the house, were lengthened and from 2,369,746,000 bushels in 1891 to stuffed beyond all reasonable limits and weighed down with supernumeraries. male and female, whose chief work has consisted in drawing their salary warrants. A pretended repentance in the senate in the early weeks precipitated a spasmodic attempt at economy, but it flashed in the pan and the needless employes kept their places. In the house the number of employes is something in 1891 and 2,645,000,000 bushels in 1894, excess of the number of representatives. In the senate the number of employes 000,000 bushels. The greatest growth is three times that of the number of in the supply has come from South senators. Each senator has practically three other persons employed at the state expense to wait upon him. The question is, Why are all these

work which formed the excuse for em-

ploying them has ceased? What have

been doing for a week or ten days past

and that they have yet to do could all

be attended to by a half dozen clerks

under instructions to render such serv-

We are glad to see that the house has

taken the lead in cutting off these use-

less clerks and has dismissed a few

with promise of more to follow. This,

however, is but a beginning. If the

house can dismiss clerks at the present

would, go much further, because it has

a proportionately larger number of em-

ployes. As the latter are employed by

the day without reference to the dura-

tion of the session they have no claim

to employment after the need of their

services has stopped. It is similar

to a case of the tail wagging the dog.

There is no more use for further em-

ployment of four out of five of the legis-

lative clerks than there is for a fifth

wheel to a wagon. Cut the clerks off at

THE TAXPAYER DOESN'T FEEL IT.

Every time a movement for retrench

ment in public expenditures material-

izes to a point that definite propositions

are advanced for cutting down the out-

lay for particular purposes the parties

immediately affected raise the cry that

the proposed relief is so infinitesimal

that if secured the taxpayer would not

feel it. This is the favorite subterfuge

urged by public employes when threat-

ened with the abolition of sinecure

private business houses. Cut every

Every time an effort is made to in-

crease salaries in any department of

government we meet the same argu-

ment, "the taxpayer won't feel it." Of

course if the point holds good against

retrenchment it must be equally tenable

in favor of raising the pay of public

employes. If we accept it we ought to

keep increasing salaries right along.

According to this theory, the taxpayer

is a very peculiarly constituted person.

He only feels extravagance when in-

dulged in by the other fellow. He only

appreciates relief from his burdens

when the knife strikes some other de-

partment. He can't feel little things at

all. He is sensitive only to big, hard

bumps. If you only bleed him a little

at a time you can take all he has and

The question of retrenchment is not

a question of making any particular

set of public employes bear the brunt of

hard times. It is the equalization of

the public burdens. The taxpayers do

not want public servants to work for

nothing or to work for less than they

earn. But they insist that if the

salaries in private employments have

should follow. They are demanding re-

WHEAT CONDITIONS ABROAD.

The report regarding wheat conditions

abroad is of great interest to the wheat

producers of this country, since it indi-

cates the possibility at least of a re-

duced crop of that grain in nearly

every country of Europe, only Germany.

Austria and Greece, as now appears,

having escaped the damaging effect of

bad weather upon the winter wheat

The weather of the month of February

was unusually severe in most European

countries, being especially so, according

to the report of the agent of the Agri-

cultural department, in Great Britain,

France, Spain, Italy, Russia and

Roumania. It appears that in Russia

the area planted to cereals is from 20

to 30 per cent less than last year, so

that if the damage from unpropitions

weather shall prove to be as great as

is now apprehended the crops in that

country will be very materially dimin-

ished. In some of the countries the

heavy fall of snow is thought to have

protected the crops, but this cannot be

positively known until the snow is gone.

A reduced crop of wheat in Europe

this year, together with the fact that the Argentine crop is not up to the

standard in quality, would be favorable

to American wheat producers and they

will be likely to have their hopes stimu-

lated by the latest information. It will

not be wise for them, however, to in-

dulge immoderate anticipations, for

there is still a considerable surplus of

wheat in the world and there is time

enough before the harvests in Europe

to overcome some of the damage done.

There has been a great deal of mis-

trenchment all along the line.

he will never know it.

ice as is required by any committee.

the clerks to all these committees been declined. It would be somewhat hazardous to doing since the time limit for the introventure prediction as to the immediate duction of new bills was passed now future of wheat. If the conditions in twenty odd days ago? Was not the ap-Europe are as bad as represented the pointment of the sifting committees an price ought to improve, but it is not announcement that there was pracwise to count too largely upon this. It tically nothing more for the standing would seem, however, to be safe to committees, with the exception of that reckon on the market not going any on engrossed bills, to do? The little that the legislative committees have

"an attempt to show the world's wheat

production for the years 1891 to 1894."

ably larger than these, in view of the

has underestimated the crops of the last

four years. Correcting the depart-

cordance with the generally received

an increase in the four years of 212.

