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BUSINESS LETTERS.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George B. Teschuck secreary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly swern, says that he actual number of full and complete confess of the Daily Morning. Evening and Sunday Bee rinted during the month of February, 1895, was

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Not sales...... Dalley average..... *Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, 1835.

(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The State department just now has an outlook for pretty brisk business for a few weeks to come.

Chicago is opera mad. But then it doesn't take much to make Chicago mad under ordinary conditions.

It seems that in these degenerate days no undertaking for charitable relief of the unfortunate can be prosecuted without charges of fraud and favoritism.

The retirement of Judge Holman from congress precipitates the danger of a house in the near future with more than

Violent contention among the Poles to get rid of the Pole nuisance is to put them into shotproof conduits.

The chief duty of the new professor of statistics at the University of Chicago cago greater than that of New York.

With \$75 a month all the year 'round it is to be hoped the district court bailiffs will give this bailiffwick a rest and keep their fingers out of the police

Strange how much the new congressman finds to put in his biography in the congressional directory and how little he adds to it after he once gets into

to actually kill a man in the melee of its closing hour.

Chicago is just commencing to learn that a congressional appropriation for a new postoffice building is not the same thing as the building itself. There is a difference of several years of time.

The newspapers of New York seem bound to keep the Gould family prominent in their columns even if they have to resuscitate the notorious Nicolaus woman and her blackmailing lawsuit to

It is becoming more and more apparent that the present legislature is bent upon passing laws that the people do not want and upon ignoring appeals for measures that are popularly demanded.

If the house gives itself up to cat calls, songs and every kind of disorder a week before the time for final adjournment what sort of a scene is to be expected when the closing hours of the session arrive?

Will the partisans ever learn that corruption and venality in public office is equally criminal and reprehensible. whether attaching to republican, democrat or populist? Honesty and dishonesty recognize no party lines.

Washington means the early disappointment of nine out of ten of the office seekers who have been impatiently may have been wronged by a violation hanging around the white house waiting for the occupant to reappear.

The revision of the constitution of Nebraska by the present legislature is by paid. It is presumed that the then defar the most important and far-reaching | clared position of the government will legislation that has been framed in this be adhered to by the present administrastate in twenty years. If this revision tion. is ratified by the people the present legislature will be one of the great landmarks in Nebraska's political history.

Paul Vandervoort, as commander of the Industrial Legion that is going to The federal government, however, while revolutionize the world, has issued a directly responsible for unlawful treatmanifesto in which appears this startling announcement: "We will commission none who will not work." But as no authority to bring the offenders to is not so much whether the tax falls on Paul is commander it would be useless formality for him to refuse a commission to himself.

Those pocket vetoes of President Cleveland are now beyond recall. He delinquency in the federal laws at the could not approve any of the unsigned time of the New Orleans massacre, but bills even if he were inclined to take advantage of the Nott decision that Doubtless the need of legislation to enjournment of congress. The pocket vetoes were apparently intentional.

We suggest that the Woman's club d'spers. There seems to be a wide divergence in the ways in which the names into a rule and then follow the rule.

TWO KINDS OF PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism has been variously defined opposing morives.

schools and in other educational insti- can citizens in foreign countries. 187 tutions. It is urged, with justice, that exercises in military tactics will make the youth alive to the requirements of active citizenship and alert to defend creasing sales of woolens and carpets his country's interests whenever they of American manufacture in some Eumay be endangered. No one appre- ropean markets are accepted by the adclates so well what others who have mirers of the present tariff law as evifought at the call of the nation have dence that the promise of foreign mardone so well as those who have had some kets as the result of free raw materials measure of experience in the same di- is about to be realized. One of these

Self-sacrifice on the battlefield, howthat the country needs. This point, so mart of the cloth-manufacturing trade in a recent article in Public Opinion by cal studies we have read so much of brayery in battle and of the self-sacrifice of the soldier that we do not comwith the work of the citizen in time of selves for the encounter. They know that the eyes of their comrades and instances of the sale of American their countrymen are upon them. In times of peace to do one's duty as a cation of that policy. citizen is to be thoughtful and attentive to little things, to be a good neighbor as seems to be contagious. The only way well as to attend the caucus, to take a pect of most people."

