

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George H. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the circulation for the week ending August 26, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Day, Circulation, Total. Rows include Monday through Saturday, with a total of 11,017.

Not total sales, \$34,173; Total average, 20,000.

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Monday is Labor day, but every day has been labor day since the advent of the McKinley administration.

The democrat who fell from the steamboat into the river was not hurt in the least—he never swallowed a drop.

The clairvoyants are not the only people who play upon the credulity of dupes who want to get rich in a day.

Omaha is getting the paint pots ready and during the present month invites the people of Nebraska and Iowa to come in and help spread the carnine.

It is announced by cable that the powers will demand guaranties of the integrity of China. But who will guarantee the integrity of the wily Chinese?

Bryan announces that he proposes to take things easier than he did four years ago. He knows how it goes this time and does not propose to be shocked by defeat.

General Count von Walderssee has arrived at Aduen with his bathtub. Some doubts are expressed whether the depth of water is sufficient to enable it to navigate the Pei Ho.

The United States practically tells the powers it is ready to get out of China, but if the others insist upon staying Uncle Sam wants it understood that he is somewhat of a stayer himself.

Gold has been discovered in the forests of Michigan. Yet more precious metal will be extracted out of the wheat fields this year than will be taken out of the gold fields of Michigan in a lifetime.

If Governor Poynter were willing to cover up what he knew was wrong in the Beatrice asylum in order to induce Superintendent Lang to resign, what reliance can the people of the state place in him as the guardian of larger interests?

The bandits who held up the Union Pacific train are reported to have reached the bad lands. If they follow the precedent of previous Union Pacific robbers they are likely to find a worse country than any in Wyoming at the windup.

Now that the people are just about out of the grasp of the ice man the cheerful news comes that the prospective strike of hard coal miners threatens to increase the price of that necessary commodity. The only hope is to stand in with the weather man.

The trans-Atlantic steamship lines have made so much money this year that competing lines are being projected, which promise to make faster time and eventually cut prices to a level that will enable American people of moderate means to take an educational tour through Europe.

The statistics of shipbuilding for the last year, just made public, shows that under the stimulus of republican policy this industry has also been decidedly on the upgrade. The record of the year has never been exceeded but once in number of steam vessels set afloat and in tonnage it has never been equaled.

Brothers-in-law with a few spare millions are handy things for the bankrupt nobility of Europe to have around. The Gault boys are reported to have just paid off the debts of Count Castellane again. How unfortunate the duke of Manchester could not have captured an American heiress in time to save him from the bankruptcy court.

The Tammany chief may have raised nerve enough to bet a few thousand dollars on the election of Bryan, but he was not even willing to risk the money of the political campaign committee without insisting on odds of more than two to one. Croker is too old at the political game not to know that democracy is a dead card this year.

STOP TEACHING DISLOYALTY.

The action of the Grand Army of the Republic in adopting a resolution at its encampment in Chicago calling on all patriotic citizens "to aid in banishing from our school books and teachings of a partisan, sectional or disloyal character" reinforces the protest entered upon several occasions by the Bee against the too prevalent tendency to place the gray on a level with the blue.

The report of the Grand Army committee which called forth this resolution charges directly that the text books used in the southern schools are filled with distorted versions of historical events, reflecting on the loyalty and patriotism of the brave men who rallied to the support of the flag when the union was endangered.

Among the quotations cited from these school histories are statements that "the war made on the southern states was unjustifiable, oppressive and cruel," "that the federal army was a band of invaders and marauders," "that the treatment of confederate prisoners was such that the death rate while in northern prisons was 4 per cent greater than that of union prisoners in southern prisons" and "that the treatment of Jefferson Davis by the northern troops was a foul blot on American history."

That these palpable misstatements, to use a mild term, are instilled into the minds of southern children in order to keep up sectional prejudice and discredit the loyalty of the people of the northern states cannot be gainsaid. While the new generation in the south has responded with commendable zeal to the country's call during the recent wars in Cuba and the Philippines, that affords no excuse or justification for baseless aspersions on the veterans who made possible the continued existence of the republic when menaced by rebellion and secession.

No government was ever more generous to its enemies nor more magnanimous to those who sought to destroy it than was the United States after the close of the war of 1861-1865. Instead of the treatment of Jefferson Davis being a foul blot on American history, it stands forth as an example of the most unparalleled magnanimity in all history. The time is here for the wiping out of all traces of resentment growing out of the late unpleasantness, but the time will never come when treason will be ennobled above patriotism or rebellion receive the same reward as self-sacrificing loyalty.