America and Russia, the former fur-

1891 and 104,000,000 in 1894, and the

latter 168,000,000 in 1891 and 366,000,000

nobody can have any difficulty in under-

standing why the price of wheat has

THAT BRITISH PLTIMATEM

The text of the British uitimatum to Nicaragua puts a somewhat different aspect on the matter from that which was given it by the first reports. These carried the impression that the attitude assumed by the British government was essentially harsh and arbitrary, in keeping with its general policy regarding weaker nations, but a candid reading of the ultimatum will necessitate a time without impairing its ability to modification, at least, of this judgment. complete its work the senate can do the It appears as to Hatch, the British same. In fact the senate could, if it pro-consul, who was expelled from Bluefields by the Nicaraguan authorities, that he had previously been recognized by those authorities as a consular representative of Great Britain and his services in that capacity made use of by them, so that in sending him out of the country there was a deliberate affront to the British government, which it was bound in self-respect to take notice of. It may be a debatable question as to whether or not the indemnity demanded, \$75,000, is too severe, but this is a matter that must be left for settlement by the two countries. It is quite probable that the financial condition of Nicaragua was not unconsidered, and that were the British government dealing with a country having a more plethoric treasury than Nicaragua it would have demanded a larger sum. It is very likely that the amount asked will well repay the British subjects for the indignity and injury they suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, but in affairs of this kind there can hardly be an exact calculation of damages. The offending government must offices or the equalization of their pay expect to pay liberally for the wrong it with that of people similarly situated in does.

The condition in connection with the salary on the city pay roll 25 per cent proposed commission, that the jurist and, we are told, the taxpayer will not member shall not be a citizen of any American state, is regarded as an affront to this country, and so it seems to be, but it can hardly be held to be such an affront as our government may properly take notice of. Knowing the close relations of the United States with Nicaragua and the sentiment of our people respecting European demands upon American countries, the British government may quite naturally feel that its interests in an issue of this kind could be more safely entrusted to the arbitration of a European than an American. Undoubtedly there are hundreds of jurists in the United States who would pass upon this issue with absolute impartiality, but no reasonable fault can be found with the British government for not taking this view. In case the jurist member of the commission cannot be agreed upon by the two governments he is to be appointed by the president of the Swisa republic, which ought to be an entirely

satisfactory arrangement. It is not apparent that there is any thing in the British ultimatum to which the United States can seriously object or which would warrant our government in interposing. So long as the British government will give assurance. gone down those in public employments as it is understood to have done, that It does not intend to violate the territory of Nicaragua or to contravene the well known policy of this country in respect of the treatment of American states by European powers, the controversy is one in which the United States is not called upon to take any part.

> Occasional reports continue to come in of frauds perpetrated on the relief committee having in charge the distribution of the supplies contributed to the aid of the drouth sufferers. It is only to be expected that in a charitable work of such stupendous dimensions there will be leaks and impostures, but that will not excuse the men who have undertake to supervise the relief work from exercising every precaution to prevent Whenever and wherever the fraud is detected there should be no hesitation in dealing with the offender as severely as the law allows. The fact that people are in distress should not be taken to justify them in fraud and deception in order to get more than their share of assistance, especially when they are assured of their own proper shares. Every impostor caught "working" the relief committees should be prosecuted as an example to others inclined to err in the same

If the new constitution of Utah provides for a grand jury of seven persons, only, five of whom are necessary to render an indictment, it will give us another experiment in the matter of jury reform. A considerable number of states retain the grand jury and the information by the prosecuting attorney side by side. One or two states have abolished grand juries altogether. One reason for these changes has been the information respecting the wheat pro- expense of the grand jury system. By

duction of the last few years, particureducing the number of jurors Utah will reduce the expanse correspondingly, perour Agricultural department having haps without impairing the usefulness nessed the usual disgraceful scramble been discredited by later and more ne- of the institution. The experiment will and straw by Mayor Perry of Medford, Mass. of the members of both houses after curate information as too low. There certainly be watched with interest by has recently been published by the dethose states which still have the old

