

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of January, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation data for various days in January 1899.

Net daily average, 33,023. Net daily average, 33,023. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1899.

Eight more Nebraska men killed or wounded at Manila. And still the slaughter goes on in the name of humanity.

From the anxiety displayed by Chili to shy a shell or two into the Bolivian revolution the inference is that elections in the southern republic are becoming distressingly scarce.

From prosecuting attorney to the penitentiary is not a desirable transition, but the Oklahoma attorney who turned train robber seems to have taken the most expeditious way of making the trip.

It would seem advisable that the beef investigating commission should conclude its labors before the advent of warm weather. The aroma which arises from the affair is strong enough.

The North Atlantic squadron is soon to sail on its winter cruise to the south. This will not cause such a commotion as it did one year ago, for there are no supersensitive neighbors in the West Indies at present.

The Filipinos display a decidedly thrifty spirit in sending their women and children inside the American lines to be fed and protected without expense to themselves while the men are using American soldiers as targets.

The German vivisectionist who has discovered that cutting up or baking cats and frogs does not pain them has done much to ease the mind of the humanitarian, but at the same time he has struck a cruel blow to the small boy.

A New York woman of 105 has solved the servant problem by doing her own work, but as the young women of this day have a horror of patterning after anything ancient, the solution is not likely to prove of great practical benefit.

Agonello hastens to deny that he advised Aguinaldo to attack the Americans at Manila. The pair is just now much in the predicament of the twin which killed the calf. Had it proven a deer they would be squabbling to settle the ownership of the prize.

That the lessons of the war with Spain were lost on Statesman Agonello is proved by his departure in search of European aid. When he finishes the quest the only thing he will have secured will be a very poor opinion of the enthusiasm of the powers in the cause of the Filipino.

The finances of the port of Havana under American administration are approaching a healthy condition, the total receipts being over \$7,000,000. What a snap those Spanish officials must have enjoyed with such an income and soldiers and underlings giving nothing but promises for pay.

French presidential elections have one merit at least. They are conducted without unnecessary loss of time, and the country is not disturbed by a long campaign. The time elapsing between the death of the late president and the election of his successor is not so great as is occupied by one of our national nominating conventions.

Who will now deny that the Indian is becoming civilized? The members of the Omaha tribe not only demand pay for land used by a railroad which proposes to speed through their reservation but also annual passes over the line when it is built. Should the demand be complied with there is no question as to the road doing an extensive passenger business, though the profits might be recorded in red ink.

Gradually the amputated sections of the Union Pacific are coming back to the parent company. The Julesburg branch has again become an integral part of the system. When these various branches were kicked off during the receivership it threw out of employment or caused the removal of many Omaha men. Their return will in all probability mean a considerable increase to the industrial force of the city as well as better facilities for Omaha as a trade and business center.

LORD BEREFSFORD'S MISSION.

The self-appointed mission of Lord Charles Berefsford—for he disclaims being either the representative of his country or of any official power—appears to be to strengthen the policy of the open door in trade and to promote an alliance or understanding in support of that policy between the nations most interested in maintaining it in China, of which the United States is one. In regard to the open door Lord Berefsford frankly admits that British advocacy of it is prompted wholly by considerations of British interest. Having found advantage in it Great Britain desires not only that it shall be maintained but extended.

He would not express an opinion as to whether or not this policy would be best for the United States in the Philippines, but he implied that inasmuch as England had found it beneficial in China and elsewhere there was reason to believe that this country would also find it so. It is perhaps quite unnecessary to discuss this question, because if the United States retains possession of the Philippines the open door policy will have to be observed there in order to give us any right to ask it elsewhere in the Orient. There is no controversy in respect to this. If this country is to enjoy equality of trade opportunity in China, as at present, it must accord the same privilege in the Philippine trade to other nations. We may thus have to see the larger part of this trade remain in the hands of European countries, but it is a position that we cannot avoid without running the risk of having our privileges in the Chinese market restricted, which we could hardly afford to do.