The best evidence that the south has been completely purged of its old-time rancor against the north would be calling in the perverted school histories and teaching southern children the truth.

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

The republican national platform says: "In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular service should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade." Thus the republican party admitted that there is necessity for the reorganization of the consular service, in doing which it recognized a fact that has been pressed upon the attention of congress for many years.

Measures looking to the reform of the consular service have been introduced in congress from time to time, but while it is generally conceded that there should be reform all efforts to bring it about through legislation have failed. In the September Forum Mr. Albert H. Washburn, formerly in the consular service, says that the cause of reform in the service is far from hopeless. He declares that genuine progress has been made during the past year, due chiefly to the activity displayed by chambers of commerce and other business associations throughout the country. Thanks to this propaganda, he remarks, the conviction is gradually forcing itself on congress that the mercantile interests of the land, which have so much at stake, are really very much in earnest in their demand for an efficient foreign service.

"The proof of this lies not in the meaningless introduction of bills 'by request,' but in favorable committee action. It is significant that two bills designed to place the consular service upon a permanent footing have thus far been favorably reported by the present congress and this fact may be fairly regarded as a concession to a growing public sentiment." One of these measures was reported in the senate and the other in the house.

Mr. Washburn does not look for early legislation making a radical reform in the consular service. He says that to expect any action during the approaching short session, which will terminate the life of the present congress, is vain. Yet he thinks the door is not entirely closed to all reform and suggests that a forward step of far-reaching benefit would be taken if the house committee on foreign affairs, when it reports the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill next winter, would provide for consular inspection by means of regularly appointed consular inspectors. Mr. Washburn declares that it is almost beyond belief, certainly beyond defense, that an orderly and efficient system of supervision has not been established before this for a service that has in its keeping the business interests and property of so many of our citizens at home and abroad. He very clearly points out the expediency of having a system of consular inspection, which should be free from all political influence.

Mr. Washburn concludes his discussion of the subject as follows: "From the foundation of the government our foreign service has been the sport of factions. Mutations of parties have fostered and encouraged this and will continue to do so. That a tidal wave of public sentiment will some day sweep away and destroy the present strongly entrenched system, with all its humiliating absurdities and inequalities, seems certain. Meanwhile, consular inspection, which has the merit of being practical and within reach, would cure the most flagrant abuses. It would prove to be the entering wedge—and a most effective one—of a stable service. The growing and imperative needs of commercial expansion will do the rest."

OVER-LEGISLATION AGAIN.

One of the principal features of the review of the year's legislation in the address of General Manderson as president of the American Bar association last week was an emphatic reiteration of the charge that we are governed too much. "I hope," declares President Manderson, "some method may be devised to correct the evil of over-legislation and guard the body politic from the mischiefs to be apprehended from indiscriminate, reckless, experimental and, sometimes, corrupt legislation."

General Manderson goes on to say that the evil is a growing one, against which repeated warnings seem to have had but little effect, and, in this connection, quotes the words of a predecessor, E. J. Phelps, who, in his annual address, twenty years before, referring to the work of our numerous legislatures, said:

We know that such bodies do not command public confidence; that their sessions are viewed with apprehension and their adjournments with a feeling of relief. Even in those legislatures whose integrity is unquestioned the passions of the members are rarely calculated to inspire confidence in their wisdom. In the majority of them—happily not in all—the session laws exhibit haste, inconsiderate, ill-advised legislation, framed to meet the real or supposed hardship of some particular case, to further some private end or to reflect some temporary gust of popular feeling; they are characterized by a tendency to extend legislation to all manner of subjects, as well without as within the domain of municipal law, making a new statute the remedy for all ills and all inconveniences; by a looseness and ambiguity of expression; by a loss of time and energy in litigation and last and worst, by a fluctuation of purpose that deprives statute law of all stability and alters, amends, reconstructs and repeals its enactments from year to year more rapidly than the clouds in the tropics which they are couched.

This charge, Mr. Manderson ventures the assertion, will be found a true bill by the grand jury of public opinion. Although the question has been discussed and rediscussed year after year by eminent lawyers, they seem usually to forget that the greater part of our legislation emanates from members of their own profession, and that while our legislatures are not made up exclusively of lawyers, most of the bills are drawn by attorneys, either as representatives in those bodies or to serve special interests of clients for whom they seek legislation from the vantage ground of the lobby.