Every citizen has an opportunity nearly every day of his life to display comparatively few are called upon to do country. Elections and caucuses come not less frequently than once a year. training in the duties of good citizenship. In time of peace we wisely prepare for yar in order that war may be of patriotism in time of peace is to renbe taught together. Only by joining the two can a better understanding of both be attained.

PROTECTION BY TREATY.

The killing of Italians by a mob in Colorado and the shooting of a British subject by rioters in New Orleans has again brought forward the question of the liability of the federal government for damages to person and property of sojourners owing allegiance to govern ments with whom the United States has amicable relations. A Washington dispatch says that the unfortunate incident at Walsenburg, Colo., may seriously embarrass the State department in its ef forts to protect American citizens in foreign countries. Reference has heretofore been made to the position taken by our government in connection with the lynching of Italians at New Orleans four years ago. The Italian government hen demanded assurances that the murlerers would be punished and also demanded indemnity for the victims. The reply of our government was that even if it had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. It was clearly pointed out that the federal government had no power to bring the offenders to justice, that power being with the state in which the offense was committed. As to indemnity, Secretary The return of President Cleveland to Blaine said: "The United States has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who of the rights secured to them by the treaty with the United States of February 26, 1871." Congress made an appropriation for an indemnity, which was

The situation is this: Foreign governments cannot deal with state authorities in cases of the kind referred to, but must prefer their demands for satisfacment of the citizens of other countries temporarily in the United States, has justice nor power to compel the states within whose jurisdiction such outrages may be committed to make compensation for the damages inflicted. The atno notice was taken of the matter. without reference to the intervening ad- offenses against the persons or property cuss the question how a married woman | that ought to receive the serious consid-

the government. The question of the power of the na- that consumes foreign goods, of members appear in the organ of the tional government to carry out its treaty internal revenue taxes only club. After arriving at a definite con- obligations is certainly of the gravest the class that purchases the clusion the women should formulate it importance. We cannot reasonably ex- mestic articles mentioned in

resident in them if our government is fair approximation to imposing on all tion and its movement for the patronage as love of country, as willingness to sac- unable to protect here the subjects of classes their due shares of the burdens of home industries the success that they rifice self for the welfare of the nation, such nations. It would seem to be be of government. The income tax is are. His change of residence will necesas placing the common good above the youd question that in this matter there class legislation, but in this it differs situte the choice of a new president by good of the individual. Every one con- should be complete reciprocity; that we from our other taxes not in character, the members of the association and all cedes that patriotism is a virtue of should be prepared to give in full meas- but solely in degree. which no country possesses too much, ure all that we ask. This apparently The germ of patriotism is probably born our government cannot do. High auwith every human heart, but its develop- thorities have taken ground which ment can without question be encour- would sanction the idea that the treaty nizes the seriousness of the insurrection been a progressive and public spirited aged by teaching and example, just as making power is practically omnipotent, in Cuba is shown in the extensive it can be deadened by the stimulation of but the weight of opinion has been that preparations at is making to suppress no treaty could alter the relations of the There is just at present a widespread general government to the state, and more men to the island, which will make demand for increased instruction calcu- this principle has, it appears, become lated to inspire the citizen with patriotic firmly established in the practice of the feeling. This is manifest in the numer- government. There is reason to doubt ous bills before our legislative bodies whether it will be changed, since the that she has another conflict on her relating to the display of the national states will probably not be disposed to flag upon public buildings. It is mani- relinquish any of the right or authority fest in the different movements to erect recognized by the established principle, monuments to heroes of both peace and even though as a consequence of adherwar. It is manifest in the agitation ing to it the government should be emfor military training in the public barrassed in its efforts to protect Ameri-