In regard to an alliance Lord Berefsford said: "Let the four nations which are most interested in the trade of China join together; let them come to an understanding that the treaties are to remain as they are, that no country or nation is to claim territory in China or put on tariffs." The countries referred to are England, America, Germany and Japan and Lord Berefsford said that an understanding between them would make for peace. Perhaps he is correct in this view, though if he contemplates anything in the nature of a formal alliance it does not appear to be at all necessary, at least at present. To all intents and purposes there now exists an understanding between these nations that existing treaties shall be maintained and there is nothing in existing conditions which requires anything more than this. Great Britain's policy in regard to China is fully and clearly defined and there is no doubt that the United States, Germany and Japan approve it. Unquestionably this country does. It is certain, also, that we shall insist upon whatever treaty rights we have in China. But there is well-founded objection to anything in the nature of a formal alliance or understanding for the reason that this country should not be placed in a position that might involve it in the entanglements of European powers in Asia. Such a contingency might, indeed, be very remote, but it is possible and there is no necessity at this time for the United States running any such risk. European nations having designs on China fully understand our attitude and there is very little danger of any attempt to interfere with our rights in that empire.

PERITANISM IN LITERATURE.

In a recent address Miss Lillian Bell, the clever young western novelist, made a statement that must challenge the attention of everyone interested in American literature or art. In brief, Miss Bell's statement is to the effect that Puritanical ideals and public sentiment so hopelessly swayed by prudish false modesty, that it is no longer possible to give to literature or art that full and adequate expression necessary to do them justice. She leaves no doubt as to what she means by adequate expression, when she declares that it is necessary to paint the darker problems and phases of existence without the softening touches of euphuistic verbiage. In other words, Miss Bell believes that in order to subserve the cause of higher art there should be no hesitancy in raking bare the foul recesses of nature and exhibiting to the public gaze the filthy and abnormal manifestations of degeneracy all labeled and catalogued so that no wayfarer man can mistake their meaning or fail to catch the dirtier shades of the hideous picture.

In order to arrive at the truth of this contention we must inquire more exactly the province of art, as embodied in literature and sculpture. M. Taine declares that the purpose of the novel is to catch those subtle phases of the manners and customs of a people that are missed by the historian and to cast them upon a canvas as true pictures of life. This coincided with the idea of Prof. Welsh that the object of every true novel must be from its very nature didactic to serve to give a fairly good definition of what this branch of literature should be. The writer who seeks to do more than portray the abnormal as well as the normal side of life, but in doing so what lessons can be taught, what great truths revealed by delving into the foul kennels of human depravity with the literary spade of revolting realism?

Truth dwells not in gutter slime. The author who strains the filthy percolations of the cesspools of depravity finds not the truth but the nauseating lies inseparable from perverted nature. No such quest can realize the purposes of literature nor teach the world any lesson that it would be better for knowing. It does not hold the glass up to nature, but to a perverted phase thereof and by seeking to impress the delirium of disease for the manifestations of sanity it belies its mission and conveys a wrong idea of life. That the world may be taught any lesson of truth by digesting the distorted ideas of sin-cramped depravity is too monstrous a proposition for serious reflection of intelligent human beings. No one of sane mind would contend that Trilby, Tess of the D'Urbervilles or Jude the Obscure teach better lessons, portray truer pictures of life, or exert the wholesome influences of Little Dorrit, Doubleday & Son or Vanity Fair, and yet this is exactly the proposition for which

Miss Bell contends. Zola and Alphonse Daudet, Hardy and Oscar Wilde, according to her ideas, are the true exponents of correct and healthy literature while good old Dr. Holmes, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Lowell have been too much the slaves of American puritanism to give us any adequately correct impressions of life. Such a view as to the purposes and objects of art is too preposterous to be seriously entertained. On the contrary, America may be thankful that there is a puritanism of sentiment sufficiently strong in this country to hold in check the crazy erraticism of sensual novelists and which yet demands that art and literature shall be at least clothed with the form of decency.