Over-legislation is, of course, only a question of degree and while the complaint quoted was registered twenty years ago, if the evil has grown it is probably because we have more legislatures now than then and more lawyers drawing bills for interested clients. While this may throw light on the cause of over-legislation it does not suggest a remedy and it may be that there is no one remedy which would accomplish complete reformation.

The best remedy, however, under a popular form of government like ours lies with the people in the selection of the men who are to represent them in the law-making bodies. Honest, conscientious and capable representatives, whether learned in the law or not, can be depended on to give us salutary legislation. On the other hand the election of men to the legislature who have failed in their own business, or are notoriously dishonest, incompetent, or unreliable, whether versed in legal phraseology or not, is sure to be productive of vicious legislation.

The best men are none too good for the legislative service of the people.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL QUESTION.

Interest in the isthmiian canal question continues to be manifested and there is no little curiosity in regard to the route which the Walker commission will recommend. As both political parties have pronounced in favor of a canal the republicans without specifying a route and the democrats favoring the Nicaragua project, the subject is not one of controversy. There is to be a canal, the only matter for determination being as to the route.

Reports from Washington state that the commission has reached an agreement on the Nicaragua route. Without any definite announcement to that effect by the commission there is incidental testimony tending to show that this is to be their verdict. It is highly probable, for it has been pretty well understood that a majority of the members of the commission were predisposed in favor of that route. Admiral Walker, the head of the commission, was known to be. It was pointed out when the commission was appointed that most of its members were favorable to the Nicaragua route and it is easy to understand that the fact of there being a majority in congress in favor of that route would exert a strong influence upon the commission.

The Panama advocates do not appear to be making any very strenuous efforts in behalf of that route, although not wholly idle. A statement was recently given out by Mr. James T. Ford, presenting what he claims over the advantages of the Panama over the Nicaragua route, but of course his claims are pronounced worthless by the Nicaragua advocates. Says one of their number: "The Panama project lost its reason for existence when the sea-level idea was abandoned. The moment the advocates of this route abandoned the sea-level idea and entered into competition with the Nicaragua as a lockage canal they abandoned their case." He expressed the opinion that sometime in the near history of the world both canals will be built, but thought the one which should come first is that across Nicaragua. However, it may be found when this question comes up in congress at the next session that the claims of the Panama route will not be utterly ignored.

There appears now to be no obstacle in the way of the government entering into

an agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the construction of a canal if congress shall decide upon that route, though it is possible that Nicaragua will not be disposed to make all the concessions to the United States which the bill that passed the house and is pending in the senate calls for.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Whether or not the Chinese problem is nearing solution appears to depend upon the course of two or three powers and chiefly upon that of Germany. The United States has clearly and definitely announced its policy and with this Russia is in general accord. That power is willing, under certain circumstances, to withdraw her forces from China, while the suggestion of this government contemplates only withdrawal from Peking, but it is understood the United States would not hold out against the Russian proposal if it should be concurred in by the other powers. It is expected that Japan will assent, France will undoubtedly accept any plan that is satisfactory to Russia, while it is hardly conceivable that Great Britain will reject an arrangement acceptable to those powers and the United States.

The attitude of the German government constitutes the principal obstruction to an understanding that would probably simplify the problem and the question is whether it can be induced to abandon this position. There is little doubt that Emperor William would like to make a strong military demonstration against China and that he regards with keen displeasure the position of Russia and the United States, but while Germany may have good reasons for going to war with China she will not venture upon such a task alone and with the disapproval of the other great powers. In the event, therefore, of Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States and Japan coming to a complete understanding as to the course they will pursue toward China, it would seem that Germany must fall into line. It might be somewhat humiliating, but not to do so would possibly have results more humiliating. To undertake a war against China single-handed would make a drain upon the financial and military resources of Germany which would greatly weaken her, with the result of impairing her political power and influence in Europe.

Russia appears to be acting with absolute sincerity and her influence upon the situation is exceeded by perhaps the United States alone. The problem in China still has perplexing features, but the outlook seems to be clearing.

Popercite organs were a little slow to take advantage of a story detrimental to the administration. They neglected to comment on the alleged mistreatment of Captain Cresshaw of Georgia until after the father of the dead man announced that the story of the captain's ante-mortem statement was a fake, pure and simple. Campaign ammunition is too scarce to overlook many chances like this.

The European proposal to destroy the imperial palace at Peking is on a par with the sentiment which burned the great library at Alexandria and destroyed the priceless treasures of Rome. Teaching China a lesson at the cost of the destruction of the historic treasures of this palace is simply a piece of barbarism which the Americans have the good sense not to countenance.

