

WHERE WOMEN ARE FREE.

In Burmah the Men Have Been Almost Displaced as Fraders.

Burmese women, contrary to popular supposition, enjoy all the social and intellectual freedom which could be desired. In fact, the emancipation process has gone so far that there seems to be almost a call for a man's rights crusade, according to Mrs. Ernest Hart, author of a book just issued on "Picturesque Burmah, Past and Present." She says: "Women in Burmah are probably freer and happier than anywhere else in the world. Though Burmah is bordered on one side by China, where women are held in contempt, and on the other by India, where they are kept in the strictest seclusion, Burmese women have achieved for themselves and have been permitted by their men to obtain freedom of life and action that has no parallel among Oriental people. The secret lies, perhaps, in the fact that the Burmese woman is active and industrious, while the Burmese man is indolent, and often a recluse. Becoming, therefore, both by taste and by habit, the money-earner, the bargainer, and the financier of the household, she has asserted and obtained for herself the right to hold what she wins and the respect due to one who can and does direct and control. Things are strangely reversed in Burmah, for here we see man as the religious soul of the nation and woman its brain. Burmese women are born traders, and it is more often the wife than the husband who drives the bargain with the English buyer for the paddy harvest, or, at any rate, she is present on the occasion, and helps her easy-going husband to stand firm. So highly is trading esteemed that a daughter of well-to-do parents, and even a young married woman, will set up a booth in the bazaar, dressed in a bright silk tamine (skirt) and white jacket, with a flower jauntily stuck in her black tresses, she will start every morning with a tray of sweetmeats, fruit or toys on her head, and, with a gayety and grace born of the sunshine and the bounteousness of the land, will push a briek trade all through the short and sunny day. The earnings thus made are the woman's own, and cannot be touched by her husband."

WILL WAR ON WHISKY.

Kansas University Girls Organize Against Malodorous Breaths.

Kansas university girls belonging to the young women's fraternities have organized a war on whisky and intoxicating liquors. The use of the latter at parties given by the male students' fraternities at the Lawrence institution will be stopped if the girls, to the number of thirty-five, together with the wives of a number of the professors of the institution and a few of the matrons of the city, can prevent. A resolution was passed declaring that at the next fraternity party at which a scent of liquor was detected the young lady making the discovery was to give a sign, at which all the young ladies present were to at once leave for home in a body. The fraternity girls present pledged themselves individually and as fraternities to abide by this decision. It will be put into effect at the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity party of Feb. 4, and if liquor is not detected on any of the young men in attendance, then to take the same action at the first party where the liquor odor was found. A committee composed of Miss Kate Addison of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, Miss Bessie Stone of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity and Miss Nell Blakeley of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity was appointed to write a letter to each of the young men's fraternities at Kansas university, notifying them of the action taken, requesting them to prohibit the use of liquors and asking them to give the young ladies co-operation in their plan. The meeting at which this action was taken was an enthusiastic one. In detecting the liquor on the breaths of the young men it was suggested that a male friend of some of the girls be asked to be "spotter" and tell when liquor was discovered, as the young ladies thought they would not be able to do it themselves.

The Value of Antiseptics.

In a recent address on the achievements of hygiene, Professor Kober, of the Georgetown University, quoted the following facts to illustrate what the introduction of germicides and antiseptic methods has accomplished: During the Crimean war many more than half the amputations that were performed resulted in the death of the patient, the exact percentage of mortality being 63.5. During the American civil war the mortality from amputation was still 48.7 per cent. Then the new methods came to be more and more employed, and in 1890 the statistics of amputation showed that the mortality was but 6.4 per cent.

Brooklyn's Female Barbers.

Brooklyn can boast of female barbers, female railroad agents, a woman embalmer, three female dry goods merchants, a dozen skirted restaurant keepers, a bevy of pretty football players, a feminine gold curist and several feminine real estate plunger. To these have just been added a dozen blacksmiths in petticoats. These fair disciples of Vulcan can make the sparks fly in the high school for manual training. They work in bloomers and a long leather apron and are turning out some dainty forgings.

Papa Gave Her Away.

