

# THE NEBRASKA HEROES

People Pay Tribute to the State's Fighting Regiment.

## WARM WELCOME AT THE CAPITAL.

Flags of the First Turned Over to the Commonwealth—With Simple Yet Affecting Ceremony Veterans Proud With Their Guiding Star—A Great Crowd in Attendance.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 15.—The formal return to the custody of the state of the battle flags of the First Nebraska regiment was made yesterday on the state house grounds—Colonel Mulford, for the regiment, turning over the flags to the governor, who, on behalf of the state, took charge and instructed the adjutant general to carefully treasure them among the most sacred relics of the state.

The ceremonies were of the simplest kind, and the speaking was confined to a brief address by Colonel Mulford, and the almost as brief response by the governor. The ceremony took place within a few feet of the spot where in May, 1898, the flags were given to the color bearers by Governor Holcomb. The governor and staff occupied the stand and the members of the First regiment were drawn up facing them, and just across the pavement, running north from the state house, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn was in the stand, with the governor and staff. Colonel Viquain, chief marshal of the day, and his aides, mounted, were in position in front of the stand, the colors with the bearers and guard occupying the center of the open space.

The escort, composed of the Grand Army of the Republic members, members of the Second and Third regiments, the cadet battalion from the university, the Second regiment Nebraska National Guard, Troop A, the First regiment auxiliary and the bands of the several organizations were arranged in the form of a square around the central figures.

General Viquain announced the order of the proceedings and Colonel Mulford, who, with the ex-officers of the First, were on foot, advanced to the front and tendered the flag. The color bearers came forward and the commands were brought to attention and saluted.

Governor Poynter accepted the flag and the colors were furled, the crowd standing uncovered, while the band played.

The ceremony concluded the commands were re-formed and marched to their several stations, and the flags were taken to the office of the adjutant general, where, in the presence of the governor and staff, they were placed in the vault.

The parade preceding the ceremonies at the state house grounds was witnessed by a large crowd, which lined the streets along which it passed.

The governor and staff and Secretary Meiklejohn reviewed the parade from the balcony of the sanitarium at Fourteenth and M streets.

## EXPORT EXPOSITION OPENS.

Philadelphia's Show Begins With Singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—With ceremonies unattended by ostentation the National Export exposition was formally opened at noon yesterday. Distinguished visitors from all sections of the country were in attendance, including representatives of the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, scientists and business and professional men.

After the benediction by Archbishop O'Brien, which concluded the dedicatory exercises, a message was received from President McKinley, extending greetings and officially opening the great exposition. When the message had been read the chorus of voices and the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the United States Marine band and the big exposition organ.

The exposition grounds were opened to the public at 8 o'clock this morning, and long before noon thousands of people had passed through the gates. The dedicatory ceremonies were held in the immense auditorium, which was crowded to its capacity.

## Denver Welcomes Troops.

DENVER, Sept. 15.—The Colorado volunteers were welcomed home on their return to the state's capital with a demonstration that atoned for the lack of enthusiasm manifested when the regiment departed from this city on May 17, 1898, on its long journey to the Philippines. Bells, whistles, guns, cannons and crowds began sounding a noisy welcome when the soldiers' free train reached the Union depot at 10 o'clock. After receiving the greetings of relatives the volunteers fell into line and were escorted by a procession to the capitol through streets lined with masses of people waving flags and shouting cheers.

## Lang's Successor Named.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The president has appointed Henry W. Diederich, United States consul at Magdeburg, to be consul at Bremen, in place of Louis Lange, Jr., who retires as the result of an investigation by the state department into his office methods. The appointment is a substantial promotion for Mr. Diederich and was recommended by Senator Cullom.

## Will Not Come West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Mail advice received at the war department from Manila state that the natives of the island of Samar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag. It is stated that as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by the emissaries of the insurgents who take all they have got, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Tagalos and they earnestly desire American protection.

## OOM PAUL MAKES REPLY.

Transvaal Government Sends Its Answer to Great Britain's Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A forecast of the draft of the Transvaal's reply to the last note of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, has been received, but its nature is not yet known.

At the colonial office a reporter of the Associated Press was informed that nothing will be given out for the present.

It was regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to the commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who immediately summoned Sir George Stewart White V. C., former quartermaster-general, the prospective commander of the British forces in Natal.

The Morning Post in a second edition, prints a special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, saying the outlook is of the gloomiest character.

The Capetown papers themselves take a more hopeful view of the situation, basing their belief on the probable acceptance by President Kruger of the franchise measures suggested in Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch. But even they admit that it is impossible to learn or forecast President Kruger's attitude toward the suzerainty of Great Britain, which, after all, is still the main issue.