AS TO FOREIGN MARKETS. Reports from American consuls of in reports comes from our consul at Bradford, England, who states that Amerever, is not the only kind of self-sacrifice lican woolens have been sold in the very often overlooked, has been emphasized in England and that British dealers are surprised to find that there is made in Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell university. this country a high grade cloth as cheap "Patriotism involves hard work, un- and cheaper than it can be made in selfish work," says he, "In our histori- England. The other report is from the consul at Zurich and refers to the introduction of American carpets into Switzerland by a Gorman firm. It anmonly associate the idea of patriotism pears that no carpets are made in Switzerland, the demands of that counpeace. But I am not sure," he con- try being supplied from Germany, Engtinues, "that it is not more difficult to land, France and Belgium, and our conbe patriotic in our everyday life than sul concludes that there is a good field in in war time. In time of battle most Switzerland and other parts of Europe soldiers are brave. They nerve them- for our carpet manufacturers. Of course the advocates of free wool find in these woolens and carpets abroad the vindi-

Every step of progress that our manufacturers may make in introducing the products of American mills and facgreat deal of trouble with no thought of tories into European markets will be reward, and this is a good deal to ex- gratifying, but it is easy to overestimate the significance of such transactions as those reported by the consuls at Bradford and Zurich. They were probably will be to figure a population for Chi- this second kind of patriotism, while inconsequential in amount and nothing is said as to the circumstances under military duty in the service of their which they were effected. Some American manufacturer of woolen cloth, hav ing a stock on hand which he could not while wars may not occur once in a dispose of in the home market, may life time. Not that military training have sent a consignment to Bradford is either unimportant or unnecessary, with orders to sell it for whatever it but hand in hand with it should go would bring, or it may have been simply a speculative venture. In any event nobody of practical judgment will believe that our cloth manufacturers can forever averted if possible. The object profitably compete with those of England in the British market, for Ameri-The Indiana legislature has set the der unnecessary a resort to the kind of can wages is still higher than wages in pace. The only way to break the record patriotism demanded in time of war. England, although the difference is not if this laborious and intense intellectual of free labor is sound. There is some is for some enterprising legislative body | The two kinds of patriotism must both | so great as formerly. As to carpets, it is nothing new that some grades of American manufacture find sale in Europe. For a number of years our manufacturers have had a market in Europe for certain grades of carpeting, so that free wool, which our manufacturers have had only for a little over two months, has nothing to do with the fact that American carpets are sold in Switz-

erland or elsewhere in Europe. Unquestionably the cost of making all the products of wool in the United States is less than formerly, but this is largely due to the reduced price of labor, and that chief factor in production must be still further lowered and brought down to the European standard or below it before we can hope to do much toward capturing the markets of Europe. Selling a consignment or two of cloth in England and an amount of carpeting in all Europe not exceeding. perhaps, the annual product of a single factory, is very far indeed from realizing the promise of the supporters of the present tariff law.

CLASS TAXATION. The cry of class taxation which was so common during the time the income tax bill was pending in congress has been again presented, now that the bill has been enacted into law, as a reason why the supreme court should declare the income tax to be unconstitutional Ex-Senator Edmunds, in his argument against the income tax, made one of his principal points rest on the fact that congress sought "to divide the upper from the lower middle class, financially speaking, in the larger cities, or to divide the middle class from the wealthy in the same districts." The counsel on the other side also referred to the different classes which come into contemplation of the statute, so that it is admitted on all sides that under the law there will be, roughly speaking, a class with incomes exceeding \$4,000 subject to taxation and one with incomes less than \$4,000 exempted from taxation. This has been enough to throw everal newspapers such as the New tion and redress to the United States. York Sun into a spasm of fear that class distinctions are to be recognized by law in this democratic nation.

