

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT COMMUNICATES WITH CONGRESS.

He Urges an Appropriation for an Adequate Representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition—Early Action Desired.

For a Display at Paris.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress, urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith for the consideration of the respective houses of the Congress, a report of the secretary of state representing the appropriateness of early action in order that the government of the United States may be enabled to accept the invitation of that of the French republic to participate in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900.

"The recommendations of this report have my most cordial approval and I urge upon the congress such timely provisions for this great international enterprise as will fittingly respond to the widely testified wish and expectation of our inventors and producers that they may have adequate opportunity again, as in the past, to fortify the important positions they have won in the world's competitive fields of discovery and industry. Nor are the traditional friendships of the United States and France and the mutual advantages to accrue from their enlarged commercial intercourse less large important factors than the individual interests to be fostered by renewed participation in a great French exposition, especially when it is remembered that the present display is projected with a degree of completeness and on a scale of magnificence beyond any of the European exhibitions that have marked the close of the century.

"It is proper that I should emphasize the need of early action, for if the present session pass without suitable provision being made, the postponement of the matter for nearly a year longer could not but operate greatly to the disadvantage of the United States, in view of the elaborate preparations already making by other governments and the danger that further delay may result in an inadequate allotment of space to this country as well as an incomplete organization of the American exhibit.—William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1897.

INSURANCE SWINDLE.

A Pittsburg Banker Caught in a Gigantic Scheme.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15.—A colossal attempt at insurance swindling was unearthed yesterday when C. Lincoln Woods, of C. L. Woods & Co., bankers, was arrested in his office in the Park building. The information was made by C. F. Harper, chief of the revision department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, charging that he was "freed," and was committed to jail in \$5,000 bail.

Later he made a written confession in which he gives the details of his scheme. He says that, with a former agent of the Reserve, he fell into a conspiracy to defraud. His mode of procedure was to insert advertisements in the local papers for old men to act as collectors. He would ask the applicant for bond, but kindly waived the bond if the applicant would sign an application for insurance on his life. This was generally secured, and then Woods would get some responsible man to sign a promissory note to the Woods & Co. banking firm, filled out with amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000, so that consideration for the insurance policy at death could be claimed to be the debt established by the note.

It is not known as yet how the applicants passed the medical examination. In Woods' desk were found sixty-five policies, with himself as beneficiary, aggregating \$200,000.

A Costly Spring Season.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Some of the heads of the operating departments of the Western roads are becoming very uneasy over the increase in the expenses of their departments that have been made necessary by the recent floods in the West. There is hardly a road running west of Chicago that will not find its operating expenses for the early months of the present year far in excess of the same period of last year.

Ex-President Harrison for Moderator.

MARION, Ind., April 15.—The semi-annual meeting of the Muncie presbytery closed here last evening. About seventy-five delegates, representing thirty churches, were in attendance. A resolution was adopted commending ex-President Harrison for moderator of the National Presbyterian Assembly, which convenes at Winona Park, Warsaw, Ind., May 20.

No Vacancy for West Pointers.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Not a vacancy exists in the line of the army for the sixty-two graduates of this year's class at West Point, eleven additional lieutenants still not provided for and have passed examinations for promotion from the ranks.

Senate Leaders Agree.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An agreement has been reached among the leaders of the various parties in the senate under which the appropriation bills which failed to become laws at the last session of congress will be taken up and passed.

Woolen Hardware Failures.

BRIDGEMAN, Mo., April 15.—John W. Hays, who has been engaged in the hardware business on Main street for the past thirty years, failed to-day. The claims of the preferred creditors amount to \$1,200, and the assets are about \$1,000.

IN HONOR OF JEFFERSON.

154th Anniversary Celebrated by Democratic Leaders.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The 154th anniversary of Jefferson's birthday was celebrated last night at the Metropolitan hotel by a subscription dinner given under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The first celebration of the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday occurred at the same hostelry, then known as the Indian Queen. Jackson was the guest of honor, and the occasion was made memorable by the presence of Vice President John C. Calhoun and other Democratic leaders of that day. Last night William J. Bryan of Nebraska, the late Democratic candidate for President, was the guest of honor. Senators, Representatives and others conspicuous in the councils of the Democratic party were present, many of them from a distance. Covers were laid for 200, and many were denied seats for want of space at the tables.

