THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,195	15	19,787
2	20,436	16	19,668
*3	20,350	*17	20,520
4	20,190	18	19,756
5	20,012	19	19,796
6	19,901	20	19,684
7	19,669	21	19,779
8	19,519	22	19,611
9	19,799	23	19,603
*10	20,600	*24	20,410
11	19,609	25	19,617
12	19,816	26	19,641
13	19,750	27	19,548
14	19,700	28	19,632

Total	557,623
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	6,020
Net sales	551,613
Daily average	19,701

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23 day of March, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The criminal code expounded by Cunningham R. Scott will make an interesting compilation for students of jurisprudence.

What has become of the industrial legion of which Paul Vandervoort is generalissimo? Has the legion gone to pieces or is it resting on its laurels?

The Brooklyn gas companies have all been consolidated and the capital stock of the new trust will be $15,000,000. How much water there is represented in that enormous capitalization is not stated.

A congress is to be held in London next month in which representatives of American railroads will participate. In this country a railroad congress holds sessions in the national capitol every winter.

Superintendent Edward Brooks has inaugurated a new departure in the public schools of Philadelphia by the adoption of a plan of making promotions on the class standing of pupils in place of the periodic examinations.

Yellowstone park will be opened this year on June 1, two weeks earlier than usual. It remains to be seen whether people who have yellow metal to spare will avail themselves of the opportunity of spending it earlier this season than heretofore.

Secretary Lamont, who is reputed to be a very shrewd business man, predicts greater activity in the New York Stock exchange and in the wholesale trade of the metropolis this year than has been done in any other year in two decades.

The republicans of Oregon will open the campaign of 1895 next Wednesday by nominating a state ticket. Whether the convention in its platform will take the position which the last legislature did in turning down Senator Dolph because he opposed the free silver fallacy remains to be seen.

The electric tramway for suburban traffic is to be the chief factor of trade and travel for every city of any importance. An electric tramway company has just been incorporated in Illinois that will connect Chicago with all towns within a radius of forty miles. The promoters promise cheaper fares and fully as fast time as is now made by the railroads.

The New York police commission has decided that hereafter promotions in the New York force to all ranks above that of roundsmen will be made on probation for a period of six months. At the end of that time such as prove themselves worthy of higher rank will be confirmed; such as do not will be remanded. The experiment will doubtless be followed by other cities.

Advices from Washington through contraband sources that have proved themselves reliable announce that the United States supreme court will within a few days render a decision which upsets the income tax law entirely and wipes it off the statute books. It goes without saying that such a decision will knock a hole into the United States treasury vaults and compel another bond issue in the very near future.

That veteran American actor, Joseph Jefferson, struck the nail on the head the other day, when, in answer to a question propounded after an address to the Harvard students, whether an endowed theater in Boston would be advisable, he said: "In this country the best endowment would be for the actor to be the best of actors and the play produced the best of plays." An endowed newspaper is sometimes discovered by well meaning theorists. But the best endowed newspaper is the one that has the best news and hires the best talent.

According to the teachings of Coin wheat is the red-headed girl and silver the white horse that always follows her like the lamb did Mary. Unfortunately for the teacher of free silver finance, facts are stubborn things and very seldom conform to theory. The price of wheat has within the past two weeks been mounting up, but the silver steed has failed to keep up the pace set by the red-headed girl. On April 30 wheat closed at Chicago at 63⅛@64⅞c and bar silver was quoted at San Francisco at 68¼c. On May 17 wheat closed at 70¼c in Chicago and silver bars were quoted at San Francisco at 63⅛@67c. Evidently the Coin lightning comparonometer is slightly out of whack.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CONSOLIDATION