The troub'e is that we have overlooked an all-important factor. The question a class as whether it is imposed arbitrarily, so as to discriminate between persons similarly situated. If we go through the whole list of taxes that tention of congress was directed to this have been levied in historical times we shall find that the poll tax is the only one that can escape the charge of class taxation. A poll tax which allows no exemptions would strike every gives him ten days to consider a bill able the federal authorities to deal with member of the community. On the other hand, our property taxes are of foreigners temporarily residing and paid only by the property-holding doing business in the United States will class, our inheritance taxes only be presented to the attention of the next | by the class that is fortunate enough to congress, and it is certainly a matter secure inheritances or bequests, our corporation taxes only by the people who should subscribe herself in public pa- eration of the legislative department of invest in corporate undertakings, our import duties only by the

THE GUNAN INSURRECTION.

That the Spanish government recog-

the revolt. 5 It, proposes to send 12,000 the Spanish force there 37,000, and a liberal sum has been appropriated for use in Cuba, Evidently Spain feels hands with her Cuban subjects which may cost her as much trouble and expense as did the insurrection of 1868, and in order that there may not be a repetition of that experience she is determined to employ her resources more freely and act more vigorously than she dends, defaulted interest, and multiplydid then. As to the resources of the insurgents little is known, but, accord- answer; "Hostile legislation," Hostile ing to statements from what seem to legislation was the catch word that exbe trustworthy sources, they have a plained every shortcoming in the entire well provided with arms and munitions no new hostile legislation nor even addiof war, and there is a large number of tional regulation enforced in any part of Cubans in this country, said to be 45,- the country for several years back. But 000, who are ready to go to the assistance of the revolutionists whenever they can find opportunity to do so. This railway men have arrived at the point will be no easy matter of course, because this government cannot permit bodies of men to leave its shores for the there is indeed hope for an early repurpose of joining the insurrection, while any expedition that may succeed in getting away from the United States will very likely be intercepted by the naval vessels of Spain that are patroling the waters around Cuba. It is been established between the insurgents and their friends and sympathizers in this country, so that within twenty-four nours after any event takes place on the sland it will be known to the leaders here. The insurgents have met with some small victories in their encounters with the Spanish forces and all accounts represent them to be determined and confident. There certainly is sufficient incentive for them to fight for independence, and they are assured of the hearty sympathy of the American people and of all people who know anything of the hard conditions imposed by Spain upon her Cuban subjects, but they are battling against great odds and it is hardly possible to seriously hope for their success.

The popular Italian historian, Cesare Cantu, died a few days ago at the great age of 91 years and his long life has peen referred to as another example of the remarkable longevity to which men of intellectual pursuits so often edge that the odds are against them. attain. Cantu was a lecturer on belles lettres at one of the principal universities of Italy before he was 20, and it is more than half a century since his of enactment of a law requiring that monumental work, the "Universal His- convict made goods shall be branded as to note the examples of other historians that prison made goods should not be who have lived to an advanced age, as permitted to compete with the products work really contributed to long life. doubt, however, whether the branding brated German historian, who kept up sale his work almost to the end of his life Sir Henry Rawlinson, the great authority on Assyrian history, was 85 when he died a short time ago, and Curtius, the famous student of Greek history and archaeology, in S1.

A writer on this subject states that according to the British insurance standard 50 per cent of the authors and statesmen, 42 per cent of the clergy men, 35 per cent of the lawyers, 27 per cent of the teachers and 24 per cent of the doctors reach the age of 70 years. The French insurance standard puts officers in the military service higher in the list of long lived mortals, states men and scientists being, however, at the head. The instances are almost innumerable of long-lived men who de voted their talents to public questions, as political leaders, publicists, men of science, orators, editors, theologians, or military commanders. The name of Mr. Gladstone, who has so recently given evidence of his wonderful vitality and splendidly disciplined faculties, will oc cur to everybody. Mr. Gladstone was born in 1809 and is now in his 86th year. A number of English statesmen of distinction lived to be octogenarians and the same is true of other European countries. France and Germany fur large list of eminent nish of intellectual pursuits who

died within the pas twenty-five or thirty years at an advanced age, and this country had no inconsiderable number of such men Among the conspicuous living examples of longevity are Bismarck, who will be 81 on April 1 next, Pope Leo, who is 83, Justin S. Morrill, the veteran sena tor from Vermont, who is 85, and Justice Field of the supreme court, who is 79. It is said that of the college of cardinals a majority are over 70 years of age and several are octogenarians, while the nembers of the French academy are nearly all men of advanced age.