While the ships of other nations are busy cutting down the time of passage across the Atlantic an announcement comes that a new American line is to be started which will put on ships which are to maintain an average speed of twenty-five knots during the entire run. When it comes to annihilating time and space the United States should not be left out of the reckoning.

The death of Collis P. Huntington leaves a vacancy at the head of the Southern Pacific railroad which, if filled by a progressive railroad manager, will be a great aid to the business interests of the entire country, as well as of the Pacific coast. The policy of squeezing the traffic lemon dry has greatly retarded the development of the far west.

Guan Booked to Stay.

Philadelphia Ledger.

And now Guan is to be fortified. We may abandon the Philippines, but we cannot and will not give up Guan.

Get There Just the Same.

Philadelphia Times.

There should be no surprise that an American crew won the boat race at Paris. Americans are always among the fastest who visit that fast city.

Can't See the Bell.

Chicago Post.

Many individuals connected with large corporations don't see anything new in a waist, because they may be said to look at it through bay windows.

Sound Advice to Cubans.

Boston Globe.

General Leonard Wood gives the Cubans excellent advice regarding their coming constitutional convention. "Send the best" is the best of mottoes for those who are preparing for the establishment of the good of Cuba libre.

Hull the Deliverer.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The cause of man has at last found a Joan of Arc. Miss Jessie Burdeau of St. Louis is the demoielle whose name will go ringing down the ages as the one who first presented a shirt waist party in hot weather, because she "believes in men's rights." First of your sex, Hal!

Progress in Cuba.

Cleveland Leader.

Cuban news is very encouraging as to industrial progress. The island is working more busily than at any former time in at least five years, and that means much for the comfort and welfare of the people. They can see their independence, in fact as in name, nearer and clearer than ever before, and that, too, ought to make contentment the rule in the greatest of the Antilles.

Crusade Against Noises.

Baltimore American.

Every now and then a crusade breaks out somewhere against the noises of civilization. The crusade runs its short course as a moral death, and generally leaves a few more noises added to the ones it started out to combat. In fact, modern city life is becoming not only noisy, but positively vociferous. And many of these noises are the result of long-continued habit, not of necessity.

AMERICAN ARBITRATORS.

New York World. President McKinley's invitation to ex-President Harrison and Cleveland to accept places upon the permanent international board of arbitration is a peculiarly happy answer to the question, What shall we do with our ex-presidents?

St. Louis Republic. In requesting ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison to serve as two of the four American members of the international board of arbitration provided for by the treaty negotiated at the peace conference at The Hague, President McKinley has made a wise and appropriately dignified choice. It is to be hoped that these two distinguished Americans will consent to represent their country in work of vital importance to civilization.

Philadelphia Record. President McKinley has requested his predecessors, ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, to accept positions as members of the international board of arbitration, to be organized in accordance with the terms of the treaty concluded by the delegates to the Peace conference at The Hague. The offer is something more than a mere compliment to two distinguished Americans. The representation of the United States on the tribunal by two eminent jurists who have occupied the highest post in the gift of the American people—a post of greater responsibility than that of any European prime minister or chancellor and of greater power than that of many rulers overseas—would establish a precedent which would morally compel the other signatories to the treaty to appoint arbitrators of comparably equal distinction. A court thus constituted would be a tribunal of the highest respect and would be a tribunal of the highest imaginable dignity.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Never mind the vagaries of the thermometer. It will climb down soon.

A diligent search fails to find any mention of the man with the hoe in the Huntington will.

Among its other qualifications as a summer resort, New York is now filled with money.

Mr. Jeffries' gray matter is sound. He offered no objections to the retirement of Mr. Fitzsimmons.

Li Hung Chang is not talking for publication. He is on the premises merely as a guarantee of good faith.

Mr. Fitzsimmons retires to private life with the sweet consciousness of having left his imprint on the progress of the world.

Commissioner Peck shows delicate respect for the constitution by putting away the Legion of Honor medal until he retires from office.

The Honolulu Republican is joyfully munching the first sweet of journalism—a large, juicy libel suit. Evidently the Republican is there to stay.

The Shanghai rooster manages to make himself heard around the world. High cable rates do not mar the melody or diminish the variety of his crowing.

The medicine administered to the railroad holdups at Goodland, Kan., did not have a dehydrating effect. Still a constant repetition of the dose will prove effective in time.