The report of the impending consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads is generally accepted as correct by railroad magnates at St. Paul and Minneapolis. The consolidation is of course not to be effected by the merging of the stocks of the two systems, but by the acquisition of a controlling interest in both roads by the Hill syndicate. The effect of the joint management of these roads cannot fail to be far-reaching, not only upon the commerce and development of the section directly tributary to these roads, but upon the entire transcontinental traffic. Both of these systems have been in a chronic state of insolvency for want of sufficient traffic and by reason of cutthroat competition with each other. The Northern Pacific was a reorganized wreck and the various syndicates which have controlled it since the Jay Cooke collapse of 1873 have passed from bad to worse, from Henry Villard into the hands of receivers appointed at the instance of the men who had exploited it. The Great Northern, built without subsidies and with a comparatively small volume of water, was constructed as a speculative enterprise in anticipation of the extraordinary development of the Puget Sound country. There was really no need of a second railroad from St. Paul to the North Pacific region. One railroad was more than sufficient to afford traffic facilities for the country tributary to it for fifty years to come. The fact is six transcontinental railroads are about four too many. Burdened as they are with $600,000,000 of bonded debt, their competition is simply ruinous and the only hope of making them self-sustaining is in foreclosures and consolidations. Even then it will take years of time before the volume of overland traffic and the local business will pay the cost of operating and fair interest on the capital invested. The only hope of making the transcontinental railroads profitable is immigration and the rapid development of the natural resources of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast region, and the current of immigration will not set in until industrial prosperity is restored and people who are inclined to migrate have assurance of bettering their condition.

The consolidated Northern Pacific will doubtless be a more formidable competitor to the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line than the two roads operated under rival managements, but the competition of two bankrupt roads is more to be dreaded than the competition of a well organized system operated with a view to steady income. There will be less danger of cutthroat rates and secret rebates than there is at the present time when the contest is waged regardless of actual cost of service or risk of carriage.

AN ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

The formation of a national league having for its object the protection of the public against the power of the commercial and industrial trusts may accomplish some good if its efforts be wisely and honestly directed and it does not become the instrument of a party for the promotion of a special economic policy. It is said the plan of the league which has been formed is to secure the total repeal of all the protective duties by which it is assumed the trusts and combinations are enabled to exist, from which it may be inferred that the promoters of the league are not so much concerned about the suppression of the monopolies as they are to advance the cause of free trade. If commercial and industrial combinations existed only in this country there would be substantial ground for the assumption that protection is responsible for them, but when it is known that they exist in free trade England the charge that they are due to protection will not stand. Moreover, if it were true that some trusts exist because of protection it is not the case with all of them. The Whisky trust and the Leather trust, for example, owe nothing to protection. These and some other combinations exist wholly independent of tariff duties.

It is understood that the Anti-Trust league proposes to make the Sugar trust the particular object of attack by the repeal of protective duties. There will be a very general popular sympathy with such a purpose, for the feeling of hostility to that rapacious monopoly is universal. But what of the revenues of the government if the sugar duties should be repealed? Even with this source of revenue the receipts of the treasury fall below the expenditures, and if that be cut off the amount that would be lost must be made up by increasing duties on other articles or making internal taxes considerably higher. Obviously the former alternative would not be acceptable to the Anti-Trust league, while the latter would meet with very strenuous opposition from the interests that would be affected. The loss of revenue from taking the duties off of sugar could perhaps be made up by increasing the tax on beer, but when this was proposed in the last congress it found little support. It is hardly likely that the next congress will be more willing to increase the tax on beer.

The best service that an anti-trust league can do is not in attacking tariff duties, but in organizing public sentiment to demand of the authorities enforcement of the laws against trusts and of the representatives of the people whatever additional legislation may be necessary for the repression of monopoly. The seventy-third section of the tariff law applies to all trusts and combinations employing in their business imported articles, and it was specially aimed at the Sugar trust. No effort whatever, so far as known, has been made to give effect to this section, and it is to be apprehended that none will be made by the present administration. The supreme court of the United States has pointed out that the most effective way of dealing with trusts is by state legislation. If the Anti-Trust league will direct its efforts to inducing the authorities to enforce existing laws and to creating a public sentiment in favor of stringent state statutes against this form of monopoly it can do a highly useful work.