The blushing bride-elect was rehearsing the ceremony about to take place. "Of course you will give me away, papa?" she said. "I'm afraid I have done it already, Caroline," replied the old gentleman, nervously. "I told your Herbert this morning that you had a disposition just like your mother's."—Tit-Bits.

EAGLES IN THE CHAIR.

They Unwisely Choose Live Wires to Bill and Coo Upon.

Two gigantic eagles by a strange accident were electrocuted on the thick copper wire by which the electric power is transmitted for 35 miles into Fresno from its mountain source. They were burned to a cinder. These wires are strung from the three vertices of a frame shaped like an equilateral triangle and are 22 inches apart. The two top wires, says the San Francisco Examiner, are on the same level, and the great birds found themselves quite close together when they alighted. It is evident, however, that an attempt was made at closer companionship. Probably the lordly mate leaned over to whisper some "sweet nothing" into his mate's willing ear. Be that as it may, their heads came close enough together to establish what electricians call a "short circuit," and 11,000 volts of electricity flashed from the body of one eagle to the other. They fell forward across the wires dead. The intense heat generated by the passage of the powerful current from one wire to the other melted the copper like so much wax, although the wires are thicker than an ordinary lead pencil. Both wires fell to the ground, the great birds clutching their slight but fateful perch in the grip of death. The contact with the ground again established a circuit, and though it could not have lasted more than half a minute both birds were almost completely incinerated. Only the charred skulls and the big talons, with a heap of ashes, a bit of the wishbone and one or two feathers remained to show the cause of the trouble to the patrolmen who appeared a couple of hours later to repair the damage. It is known that the birds were exposed to the electric current for only a fraction of a minute, because immediately upon the breaking of the wires, automatic alarms were sounded at the power houses at both ends, and as quickly as possible the current was switched to a set of reserve wires, leaving the broken wires free. The linemen gathered the portable remains of the eagles, cutting the wires so as to leave them in the grip of the talons, from which the muscles had been burned and showing the ends of the half-consumed leg bones.

SHE NEVER FORGAVE HIM.

His Wife Happened to Be "the Loveliest Woman in the World."

"I know what I am talking about," remarked a member of congress, to a Washington Star man, "when I say that a congressman has trouble of his own. It's a fine thing to be a statesman and show up in the national parade of greatness at the capital, but there's a good deal more to it than that. And one of the things that is hardest to bear is what they say about us. Why, a lady can't come up here and ask to see a member that there aren't a half-dozen people to wink and shake the head, and a lot more of the same to make him wish all the women were in hades. Of course, there is some ground among us for remarks, just as there is among preachers and doctors, and hod-carriers and everybody else human, and I know a woman or two who find their chief delight in trying to involve congressmen and other officials in any kind of flirtation that comes handy. They are pretty and persuasive, and before a man knows what he is about he is down in the senate restaurant paying for a lunch and listening to some kind of a tale of woe. But they miss it now and then, and I am glad to note an instance which occurred only a day or two ago. A member from a northern state had been invited to call at the lady's hotel the next day, and she had asked him to let her know if he could come. He wrote saying among other things: 'Tomorrow, madam, I hope to see the loveliest woman in the whole world.' Naturally she was pleased, and told all the people around the hotel about it. The next day he did not appear, and the next she saw him at the capitol, and asked him what he meant by treating her so. 'What did I do?' he asked, innocently. 'You said you were coming to see me,' she said, blushing at the remembrance of his words. 'I think not.' 'Indeed you did,' she insisted. 'You said you would see the loveliest woman in the world,' and she blushed again. 'Oh, I beg your pardon,' he said, smiling. 'I meant my wife. She just arrived yesterday.'"

Those Cobwebby Veils.

A veil can come about as near making or marring a woman as any of her toilet accessories. To be well veiled is one thing, and to be becomingly veiled is another. The style in veils changes almost with the moon, and the woman who'd rather be dead and buried than to be behind the times in the detail of her dress does every new face net that appears, regardless of becomingness. Fortunately for her, the newest veils from Paris are calculated to enhance the looks of even very plain sisters. The novelty is a delicate, cobwebby white fishnet veil, with close, black dots, and it comes up made with a border of fine lace or by the yard. This veiling looks equally well on dark or fair women and those with rosy or pale cheeks, but it does not look well on one who is even slightly wrinkled; such should stick to all-black veils. All of the newest veillings have small, close dots. Oculists say that each dot in a woman's veil represents \$5 in their pockets.