The tension now existing here and at the Cape may be temporarily settled at any moment by the publication of President Kruger's reply. On the other hand it may be several days before the general public learns what answer the Transvaal has made. If President Kruger has answered defiantly it does not necessarily mean the immediate breaking off of negotiations. The British would probably reply with an unmistakable ultimatum. It is scarcely to their advantage to bring about hostilities until the reinforcements are nearer the scene of action than they are at present. Whatever the nature of President Kruger's reply it is probable that several more stages of diplomatic processes will be gone through, with before there is a definite war or peace, unless, of course, President Kruger should take the initiative and raid Natal. It is the possibility of this move that makes definite news of his reply so eagerly and anxiously awaited.

## COMMISSIONERS COME HOME.

Denby and Worcester Sail on Orders From the President.

MANILA, Sept. 15.—Colonel Charles Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible. They will embark on the steamer Empress of India, which sails from Hong Kong September 26. It is not known whether the clerical force will return with them or remain here. The commissioners had just moved into new offices and had expected to spend some months working on the establishment of a municipal government.

The Nevada cavalry was unable to sail on the Newport. They will take the next available transport.

## SAYS DREYFUS WILL BE FREED.

The Matin Says the Degree Will Be Signed September 19.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"It is certain that Captain Dreyfus will be liberated. The only question to be settled is one of ways and means."

A German spy has been arrested at La Croix Sur Meuse.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Matin this morning asserts that the cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and the decree will be signed September 19.

Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon. The Figaro says that many officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

## GUNBOAT HAS A SHARP FIGHT.

Fired on by Natives While Capturing Insurgent Schooner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department:

"Manila, Sept. 14.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Davidson, commanding Paragua, reports a sharp engagement at Balemao. The vessel was struck many times by rifle shots; no casualties. Paragua silenced the insurgents' fire in twenty minutes. The range was from 400 to 900 yards. Occasion, capture Filipino schooner, which Davidson destroyed. WATSON." Balemao is in the province of Masbate, south of Luzon and north of the Vizayas.

## MORE "FRIENDLY" FILIPINOS.

Natives of Samar Said to Want Protection of Americans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Mail advice received at the war department from Manila state that the natives of the island of Samar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag. It is said that as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by the emissaries of the insurgents, who take all they have got, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Tagalos and they earnestly desire American protection.

Will Not Come West.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Cook County Democratic Marching club tonight decided to abandon the proposed trip to Denver on September 23. Financial Secretary Burke declared that only ninety-nine members had signed their intention of making the trip and unless the club was represented by at least 125 the trip would be a failure. Inasmuch as many members wanted to make the trip to Cincinnati, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, in order to aid the regular democracy of those states, it was decided to abandon the Denver excursion.

# WE CANNOT TURN BACK

What Schurman Says of the Situation in the Philippines.

## A STATEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC.

Some Rule for Each of the Tribes Under Supervision of the General Government at Manila the Solution of the Problem—Our Responsibility for Maintaining Peace.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President Schurman returned today to his office in Cornell university. He gave out the following statement to the Associated Press on the Philippine situation:

"It is very important that the public should know the actual facts of the situation. Things are what they are, and the American public should understand them, whether they agree with or run counter to the public's wishes.

"First—It requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which runs from Formosa to Borneo and Celebes through sixteen degrees of latitude. Never going out into the Pacific ocean on the east, nor the China sea on the west, I made a circuit of 2,000 miles south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade, as the coast line of the islands embraced in the archipelago is many more thousands of miles.

"Second—The multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes are something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the islands, and the majority of the tribes are small, and there are several that have only 250,000 inhabitants. The speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among which the Igorots seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island there is a large Mohammedan population which is independent of the Mohammedans in the Sulu.

"Third—It is the Tagals inhabiting some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authorities of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagals, who seized upon their government during the making and ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. They are not, indeed, they are not without suspicion of the white race, of which they have had experience only through Spain. But they are men of intelligence and property and the masses, when they are not stirred up by the Tagalos, recognize the advantage to them of American sovereignty, and so many remain neutral, although robber bands from time to time descend from the mountains to plunder and burn the estates of the peaceful inhabitants on the plains.

"Fourth—The insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has proven, is not a national uprising. Indeed, there is no Philippine nation. As I have already said, there is a multifarious collection of tribes having this in common that they belong to the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of Europe.

"Fifth—The United States having assumed by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace, order and justice, and security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos and foreign nations expect us to fulfill. Nor will the national honor permit us to turn back, taking the Philippines we assumed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is greater than most people supposed is no excuse for failure to discharge it. The Philippine question is largely a question of honor and obligation."