Two years ago an anti-monopoly convention was held in Chicago, at which an association was formed for the purpose of securing legislation for the supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The editor of The Bee was a member of that convention and prepared the following memorial to President Cleveland, which was presented to him by Secretary Gresham:

To the President: On behalf of the Anti-Trust Association of the United States, and in pursuance of resolutions adopted by it at a meeting held at Chicago on the 16th day of October, 1893, we herewith respectfully memorialize your excellency to embody in your forthcoming annual message to congress a recommendation for the establishment of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, said bureau to be vested with authority similar to that now exercised by the comptroller of the United States treasury over national banks. Believing that the commercial depression and financial distress recently experienced in this country is due largely to fictitious capitalization by corporations whose bonded securities and stocks have been enormously inflated and represent but a molty of actual assets, we deem it to be the imperative duty of the national and state governments to check and restrain excessive bond issues and prohibit stock watering. In the judgment of the association whom we have the honor to represent supervision and regulation and publicity of corporation bond and stock issues will prove a most effective means for restoring confidence and commercial prosperity.

This contemplates a practicable plan for the effective supervision and control of corporations and combinations, under the operation of which the people would be protected against the exactions and abuses of monopoly. It is manifestly idle to talk of abolishing duties under existing circumstances, and if the new Anti-Trust league devotes itself only to that purpose it will accomplish nothing.

A NEW COMMERCIAL ARENA.

The attention of the commercial world is now centered upon the far east, where, as a result of the war between China and Japan, those countries are to assume more intimate commercial relations with the western nations and open up a new or enlarged arena for the world's commerce. It is assured that a vigorous struggle is at once to be inaugurated for advantage in this great field, where live about one-third of the earth's population. In this contest the United States will take part and ought to win its share of the eastern trade. The American consul general at Shanghai, in a report to the State department, urges closer and more favorable trade relations between China and the United States, and surely no argument can be needed to enforce the wisdom of this suggestion. Not only should American merchants and manufacturers press forward in competition with those of Europe in the eastern markets, but our government ought to take whatever steps may be expedient to establish more intimate business relations between this country and China and Japan.

The western section of this country, particularly the Pacific coast States, is especially interested in the development of our trade with the far east. Thirty-eight years ago that far-seeing statesman, William H. Seward, predicted that the Pacific ocean would become "the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter," and while this may have somewhat exaggerated the possibilities, it is now apparent that the Pacific is to be the scene, in the not remote future, of a wonderful maritime activity, the limit of which no man can foresee. To say nothing of the islands of the Pacific, there are energetic communities in Australia and New Zealand whose development has been astonishingly rapid. Australia has a foreign trade of large proportions which is annually increasing. Whoever will take a map and study the Pacific ocean cannot fail to be convinced that in that direction lie great possibilities and the United States is in a most favorable position to profit from them. As this country will continue to be an increasingly advantageous market for the natural products of the far east, so it should be able to sell more to that portion of the world.

There is a universal interest in the question as to the part which Japan will play in the Pacific. That remarkable people have made such astonishing progress and shown such an extraordinary capacity for affairs that almost anything may be expected of them. At any rate, Japan is certain to be a most important factor in the future affairs of the Pacific and her course will be watched with profound interest by all the nations.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLE.

The Christian world will most heartily welcome the fact that the European powers have at last notified the Turkish government that it must institute some radical reforms in the administration of affairs in Armenia. It is not creditable to those powers that they put off doing this until Turkish atrocities called out a protest from the civilized world and compelled their attention to the condition of affairs in Armenia. They knew long before the cruel and relentless massacre of the Armenian subjects of Turkey that these unfortunate people were being subjected to the most brutal treatment at the hands of their Moslem oppressors. The appeal for help of the persecuted victims of Turkish hatred and malevolence had been made for years to the Christian nations whose duty it was to afford them protection, but it was unheeded until the ruthless murder of women and children shocked all civilized mankind. Even then the powers manifested no great disposition to act and it was not till the mighty voice of Gladstone was heard in protest against the almost indescribable atrocities of the Turk in Armenia that a serious move was made in behalf of the cruelly oppressed and brutally outraged people of that country. Until then the disposition of the powers seemed to be to accept the explanation and the excuses of the Turkish government and it is altogether probable that but for the attitude and utterances of the great British statesman, who although out of power still exerts a greater influence than any of his countrymen, Turkey would not have been called to account as has been done and a demand made for reforms in the government of Armenia.