The decorations of the room were simple. The columns were twined with Southern smilax, and a full length portrait of Jefferson draped with American flags was hung behind the seat of ex-Governor Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, the president of the association. Upon his right were Mr. Bryan, Representative McMillin, who acted as toastmaster, and on the left Senator Jones of Arkansas, Representatives Bland of Missouri, Lentz of Ohio, and ex-Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania and Andrew Lipscomb of Virginia.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with a lusty cheer as he entered the hall.

The menu was carefully prepared and was similar to such a dinner as might have been served during Jefferson's day. The dishes were all American creations and each course, as far as possible, represented one section of the country.

The dinner began promptly at 8 o'clock, an orchestra playing national airs, blended with southern melodies, to conform in simplicity to the spirit of the dinner. The toasts were briefly responded to except in case of Mr. Bryan, who spoke at length to the toast "Thomas Jefferson."

SPANISH BRUTALITY.

Men and Women Butchered for Dancing With Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 15.—A story of inconceivable brutality comes from Pinaro, in Havana province. The town was raided a week ago by the Cubans, and after they had looted the stores they had a dance and a fandango in the public square, forcing a great many of the townspeople and the women there to join in with them in the dance. The report came in yesterday that a Spanish force raided the place Thursday and killed twenty-five of the leading men of the town, and then outrageously treated some thirty-odd of the leading Cuban and Spanish women, eighteen of the women being taken. The men were arrested, tied up in line, and after being taunted with having a dance with the Cubans the previous week, were hacked to pieces before the weeping, half dead women, who were brought out and compelled to witness the brutal murder of their husbands and relatives. The women were all placed in a big stone church and kept two days at the mercy of the Spanish soldiers and officers. When the troops left nearly twenty of the poor creatures were compelled to accompany them. The town was set on fire and nearly every building laid low. The Spaniards also destroyed what food they could not carry away with them.

SAYS IT WILL FAIL.

No Hope for General Bimetallism, Says the London Times.

LONDON, April 15.—Commenting on the appointment of the American commissioners to an international bimetallic conference the Times says:

"We believe that all the indications in Europe and the far East point to the failure of such an undertaking. It is improbable that all the enthusiasm of Senator Wolcott, combined with the business ability of Mr. Payne and the Democratic silver sympathies of ex-Vice President Stevenson, will bring about the conference desired by President McKinley. It is still more probable that the commission will effect anything without a conference. Separate agreements with the United States are out of the question when the nations of Europe do not wish to agree among themselves in favor of bimetallicism. The commission will have a good time and will be received everywhere with courtesy. President McKinley will be able to point to its labors as redeeming his election promises, and to their failure as showing that, if America wants free silver, she must procure it for herself at her own risk."

Kansas Democratic Editors.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 15.—The Kansas Democratic Editorial fraternity elected the following officers: President, L. I. Purcell, Lakin; Vice president, V. J. Lane, Wyandotte; Herald; secretary, J. Goshorn, Iola; Sentinel; treasurer, J. E. Watrous, Burlington; Independent; executive committee, Warren Knauis, McPherson; Democrat; W. E. Timmons, Cottonwood Falls; Courant; I. P. Herman, Olathe Herald. The convention then adjourned to meet at Iola in April, 1898.

Iron and Tube Companies Fail.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 15.—The Longwood iron company and the Conshohocken Tube company of Conshohocken have gone into the hands of receivers. The liabilities will amount to about \$100,000. The assets will not be over \$150,000.

Ex-Judge Shot at Rock.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 15.—Judge B. B. Sheldon, formerly a member of the state supreme court and one of the wealthiest citizens of Rockford, died to-day, aged 95.

SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

Treasurer Meserve Getting His Books in Shape.

He Has Decided to Wipe Out All Moneys in Suspended Banks and That Which His Predecessor Has Not Accounted For—Disbursements For Three Months.

Nebraska Financial Matters.

Disbursements from the state treasury for the three months ending on the 8th, says the Lincoln Journal, reached the million dollar mark. The bulk of this money came into the treasury during the past few months in the form of taxes from the people. State Treasurer Meserve filed his quarterly report with the auditor yesterday, and for the first time in years the report was made public. It shows that the receipts of the treasury since January 7 aggregate \$787,314. Disbursements ending March 31 amounted to \$834,578. Since then some payments have been made, including \$133,000 on state bonds which fell due April 1. Treasurer Meserve paid out \$66,000 yesterday on the last of this block of bonds. This payment wiped out all state bonds outstanding except bonds of the state which are held by the state as an investment of the permanent school fund. During the month of March the treasurer paid out \$228,000 on state bonds and state warrants.