Russia note on Chinese affairs touches a chord in the United States. So did the Russian note sent to New York harbor during the dark days of the civil war.

Twenty-five hundred members of the Smith family held a national reunion in New Jersey last week. Presiding duties fell to the remaining seventeen millions at home.

A former Kansas officeholder rushes into print to deny the current story that the late Senator Ingalls called him a "house."

"Mr. Ingalls called me a bedbug!" he exclaims.

Eighty-four grand-children attended the funeral of a Mormon patriarch a few days ago. The exhibit was a touching tribute to a strenuous life in the valley of the Salt Sea.

Mass meetings are being held in the south to protest against northern treatment of negroes. Both experts and professionals in that line, the south naturally kicks against amateur performances.

Philadelphia has the youngest hero in the bunch. He is only 8 years old and answers to the name of Leo Martin. He saved his sister from drowning, swimming with her to the shore, a distance of thirty yards.

The rare mountain atmosphere, mingled with salt sea breezes, develops some wonderfully beautiful women in Salt Lake City. One of the multitude of charmers there described by local papers as "a daisy of charming brunettes" with a complexion of midnight in her hair and the glorious promise of the north in her broad brow and sunshine-showering smile." Pass the fan.

Whatever may be the condition of Indians in other respects, there are no signs of their starvation in the far east. A floating item, sent adrift as a feeler for an American lecture tour, naively tells us that at Lahore, recently, "Paribrajak Srinat Srikrishnaanda of Benore attended the anniversary of Ravalpindi Hari Sabha and delivered three lectures in Hindi and two in Bengalee." Come on, Paribrajak! The country hungers for a change from Chinese, Tagal and Sulu lingoes.

BRIGHT SIDE OF THE STORY.

Decided Improvement in the Condition of the People of Porto Rico.

Kansas City Star.

The bad side of the Porto Rico story has been so industriously told that it is refreshing to read about the beneficent effects of American rule in the island. The Spaniards collected \$1,094,355.73 during their last year in Porto Rico, while the first year of American rule cost the people only \$1,995,350.

Hardly anything escaped the Spanish system of levying tribute. There were direct taxes on the producer because he produced and upon the consumer because he consumed and upon the skilled artisan because they were skilled. The Porto Ricans have been relieved of this style of extortion. Stamps on contracts, transfers and other documents have been abolished. There is no more export tax. Porto Rico formerly contributed to the maintenance of a colonial bureau, to pension the descendants of Columbus and to the support of the Spanish army and navy. They were required to pay for military courts. All this is abolished.

The United States has established uniform standards of currency with the outside world and regular rates of exchange. It has given local power to the municipalities, based upon popular suffrage. There are now Porto Rican troops and police. The courts have been much improved. The island was naturally subjected to considerable confusion, caused by the change in the standard of money, the diversion of established channels of trade and, most of all, by the period of uncertainty about the form of government and tariffs. All of this was accentuated by the havoc of the great hurricane and the disposition of the people to rely upon United States government aid. The ignorant population sadly conceived the idea that the United States was a paternalistic institution, just as the intelligent Porto Ricans had wildly inflated ideas about the influx of American capital. Disappointment was added to real misfortune.

Now that certainly has taken the place of uncertainty the hopeful observers see decided improvement and a promise that Porto Rico will soon begin to enjoy, not only a period of prosperity, but an era of good feeling.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Buffalo Express. If Rev. Dr. Hamilton, who preached against "fashion" in New York, had not given the manuscript of his sermon to the press, he would have escaped complacency and criticism. But complacency is one of those things which he does not want to escape and he does not want it to escape him.

Kansas City Star. The "black mass" for the repose of the soul of the dead has been revived in the Church of England. The Christian Commonwealth says that it gives this account of a ceremony in St. Michael's church: "Each of the congregation received a little candle, which was lighted before the gospel was read and blown out after the reading. After mass the celebrant left the choir and at the sedilia changed his chalice for a black cape with yellow orphreys and then headed a procession with a crucifix. The catafalque was sprinkled with holy water, and ceased, while the petitions were mumbled for the soul of the deceased. The mass is called "black" because the priest's vestments and church ornaments are black. It will be of interest to see whether this revival of extreme ritualism in the Church of England will be followed by another migration to the Catholic church such as that of the Oxford movement early in the century when John Henry Newman became a Catholic.