Perhaps the most important of these reforms is the requirement that governors or vice governors shall be Christians and that the approval of the powers shall be necessary in the selection of these officials. Hitherto only Mussulmen have filled these offices and thus the Christians of Armenia have been ruled by implacable religious enemies, always looking for an excuse to persecute them. This and the other reforms proposed, which the sultan has manifested a willingness to adopt, will undoubtedly improve the conditions in Armenia, but what ought to be done is to free that land absolutely from Turkish control, for until that is done there cannot be complete assurance that the Armenians will not be subjected to persecution and cruelty. The Mussulman is an anachronism in contact with Christian civilization and should not be permitted to continue in that relation.

BICYCLING ABROAD.

One of the noteworthy differences between legislation in the United States and abroad is that, whereas here we never have governmental regulation of any pursuit or industry until after abuses have cropped out and demanded remedy, European countries undertake to prescribe rules and regulations as soon as any new enterprise gives promise of interfering with the public convenience. Only now that the bicycle has assumed the magnitude of a craze are we beginning to talk about restricting the license of wheelmen. Germany, on the other hand, has for several years at least had in force specific and stringent regulations which bicyclists have been compelled to observe.

A wheelman who lived for some time in Munich not long ago divulged his experience with the authorities of that city through the columns of the New York Tribune, and while in the whole interview the tone of the speaker is flippant and inclined to treat the matter as an illustration of officious paternalism the facts are deserving of more serious consideration. When after taking a course of indoor lessons on the wheel the pupil broached to his instructor the subject of going out doors to ride the latter informed him that he would attend to sending the preliminary papers to the police. The papers were an application to the Board of Police Commissioners for the privilege of examination and an endorsement of the pupil's candidacy as that of a quiet, law abiding, moral person who had attained a sufficient proficiency on the wheel. Within a day or so the return mail brought an official notice from the police department that the applicant had been accepted as a candidate for examination in bicycle riding and a summons to appear at a designated street corner at a designated hour prepared to undergo the required test. The examination was conducted with strict formality. After identification each applicant was requested to mount, ride a few blocks, return and dismount. The test, we are assured, was by no means difficult. The successful candidates paid a small fee and received in return several official documents from the police department. Chief among them was a long list of rules and regulations, telling explicitly where bicyclists are not permitted to ride, a card bearing name and number to be presented on demand for inspection by the police officers, and an enameled numbered steel plate to be affixed to the machine. And we are further assured that all the rules and regulations were strictly enforced.

Bicyclists in America would, of course, feel as if they were wantonly persecuted if they were asked to go through a procedure of this kind before being permitted to pursue their pleasure on the busy city streets. Yet some regulation by the city authorities is absolutely necessary to protect both wheelmen and pedestrians. When bicyclists are asked to observe reasonable rules in our cities they should think how much less molested they are than some of their European fellows.

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN

At a recent meeting of one of the departments of the Omaha Woman's club a resolution was debated and adopted which, after reciting various "whereases," among them that the property rights of women, though differing in many states, in none of them are equal in privilege to those accorded men, and that in many states a woman is not entitled to the disposition of her own earnings after marriage, nor to but a fraction of her deceased husband's property, though it may have been the result of her labors equally with his, enters a protest "against such injustice, which often works financial ruin to women, which is liable to take from them the fruits of their own labors and which at all times shows an unfair discrimination against the sex." The discussion and adoption of such a resolution by a body of Nebraska women inevitably conveys the inference that they are protesting against some injustice under which they are suffering. Its tendency is to lead people to believe, and it was probably intended for that purpose, that there is an unfair discrimination against women in the matter of their property rights in Nebraska. In this the complaint is misleading and untrue. There is no discrimination under the laws of Nebraska against women with respect to their property rights. The common law, to be sure, placed the married woman under disabilities that virtually gave her property and her earnings to her husband. But in this state the common law has been entirely supplanted by statute, which expressly defines and safeguards the property rights of married women.