Treasurer Meserve has decided to wipe from his books all moneys in suspended banks and moneys which ex-Treasurer Bartley has not accounted for and put them into a "suspended account," so that the books will show the net amount available. He has asked Auditor Cornell to do the same with accounts in his office. The suspended account amounts to \$664,909.50, including the missing warrant issued to reimburse a fund for money lost in the Capital national bank.

Payments made by the treasurer and the deduction of this suspended account from a balance of \$1,536,304, which he found on the books when he entered the office, leaves \$844,131 available in the treasury.

The following report is attached to Treasurer Meserve's report:

Hon. J. F. Cornell, Auditor—Dear Sir: I herewith find you statement of moneys in suspended accounts held by J. J. Bartley. We have charged these accounts out of the several funds and put them in one fund, called a suspended account, in order that our funds may show net amount which is available, and I suggest that the same thing be done in your office in order that our books may agree. Respectfully,
J. B. MESERVE, State Treasurer.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like First National Bank, Ala. general fund, To Bank Wm.ore, general fund, To Capital National Bank, Lincoln, To Bank of Wyandotte, temporary school fund, To Buffalo County National Bank, To Bank of Wyandotte, temporary school fund, To Capital National Bank, Lincoln, To J. S. Bartley, treasurer, per agricultural college endowment, To J. S. Bartley, treasurer, per agricultural endowment.

The following is a recapitulation of the treasurer's report:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance shown by books January 6, 1897, Receipts, Disbursements, Balance, Suspended account, Leaving available fund.

Four Students Suspended.

Considerable excitement prevails among the college students at Crete owing to the faculty's action in suspending four students for an offense. Three weeks since a crowd of about twenty, being refused admission to a fellow student's room, proceeded to remove the obstructions and make a friendly call anyway. A door, which stood in the way, suffered slightly and the faculty ordered four of the miscreants to pay \$5 into the treasury for the damage done. This they refused to do on the ground that all were equally concerned and should stand the expense. They offered to replace the door with a new one, but were flatly refused. As the result of their refusal to pay the cash, they are under suspension. The outcome seems doubtful, as both parties seem determined to win, and student sympathy is with the boys.

Favor Diversified Farming.

The policy of diversified farming which was quite largely inaugurated around North Loup last season, will be followed out this year on probably a much larger scale. It was then found that a farmer having several crops out of the general routine had a much better chance of striking a paying market, several having raised quantities of pop corn and some other varieties for seed purposes, the price offered being determined in advance. This putting an element of certainty in the transaction not ordinarily obtainable with the usual crops. W. P. Everingham has already contracted with an Ohio seed firm for 235 acres of a number of varieties of corn at a fair figure, and doubtless a number of others will follow his example.

Two Bills for Humane Society.

The Nebraska humane society has secured the passage of two important bills for the protection of children. One of the bills provides for the adoption, punishment for cruelty of children under 14 years of age. It is made unlawful to willfully abandon, cruelly or unlawfully punish, or willfully or negligently to deprive of necessary food, clothing or shelter, any child, or to cause or permit a child to be placed in a situation that its life or health may be endangered, or to be overworked, cruelly tormented or mutilated.

THE LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The Insurance and Election Laws, Irrigation and Other Interests.

The insurance laws of the state have been materially altered by the enactment of new laws increasing the facilities enjoyed by mutual companies. These companies have been compelled to confine their operations to the country. Under the new law they may be organized to insure property in cities and towns. The Haller anti-compact law is now a part of the statutes, and is aimed directly at the local board which fixes the rate for every large city in the state. New laws were also enacted for the government and regulation of mutual, fraternal and benevolent associations, all of these associations now being under the supervision of the auditor of public accounts.

The election laws have been materially modified. Hereafter, unless the governor should decide to interpose with a veto, the electors of the state will vote with the blanket ballot by which each elector elects, if he so desires, votes for an entire ticket by affixing a single mark opposite his party emblem. New laws governing judges and clerks of election have also been enacted. No longer will these officers be placed upon party tickets. They will hereafter be appointed by the county judge.