Brooklyn Eagle. Father Quinn of Buffalo has taken a bold stand against what many have thought to be a desirable custom. He announces that hereafter the presence of women with bare heads will not be tolerated in his church, whether they are there for the purposes of attending service or weddings. He declares that the taking off of bonnets and hats is disrespectful to God. This is a curious attitude, because the wearing of his hat by a man would be considered as the worst kind of an affront and would be punished by the instant election of the offender. In an impartial view, it is hard to see how the women offend any more in the removal of her hat than the man offends in removing his. In Jewish synagogues it is the custom for men to keep on their hats, and for one to break this rule would be to render himself at least conspicuous, but in Christian churches it has been the rule for centuries to show reverence for the place and its function by uncovering. However, it is quite likely that the order of the clergyman may be secretly pleasing to many of the women in his congregation, because they can henceforth display such millinery treasures in the view of envious sisters, without suffering from the charge that they are trying to show off.

NATIONAL DIVORCE LAW.

Uniformity Necessary to Check the Growth of Public Scandal.

Brooklyn Eagle.

An effort will presently be made to bring some sort of order out of the tangle in our widely varied divorce laws. In one state you may remarry after a divorce and in another you may not; in one state certain causes suffice for separation while in others they cause no such result. The result of this lack of unity is that aggrieved persons go to South Dakota or some other hospitable region, proclaim themselves as citizens, apply for legal relief, and get it. Occasionally it happens that another state will not recognize the legality of such a divorce, and the husband or wife who has remarried runs a risk of imprisonment as a bigamist if he or she returns. The laws concerning alimony, too, are obviously unfair. A criminal woman can put off trial of her husband's suit for month after month and year after year, while she draws upon him for possibly two-thirds of his earnings and shares the money with her paramour, while the husband, if he refuses to obey so outrageous a law, may be thrown into jail, prosperity being thus assured to the guilty and punishment for the innocent. In our state we have modified the alimony in so far that an impoverished man is no longer obliged to pay money to a wife who has remarried and whose second husband is rich; but in some other states the old injury is maintained.

A commission in this state that is talking about uniformity in laws will present to the next legislature a measure against the recognition of what are called "tramp" divorces, which are obtained by the removal of one of the ill-mated pair to another state and suing under the laws of that commonwealth, but it is hardly probable that such a law will have any material effect on those other states. Congress is the body to consider that measure. There is a proper reluctance to introduce any more federal laws than necessary, for we are sufficiently annoyed and oppressed by our laws, as it is, but a common divorce law, applying to the whole country, would nullify the hundred and one of the state laws on this subject and would secure simplicity. If it is feasible to make a national bankruptcy law it is within reason

to ask for a national divorce law. It is an increasing belief that this is a country, rather than a collection of little countries with conflicting interests, and while the flexibility in the adjustment of the states general statutes, there is greater need of uniformity in such matters as divorce than there is of uniformity in conditions or declarations of bankruptcy.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Post. "Did she have a good time while she was away this summer?"

"No, she was worrying for fear her husband was having a good time at home."

Detroit Journal. "The reported large number of old maids in Massachusetts would seem to suggest that the suckers, while being born at the rate of one per minute, largely move west at an early age."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Mamma, is nurse a boxer?"

"Why, no, dear. What makes you ask such a question?"

"Cause she boxed papa's ears when he tried to kiss her."

Somerville Journal. "She-Did you know that this is the longest day in the year?"

"He-Not much. The longest day in the year was that day a month ago when you wouldn't speak to me."

Chicago Tribune. "With your permission, Miss de Muff, I shall do myself the pleasure to call occasionally."

"Why, certainly, Mr. Harkington. Papa will be glad to see you."

"In fact, I think he is in the other room now."

Indianapolis Journal. "I'm writing to Sam about his lay fever."

"What of it?"

"Why, of it, he was here I thought he made too much fuss about it; now I have got the children, he's inordinately lay, he is, and so we do our share of the love-making."

Chicago Post. "Why is it?" Asked the debutante, "that young widower seem to be so popular and are usually so quickly introduced?"

"That's easy," answered the widow. "You see, we have had experience with him, and we know how inordinately lay he is, and so we do our share of the love-making."

Philadelphia Press. Husband—is there anything else I can get for you in town, dear?"

Wife. Yes. You might get half a dozen more of those indestructible linen books for the children. They've torn up those you bought last week."

Chicago Tribune. "George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "for heaven's sake straighten up! You're worse hump-shouldered than I am!"

"Laura," retorted Mr. Ferguson, "be satisfied with having married me to reform me. When you try to reshape me you are undertaking too much."

THE FOREST.