WANTS TO BUT DURST NOT.

I never have to bother about what children I'm not obliged to furnish bread and other things to feed; I never have to keep my eyes upon the small boy's shoes. I never have to smile, say "yes," or gloomily

I never have to foot the bill for little baby's And no one sends an itemized account of daughter's silk: I'm never told to call upon the corner druggist's store, And order sent some soothing sirup, a dozen so

I never have to give my cash to buy the children books. And no one yet has dared to say: "He has his father's looks."

No creature saw me push a gig with baby in the park-Although I watch the tots that trot between the light and dark

I never have to do these things that men detest and dread. At least, so married men tell me-I am alone instead: And so alone, I'd like to try and start my life

And practice things I've mentioned here-but -H. S. Keller, in Good Housekeeping.

THE SAVING OF COOTS.

BY GILBERT PATTEN.



E THOUGHT her divine; but boy, not more than twenty, and sentiment-

tinsel and tin armor to march and pose and form an effective background for the principals who won the applause of the audience night after night. Still whole world some day. He was born ing him to drink, too." with a silver spoon in his mouth, and it made little difference if the governor had cast him off when he left college to go on the stage, for he knew his luck would come back to him in time.

He was always thinking of her. He saw her fresh oval face in the blue-gray rings of his cigarette smoke; the smell of roses was like the perfume of her breath; her eyes looked at him from the pansies on every corner flowerstand. Perhaps this was because she was one of the band of wood nymphs who came out in pink and white to strew flowers for the feet of the prima donna to crush. She should have been a prima donna herself; he had heard her sing, and he knew. Wait till his fortune came back to him.

They were both stopping at the same

wretched actors' boarding-house, on a side street that ran from Broadway to the Bowery, and at dinner she sat opposite him at the long table around which gathered nightly a fare collection of chorus girls, ballet dancers, song and dance artists, variety performers, and broken-down and hard-up people of the "legit." He knew that curly shock of yellow hair was not its natural color, and her evelids were penciled, but she had teeth like ivory and her laugh thrilled him away down into his shoes. It was only when the professional ventriloquist, desiring the butter, made the chandelier squeak, "Shove the grease, Coots," that he became aware he was staring at her and not eating a mouthful. He hated the ventriloquist; for that manipulator of vocalization was the one who had given him the nickname of "Coots" and now everybody in the house called him that-even she called him that But she was divine!

The "Johnnies" gathered thickly about the stage door every night to see the chorus girls come out; but he knew she hated the insipid fops, for he had heard her say so, and she never paid any attention to them. She usually got off first, and left the theater as soon as possible, and he had not yet commanded sufficient courage to tell her he would take her safely to the boarding house if she would wait. But one night she was delayed, and he was close behind

her when she left the theater. There was the usual throng outside the stage door, and one of them spoke to her. He had been drinking, and he placed himself in her path, offering his arm and proposing to call a cab. She



AND COOTS WAS WALKING AWAY WITH

HER. tried to pass him, but he caught at her arm. The next instant he lay flat on his back, and Coots was walking away

"Oh, I thank you, Coots!" she said, with a catchy little laugh that was like the gurgle of a brook to him. "That not an honest man. cad has bothered me for a week. Per-

haps he'll keep away now he has got satisfied is he with himself. swiped." He did not mind the slang; he expected it. He had found everybody talked slang at the boarding house, and

it sounded rather sweet and "chic" from her lips, when he would have thought it coarse from some other "I'm almost ashamed to think I

hand on your arm, Miss Thorne."

"Oh! call me Daisy, Coots; that's good enough for my style." "Your style! You're too modest.

You are fit to star. You will some day, too.' "Well, I hope you're right All I want is to get hold of an angel. I'll work the duck for all he is worth! Twelve dollars a week is rocky, but I have to do it or get off the earth.' "Wait till my luck comes back to

me!" cried Coots. "I'll back you then. I'll have a piece written for you." "You dear boy!" she laughed. They did not take a car. She said

the fare; and Coots was sure he had much rather walk as long as she was at his side. "Tell me, Coots-how did you ever

happen to get down to this?" she asked. Then he told her all about it, and she

called him a foolish fellow, but he did not agree with her.