It would thus seem that brain work is a potent aid to long life, but the most plausible explanation of the longevity of intellectual men is that they understand how to preserve health by the avoidance of those acts of carelessness and neglect which tend to shorten life. Says a writer on the subject: "By an intelli gent diversity of pursuits, by taking at appropriate time's needful rest, by absolute withdrawal from time to time from all business cares and by careful regimen the body may be kept in good condition and the full benefits of fruit ful mental activity enjoyed. As a rule those who live best live longest, and knowledge how to live well is derived from alertness of mind more than from physical prowess." The facts are cer tainly very encouraging to brain work

The announcement of the proposed removal of Mr. W. A. Page, the Omaha soap manufacturer, to Chicago will be received with no little regret in the business circles of this city and state. Mr. do Page is president of the Manufacturers the and Consumers association of this state pect foreign nations to fulfill their obli- law. Take the whole tax system to- and in that capacity has done as much politica.

gations to protect American citizens gether and the idea is that we have a as any one man to make the organizathey can hope for is to secure one who will take as much pride and devote as much energy to their interests as the one who will soon retire. Mr. Page has citizen and Omaha will regret to part with him.

> It was President Perkins of the Burlington system who, when asked the other day the reason for the marked falling off in the receipts of the road during the preceding weeks, replied: "Bad business; that is the only reason." This is wonderfully significant, coming as it does from a railway president. Whenever, hitherto, any railroad man has been asked the reason for decreased railway traffic, for the vanishing diviing receiverships there has been but one onsiderable force already on the island, railway world. Of course there has been the railroads have suffered along with every other business interest. If the where they admit that their woes are not all traceable to hostile legislation vival of prosperity.

> It is certainly greatly to be hoped that Taylor, the defaulting South Dakota extreasurer, will not only be brought to justice, but also be forced to make stated that direct communication has restitution so far as lies in his power of the money which he extracted from the public treasury. At the same time the reports of his apprehension in Mexico are so indefinite that confirmation will be necessary before they can be accepted as altogether reliable. Taylor had so many abettors that he secured a start in his flight which it will be difficult to overcome. If the recent report proves to have been unfounded the search should be at once continued with renewed vigor. The best that the attorneys who have

> been arguing against the constitutionality of the income tax are claiming is that there will be a divided supreme court. Inasmuch as the supreme court has divided on nearly every great question of constitutional law that has come INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS AND LON- up before it, they are quite justified in this. It is, however, a rule of judicial construction to give the validity of every disputed act of congress the benefit of the doubt wherever there is a color of authority. The men who are fighting the income tax law practically acknowl-Members of the Central Labor union

express gratification at the fair chance tory," was published. It is interesting such. The contention of labor leaders Bancroft was past 90 when he died and of prison made wares will to any conso was Leopold von Ranke, the cele- siderable extent interfere with their

> Officially Defined. Minneapolis Journal.

The United States Treasury department has decided that a "cocktail" is a manufactured article within the meaning of the tariff act of 1894. Consumers of cocktails have long suspected this, but they haven't said anything about it. tariff act of 1894.

Good Thing, Push it Along.

Kansas City Star. The era of the optimist seems close at hand. The wail of discouragement will grow weaker, the shadow of gloom will lift and the troubles of the business world promise to become but a reminiscence before many weather. many months.

> Remains to Be Seen Philadelphia Press.

The income tax law is being subjected to a mighty legal bombardment, which would shatter a much stronger fabric that did not have the weight of the government behind it. The disposition of the court no doubt is to uphold a revenue law when the government is borrowing money to meet current expenses, but first of all it must uphold the constitution of the United States.