PHILIPINOS AS FIGHTERS.

An American officer at Manila says that the Filipino soldiers are fearless fighters and a foe not to be despised. A contemporary notes that it cost more American lives to beat back the first assault of the Filipinos and follow up the advantage then gained than it did to take Manila and hold the lines in front of the city during the period between the landing of the first American soldiers who went ashore last summer and the final attack upon the Spanish positions. With the exception of the battle in front of Santiago, the first fight with the Filipinos cost more American lives than any engagement of the war with Spain.

There is abundant evidence that the people with whom we are at war are not lacking in courage, whatever they may want in skill and discipline. They are of course greatly inferior in fighting qualities to American soldiers, being apparently easily thrown into disorder when vigorously attacked, but it is certainly a fact that they are not cowards and to subjugate such a people, earnestly believing, as they unquestionably do, that they have a right to liberty and independence, will be no easy task. If hostilities are continued it will be the plan of the Filipinos to carry on a guerrilla warfare, harassing the American forces at all possible points and drawing them into the interior, where disease will do more to decimate their ranks than the bullets and arrows of the enemy.

EFFECT OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

The question now under discussion whether the success of the automobiles and displace does not mean the eventual displacement of thousands of workmen earning a living with the horse is the same that has forged to the front with every useful invention of the last century.

When the railroad made its advent in Pennsylvania the opposition from canal men and freighters was so bitter that riots were narrowly avoided and the tracks of the road had to be protected by armed men to prevent a general demolition. Similar opposition was aroused in New York and other states by men who imagined that to them this new invention meant starvation. The actual result, of course, was that for every man who had employment on a canal boat ten found more remunerative work on the railroads. As in the case of the railroads so every other great invention, and so it will be of the cases under discussion.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

It is hardly possible that there will be legislation by this congress looking to the building up of the merchant marine. The ship subsidy bill introduced in both the senate and the house may be passed by the latter body, though this is by no means assured, but the opposition to it in the senate is undoubtedly sufficiently strong to prevent its action. Early in the session the friends of the measure expressed confidence in their ability to have it enacted into law by this congress, but there is evidently no longer such an expectation and the question of providing a policy for creating an American merchant marine commensurate to the commerce of the country and which will promote the extension of our trade must be left to the determination of the next congress.

Representative Payne of New York, who introduced the ship subsidy bill in the house, says: "We have reached the period of a new development in American industries. The beginning of the next century will see this nation making giant strides toward capturing the markets of the world. The conditions are all favorable to this. We have reached that stage of perfection in manufacture where our goods recommend themselves. But we must provide the means of transportation to the American flag. When we do this, our commercial victory is won and there can be no limit to our commercial achievement." An adequate merchant marine is essential to the attainment of commercial supremacy and the United States cannot secure and maintain supremacy in the commerce of the world without it. Only when we shall be independent of foreign ship owners shall we be sure of that ascendancy in the world's trade to which we aspire.

NO CHANGE IN FISCAL POLICY.

A statement recently came from London to the effect that President McKinley, in a conversation with some one, presumably a British member of the joint high commission, had intimated a change of view regarding the fiscal policy of the United States and the report was said to have caused much satisfaction in England. We gave the statement no credence and there is now the highest authority that it was entirely untrue.

In his speech to the Boston Commercial Club President McKinley made it perfectly clear that he is entirely satisfied with the existing fiscal policy, under which the country has realized almost unprecedented prosperity. The president said: "We have quit discussing the tariff and have turned our attention to getting trade wherever it can be found. It will be a long time before any change can be had or any change desired in the present fiscal policy except to strengthen it. The differences on this question which existed have disappeared. We have turned from academic theories to trade conditions and are seeking our share of the world's markets." The president pointed out some of the conditions of prosperity that have been realized in the last year or two and which have placed this country far on the road to becoming a creditor instead of a debtor nation.