"Mother sends me money every now and then, without the governor knowing it," he said. "I'll get along all right until I find an opening and do something to give me a foothold."

Coots never forgot that walk down Broadway and the warm pressure given his fingers by her plump little hand when they reached the boarding-house. That night she was in all his dreams.

Sidney Temple belonged to the "legit," but he was in hard luck; the "Bowery Flower" company, in which he was only a he had played the heavy villain, having of the war tariff-that the people curly-headed stranded in Oshkosh, where they were deserted by their manager and left to get back to New York as best they could. Temple had come in on his upal at that. He pers, and he was staying at the secondhad the head of rate actors' boarding house until he a Greek god and struck another engagement. How he the figure of obtained money to pay his board was Apollo, yet he something of a mystery, but it was nowas simply one ticed that he had become very friendly tion system should be gradually of the army of with Coots, the two being together a supers who great deal. Daisy was the first to suscame out in pect the truth, and, one day, she accused Temple.

"You are playing Coots for a sucker, Temple!" she declared, her brown eves flashing. "I know he has money from he knew he could act. He felt it in his his mother, and you are beating him soul, and he would prove it to the out of it at cards! You are encourag-

Temple laughed. "Well, what of it.



"YOU ARE PLAYING COOTS FOR A SUCKER,

some way and I've got to live till I get on the road again.' "It's a shame!" cried Daisy, warmly. "You are a scoundrel and he is nothing

but a bov!" "It seems to me you take a remarkable interest in the kid. I believe

you're stuck on his bang." "I don't care what you believe. I'm not going to see him beaten out of his money.

"How will you help it?" "I know a way. There's a man on Twenty-third street who would give something to know where to find you, and he says he is willing to pay your board at Ludlow street jail for awhile. If you don't let up on Coots, that man

is pretty sure to find you." "I pass!" said Temple, ruefully. You hold high cards and the pot is vours."

One day Coots came to Daisy with a strange look of mingled grief and joy on his face.

"It's awful!" he said, chokingly. 'Father's dead. Terribly sudden. Heart failure "

He saw the sympathy in her eyes, and he went on, before she could speak: "He was rich, you know, and his will

leaves one half of everything to me, providing I give up the idea of going on the stage." "Of course you will do that," she

said. "You'd be crazy if you didn't!" "Yes, I shall give it up. I don't know as I was cut out for an actor, after all. I told you my luck would come back to me, and I would not forget you then. There is nothing in the will to prevent me from marrying an actress and backing her, if I want to do it. If you'll marry me, Daisy, I'll put you out in a new piece and at the head of a first-class

company." "You dear, good boy!" she cried, with a laugh that was half a sob. signed contracts for next season yesterday, and I am to marry Sidney Temple next Saturday! We are going out together in the same company." Coots' luck had truly come back to

Pessimisms. Energy and mirth are contagious. A drunkard is a beast minus the in-

him!

stinct. Deceit is a cockatrice and its eggs are suspicion.

Healthful amusement is the oxygen of the soul A man who is honest from policy is

The more stupid a person the better We generally hate a man who hits a

target that we have just missed. It is not unpleasant to hear tales against those whom we have wronged. As tendrils to a climbing plant so is

enriosity to the vigorous intellect. Few persons stop to reflect that we always bore those who are boring us. Human nature is not altogether bad. struck him so hard," he said; "but my Few people see others in distress with- | palpably unfair apportionment the vicblood boiled when I saw him put his out wishing that somebody else would help them -Mary M. Scott, in Judge.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICING. Republican Rant on the Changing Senti-

ment of the Country. Republican journals are taking upon themselves the gratuitous duty of informing the democratic majority in congress that it should abandon its effort to reform the tariff, pass the appropriation bills and go home. The reason given for this advice is that the sentiment of the country has changed, as evidenced by the protests that have been made against tariff legislation, and the admitted fact that democratic political prospects next November are she had as lief walk, as it would save not exactly rose-colored. Of course, our republican friends have not the least notion that their advice will be taken.