The big steam railway corporations of connecticut have at last begun to "squeal" The big steam railway corporations of Connecticut have at last begun to "squeal" over the growing competition of the electrics along their routes, and are to appeal to the legislature for protection against parallel electric routes. The chief line of protest, as it appears, goes out from the assumed ground that the steam corporations, having spent yast sums of money to secure the right of way, erected expensive depots and fitted up costly grounds, the permission of a parallel electric system is unfair to them unless the public necessity demands it. As the consolidated steam roads have begun an active warfare on the electrics, it will be interesting to note the result, especially if an appeal is taken to the courts. the courts.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Cubans will walk Spanish for some Li Hung Chang's peacock feather waves riumphantly over his enemies.

The hat is on its rounds again for means to fit out a polar relief expedition. It is suggested that Editors Dana and Noyes settle their difference by joint debate. The marquis of Queensberry is not disposed to amend his rules to fit his Wilde epithets. Ex-Governor Waite is said to be on a lecturing tour, but his trail is not marked with

The decorations of the Boston public library will cost \$50,000. A French artist will do the Congressman Sulzer of New York has al

ready achieved distinction as a rusher of red It is more than probable the Wenter of Chicago's discontent will be made glorious by the son of Swift.

The refusal of the Indiana legislature to pass the anti-prize fighting bill protects the embers from the annoyance of prosecu-A noteworthy feature of these riotous time

their birthday anniversaries. The latest is General M. Scott of Minnesota, who is 103 and red-headed. The value of the instrument designed by a Yale man to measure the rapidity of men's thoughts can be determined by applying it congressmen stranded pieless or

is the number of centenarians celebrating

bleak shores of the Potomac. Ex-Governor Heard of Wiscons'n presided meeting in Vicksburg recently and rapped his gavel on the table used by Grant and Pemberton when they signed the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg.

The Nawab of Bahadur and his wife are now in San Francisco on their way around the world, and the princess is said to be the most magnificently attired woman that ever visited the city of the Golden Gate.

Mr. Sibley has not a riveted cinch on the silver party's nomination. General Coxey is abroad, mounted on a gray mare, and is confident the combination of color and vim will convince the Erie statesman he is a ham in SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Sun; So long as clergymen are permitted to travel upon railroads at half rates, so long must the shortage in their fare be paid by other travelers. The establishment of cut rates for any privileged class of people is demoralizing, and the honorable clergy should not only protest against it, but should firmfy refuse to take advantage of it. Kansas City Star: Bishop Andrews of the Methodist church, whose charge is in the east, is opposed to ministers discussing questions of currency, law, strikes and politics, and holds that if it becomes necessary for them to do so they should be very conservative. If the bishop were to have Kansas in his charge he would have to modify his views or he would find himself at variance with the vast majority of the pasters. Take the vast majority of the pasters. Take the Methodists out of Kansas politics and it would

be decidedly tame. Cedar Rapids Republican: In a recent sermen at St. Louis Rev. Sam Jones said: 'I am not a democrat, a republican, or populist. What am 1? I'm a gentleman. man that stands on the right side, unpurchas-able and unbuildozable, you can't drive him nor hurt him. He stands true to his convictions and square over on the right side." You can't be a mugwump, Mr. Jones, for you say you "stand square over on the right side," while a mugwump stands nowhere. The long and the short of it is, Samuel, you're a sensationalist. Minneapolis Journal: Mgr. Satolli is of the opinion that the United States should

people of this country are not of such opinion. There would be no possible use for an American envoy at the vatican. We have a representative at the court of King Humbert of Italy. The pope represents nothing except one of the ecclesiastical organizations of the world, and there would be just as much the should be instead or the state of the son for us to send an ambassador to the Grand Lama of Thibet, the Armenian patri-Grand Lama of Thibet, the Armenian patriarch at Constantinople or the archbishop of York as to send one to the vatican. Satolli you after death, you must go to church has much to learn about this country yet.

Law, Liberty and Humanity.

Law. Liberty and Humanity.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Sometimes good law is bad public policy.
The decision of the Illinois supreme court invalidating on constitutional grounds the law prescribing eight hours as the legal working day for women is a case in point. Perhaps it is a good law, though we doubt it. Certainly it is bad public policy.