The irrigation laws have been vitally amended. Under the new additions to these laws every resident freeholder in an irrigation district is given the right to participate in and have a voice in the selection of officers and all other matters pertaining to the affairs of the district. The offices of district treasurer and assessor have been abolished and the duties of these officers imposed upon the township treasurers and assessors. The aim of the new law has been to throw greater safeguards around the interests of property owners in irrigation districts, as well as to simplify the government of such districts and reduce expenses to a minimum.

A new law governing control of the state penitentiary was enacted upon lines laid down by the governor. Under the new law the penitentiary is placed directly under the control of the warden and he is permitted to lease the labor of the convicts for a period not longer than three years at a time, the revenue derived from labor so leased to be used to maintain the institution. The enactment of this law enables the legislature to reduce the biennial appropriation for the institution by \$40,000 and it is confidently believed that the institution will in time become entirely self-supporting.

Material amendments have been made in the state depository law. Under the provisions of the new additions to the law no bank is entitled to receive on deposit more than 30 per cent of its capital stock. All bonds run two years and all funds are to be deposited in the state depository in different funds to be made only on the books of the state treasurer.

An entirely new military code has been adopted, the bill for the purpose being prepared by Adjutant General Barry and Major Fehet, Sixth cavalry, U. S. A., aide to Governor Holcomb. The old law was incomplete and ambiguous, some sections being directly in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Little change has been made in the laws relating to the judiciary. An attempt was made to abolish the present supreme court commission, but it was not passed. A new municipal court has been established in the city of Omaha, three judges to be appointed by the governor for one, two and three years, respectively. After the expiration of the term of office of the judges appointed their successors are thereafter to be elected.

Deficiency Judgments.

The bill to abolish deficiency judgments became a law without the governor's signature. The governor asked the attorney-general for a written opinion and received the following from the deputy attorney-general: "Referring to senate file No. 108, on the interpretation of which you have asked for the opinion of this office, I have the honor to report as follows:

Section 87 of the code of civil procedure confers upon the district court in a case brought to foreclose a mortgage power to direct payment by the mortgagor of any balance of the mortgage debt that may remain unsatisfied after the sale of the mortgaged premises. Senate file No. 108 repeals this section, but this repeal is clearly taken from the district court any power in a foreclosure suit to render a personal judgment against the mortgagor. If the only object in passing senate file No. 108, was to prevent the mortgagee from obtaining a personal judgment in the same action in which the mortgage is foreclosed it would seem this was fully accomplished by repealing section 87, and you will notice that it expressly repeals this section. By repealing the two sections it seems to me that the district court would have no power in that action to enter any kind of a judgment except a decree ordering a sale of the mortgaged premises. Section 86 as it stood before senate file No. 108 was passed, provided the mortgagee from maintaining an action in a court of equity and a separate action in a court of law to recover the debt secured by the mortgage, unless authorized by the court. As section 86 now reads, I do not understand that the mortgagee must be specially authorized by the court for the mortgagee to maintain a separate action at law without the consent of the court, that same action could be prosecuted under senate file No. 108.

A year ago Gus B. Speice was elected mayor of Columbus by a majority of one over his swiftest opponents. This year his majority was 151.

A Penitentiary Trip.

In district court at Holdrege C. Christiansen, the former collector of the Deering harvester company, pleaded guilty to one of the counts. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. C. W. Rogers and John Wilson, the two young men who were found guilty of breaking into the depot at Atlanta and stealing a revolver, were also sentenced to two years.

The David City News.

The David City News gives the amount of corn cribbed at the various rail stations in Butler county at \$1,043,481 bushels.

NOW FOR THE WORK.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT SHOW OF 1899.

Working Forces Being Thoroughly Organized—Choice of Officers, Local and Otherwise—All Sections of the State Given Representation—Notes.

Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

The working forces of the Exposition are thoroughly organized and are doing most effective service. The active management is in the hands of an executive committee of seven members. Each manager of the executive committee is the manager of one of the seven departments into which the work of the exposition is divided. These managers were chosen from among the fifty directors elected by the stockholders of the exposition. The state law appropriating \$100,000 provides for state commissioners, who must be elected as members of the board of directors in order that the state may have a voice in the affairs of the exposition. The congressional act, as a matter of course, provides for commissioners who will have charge of the government exhibit and building. The articles of incorporation of the exposition provide for a vice-president for each of the twenty-four Trans-Mississippi states and territories, to be appointed by the governors of the respective states. The vice-presidents are as follows:

Resident vice-president for Nebraska, ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders; Oklahoma, Hon. W. G. Vineheller; Little Rock, Minnesota, Hon. Frank H. Peavey; Minneapolis, Montana, Hon. W. H. Sutherland; North Dakota, Col. C. A. Lounsbury; Fargo, Iowa, George F. Wright; Council Bluffs, South Dakota, Thomas H. Wells; Hot Springs, Nebraska, William Neville; North Platte, Missouri, John Doniphan, St. Joseph, Kansas, C. A. Fellows; Topeka, Arizona, Charles E. Drake; Tucson, California, George W. Parsons; Los Angeles, Texas, Gustav Reymersshofer; Galveston, Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace; Oklahoma City, Idaho, B. P. Shawhan; Payette, Nevada, Wm. J. Westerfield; Reno, Utah, Louis W. Shurtliff; Ogden City, Colorado, Henry P. Steele; Denver, New Mexico, L. Bradford Prince; Santa Fe, Oregon, H. S. Cook; Salem, Alaska, Gov. James S. G. Cook; Sitka. Following are officers of the exposition: Herman Konntze, treasurer; John A. Wakefield, secretary. The executive committee is composed of the following: Zachary T. Lindsey, chairman and manager of the department of ways and means; Edward Rosewater, manager of the department of publicity; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, manager of the department of promotion; Fremann P. Kirkendall, manager of the department of buildings and grounds; Edward E. Bruce, manager of the department of exhibits; Abram L. Reed, manager of the department of concessions; W. N. Babcock, manager of the department of transportation.

The plan for a board of managers for the woman's department has been approved by the executive committee. It provides for a board of twenty-seven women, which is to have charge of all educational matters and of congresses on philosophical subjects. The board is composed of representatives as follows: Omaha 11, Council Bluffs 2, South Omaha 2, and each congressional district of Nebraska 2.

April 6 the board of managers met and effected permanent organization. The meeting was in all respects harmonious, the full membership being present. Every section of the state was given representation in the election of officers, as follows: President, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; first vice-president, Mrs. Thos. L. Kimball, Omaha; second vice-president, Mrs. F. M. Johnson, Crete; secretary, Mrs. F. M. Ford, Omaha; executive committee, President Sawyer, Vice-President Kimball, Mrs. W. P. Harford, Omaha, Mrs. W. W. Keyser, Omaha, Miss Kate M'Hugh, Omaha, Mrs. J. R. Reed, Council Bluffs, and Mrs. D. C. Giffert, West Point.

The forthcoming jubilee celebration promises to be a most important event. An elaborate program has been arranged. Invitations to speak have been extended to Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, Gov. Drake of Iowa, Hon. W. J. Bryan, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Hon. John Baldwin of Council Bluffs and Mayor Broatch of Omaha.

After the speaking the crowd will adjourn to the lower part of the grounds where the corner stone of one of the large buildings will be laid with appropriate ceremonies and the work of making the exposition will then have been formally inaugurated.

A Great Genius.

The greatest military engineer of any age was Sebastian Leprestre Vauban, born in 1633 and who died in 1707. To Vauban is due the credit of almost all the fortresses which to the present day protect the frontiers and the sea-coasts of France. During his career as a military engineer he reconstructed on new lines over 300 old fortresses and built thirty-three new. He carried on fifty-three sieges, being successful in nearly every one, and took part in 140 battles.

Something New in the Moon.

Late photographs of the moon developed by the astronomer-photographer of the Peabody academy exhibit some unaccountable peculiarities. The plate shows hundreds of walls or embankments seemingly about 200 feet high and from 125 to 200 yards in width on top. They run parallel to each other and appear to be from 1,000 to 1,300 yards apart.

Surface of the Earth.

Astronomers calculate that the surface of the earth contains 31,525,625 square miles, of which 23,814,121 are water and 7,711,504 are land, the water thus covering about seven-tenths of the earth's surface.

Harmonies.

The great need of the world is a religion which can harmonize the interest of the individual with the interests of society, which can make the desire of the individual and the desire of society one and the same thing.—Rev. H. Bigelow.