But it may not be out of place to remind these self-appointed advisers that the course they are recommending, even assuming that the advice is given in good faith and for the best interests of the country, is one which political parties are not at all likely to follow. No better illustration of this could be found than the comparatively recent experience of the republican party. In 1888 a republican victory was won upon a large scale by pledges given in the west that an honest revision of the tariff would be made by the republicans if they were given the power to act. It was recognized by the republicans in all of the states of the Mississippi valley that there was a growing demand for a change from the old high tax principles wanted tariff reform. But it was said -and this was said on the stump in 1888 in scores of western congressional districts-that tariff revision should be made, not by the enemies, but by the friends, of protection. Duties are undoubtedly too high, and the taxes imposed in consequence of them too onerous, but it is well that the protecchanged by those who have for years past supported it, and that it should not be suddenly destroyed by those who have always opposed it.

It was upon these grounds that the republican victory was won. Evidence can be obtained that quite a number of western republican congressmen went to attend the first session of the Fifty-first congress with the belief that the tariff was to be revised by cutting the duties down, and who found, to their surprise and disgust, after the session had opened, that the combination of republican congressional leaders, under Messrs. Reed and McKinley, were determined that this course should should not be taken, and that, instead of lowering the barrier of protection, the height of that barrier was to be increased. One of the leading western congressmen, a republican of national reputation, said in the summer of 1890: 'Our party is betraying its trust, and, under the whip of party discipline, I shall be compelled to vote for a measure which is almost a complete repudiation of the pledges I made to my constituents, and that my western associates made their constituents at the time they were elected. We supposed. and they supposed, that the tariff was to be revised downward, and not upward, but we have now discovered our mistake; our people are already incensed against us; and yet there is nothing to do but follow the bidding of those who are recognized as the party leaders in and out of congress, and who have definitely committed themselves

to this line of policy." This, we say, was a personal statement made by a man holding an exceptional position, and one who paid the penalty that he knew awaited him by a defeat in the fall of 1890. There was, it is true, no financial panic to complicate the situation, but throughout the country there were protests raised against the enactment of the McKinley bill. The republicans in the west and northwest denounced the measure as a betraval of trust, and it was predicted as inevitable that the party that was responsible for this legislation would be overwhelmingly defeated in the November election. The handwriting on the wall was not in mystical characters. On the contrary, it was easy of interpretation to anyone who was not blind-

ed by interest or preconceived ideas The leading protectionists, it is true, did not admit at the time the McKinley bill was under discussion, and at the time it was enacted, that the country was soon to repudiate them and their measure; but the fact was evident to everyone else. When they asserted that the election of 1890, which resulted in such an overwhelming defeat for them, was due to a misunderstanding of the benefits of the protective tariff, it needed only the second defeat in 1892, after two years of experience with McKinleyism, to make it evident that the judgment of these gentlemen as political prophets was not in the least to be depended upon; that they predicted what they desired to see brought about without the least regard to obvious facts. Now the proper course for the republican majority in congress in the spring and summer of 1890, when it found that the sentiments of the people were averse to McKinleyism, was either to have abandoned all effort to revise the tariff or to have taken up revision upon the principle of lowering duties. But they did not do anything of this kind. -Boston Herald.