The particular point in issue is of less importance than the legal principles which will inevitably spring from it. The law declared that no woman should be employed. will inevitably spring from it. The law clared that no woman should be empl will inevitably spring from it. The law declared that no woman should be employed
in a factory or workshop for more than
eight hours daily. Persons who find profit
in working women from ten to fourteen
hours daily for an eight-hour wage urged
that this law conflicted with the clausin the state constitution prohibiting the deprivation of citizens of "life, liberty or
property without due process of law." In
some mysterious way the supreme court
discerns in the law which prohibits women
from working more than eight hours a day
in factories an attempt to deprive them of
liberty or property. Their ability to labor
is their property, argues the supreme court;
their right to sell their labor on any terms
is one of their liberties; wherefore if the
state attempts to limit their right to sell
their labor it deprives them of both liberty
and property. To the layman it would
seem that this deprivation—if it be a deprivation—was made by due process of law,
as the constitution prescribes, the legislature
and governor having joined in it. The
court in its supreme wisdom, however, does
not seem to have taken this view.

as the constitution prescribes, the legislature and governor having joined in it. The court in its supreme wisdom, however, does not seem to have taken this view.

Now, accepting as good law this decision of the Illinois supreme court, let us consider to what it may lead. Of course, further regulation of the sweat shop evil is made wholly impossible, for if a woman may not be restrained from agreeing to work ten hours she cannot be estopped from contracting to work in fetid and pestilential places. Nor does the question of sex materially enter into the problem. This sacred right of contract applies equally to men and women. The Illinois court has already declared that a man may agree to work and take in payment "truck store" orders, It is questionable whether under the same construction of the law a man would not be upheld by the supreme court of the state of Illinois in selling himself into absolute slavery for the period of his life.

Time was that woman labored in the coal mines of England. In Stygian darkness, amid rough and uncouth men, clad in a single garment, they worked as beasts of burden, dragging coal-laden carts. The conscience of the English people was stirred, and by law prohibition of this form of female labor was effected. Had the worshipful judges of the supreme court of Illinois been in authority in England they would

and by law promotes and the worshipful judges of the supreme court of Illinois
been in authority in England they would
have cried halt. They would have asserted
that the right of woman to unsex herself, to
accept hard and disgraceful terms of employment, to enter into competition with
her husband or her father or her brother,
was inalienable, and that a just and benevoployment, to enter into competition with her husband or her father or her brother, was inalienable, and that a just and benevolent government should not intervene to prevent her selling herself for hire upon such terms as a hard purchaser might fix. There is a ghastly sort of irony in the attempt of the supreme court to explain or excuse its decision upon the plea that it is protecting the rights of weak individuals with labor to sell. Of course, a judicial tribunal cannot be expected to take cognizance of the facts that working people, in so far as they are represented by labor organizations and earnest but inofficial friends of the laboring classes, urged the enactment of the law, and that millionaire firms attacked its constitutionality. These things cannot, perhaps, be brought within the official purview of a court, but they can and shall be presented to the people. What a mockery it is to read that the supreme court has demolished this humane, this civilizing law on the plea that it robs the poor of their right to sell their labor as they will. Dives demands protection. The court accedes to his demand, but pleads that it acts in the interest of Lazarus.

We can only deprecate this decision of the supreme court. In it we discern nothing but a settling back of the hands of progress on the dial of time. The disciples of laissez faire may find comfort in it if they will. People not of the doctrinaire type will discover that through it the way is opened to the most cruel oppression of people—men equally with women—who work for wages, to the depression of the standard of living and to the degeneration of the race.

There must be new legislation to correct the evil influences of this decision. It stands for danger ahead.

THE RULING PASSION.

Syracuse Post: "You think you know !! all, don't you?" "Me? Lord, no! I'm mar-ried."

Boston Courier: Ella-You ought to have seen Jack when he proposed. Stella (meanly)-Oh, I've seen him.

Philadelphia Record: "Remember, ladies," said the Manayunk philosopher, "a man is like an egg. If you keep him in hot water he is bound to become hardened."