## LEFT ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

This is Estimate Placed Upon the Estate of Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had been under the shadow of death for several years and who was one of the most methodical of men, left a carefully drawn will, but its terms are not known. His friends think it will make provision for the charity in which he was interested. No estimate of the estate's value is less than \$100,000,000. There had been a reconciliation between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his parents, who opposed his marriage with Miss Grace Wilson, and it is doubtful if discrimination will be made against him. On the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt his brother, William K., became head of the family and made arrangements for the funeral and will see to the probating of the will.

## Chartered Two Transports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Root authorized the chartering of the steamship Manauense, capable of carrying 500 men, and the Bristol, 600 men. These ships are available for the first ten regiments organized. He also authorized the charter of the City of Pekin, 987 men, and Anglo-Australian, 1,000 men, to take the troops of the second ten regiments to Manila.

## OTIS ABANDONS MORONG.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Morong, one of the points on the Laguna de Bay, captured by General Otis some months ago, has been abandoned and the garrison sent to Calamba, the latest point on the bay to be captured. Morong is said to be a very unhealthy place and of little value as a base of operations. The insurgents south of Calamba are believed to be moving east and are said to be concentrating at Santa Cruz on the southeastern shore of Laguna de Bay.

## DAVITT ON DREYFUS VERDICT.

Eminent Irishman Says the Condemned Has Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—(New York World Cablegram.)—In response to a request for an opinion on the Dreyfus verdict Michael Davitt writes:

"Comments of the English and American press on the result of the Rennes trial are a greater outrage on justice than the condemnation of Dreyfus, even if innocent. Had Dreyfus been a poor man his fate would excite no sympathy in London and New York. Being rich, the English-speaking world works itself into a hypocritical moral rage against a nation that has taught England and Europe the liberty they now profess. Were Dreyfus an Irishman accused of political crime against England he would be tried, condemned by a packed jury and sentenced by a political judge and imprisoned among thieves. Being a suspect of traitorism to France is enough to make him a moral hero in England and cause the British press to use the case as a weapon to stab France. Neither England nor America ever run a hundredth part of the risk faced by France in order to get at the truth concerning one man's act or innocence. I don't believe him altogether guiltless, but hope he will be pardoned forthwith."

Max O'Rell writes to the Daily Chronicle on British sympathy for Dreyfus: "The English are most earnest lovers of justice and fairplay, but the French do not know this fact—at any rate the masses do not. Public British expression of sympathy will go against Dreyfus. For God's sake use your influence to stop it. But for the universal sympathy shown Dreyfus, whom I personally believe innocent, in England and Germany, he would have been acquitted. It has been a terrible thing to say, but I say it and am not afraid of contradiction."

## WANTS QUICK REPLY.

British Government Calls on the Transvaal to Answer Immediately.

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—President Kruger and the executive council met here this evening to consider the reply to be made to the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain. They are still conferring by telegraph with the Orange Free state. The decision is anxiously awaited by the crowds outside the executive building. A communication has been received from the imperial government stating that though anxious for a speedy reply the imperial authorities do not desire to tie the Transvaal authorities down to forty-eight hours. The reply will probably come before the Volksraad tomorrow. The decision will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange Free State. The government is still willing to attend the joint commission originally proposed.

## YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Surgeon General Wyman Receives Notice of Four Cases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Surgeon General Wyman today received official confirmation of the existence of four cases of yellow fever at New Orleans. Dr. Carter is due to arrive there tomorrow and he will have charge of matters in that city. En route Dr. Carter stopped at Port Tampa. He reported conditions there very satisfactory.

Surgeon General Wyman is very hopeful that the fever will not reach the mainland of Florida. Dr. Wyman has decided not to make public the daily reports giving the details of new cases and deaths at Key West, but semi-weekly he will issue a statement showing the progress of the epidemic.

## TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis Butchers to Organize to Do Their Own Killing.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—A mass meeting of retail butchers of St. Louis has been called by the Retail Butchers' Co-operative association to organize a systematic fight on the beef trust. President Bonney said today:

"We have worked quietly and are now prepared to begin active operations against the trust. We have three propositions to consider, two from anti-trust packing companies and another from a Texas cattle grower. These propositions are to sell the beef direct to the association and at rates averaging 25 per cent below the trust figures, in consideration of the known quantity that will be required to supply the demand of the association."