A Natural Deduction.

Willie—Pa, are all blind people idiots? Pa—Certainly not, Willie. What ever put that idea into your head? Willie—Well, then, why do they say, "out of sight, out of mind?"

FORTUNE FOR A VASE.

Celebrated Pieces of China and Their Owners.

Ten thousand guineas paid by the earl of Dudley for an antique vase and ewer of the early Sevres china was the largest sum ever paid for a vase, says London Tit-Bits. It was afterward sold to Baron Schroder for 8,000 guineas. Five thousand guineas was paid at the sale of the Lyles-Stephens collection in 1895 for an oviform vase of old Sevres porcelain, painted with horsemen and figures, after Wouvermans, and a trophy of arms in two medallions with fluted neck and handles formed as gilt figures of boys, by Dodin and Morin, fifteen and three-fourths inches high; the price included a pair of oviform, flat-shaped vases of comparatively small value, apart from the above, described, the three being one set, which formed a part of the earl of Pembroke's collection. In Mr. Jones' collection of pottery and porcelain, at the South Kensington museum, there is an egg-shaped Gros Bleu Sevres vase with medallions of Cupid and Psyche, which were acquired for 3,000 guineas. The celebrated Barberini or Portland vase, now preserved in the gold chamber of the British museum, was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton for £1,000, and afterward sold to the duchess of Portland for £1,800. A historical vase was recently put under the hammer at Christie's. It was one of a pair presented to the marquis of Montcalm (the defender of Quebec) by Louis XV. The last bid for this splendid work of art was £1,995. One of the largest vases in the world was a present from the late czar to the city of Paris. It is made from an immense block of jasper, is eight feet high and valued at £1,500.

ANTIQUITY OF ICE CREAM.

It Was Eaten in Paris as Early as 1774.

Ice cream is an older sweetmeat than many would suppose. In the beginning of the seventeenth century goblets made of ice and also iced fruit, i. e., fruit frozen over, were first brought to table, says the Gentleman's Magazine. The limonadiers, or lemonade sellers, of Paris endeavored to increase the popularity of their wares by jing them; and one more enterprising than the rest, an Italian named Procope Couteaux, in the year 1680, conceived the idea of converting such beverages entirely into ice, and about twenty years later iced liquors, i. e., liquors changed into ice, were the principal things sold by the limonadiers. By the end of that century iced liquors were quite common in Paris. Ice cream, or iced "butter," as it was first called, from its supposed resemblance to that substance, soon followed. It was first known in Paris in 1774. The Duc de Chartres often went at that time to the Paris coffee houses and the landlord having one day presented him with his "arms" formed in edible ice, this kind of sweetmeat became the fashion. German cooks at once took up the new art. It was not long in reaching England, for in 1776 a French cook, resident in London, named Clarmont, wrote "The Modern Cook," in which sweet ices were first described for the instruction of English cooks. Present-day cooks have elaborated the ice enormously.

UNDERGROUND STREAMS.

Reasons for Believing They Exist All Through the Arid West.

There are facts which leave us little room for doubt that the great volume of moving water in the arid West is not embraced by the banks of its streams, but that it exists beneath the surface of the earth, that these subterranean reservoirs must first be filled before the exterior plane will shed water, and that the fluid which flows to waste is the surplus which will not infiltrate into the porous substance beneath, says Lippincott's. Throughout the whole country is underlaid with immense strata of rock whose mass is sufficiently dense to resist the superimposed pressure, yet whose structure is so cellular as to permit the ready passage of water through its aggregate. These rocks are sedimentary and belong mostly to the sandstones. They are never metamorphic, such as granite or the schists, and rarely are they limestone. This latter class of rock may occasionally permit the flow of water through its body because of fissures which allow the fluid to run in channels or veins; and sometimes the rock substances become so dissolved by water that great subterranean caverns are formed, as is the case in Kentucky; but generally limestone, as a water-bearing rock, is unreliable, even where fissures exist. If the movement of the water is obstructed it will deposit calcareous matter, and so fill the tubes and close them.

Candles Always Kept Burning.