Life: "Nay," said the young editress, coldly, to her penuless lover, "ask me not to break every tradition of my chosen calling-I cannot return your love-for it is unaccompanied with stamps!"

Chicago Inter Ocean: Jean-Poor Tom! I wish I knew how to cure his low spirits. Ethel-Why don't you try breaking your engagement with him?

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-Did you ever know of any one dying for love?
Potts-Once. I knew a fellow who starved to death after being refused by an heiress. Detroit Free Press: "Any parlor matches, lady?" he asked, as he offered a bundle of his wares. "Not yet," answered the mother of four daughters; "but we hope to make some before spring," and she closed the door on the astonished match vender.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Boston Courier: How can a man make any headway enting in a restaurant when he has to keep one eye on the pretty waiter and the other on his hat?

Harper's Bazar: "I wonder why taxes are generally due in March?" said the suburban. "It's easier to raise the wind, then, I suppose."

Philadelphia Inquirer: Man from New York-Why do you have so many grave-yards in your town? Phil A. Del-Be-cause any decent man would rather die here than live in such places as you come from. Cincinnati Tribune: "It seems," sadly mused the postage stamp that had been bought at the corner drug store, "that I am driven from piller to post."

New York World: Mrs. Brownstone-I

Philadelphia Record: A modern novelist tells us that his hero's proud spirit was humbled in the dust. He shouldn't kick at that, if it was the right kind. Detroit Free Press: Mr. Slowtogo-What

vould you do if you were in my shoes? Miss Wery-I'd point their toes toward the Chicago Tribune: Caesar's Wife—You seem ill at ease, my lord. What vexes you? Caesar—I dreamed last night, Cornelia, that the American papers, 1,900 years from now, after they had got tired of Napoleon Bonaparte, began printing a lot of fake stories about me!

EVER THUS.

With downcast eyes and manner grave She makes her way to church. But hastens home with beaming looks New fashion books to search.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

An oath on the lip is the devil's door The spider probably thinks that the bee is When the wicked hold office the devil rules

the town. The man who stiffes his liberality chokes his religion When the devil goes to church he generally

dresses in white The man who rides a hobby will not believe that the world is big. What the church needs is not better preach-

ing, but better practice. A lie knows that it must either hide or die when truth gets on its track. When a man gets too great to do small things he becomes too small to be great.

What a cold church needs is not a preacher with a bigger head, but one with a warmer heart. A stone thrown straight at the devil

pretty apt to hit some politician square in the face. The devil don't waste any darts on the man who does all his work for the Lord with

There is something wrong with the preach ing that makes an unrepentant sinner feel like shouting.

BUBBLES.

Written for The Sunday Bee made myself a world so fair, so fair, With rainbows wrapped about it red and A golden light shone through it everywhere, At every breath it brighter, brighter grew,

Till suddenly a blast of outer wind Blew fiercely in at my half-open door, And with an envy bitter and unkind, Dashed my ethereal world upon the floor. I caught a flash of red and yellow light.
It was the last, it vanished in the gloom,
And left me nothing to requite,
My bubble met a bubble's certain doom.
ISABEL RICHEY.

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Under the Hat—

It depends a good deal what's under the Hat, as to whether the Hat looks well or not. Mr. Arthur, who is in charge of our Hat department, has a wonderful faculty of putting men under the right kind of a Hat. But pick it out yourself, if you want tohundreds of styles-the whole store is before you-but we lay particular stress upon our "Stetson Special" better than a five dollar Hat for four fifty and the "Browning-King Special," for which many would pay more than three fifty, because it's really worth more, but we can't consistently take more than we ask

-three fifty. We guarantee it to wear and look as well as any Hat, by giving you another if it don't. There's another thing that looks well under the Hat and that is a Spring Overcoat. Sensible men have discovered their desirability and utility as health preservers and comfort makers as well as a luxurious garment for any gentleman to wear. New ones at all prices, every one extra well made, fresh from our tailors' hands.

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