What will the railroads of Nebraska This shows a steadily increasing supply do toward providing low rates of transportation for seed grain that may await 2,590,121,000 in 1894. The totals for the shipment to 1 drouth-stricken sections, world should undoubtedly be consider- consigned to actual settlers? There are communifies outside of the state fact that the Agricultural department asking this question, and if fair rates can be secured large quantities of seed corn will be donated to unfortunate ment's figures for this country in acsettlers in our western counties. Inquiry at Des Moines revealed the fact estimates and the totals for the world that the transportation rate from that will stand at 2,433,000,000 bushels in point to Perkins county is 65 cents per bushel of wheat offered as a donation to destitute farmers. Such a tariff is absolutely prohibitory. It hardly stands to reason that Nebraska roads are putting up such a bar to these shipments. nishing 48,000,000 bushels of wheat in for in doing so they stand in their own light. The planting season will soon have passed and gone. A bountiful supernumeraries retained after the in 1894. With these figures before them crop this season means heavy revenues for the railways. Their managers must concede the importance at this time of announcing a reduced flat rate on all shipments of seed grain under condition that such grain must be consigned to bona fide farmers.

> Omaha will ask of the Interstate Commerce commission nothing but impartial justice, Her business men never complain of legitimate competition no matter where it is met. They object, however, to railroad discriminations that give their less favorably situated rivals the same or greater advantages in their own territory than they enjoy themselves. They want of the railroads treatment equal to the best accorded to any one; they want nothing better. They think they have long suffered an unnecessary grievance and they expect the commission to grant such relief as lies in its power.

The Indian agency located a few knots up the river may soon be the scene of a realistic drama when Uncle Sam begins to eject 275 lessees of reser vation lands. The Flournoy Land company finds itself confronted by the authority of the government, and in such a contest of course there can be but one result. Whether or not the lease holders, when ejected, can recover from the land company is another matter. There is no question, however, that the settlers must vacate. Decrees of the federal court are sometimes enforced by Uncle Sam's soldiers.

New York seems to have struck some thing in the way of living bronze statuary that is even too bad for it to stand. New York people cast some very insinuating remarks at some of the exhibitions that were conducted in connection with the World's fair at Chicago and actually forbade the reproduction of one of the dances when it was attempted in the metropolis. This was apparently not so much because it was indecent as because it was imported. Original indecency can go a great deal further in New York before it is checked, as this last attempt witnesses.

The Kansas legislature is going to take a hand in reorganizing the management of the Kansas state prison. which it finds is in a very demoralized condition. Penitentiarles seem to be a fruitful field for legislative inquiries. A penitentiary that is not periodically subjected to the test of investigation is too ant to become honeycombed with abuses. Investigations do some good in the way of preventing abuses, even if the results do not always fully sustain the charges upon which they are instituted.

Minister Thurston is going to return to Hawaii. The reports say that his announcement does not state whether his absence is permanent or only temporary. Under the circumstances, however, any announcement on this point must have been surplusage. His government would hardly venture to return him to the United States in an official capacity so long as Secretary Gresham remains at the head of the department.

Of course it is merely accident that all the changes in the salary appropriation bill inaugurated by the senate are in the upward direction, and none in the downward direction. The force of gravity is reversed in the matter of public salaries. The natural momentum is upward, and the resistance is always against decrease.

We have heard of expensive armament and ordnance, but the bullet fired at Li Hung Chang threatens to be the most expensive piece of warlike machinery that has been employed in the service of the Japanese government in its war with China.

Trot Out the Jap.

Chicago Post. There no reason why the citizens of Lexington, Neb., should be excited because a Chinaman wants to be mayor. A Jap can

Hands Off. or Fight. A democratic administration promulgated the Monroe doctrine, and the people will compel the present one to enforce it. No European bulldozing in Nicaragua or Vene-zuela will be allowed.

Patriots for a Change. Washington Post.

There are several ex-congressmen of the democratic belief, who, as disinterested diplomats, think Spain and Hawaii should send our ministers home and demand a new deal by the State department.

Growing Sentiment for Bimetallism. Denver Republican.

The outlook for bimetallism grows brighter every day. The campaign of education is doing its work well and there can be no doubt now that the coinage question will be the foremost issue in the next presidential election.

SOME NOTED PEOPLE.