What are the privileges of married women in Nebraska? The property, real and personal, which any woman in this state may own at the time of her marriage, and the rents, issues, profits or proceeds thereof, and any property which may come to her by descent, devise or gift of any person except her husband, or which she may acquire by purchase or otherwise, remains her sole and separate property notwithstanding her marriage. A married woman may bargain, sell and convey her property, and enter into any contract with reference to the same in the same manner, to the same extent and with like effect as a married man may in relation to his property. A married woman may sue and be sued in the same manner as if unmarried. A married woman may carry on trade or business and perform any labor or services on her sole and separate account; and her earnings and profits are her sole and separate property, and may be used and invested by her in her own name. Under these laws Nebraska courts have held that a wife may become a creditor of her husband; that she may sue him on his note; that she may contract with him and enforce the obligation. A wife's separate property is not liable for her husband's debts, except for necessaries furnished the family after execution is returned unsatisfied. A husband is bound to support his wife, but a wife is under no obligation to support her husband. Her written consent is necessary to the alienaton of all real property in which she may have a dower interest, just as her husband's is necessary to the alienation of her real property. All in all, the statutes of Nebraska aim to give the married woman precisely the same rights and the same privileges respecting her property and her earnings that they accord the married man.

Before any set of women complain of injustice they ought to make sure that they have a grievance.

There is no doubt that the extensive use of the bicycle has very materially reduced the income of street railways in all American cities. It stands to reason that men and women of the middle class are constantly compelled to practice economies and the bicycle affords them the opportunity for husbanding their resources and saving part of their earnings. Suppose that the bicycle saves for each individual two car fares a day in coming and going to their workshops, stores and offices, that means a saving of 60 cents a week, or a loss to the street railway companies of $60 a week for every 100 bicyclists. In a city where 1,000 of the two-wheelers are in use that means a decrease of $600 a week, or $31,200 a year in the earnings of the street railway. In some of the larger cities the number of bicyclists is from 3,000 to 5,000, with losses to the street railway interests of from $100,000 to $200,000 a year.

Merely a Claim.

Philadelphia Times.

Admirers of the new woman claim for her such perfection of judgment that in life's problems she'll hit the nail on the head every time.

New Perils for Men.

New York Sun.

If hypnotism is to be used by women as a political force in the way it has been used by a Kansas woman statesman, to the discomfiture of a rival man politician, some means will have to be found of guarding man politicians against the wiles of the woman hypnotists. We guess it will have to come to this, that a man shall never be let out except in the company of his wife. He can bet his money on her, every time, when any other female hypnotist gets in his way.

Cry "Hold, Enough."

Kansas City Star.

The national horror of the word "retired" still asserts itself. Yet in the nature of things it should not be so. The old should make way for the young. For the continued cry of "more" the blessed word "enough" should be substituted. Sixty years of toil ought to satisfy the man hungriest for work, if he has made sufficient provision for the future. If he can retire from active competition at 45 so much the better. The world is full of pleasures and delights for those who are too blind and too busy to see them. There is no danger that the observance of Mr. Harrison's example will breed a spirit of sluggishness and idleness. On the contrary it will enlarge the national scope, open the eyes of men to the beauties of life that come as the reward of industry and show its effect on future generations in a happier, healthier, more contented and more appreciative race. And Americans will live longer and live better.

The Woman's Bible.

Chicago Post.

The attack of the new woman on the King James bible will be observed with interest where it does not alarm. It was a rare inspiration that caused Mrs. Stanton to suspect that the subjection of the sex was due to certain misconceptions of passages in the bible relating to women. It was a rarer impulse that forced her to believe that the final emancipation of her sisters could only be secured by revising the scriptures. Any one can see what a wall to equal suffrage such a passage as this could be: "But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

There are many such. It would be a shock to the world if Mrs. Stanton should prove that those old bishops, priests and doctors of Oxford wickedly distorted the translation in order to bring womankind into subjection. We had thought better of them. But let the truth prevail. It may be that Lot himself was turned into a pillar of salt.