ORIGINAL OF SAM WELLER.

An Actor Who May Have Suggested Him to Dickens.

The great scarcity of the early numbers of "Pickwick Papers" is not difficult to understand when it is borne in mind that only 400 copies were printed of the first part, which was published on March 31, 1836, says the Toronto Week. Before the appearance of the fourth number there was some idea of stopping the issue, as the expenses were found to be in excess of the receipts. But in the fifth number Sam Weller was introduced and the work at once sprang into unbounded popularity. While nothing positive has ever been established on the point, it is held by some writers that the original of Sam Weller was a Mr. Samuel Vale, who acted the part of Simon Spatterdash in a farce called "The Boarding House," and made this character a great popular favorite. The odd whimsicality of Vale's novel comparisons is best understood on reference to the part set down to Spatterdash in the farce. Among his queer comparisons are: "I know the world," as the monkey said when he cut off his tail. "I am down upon you," as the extinguisher said to the rushlight. "Come on," as the man said to the light boat. "I am all over perspiration," as the mutton chop said to the gridiron. "Why, here we are all mustard," as the roast beef said to the Welsh rarebit. Vale introduced these popular comparisons in his private life as well as upon the stage, and from 1820 to 1836 this style of expression became widely popular. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Dickens became, in a sense, the abstract mirror of his time in catching the popular fun and embalming it with his choice phraseology. Of course, it would be the height of absurdity to charge Dickens with being a mere copyist or for one moment to think of Sam Weller as any other than an original character. Dickens may have borrowed an idea, but he certainly made no slavish use of it, for the prevailing Sam Wellerism and "the monkey that knew the world" was in no way on a par with the Sam Weller comparison; for example, in describing the elder Mr. Weller and the touter as "walking after him like a tame monkey after a horgan."

THE ESKIMO'S KAYAK.

Queer Craft Dear to the Heart of the Greenlander.

While the tropical and semi-tropical sailor clings to his lateen rig, the extreme northern race, the Eskimo, clings perforce to his kayak and paddle, says St. Nicholas. The kayak suggests our racing-shell, but without the sliding seat and so covered over that only a hole remains to admit the body. Even if the Eskimo of the extreme north wished to adopt a sail he could not do so for lack of wood for the mast. The light frame of his kayak is made of bone skilfully thonged with seal leather and the skin of the seal is generally used for the covering. It is wonderful with what a quick, nervous quiver these light craft respond to the slightest touch of the paddle. Within easy reach are the harpoons, guns and bladder floats of these daring sea hunters, who, in their frail-looking kayaks, with icebergs towering almost in their course, and the white glare of the ice "loom" in the offing, brave dangers compared with which those encountered by the navigators of the flying proas, dahabiyehs and muletas are trifling. The Eskimos furnish the extreme instance of that dogged courage of the northern races which, united with intellectual energy, has enabled those more favored in their surroundings than these dwellers on arctic shores to develop into the great people of the earth.

Candid.

Jack Dashing—We must break the engagement. Perdita—Why? Jack Dashing—I do not think your father can afford a son-in-law.—Truth.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

When a man is young, he can feel rich on very little capital. No great man has time to play checkers in the middle of the day.

Times are never hard with a man who has something to sell the city. There is no fun equal to going to bed at 10 o'clock, and sleeping soundly until morning.

As a rule, a man who can tell you all about the problem of life, can't work it himself.

A man's "environment" usually consists of a shabby coat, a two-dollar pair of shoes and a last year's hat.

In every community you will find three or four families that the people are expected to support in luxury and idleness.

Every restaurant should have private rooms where clean shaven guests may eat without being disgusted by men with moustaches.

A man who gets into a rut and stays there may not rank among the pushing and aggressive, but he misses lots of rough jolting.

No man should howl about hard times while his daughters are dressed extravagantly. The daughters are to blame, and not the world.

There is great grief in a certain Atchison family; a guest at the house has discovered that the oldest daughter has a voice, and the mother and children are looking reproachfully at the father because he doesn't send her to Italy to have it cultivated. The girl, moreover, was engaged to a hard-working young mechanic, but has broken it off since told that she has a voice, for what has a future Patti or a Melba to do with the making of pumps and car wheels? Of course, the girl hasn't enough voice to fool with.