Whoever will study these conditions intelligently and without prejudice must find in them a very complete vindication of the present tariff law. It put new life into our industries, it has helped domestic trade and it has been no barrier or obstacle to the export trade, as the unprecedented totals of that trade most amply attest. At the same time it has restricted imports, thereby keeping at home many millions of dollars that have been turned over to the American producer and manufacturer and paid out to American labor. Under the preceding tariff imports were increased to the benefit of European manufacturers. A single year's business with this country

of the manufacturing district of Bradford, England, in the days of the Wilson tariff, made that community rich, whereas now those profits are going to Americans and are an addition to the wealth of this country and a benefit to the American workman. The opponents of the existing tariff predicted that its inevitable effect would be to obstruct exports of manufactured products, which the preceding tariff was intended to promote. On the contrary the exports of manufacturers have been steadily growing since the Dingley law went into effect, their value last year being nearly double what it was in 1889 and they are still increasing. The theory that protection is a barrier to the export trade has been utterly demolished by the experience of the last two years. The agricultural producers have shared the benefits of this fiscal policy with the manufacturers, in having a better home market for their products.

This policy is certainly secure against any material change during the present administration and should the next administration be of different politics it may well be doubted whether it would propose any radical departure. It is charged that the tariff is responsible for trusts and combinations, but it is to be remembered that there are industrial combinations in free trade England and that there is a growing tendency there to form them. Besides there is a remedy without abandoning the principle of protection. President McKinley is right. The present fiscal policy of the United States has been vindicated by results. The promise of those who framed it has been fulfilled and the policy should not be changed except to strengthen it.

The executive committee of the Association of Agricultural Colonies is arranging for appropriate ceremonies to be observed throughout the country April 14, in commemoration of the birthday of the late Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Senator Morrill conceived the idea and in 1862 succeeded in getting it embodied into law that made these colleges possible, and their action in celebrating his birthday is a fit and timely tribute to the memory of a great man, who had done nothing else but secure the establishment of these schools would have deserved well of his country.

Machinery and modern methods have revolutionized many industries and human labor has been kept constantly on the qui vive to adapt itself to new conditions. It is now announced that the occupation of the silk worm is in danger and that he must submit to a reduction in wages or go out of business because a scientist has invented an artificial product which is just as good as the genuine and which can be put on the market much cheaper.

The telegram from Congressman Stark should serve to dispel any lingering doubts as to the necessity of state aid to return the bodies of fallen Nebraska soldiers to their friends and relatives. In spite of all the sentimental oratory the fact remains that no nation on earth provides so liberally for its soldiers, living or dead, as the United States. This is just and proper, and the generous policy of the past will unquestionably be pursued in the future as well.

And Keep Everlastingly at It. Somerville Journal. "Hope our 'Hope ever' is a good deal, but 'Work our 'Work ever' is a good deal more likely to bring success."

Expansion of the Right Kind.

Machinery exports from the United States to Mexico for the last six months amounted to \$2,750,000, showing a large gain over the same time last year. This is expansion of the right kind.

Of Course.

Each of the ten largest American cities with exposition schemes on hand is situated in the exact geographical spot that nature, the railroads, and overpowering destiny intended for just this purpose.

Reforms Sought by Crooks.

It is suggested that where changes of venue are granted in capital cases because the newspapers of the locality have given accounts of the alleged murder, strict justice to the accused requires that the cases be taken to counties which have no newspapers, and tried before juries who never read newspapers and who would be incapable of forming an opinion from their contents if they did read them.

A National Affliction.

It is time to say again that the postal cards sold to the people these days are as good as lost. Some of the government of the United States. Somebody in the Postoffice department has permitted the old standard to be lost sight of and cards are being accepted and sent out that are no longer good. This is a matter well deserving the personal attention of Postmaster General Smith. Who is profiting by this inflation upon the patient and long-suffering people?