A Victim of Hard Luck.

Omaha Mercury.

Once in a while a lawyer has hard luck. Hon. John W. Johnston, recently of Omaha, and a member of our last legislature, has had awfully bad luck the past few years. He came to Omaha from Kirksville, Mo., and just before leaving that town his house burned down. Bad luck. He got the insurance. He came to Omaha. More bad luck. He opened a law office and didn't do much business. More bad luck. The 150,000 people in Omaha elected him to the late legislature. More bad luck. Of all the boodle money dispensed at Lincoln the past winter Johnston didn't get a cent (?). Wasn't that awful luck. He came back to Omaha and his house here burned down with $3,000 insurance on it. He got $2,700 insurance money. More hard luck. He has now gone to Oklahoma to live, and our people will not get a chance to re-elect him to the legislature. Still more hard luck. Johnston ought to carry a rabbit's foot in his pocket.

Landlords and Bicycles.

Times-Herald.

There is little question that landlords in certain of the residence districts in each division of the city have suffered somewhat in the matter of renting for the present year. Some surprise has been manifested why this should be so, and why houses that have heretofore been gladly taken at $600 or $800 a year should now go begging for tenants. In truth, this year has been called the tenant's year on that account, but this reason is not altogether sufficient.

Why is it that so many pleasant dwellings have been neglected and that a general flitting has taken place?

It is because of the bicycles. Young householders and married people with small families have discovered that the bicycle has solved the transportation problem. Not only these, but clerks and employes of both sexes have made the same discovery. To a person who can ride a wheel it matters little whether he lives three miles or ten miles from his place of business, nor does he care whether he is near the "elevated" or the "cable" or the "steam cars." With little exertion he can ride at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that will allow him to live in a very far suburb indeed. The result is that this year people have been buying bicycles and renting houses or securing boarding places in the far boundaries of the city.

This is the reason why landlords are still looking for tenants in some of the most desirable residence districts of the city.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: A missionary association of English women has lately published its eleventh annual report. In this report it is joyfully announced that the first three converts have just been baptized—a widow and her two sons. This is the spiritual result of eleven years' work, the expenditures during that period having been over $20,000. Comment is superfluous.

Indianapolis Journal: No heresy trials are on the program of the Presbyterian general assembly, which has just convened at Pittsburg. It does not follow, however, that there are no "heretics" in Presbyterian pulpits. It is, perhaps, dawning upon the brethren in authority that trials of the Briggs and Smith variety neither lessen the number of independent thinkers nor commend their church to an intelligent and liberal public.

Minneapolis Times: An orthodox clergyman recommends from his pulpit that his hearers read the modern novel, as a means of culture, and, if need be, plead in its behalf, is an evidence that the world do move. What this clergyman said was full of common sense, and it is probably true, as he remarked, that the best way "to catch the drift of modern thought" is to read the latest novels. But within the memory of men now living such a suggestion from the pulpit would hardly have been tolerated. It is fair, however, to note that the range of the novel has expanded greatly in this latter half of the century, as well as the views of the church.

Kansas City Star: As a direct result of the marriage of Miss Edna May Sharp and Charlie Ying, the Chinese laundryman, the Chinese Sunday school of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city has been discontinued. The young ladies, it is said, who had been teaching in the school lacked the nerve to face the ridicule and reproach consequent upon that action. Whatever the cause, the discontinuance of the heretofore prevailing style of teaching Chinese Sunday school scholars is to be commended. If our Oriental friend desires to become familiar with the truths of the Christian religion he can do so through the ordinary channels.