Miss Charlotte Bean and Miss Agnes Heller Goldwin Smith sizes up the situation in the remark that this country has been "passing through a liquidation of mismanagement." Russell Sage stands up manfully for the

onroe dectrine, for the reason that Mr Sage is a genuine American, and for the further reason that it doesn't cost anything to stand up.

Commander A. T. Mahan, now of the Chicago, and famous in both hemispheres as a naval author, has another book or two in contemplation, but has reached no definite conclusions on the subject.

Wade Hampton declares that women and horses are 'just alike, and require the same treatment. There's only one way to get along with them. Use your strongest curbs on the fast ones, and lash the slow ones like the devil."

Among the thirteen lapidaries detailed at Ellis Island on suspicion of being contract laborers is Franz von Reeth, who is said to be worth at least \$150,000. He is one of the who cut the famous diamond, "Rose of Bel-Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote to his

publisher regarding the birth of the central idea in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" as "It may interest you to know that the main incident occurred in a nightmare-indigestion has its uses. I woke up, and before I went to sleep again the story was complete. Colonel William D. Pollock is lying in serious condition at his home in Hen Peck

Ind. Several days ago Colonel Pollock made

wager that he could suck three dozen eggs

at one sitting. He had disposed of two dozen and a half, and on entering upon the last half dozen struck a chicken, which stuck in his throat and almost choked him to death. Miss Helen Gould has passed a successful examination in law. Her course comprised the constitutions of the United States and the state of New York; public law, international and constitutional; the law of domestic relations, intestate succession, the law of con-

of real property, torts, equity, evidence, pleading, procedure and crimes. Apropos of the recent "social incident" of Virginia, a story is told of a red-bearded and enthusiastic Englishman who was de voted to democracy, and who came to America expecting to find the system developed to its fullest and freest extent. He was bitterly disappointed with the reality, and while traveling in the south resented the separate waiting rooms the law provided for race prejudice he always occupied the cars and waiting rooms of proscribed "blacks," invariably remarking as he entered: "Pardon

tracts, agency, sale, partnership, bills, notes

me for intruding, gentlemen! I know I am very red, but I cannot help it." Wayfarers who wend the narrow roads of Boston will stop to gaze with especial inter-Essex street, marking the site of the house in which Wendell Phillips lived for forty years. The inscription reads: "Here Wendell Phillips resided during forty years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of African slavery in this country. The and learning, even the kindly recognition of his fellow citizens, were by him accounted as naught compared with duty. He lived to see justice triumphant, freedom universal and to receive the tardy praises of his former opponents. The blessings of the poor, the friendless and the oppressed enriched him. In Boston he was born 29 November, 1811. and died 2 February, 1884. This tablet was erected in 1894, by order of the city council

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS

A permanent hospital is to be located at

The State Dental society will hold its an nual meeting at Norfolk in May. the old Central hotel at Table Rock.

There will be a good many acres of alfalfa sown in the North Platte valley this year. Only 68 per cent of the 4,000 school children of Johnson county are enrolled in the schools Congressman Kem and his wife have re turned from Washington and are at home at Broken Bow.

For beating his sweetheart within an inch of her life Joe Kroetter of Norfolk has been fined \$75 and costs. The Johnson County Agricultural society

has decided to make an exhibit at the state it, and a committee has been have charge of the matter. Louis Kelly has been held for trial at Bas-sett on the charge of cattle rustling. His ball has been fixed at \$600. The evidence

against the prisoner at the preliminary hearing was very damaging. A Union Pacific train on the Cedar Rapids branch was derailed near Belgrade by a drift of sand that had been thrown on the track by engine was so badly damage

that it had to be sent to the shops, but nobody was hurt. The Army of Expert Farmers.

The Army of Expert Farmers.

Chicago Tribune.

There are now fifty-five agricultural experiment stations in the United States, besides several branches. The total income of the stations during 1893 was \$950,073, of which \$705,000 was paid by the national government. They employ 532 persons in the work of administration and inquiry. The officers include seventy directors, 119 chemists, fifty-four agriculturists, sixty-two horticulturists, twenty-five farm foremen, seven dairymen, thirty-seven botanists, forty-two entomologists, twenty-six veterinarians, thirteen meteorologists, eleven biologists, four physicists, four geologists, five mycologists and bacteriologists, four irrigation engineers, thirty-five secretaries and treasurers, eight librarians and twenty-seven clerks. There are also twenty-five persons classified under the head of miscellaneous, including superintendents of gardens, grounds and buildings, apiarists, herdsmen, etc. One would think that with all this array of talent working for his benefit, the lot of the average farmer in the United States ought to be a happy one. If it be far from this it might be of interest to know how bad it would have been with no work at the experiment stations, no discoveries of new parasites on animals and plants, and no investigations into the best methods of dealing with the pests.