Victim of Culture.

Learning, like religion, has in all ages its martyrs. St. Gallus, St. Giordano Bruno, Visiting in Nebraska a few years ago, I was told the following story: A brakeman from Boston was employed on the line of railroad running from Nebraska City to Beatrice. When it became his duty to call out the name of this last station, he pronounced it in the most approved Tuscan, "Bay-ah-tree-chay!" The passengers, simple souls, were at a loss what to do. They rose from their seats and hesitated. Some sat down again, and so were carried past their destination. This sort of thing continued, the brakeman was complained of, and he lost his place.

An Innovation in "Saloons."

Bishop Potter's idea of a church saloon is going to be realized in New York. It is to be called Squirrel Inn. It has been located near the lower end of the Bowery, where saloons are "thicker than leaves in Valombrosa." No liquors will be sold in this church saloon, but all the other features of the regular saloon will be adopted, and no religious fads or suggestions of a religious nature will be allowed to intrude. In other words, Bishop Potter's idea is that the principal reason for the existence of the regular saloon are powerful enough to draw and hold people, aside from alcohol, and the object of his experiment is to reproduce these features, excluding alcohol.

BLASTS FROM RAMS' HORN.

It will not pay to be always asking, will it pay? Indefinitely plucks the flowers and scoffs at the gardener. It is only the coward who finds it necessary to be cruel. It is not opposition without, but apathy within, that hinders. Competition may be the life of business, but it is the death of the church. The safety vaults of your heavenly treasures may be the hands of the needy. To turn a new leaf is not enough; there must be a new life to make the record. Many a man will slam the door in the devil's face and open a window to let him in. Circumstances may make you poor in pocket, but you alone are to blame if you are not rich in thought. It is hard for the preacher to keep people from the opera in the week when he runs as near to it as he can on Sundays.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The proposed soap trust is regarded as a scrub affair. New Jersey is energetically engaged in combating the trust it has. The Filipinos are fooling it just now but later on your Uncle Sam will foot the bill. It is an ill ditch that brings nobody good. Chicago warrants its drainage canal to purify the water supply of St. Louis. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the destructive book store fire in Chicago. The book burners are beginning to realize the necessity for a cold storage annex for modern novels. The fifty members of the Fourth United States Infantry who jumped ship at Port Said did not desert, as reported. They merely painted a section of the embalmers' guild with large cargoes of embalming fluid. The experience of a New York boarding house keeper illustrates the folly of requiring proof of boarders' assertions. This particular boarder said the beef was tough. The landlady denied it. The boarder handed the landlady a chunk of it. It caught her on the head and she is now in the hospital nursing a severe scalp wound. General Bragg of Wisconsin shot off his mouth at the Filipinos the other day, exclaiming: "Move to the front and kill every Filipino who has dared to fire on the American flag—kill all of them if necessary—claim a small island as a cooling station and then leave them to themselves." What else could the troops do but "leave them to themselves" after "killing all of them"? Removal under the circumstances would be a stiff proposition. Between the editors and readers of the native press of India exists a bond of confidence and rare sympathy, to which distance lends enchantment. When an editor writes a holiday he suspends publication until it is convenient for him to resume, but invariably takes his readers into his confidence with an announcement like this: "With the consent of our readers, we now propose to take on an annual holiday. We are sure none of them will begrudge us our relaxation." What a delightful state of things?

BETTER DRINKING HABITS.

Decrease in Number of Saloons, in Drunkenness and in Consumption. Boston Transcript. Persons having opportunities for judgment have for some time maintained that there is a gradual but certain improvement in the drinking habits of the people of the United States, but as they had no data to prove to others what was so evident to themselves they were often unable to make head against the attacks of the prohibitionist, that the license system is a failure and that there is more drinking and more drunkenness than ever. Fortunately, there is now at hand official returns, both national and state, which show that there are fewer arrests relatively to the whole population for drunkenness than was the case twenty, or even ten, years ago, that the consumption of spirits has perceptibly declined, and that while there has been an increase in the consumption per capita of all liquors, it has not been large enough to offset the decreased per capita in distilled beverages.