Philadelphia Press: Now that the recent meeting of the American Theosophical society has become a matter of history it is interesting to note how the claims the president of the society, Mr. Judge, to a monopoly of Mahatmas are received in this country. As a rule, busy people have little time to waste on the fantastic humbugs that from time to time gain notoriety and then slink away; but the Theosophical society, like other delusions, has an unusually large following, and it seems to grow the more rapidly in proportion to the preposterousness of its claims. And yet it is not all smooth sailing, and the first blast against the organization comes from the well known scientist, Prof. Elliott Coues, who recently spoke of the new cult as follows: "My compliments to the theosophists of North America, or as many as can be found, and I want to give them some sound, wholesome advice. First, those who wish it can remain fools; secondly, let them get unfooled if they can; and, third, turn fakers if they must. These three heads sum up all I can say to gullible, easily duped people who have been influenced by Judge, a psychological bunco steerer, who keeps a bucketshop of wisdom in New York City. I have investigated the question of theosophy, both in its psychological and ethical aspects, and the conclusion I have reached is it is a vile, wicked humbug."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Judge Goff is determined to uphold the fourteenth amendment though the Evans fall.

There is no immediate prospect of Judge Goff being invited to partake of South Carolina's historic hospitality.

John P. St. John has added his voice to the silver concert. The terms of the engagement are a professional secret.

The graphic manner in which Havana correspondents paralyze the revolutionists suggests that the latter are getting in their deadly work.

About the lonesomest and most neglected of the scenic wonders of the Rocky mountains are the golden sunsets, nothwithstanding free and unlimited coinage.

The widow of Judge Lucien Scott of Leavenworth, Kan., bosses a small farm in Texas, consisting of 260,000 acres, all fenced in, and over which 6,000 to 7,000 cattle are browsing.

Before absorbing as undiluted truth the reports of frost destruction down east it is well to remember that when the peach crop is utterly ruined in spring the fall returns are unusually abundant.

Bill Mahone, the erstwhile boss of the Old Dominion, is now one of the unique figures on the political shelves of Washington. All that is left of his former glory are the famous cowboy hat and the frilled shirt.

Ex-President Harrison's farewell address to a jury in Indianapolis was a most successful effort. The case was a will contest, involving $650,000, and as Harrison succeeded in having the will set aside he earned a fee of $15,000.

Senator Teller and ex-Congressman Bland announce that they will leave their respective parties unless they endorse the silver hobby. Strange to say this old planet continues its diurnal rounds without any outward manifestation of friction in its axis.

The most versatile and numerous citizen of Chicago is a party by the name of O'Malley. His name appeared on thirty-one municipal pay rolls and he drew his stipends with amazing regularity. Another eminent citizen managed to work the city on an average of thirteen days a week and had energy enough left to appear at the cashier's wicket on schedule time. The enterprise of Chicagoans was not exhausted with the World's fair.

A resident of sleepy Brooklyn manages to keep both eyes peeled for number one. He is a surgeon of fractured bicycles and manages to work up considerable business by scattering tacks where they promote that pneumatic tire feeling.

Every day brings evidence of resistance to reform in New York. A local court is now roasting the sheriff for permitting a prisoner to take a bath. Probably a semi-centennial ablution was not included in the reform platform, or else the operation removed some evidence of crime.

Several generations ago Dr. William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. A kinsman in our day discovered how to improve the circulation of money and raked in a moderate fortune. The first discovery was a medical triumph, the latter a clever individual scoop on a silver basis.

Some of the fashionable ladies in New York, when asked to take part in "tableaux vivant" for the benefit of a charity, agreed, but now that the representations have been called "living pictures" they have raised an outcry and withdrawn their consent to pose. What a difference the tipping of a little French makes sometimes, even though it is a synonym of an English expression!

Courts Martial Supreme.

Globe-Democrat.

The supreme court has decided that all officers and men in the army and navy, as well as those in the militia, while in the service of the United States, are at all times subject to military law, and that court-martial sentences cannot be set aside or reviewed by civil tribunals on writs of habeas corpus. That is to say, when a man enters the army or navy he ceases to be a citizen in the sense of having the right of appeal to the civil courts, and is bound to submit to the military code under all circumstances.