Candles are always kept burning in the vault in the Fortress Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at St. Petersburg, where the Czar's of Russia are buried. Two great candles are always kept burning in the vault—one at the head and the other at the foot of the Czar last buried. These candles, which are replaced as they burn down, have been kept burning constantly since the burial of Alexander II., in 1881, at the head and foot of his tomb, and were transferred in 1894 to the head and foot of the late Czar. They will remain till another emperor dies and is buried. A guard of officials, in semi-military costume, is always on duty to keep the candles trimmed and alight, with strict orders never to let one go out.

Frozen Butterflies.

Mountain climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

WHAT ROME TEACHES

In the Year 1900 Rome Will Take This Country and Keep It—Hecker.

She Boasts That Religious Liberty is Only Endured Until the Opposite Side can Be Put into Effect Without Injury to the Roman Church.

Education outside of the Catholic Church is a damnable heresy.—Pope Pius IX.

Education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed.—Catholic World.

I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools.—Father Phelan.

I would as soon administer sacrament to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to public schools.—Father Walker.

The public schools have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and blackguards.—Father Schaner.

It will be a glorious day in this country when under the laws the school system will be shivered to pieces.—Catholic Telegraph.

The public schools are nurseries of vice; they are godless and unless suppressed will prove the damnation of this country.—Father Walker.

We must take part in the elections, move in a solid mass in every state against the party pledged to sustain the integrity of the public schools.—McCloskey.

The common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell.—Chicago Tablet.

The time is not far away when the Roman Catholic Church of the Republic of the United States, at the order of the Pope, will refuse to pay their school tax, and will send bullets to the breasts of the government agents rather than pay it. It will come quickly at the click of a trigger, and will be obeyed, of course, as coming from Almighty God.—Mgr. Capel.

"We hate Protestantism; we detect it with our whole heart and soul."—Catholic Visitor.

"No man has a right to choose his religion."—Archbishop Hughes in Freeman's Journal, Jan. 29, 1852.

"If Catholics ever gain sufficient numerical majority in this country, religious freedom is at an end."—Catholic Shepherd of the Valley, Nov. 23, 1851.

"Protestantism, of every form, has not, and never can have any right where Catholicity is triumphant."—Dr. O. A. Brownson's Catholic Review, June, 1851.

"We have taken this principle for a basis: That the Catholic religion with all its rights, ought to be exclusively dominant, in such sort, that every other worship shall be banished and interdicted."—Pius IX. in his allocution to a Consistory of Cardinals, September, 1851.

"Protestantism—why, we should draw and quarter it, and hang up the crow's meat. We would tear it with pincers and fire it with hot irons! Fill it with molten lead and sink it in hell fire one hundred fathoms deep."—Father Phelan, Editor Western Watchman.

"Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite side can be carried into effect, without peril to the Catholic Church."—Bishop O'Connor.

The Roman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country."—Father Hecker, in the Catholic World, July, 1870.

"Undoubtedly it is the intention of the Pope to possess this country. In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and Catholic prelates and priests."—Brownson's Catholic Review, July, 1864.

When a Catholic candidate is on a ticket and his opponent is a non-Catholic, let the Catholic candidate have the vote, no matter what he represents."—Catholic Review, July, 1894.

"In case of conflicting laws between the two powers, the laws of the church must prevail over the state."—Pius IX, Syllabus 1864.

"We hold the state to be only an inferior court, receiving its authority from the church and liable to have its decrees reversed upon appeal."—Brownson's Essays, p. 282.

"We do not accept this government or hold it to be any government at all, or as capable of performing any of the proper functions of government. If the American government is to be sustained and preserved at all, it must be by the rejection of the principles of the Reformation (that is, the government by the people), and the acceptance of the Catholic principles, which is the government of the pope."—Catholic World, September, 1871.

"I acknowledge no civil power."—Cardinal Manning, speaking in the name of the Pope. S. R. S., 1873.

"The Pope, as the head and mouthpiece of the Catholic Church, administers its discipline and issues orders to which every Catholic under pain of sin must yield obedience."—Catholic World, of August, 1868.

"In 1900 Rome will take this country and keep it."—Priest Hecker.

"The will of the Pope is the supreme law of all lands."—Archbishop Ireland.

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