The Spotts of War.

New York Tribune.

Formosa, which Japan will claim and probably get as a part of her war indemnity, lies about 109 miles off the Chinese coast, between the 20th and 21st degrees of latitude, almost within hailing distance of the cities of Canton, Amoy and Tuchan, and will be surrendered by China with more reluctance than any amount of money she is obliged to pay over. The island is about 400 miles long and fifty wide, inhabited by a mixture of races, some of them not yet emerged from their primal barbarism, and if Japan gets it her first duty will be to give it a civilized administration and bring its wrangling tribes into subjection, which the Chinese have never been able to do. It is in the main a mountainous and rugged territory, not very fertile nor otherwise valuable, but is of great strategic importance, lying between the China and Eastern seas, and will give important naval advantage to the country that possesses it. France has interests in those regions, and may have something to say about the transfer, and perhaps other countries will be represented in the discussion. But Japan has earned; it is important to her, and she will brobably get it.

Mr. Mckinley and Silver. Chicago Mail (rep.).

Chicago Mail (rep.).

Governor William McKinley is reported to have said in a recent interview that he would not accept a presidential nomination on a free silver platform. It is not likely that the republican national convention will incorporate a radical silver resolution in its platform in 1896, but it is more than probable that it will declare that the mints of the United States should be reopened to the coinage of silver under proper safeguards, which will secure the more extended use of silver money on equal terms with gold, and that every dollar of silver so circulated should be of equal value with other standard money.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report



FOR UNCLE SAM'S PRISONERS

Quarters to Be Provided for Offenders Against the Federal Laws,

TRANSFORMATION OF FORT LEAVENWORTH

Military Prison to Be Changed Into National Penitentiary - Means a Change of System in the Care of Federal Criminals.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-In making provision for the transformation of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., into a national penitentiary, as congress directed at the last session by a provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill, a new system has been inaugurated by the government which most noted lapidaries living, and the man it is believed will in time lead to a complete change in the method of caring for United States criminals. The system now in vogue is to locate the federal convicts in the various state penitentiaries, wherever the best terms can be procured, and it has become difficult to find lodgment for them since the passage of the law prohibiting these convicts from engaging in any employment which will bring the product of their labor into competition

with the product of free labor.

There are about 2,000 of these convicts, and they are scattered about the country in the state institutions from New York to Caliornia, wherever the laws of the state permit their acceptance and accommodations can be found. The large majority of them are, however, confined in eastern institutions, and as many of the prisoners are sent from the western states and territories, the expense of transportation is a large item. The amount charged by western states for caring for convicts is so much larger than that charged by eastern states, however, as to make the saving of the difference in this particular greater than the additional transportation. charge as much as \$1 a day for the care of United States prisoners, while the charge in the eastern states ranges from 20 to 40 cents. Furthermore, the United States loses all control of its prisoners when turned over to the state institutions.

The Fort Leavenworth prison will accommodate only about 900 convicts, but it is probable that if the experiment proves successful other similar institutions will be es tablished. Congress a few years ago enacted a law providing for three national prisons, to be located, one in the east, one in the west and the third near the center of the country, but the law proved a dead letter, as no appropriation was made for carrying it into

In the case of Fort Leavenworth no pre liminary expense will be necessary, as the military prison is in good shape to receive the civil convicts. The prison has connected with it a farm of 1,000 acres and is also provided with workshops of various kinds, which it is believed will aid in making the institution self-supporting. The new law provides carefully, however, against the employment of convicts in any way so as to bring them into competition with free labor. It is esti-mated that 500 prisoners can be taken care of for \$125,000 the first year, which would be a reduction of about one-fourth of the usual The law also makes a radical change in the

methods of punishment of the War department. While it inaugurates a national system for prisoners sentenced by the United States civil courts, it abandons the national system, except in extreme cases, for military prisoners. The national plan has been found to be undesirable for the army, and the heads of this branch of the service express the opinion that it will be in every way more satisfactory to punish ordinary military prisoners at their respective posts than at a central institution. The principal objection to the national plan in the army is found in the fact that it brings the prisoners who are in-carcerated for slight offenses, constituting a large majority of the military prisoners, into contact with hardened criminals, and has a tendency to corrupt the offenders of a smaller degree. It is also urged that the ordinary nilitary offenders can be made useful abou the various military posts in doing menial service. There will also be a big saving of expenses in guard duty and in transportation, ounting on the latter account, it is believed, to as much as \$100,000.