This tendency of our people to substitute light wines and malt liquors for distilled beverages naturally increases the quantity of all liquors drunk per capita, a drink of rum or whisky being bigger than a drink of beer or wine, so that the fact that there has really been an increase per capita in all liquors drunk, does not militate against the claim that our people are mending in their drinking habits. This fact is evident in its effect upon the number of saloons in the country. Under the enumeration of 1882, the first year following the promulgation of the last federal census, there were 46,259 saloons in New York (saloons, hotels, taverns, restaurants, beer gardens and scenic resorts), 12,700 in Pennsylvania, 8,400 in Illinois, 16,500 in Ohio, 8,500 in Michigan and 5,100 in Massachusetts. At that period the average number of saloons in the United States was 1 to each 278 of the population. In Illinois the ratio was 1 to 265, in Ohio 1 to 226, in Michigan 1 to 248, in Pennsylvania 1 to 421, in Massachusetts 1 to 436 and in New York 1 to 150. Notwithstanding the steady increase of population, in 1885 the number of saloons in Ohio had been reduced from 16,000 to 15,000, but in Pennsylvania the number had been increased from 12,000 to 14,000 and in New York from 40,000 to 41,000. At that time the total number of retail licensed saloons in the whole United States was 208,388. The present number of licensed saloons, as reported on the first of July last, was only 195,964, a reduction of 12,000 in six years. By the official treasury report just issued the number of retail saloons in New York is 32,738, a reduction of nearly 9,000 from what it was a year ago. In Pennsylvania the total number of saloons is 14,906, a small increase. In Illinois there were 1,000 saloons fewer on July 1, 1898, than six years before. In Ohio the number was down to 14,735, or nearly 2,000 less than six years ago, while in Massachusetts the number had decreased from 5,100 to 4,200, in Michigan from 8,400 to 6,000, and in Indiana from 7,900 to 7,200. The latest treasury figures show that the number of treasury licenses in force in South Carolina, the dispensary state, is only 625, while in the territory of New Mexico they number 677. In Oklahoma there are 306 and in Alaska 373, while in the territory of Arizona there are 801, as against 442 only in the state of Florida. While the number of saloons in the United States is apparently 195,900, the actual number is nearer 175,000, for the reason that for the sale of liquors for home use a brief period in a year one government tax is issued, and when for any reason it is surrendered or returned or revoked or lost or cancelled or made inoperative the issuance of a new one, either to the same place or to the same party, counts as an additional saloon for that year. While the decrease in the number of saloons is no doubt due in part to prohibitive legislation and to heavy license fees, the principal reason, we are convinced, is to be found in the voluntary change in public sentiment, which has been rapidly growing in the last twenty years. The total abstinence is as common now as he once was rare, and a public dinner without wine is no longer regarded as an anomaly. We are surely headed in the right direction and we are making good progress. The principal danger is that the over-earnest reformers may obstruct the way by the interposition of laws that are calculated to arouse opposition in men who do not mean to be driven away along the path in which their feet are already set.

SECTAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Indianapolis Journal: The orthodox ministers who have noted the inclination to repudiation on the part of the members of their congregations should remember that the theory of a literal hell holds no terrors for the man who has been left in the lurch with Klondike weather, gas stove and no gas. Chicago Tribune: Precept and practice do not go hand in hand always and the inclination to forgive the penitent sinner is sometimes forgotten. An example to the contrary has been set by the congregation of the First Baptist church of Easton, Pa. The young pastor of the church confessed that he had sinned grievously and offered his resignation. It was voted unanimously not to accept the resignation. This is practical Christianity, sufficiently rare to be remarkable. Chicago News: The Rev. Thomas C. Washington, the Chicago colored preacher who has been sent to the Bridewell for impersonating an officer, is a philosopher, if he does sometimes use poor judgment. After receiving his sentence yesterday he said: "The Lord wants me to go there. If He hadn't wanted me to go He would have paid my fine." Rev. Mr. Washington is apparently fitted out with all the mental qualifications necessary for making the best of a bad thing. Chicago Chronicle: It is distressing news indeed which comes from the Virginia coast, where that meek and lowly follower of the lamb, Rev. Thomas Dixon, is frozen up with his steam yacht in the middle of an extensive ice field. Rev. Mr. Dixon is a true, no immediate danger of Thomas being compassed, and his boat or resort to other devices familiar to arctic explorers in order to prolong life. But while he is in the ice pack who is to look out for the morals of New York City? Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is a host in himself, but Dr. Parkhurst can't stand the tide of wickedness single-handed, and besides, he is about due to make his annual trip to the Riviera—steam yachts and European tours being necessary to the satisfactory dissemination of the gospel these days. There remain only Rev. Melson C. Peters and the New York Evening Post to stand between the metropolis and the power of evil. They may do the trick, but we doubt it. Mr. Dixon cannot be spared. The government must send a relief expedition and chop him out of the ice if Manhattan is not to share the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Record: "Our new boarder came here just for a temporary home." "Well?" "Now he wants to marry my daughter."

Richmond Dispatch: "Have you noticed, son, how often ma says, 'and so on, and so on'?" "Yes, my son; but it never applies to buttons."

Judge: Ethel—Shall you give him the marble heart, Louise? Louise—Why, really, I don't love him enough for that; but I shall try to give him a very fair plaster-of-paris imitation.

Philadelphia North American: "Wesley," said his wife, sleepily, "the plaintive wail of the infant broke the stillness of the midnight hour;" "Wesley, heed the advice of Kipling."

"What is that?" he grunted from beneath the coverlet. "That is the white man's burden!"

Chicago Tribune: "Mr. Spoonmore, will you please tell me what you came to me for?" "Well, Miss McCurdy, I came to ask you to marry me." "Well, I certainly won't. Let us now enjoy the evening. Do you play chess, Mr. Spoonmore?"

Detroit Journal: An instant later, he burst into the room, breathless. "Let me smell your breath!" his wife at once commanded, nevertheless. Woman is indeed unreasonable. But what would the world be without woman? Ah, too beautiful to last, perhaps!

Chicago Post: "Oh, George! you look agitated!" he exclaimed after his first interview with her father. "What kind of an impression did papa make on you?" "I don't know, your father answered. 'I haven't had a chance to make a personal investigation.'"

Indianapolis Journal: "Herbert is just a plain, every-day young man," said Mabel to her father. "There's precisely the objection," was the prompt reply. "I must stand him every other day, but this thing of calling seven times a week becomes tiresome."

LENT.

Is this a fast-to-keep? The larger lend and clean From fat of veals and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of fish, yet still eat fish? The Platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an hour, Or ragged to go—our? A downcast look, and sour? No! This a fast to dole Thy absent of wheat and meat Unto the hungry soul.

Is it to fast from strife, From old debates and hate, To circumscribe thy life, To show a heart grief-rent; To starve thy sin, not big, And that to keep thy Lent.

HOUSE CLEANING.

with us always provides special advantages to buy some lines of clothing at figures that are really very moderate. We don't carry over old stock, it loses in value whenever it is packed or stored away, and we prefer to sell it the season it is made for, and are willing to stand considerable loss to do so. There are several lines we want to close at once to make room before the winter goods are replaced by the spring goods. There are plain blue and black chevots and fancy chevots, in round and straight cut, sack suits, that have sold all season at \$8.50 and \$10, and to sell them now and not be obliged to carry them over, we make a very low price. Your choice for \$5.00. This sale commences tomorrow.

BROWNING KING & CO. 10th and Broadway. The House Cleaning advertisement continues with the company name and address.