Not Much in It. The Rhode Island election, in the light of the official returns, is more a triumph of the gerrymander than a political victory. What gave it the appearance of an overwhelming democratic defeat was the fact that there were 102 republicans elected to the legislature against eight democrats. There were just 54,000 votes cast-a little less than double the vote of Jackson county for president. Of these the republicans got 29,000 in round figures, about 2,000 more than half According to this the republicans get a member of the legislature for each 290 votes and the democrats one for each 2,875 votes. Rhode Island has been a hide-bound republican state ever since the beginning of the war. On one or two occasions the majority has been less than this year. but very rarely. If it were not for the tory would have been a defeat - Kansas City Times.

RFED'S STATESMANSHIP. The Great Issue Proposed to the Country

by the Ex-Czar. Republicans think that Mr. Reed is rendering a great service to the country in exposing the partisan character of Speaker Crisp's rulings as well as the

absenteeism of the democrats. The less Mr. Reed has to say about partisan rulings the better. No speaker was ever more deliberately and ostentatiously unfair than Mr. Reed. It has happened that he has been repeatedly shut off in his attempts at filibustering by following precedents which he himself established.

As to the absenteeism of democratic members, it is wholly inexcusable, and there can be no objection to having attention called to it. Of course, absenteeism is not confined to democrats. but the latter, being responsible for legislation, have stronger reasons for being in attendance than the members of the opposition.

Nevertheless, it is only just, while ex-Speaker Reed is calling attention to democratic neglect of duty, that the attention of the country should be called to what Mr. Reed is doing. He is obstructing the business of the house. He is refusing and instructing his followers to refuse to attend to the business for which they were elected to congress. He is violating the rules of the house. While present at the daily sessions he is pretending to be absent, a line of conduct which he has repeatedly characterized as wholly inde-

For what purpose is Mr. Reed doing this? To prevent the passage of some revolutionary measure? To protect the people from some invasion of their rights by an arrogant and unscrupulous majority? Not at all. Such emergencies have occasionally arisen in congress, and have been deemed justification for a resort to every sort of obstruction that the rules put in the power of the minority. It is known that some of the worst measures ever introduced into congress have been defeated in that way, and the sober second thought of the country has approved both the means and the end. But Mr. Reed is not engaged in any

work of this sort. What Mr. Reed is trying to do is to force the house to adopt his patent device for securing quorums whether a majority of the members vote or notof counting members present, but refusing to vote, and occasionally counting members that are not present. The country got along for a hundred years without any such rule, but Mr. Reed wishes to demonstrate that it cannot now go on for a single session without it. It requires no demonstration to prove that, if a majority of the members will not do their duty, business cannot be done under any system of rules. But Mr. Reed is desirous of obtaining from the democrats a vindication of his autocratic methods, and he professes to think this important enough to justify him in obstructing public business. "While he is focusing public attention upon democratic absenteeism, he is also giving the country the measure of his conception of states-

manship. No change in the rules can vindicate the conduct of Mr. Reed when he occupied the chair. He and his friends are fond of referring to a decision of the supreme court that the house could make rules authorizing the speaker to count a quorum. They call this a vindication. As usual, they suppress the real point at issue. Mr. Reed counted a quorum before any rule was made authorizing him to do so. He put under his feet ruthlessly the precedents of a hundred years before they had been rendered inapplicable by a change in the rules. It is this act that no change

of rules can ever justify. It is understood that Mr. Reed is a candidate for the presidency. It is, no doubt, grateful to his feelings to have his action as speaker kept prominently before the country. It is pleasant for him to have the business of congress at a standstill awaiting the vindication of the rule which he created and enforced before the house adopted it. Besides, he must enjoy the spectacle of seeing the friends and supporters of his rivals for the republican nomination cheerfully doing his bidding while he seeks to make himself the great issue and to demonstrate that business cannot be done without his consent. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether this course will impress the country as a demonstration of the surpassing statesmanship of Mr. Reed. The great issue which he proposes to the country is whether it is proper to obstruct public business in order to vindicate the action of a member whom the country's bad luck elevated to the speakership four or five years ago. This is the tremendous issue that the nomination of Mr. Reed would present to the country .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-Thomas B. Reed's rules still constitute a putrid reminiscence.-Boston Herald.