Minnehaha Weeps.

Minneapolis Times.

Among the sensational statements of the press dispatches one notices with alarm that the A. P. A. is going into politics. This great organization has resisted the corroding effects of politics for a long time, and it is sad to see it now succumb.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Chicago Post: "Well, young Bennington has taken Miss Jasper for better or worse, I understand."

"Not much he hasn't. He's taken her for her $100,000 dowry."

Tammany Times: Sad-Faced Tramp—Madam, I am a homeless man. Patient Housewife—Well, if you are home less than my husband is, I pity your poor wife.

Judge: He—I don't believe in long engagements, do you, Miss Alithea? She—No, Mr. Bunthorn; I prefer short ones and many of them.

Leslie's Weekly: Old De Whiskers—I have had my life insured for $50,000 in your favor. Is there anything else I can do to please you? Mrs. De Whiskers (his young wife)—Nothing on earth, sir.

Town Topics: "Jack is a hateful fellow." "Why?"

"He said he would marry some other girl if I refused him."

Detroit Free Press: Snooper—I think that Cubbage must be a well informed man."

Swayback—Indeed?

Snooper—Yes. His wife tells him all she hears.

Indianapolis Journal: She—Here is the story of a man who says he never made love to a girl in his life. Do you believe it?

He—It may be true. Some fellows make a specialty of widows, you know.

Judge: Mrs. Brown—I have just had a terrible quarrel with my husband. Mrs. Jones—Well, I don't see what there is in that to make you look so happy. Mrs. Brown—There is a $20 hat in it when he concludes to apologize!

Somerville Journal: Whyte—What a well developed biceps you have! Do you use dumb bells or Indian clubs?

Browne—Neither; but I walk the floor nearly three hours every night.

Boston Globe: Papa (soberly)—That was quite a monstrosity you had in the parlor one evening.

Grace (nettled)—Indeed! That must depend upon one's understanding of the term "monstrosity."

Papa (thoughtfully)—Well, two heads upon one pair of shoulders, for example.

TWO OF A KIND.

Life.

Without her leave he stole a kiss.
He did. Oh, bliss!
A sharp command was promptly his:
"Just put that back, I tell you this,
Where it belongs," spoke haughty miss.
He did! Oh, bliss!

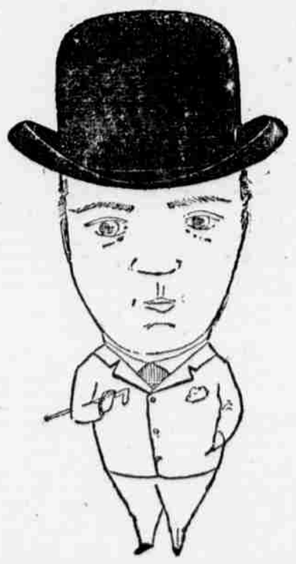
WHERE LOVE IS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Love is not the ditty sung
By shallow pated loon,
Who, with a softly lisping tongue,
Sings to the midnight moon;
Nor yet the solemn plighted vow
Where trembling mortals stand,
While bridal trappings deck the brow
And jewels grace the hand.

Love is not the promise bold,
By sturdy manhood given;
Nor yet the blinding flash of gold
That shuts the soul from heaven;
It lieth not in costly gifts
Nor splendor of display,
Nor yet, through boasted valor, sifts
The beauty of its ray.

Love is a passion, burning still
Like pure and quenchless flame,
Sorrow or joy, or good or ill,
May find it ever the same;
A silent message from the heart,
Richer than human speech—
A voiceless song no human art
May ever hope to teach.



It's Only a Dude

Who goes to the merchant tailor now-a-days to get his clothes—gets a stand-off most likely. You can stand off and look at him without exciting any envy on your part, because you know that we make up just as good suits for $10, $12.50 and $15 as you can get at the tailor shop at any price. Nobody can tell the difference. Wear as long, look as well. We're ready to trade back any time you think you don't get your money's worth.

BROWNING, KING & Co

Reliable Clothiers, S.W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.