GENERAL HARNDON'S STORY DENIED.

Captain Stauber Declares Jeff Davis Did Wear Woman's Garb.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 28.-Captain S. I. Stauber, a prominent and reliable citizen of this county, pronounces the statement of General Harndon in yes terday's dispatches concerning the wearing apparel of Jefferson Davis when captured inaccurate. The Fourth Michigan cavalry, of which Captain Stauber was an officer, made the capture at 4 o'clock, May 10, 1865, while Harndon and his detail were three miles from Davis' camp. Captain Stauber says: "When Davis came out of his tent he wore his wife's waterproof cloak, and had a shawl over his head, pinned closely about his face to hide his whiskers. He was in a stooping position, with a bucket on his arm, assisted by Mrs. Davis, who represented that the 'president' was her old mother.'

Captain Stauber says that he and Captain Hudson secured the shawl and cloak from Mrs. Davis by order of General Halleck, and turned them over to General Miles at Fort Monroe. terday's dispatches concerning the wearing

THE JOLLY CREW.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Gayboy (at party)— Mics Wool is finely formed. Miss Wool (who overheard the remark)—Yes, and the form is all wool.

Somerville Journal: The man who has been piling his furnace debris up all winter in his cellar and who wheeled it all out to the street this week has been wondering ever since how he managed to get thirty-three tons of ashes out of seven tons of

Truth: She—May I suggest an occasional change in your style of dancing? He—Certainly; what change do you desire? She—You might step on my right foot now and then. My left has about all it can stand.

Philadelphia Record: Kind-Hearted Old Lady—If you have no occupation, how do you put in the time? Tatterdon Torn—Well,

Washington Star: "I suppose you will be out again tenight," remarked Sportington's wife, severely. "I will," he replied with feeling, "unless I "I will," he replied with feeling, "unless I manage to hold better hands than I got last night.

de jedge usually tends to dat.

Atlanta Constitution: A spring poem ap-peared at the head of this column yester-day. Two hours before it was placed in type the weather was unpleasantly warm out when it was given to the world the nercury stood at zero. This is a great country; there is no limit to its possibilities!

Cincinnati Enquirer: Mr. Sayles-I see that Handmydown, the clothier, offers a sik umbrella with every \$10 suit. Mrs. S.—That's nothing. I bought a plant for \$1 at the florist's yesterday and he offor \$1 at the florist's fered me the earth.

Chicago Record: "Do you think, sir," said the girl's mother, "that you have the pattence and forbearance to be a kind husband?" "Madam," replied the young man in earnest tones, "I can put a 14½ stand-up collar on a No. 15 shirt without a single strong word."

And she consented to the match at once.

TIMELY PETITION.

Deston Courier.
We need to pray for aid today,
As well as to render thanks;
There are blocks in civilization's way; We live in an age of cranks.

And so we petition heaven's court. As only the earnest can; May the Lord deliver us from the short-Haired woman and long-haired man!

Honors Worthily Bestowed. Chicago Times-Herald.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Europe must reverence Bismarck, for he made its geography. Germany—at least that part of it which under the name of radicals, or social democrats, is striving for the overthrow of autocracy and the establishment of the power of the people—cannot be expected to forget that he treated the rising spirit of democracy in Germany much as he treated the French huddled under the German guns at Sedan. It is not given to any one man to be wholly great. Bismarck was great in his defense of Germany against foreign foes. He was weak in his failure to discern the justice and the power of the effort of the German people to establish democratic institutions.

THE WOMAN REFORMER.

Puck. She thought him tame—an awful bore And when he came to call, Rolled with no great alacrity, The conversational ball.

She said his carefulness of speech Suggested prunes and prisms; the scorned the way he did his hair, And loathed his mannerisms. She said his deferential air

And thoughtfulness were tiring; That if she needed service, She could have it for the hiring.

And that, because he was so slow, And she liked force and vim, She never, never, never could And then she married him.



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Out of the Question--

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