## COMPANY OF INDIAN SCOUTS.

Nephew of Senator Tillman Asks Authority to Organize Chippewas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Colonel James H. Tillman of South Carolina, a nephew of Senator Tillman, was at the White House and asked the president to authorize the organization of an independent company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines. It is proposed to make Mr. Tillman, who was colonel of the First South Carolina regiment during the Spanish war, captain of the company, and Joseph I. Woodbury, "Hole-in-the-Day," the chief of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, first lieutenant, and some member of the regiment of Rough Riders second lieutenant.

## Spain Again Involved.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The government has dispatched three regiments to Vizcaya, where the declaration of martial law has caused great excitement. It is reported that the government is about to prosecute the separatist leaders.

## Dreyfus Is in Good Spirits.

RENNES, Sept. 14.—Captain Dreyfus continues in good spirits and his health is fairly satisfactory, although the stomach trouble still clings to him. Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband today and came away looking cheerful. She spent about an hour with him. M. Labori's assistant sees him twice a day. Most of his waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial and is allowed exercise daily in the prison yard.

## IN GENERAL.

Officials in Washington regard the Venezuelan situation as critical.

A bust of ex-Speaker Reed is being executed in bronze for the Maine legislature.

The war department has chartered the steamer Dublin, which will carry 550 animals to Manila.

General Miles has accepted an invitation to act as marshal of the Dewey parade at Washington, D. C.

In the past eighteen months President McKinley has been the victim of camera fiends over three thousand times.

An insane merchant of Berlin named Herman Bordsch has been arrested at a hotel in Leipzig for threatening to kill the king of Saxony.

Mayor Buck of Portland, Me., a gentleman 75 years of age, has just completed the feat of walking to the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., and back again.

The owner of Stonehenge, the old Druid monument on Salisbury plain, threatens to sell it to the highest bidder unless the British government will give him \$625,000 for it.

The directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent payable September 20.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, son of the novelist, has been appointed a rabbit inspector by the New South Wales government. He was formerly a member of the colonial parliament.

Experiments are about to begin in Louisiana for the manufacture of paper from refuse sugar cane. Paper made from sugar cane should be in great request for the correspondence of sweethearts.

The house in which General Sherman died in New York, has been sold by the heirs for about \$25,000. It is situated on West Seventy-first street, and was purchased by the general a year before his death.

A platform car recently completed at the Boston & Maine railroad shops, in Salem, Mass., has a carrying capacity of 100,000 pounds, 40,000 pounds more than any other car on the road. It is thirty-two feet long.

The celebrations of Old Home week in New Hampshire towns were so successful this year, the first of its observance, that they are likely to be repeated annually hereafter, though the date may be changed.

Smallpox spread in Altoona, Pa., and the town board of health ordered the killing of all dogs and cats in infected houses, that they might not distribute the germs of the disease. The bodies of the animals were burned.

One of Pension Commissioner Evans' critics recently accused that official of having a "literary bureau." Mr. Evans replied emphatically: "Yes, I have, and it consists of every reputable newspaper in the United States."

The wooden belfry of famous Faneuil hall, Boston, has been replaced by one exactly similar of iron, and it is hoped that the work of altering and strengthening the historic building will be completed by the middle of September.

A hearing in the action of the state of New York to recover \$1,500,000 in penalties from Armour & Co., of Chicago, for violating the anti-oleomargarine laws, was to have been held in Albany yesterday. It was adjourned until September 20.

Theodore Tilton, who spends his time between Paris and London, has lost none of his aptness for repartee. The other day a friend asked him when it is a man begins to feel old. He replied at once: "I'll tell you when. It is when he is a sophomore in college."

Twenty-eight head of specially fed Aberdeen-Angus cattle, 2-year-olds, raised in Indiana, near Terre Haute, by John McFall, sold in Chicago September 6 at \$6.85, the highest price paid for cattle there since Christmas, 1892, and the highest in September since 1884.

The peculiar disease from which the czar is said to be suffering is known as aphasia, and in plain English is using one word when another is meant. If his majesty wants his hat and can't remember the word "hat" he asks for something else, and he is unable to recollect the meaning of words when he reads them.

The report reaching Texas from York that Charles B. Loving has made his big cattle syndicate with \$40,000,000 capital stock a success awakens much interest in cattle circles, inasmuch as there is some opposition to the proposed syndicate among cattle men. Those of Indian territory and Kansas, it is said, will join with the Texas cattle men in fighting Lovink's syndicate, making probable a temporary reduction in the price of meat on the hoof.

## LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

OMAHA.	
Butter—Creamery separator.	17 99 18
Butter—Choice fancy country.	15 99 18
Butter—Fresh, per doz.	125 00 126
Chickens—Spring, per lb.	95 00 96
Pigeons—Live, per doz.	75 00 80
Lemons—Per box.	4 75 5 00
Cranberries—Jersey, per bu.	4 25 4 50
Apples—per barrel.	3 00 3 25
Potatoes—New, per bushel.	20 00 20
Sweet potatoes—Per bu.	2 00 2 25
Hay—Upland, per ton.	5 00 6 00
SOUTH OMAHA.	
Hogs—Choice light.	4 25 4 30
Hogs—Heavy weights.	4 17 4 25
Beef steers.	4 40 4 10
Bulls.	3 00 3 50
Stags.	3 10 3 25
Calves.	4 00 4 25
Westerns.	4 20 4 25
Cows.	3 00 3 25
Heifers.	3 45 4 00
Stockers and feeders.	3 80 4 10
Sheep—Lamb.	4 25 4 25
Sheep—Feeder wethers.	4 25 4 40
CHICAGO.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring.	67 00 67 1/2
Corn—Per bushel.	31 00 31 1/2
Barley—No. 2.	28 00 28 1/2
Oats—Per bushel.	18 00 18 1/2
Rye—No. 2.	36 00 36 1/2
Timothy seed, per bu.	5 25 5 25
Pork—Per cwt.	7 20 7 30
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.	4 20 4 40
Lard.	5 17 5 30
Hangers.	4 00 4 30
Hogs—Mixed.	4 25 4 25
Sheep—Lamb.	4 25 4 25
Sheep—Native wethers.	4 25 4 40
NEW YORK MARKET.	
Wheat—No. 2.	67 00 67 1/2
Wheat—No. 1 red.	70 00 70 1/2
Corn—No. 2 red.	31 00 31 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
Sheep—Mixed.	4 25 4 25
Hogs—Mixed.	4 25 4 25
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.	4 25 4 25

## NATION'S GREETING TO DEWEY

Features of the Reception to the Manila Hero at Washington.

The central idea underlying the grand welcome to be given Admiral Dewey in Washington the first week in October is its national character. His arrival at the capital will mark his real home-coming to the American people, where the officials of the government will participate, and the magnificently jeweled sword voted by congress will be presented. To that end all the arrangements will be of a simple but most dignified character. The welcome to the hero of Manila at the national capital will probably occur on Monday, October 2, although the date will depend upon the length of the celebration in New York, which is still un-



SWORD VOTED BY CONGRESS TO DEWEY.

settled. The principal features of the reception in Washington, as planned by the citizens, with the co-operation of the president and cabinet, will be two in number—the presentation of the sword voted by congress and a night parade. A public reception at the white house will be followed by dinner to the admiral by President McKinley. The sword will be presented by Secretary Long, at the east front of the capitol, in the presence of Mr. McKinley and all the members of the cabinet, late in the afternoon, while the parade, consisting of organizations of all kinds, will be accompanied by an illumination of the city on a scale of beauty never before witnessed in Washington.

The different features of the preparations are in the hands of a central body of citizens and eleven committees, embracing in all over a thousand people. Preparations for the celebration have been in hand for over a month.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad and other railroads entering Washington have agreed upon cheap rates for the celebration, and the committee expects that there will be an outpouring of patriotic citizens almost equal to the inauguration of a president.

## Betrayed by His Parrot.

Victor Chevalier, a clever criminal in Paris, was run down in a shrewd way. He was known to be exceedingly fond of a pet parrot, and the police were instructed to look for a loquacious bird of this kind. After a week's search the talkative parrot was discovered in the Montmartre district. The police kept a close watch on the house, and in time the criminal appeared to have an affectionate chat with his bird.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Every woman is a good actress till she goes on the stage.

There is one thing a woman never can understand, and that is herself.

When the devil had his choice as to instruments he first picked jealousy.

If they were named anything else a woman would have just as queer a look in her face when she talked about her legs.

If there weren't any bad men to be horrible examples, probably there wouldn't be any good women to be shining examples.

Every racy story a man hears he acts like it was old to him and every woman like it was new to her, and both are making believe.

When a man can make a woman believe that he can't help thrilling at her voice she feels she has to marry him so that she can turn the current on whenever she feels like it.

The difference between a woman and a cat is that when you tease the cat you know she'll scratch you, but when it's a woman you never know whether she'll kiss you or tear your eyes out.—New York Press.

## PROVERBS BY WILLIAM BLAKE.

Expect poison from the standing water.

Without contraries is not progression.

To create a little flower is the labor of ages.

What is now proved was once only imagined.

He who desires but acts not breeds pestilence.

Listen to the fool's reproach. It is a highly title.