-Gov. McKinley has not fully decided whom he will allow to run for vice president when he heads the ticket. What's the matter with John Sabine Smith?-Detroit Free Press.

-Napoleon McKinley is booming along on a wave of temporary and fictitious popularity, but he will come down with a bump long before he attains the throne.-Chicago Herald.

-Republican editors who were thrown into convulsions by the Van World

man .- Detroit Free Press.

barons also multiplied the tramps - is theirs and not yours. You can not their sermons. Louisville Courier-Journal

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A BLESSED THOUGHT.

God knows best, O blessed thought, Thought full of strength and peace, That stills the tempest in our hearts And bids the storm to cease.

God knows best. Why should we Attempt to choose our way. When we know He leads us on Unto the perfect day?

God knows best. Increase our faith, Help us, dear Lord, to come; And bowing humbly at Thy feet To say: "Thy will be done

And when at last life's troubles o'er We reach the land of rest. In Heaven's clear light we shall see And own that God knows best. -Mrs. H. H. Booker, in Chicago Standard.

BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

Is It Possible to Condget Business Successfully on Strictly Christian Principles. The above question recently came up in a Sunday-school class of young men in one of our larger city churches, and was answered by a number in the negative, showing this dangerous opinion to have considerable currency. To obtain the sentiment of the business world on the subject, the Chicago Advance addressed the question to a number of leading business men.

Among those addressed was ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who said: "I have never seen dishonesty or deception succeed in business. The gain of a temporary advantage was always counterbalanced, and in the end netted a large percentage of loss. I took the stand when a boy that it was not necessary to lie to sell goods. It is a slander on the mercantile profession to assert or argue that and practices."

"In my experience," wrote E. G. Keith, president of the Metropolitan national bank, Chicago, "I can not recall an instance where in the long run strict rules of equity as laid down by Christ Himself would not win success. and I feel sure if you apply such rules, no man will ever regret it, even so far as this world's success is concerned. Of course the better rule, that it is best to do right whatever the results. should be the standard.

"I answer your question," says Elbridge Torrey, of Boston, "with an emphatic Yes. If the Bible is true, it will ever be true that 'Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life to come.' Facts for a long term of years in any city will show that while there may be temporary success where there is trickery and fraud, permanent and true success must ever rest on permanent principle, and that is always the principle resting on the Word of God as a foundation ! Albert Shaw, editor of the American

Review of Reviews, wrote: "I wish to reply yes, with emphasis and without qualifications. There is such a thing as Christian common sense, and it is not difficult to find it embodied in business men whose careers are successful in the estimation of the business world, and whose consciences at the same time are clear in a sense of upright, nanly and generous conduct. rapid acquisition of wealth as a dominating motive and an end in itself is wrong. But to regard the rapid acquisition of wealth as synonymous with the successful conduct of business, is a false view from any legitimate standpoint, whether of economics, of business ethics or of Christian principle. We live in a country that affords opportunities such ent tense. as the world has never seen before the development of very large enterprises. The American people, now numbering some seventy millions, possess very much the highest average purchasing power that any people have ever posessed in the history of the world Consequently, success in a business enterprise may mean the growth of that enterprise to very large porportions, and the consequent acquisition of very large wealth. The one paramount sake bad company. human possession is character. The existing industrial order affords abundant opportunity both for the development and acquisition of high character, and also for the constant daily exercise of Christian principles. The business world to-day-more than ever before in the history trade, commerce and dustry-recognizes the binding character of the essential principles of Christian ethics; and the business man who walks by faith. world is full of successful men who endeavor with clean hands and a pure to the eye, will shut out Heaven. heart, and moreover with eves wide open and brains cleared of the fogs of self-deception, to act upon the principles of the golden rule in all their business transactions."

"I answered the question so thoroughly on my editorial page," wrote Edward W. Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, "that I do not think I can do better than to send my comments there printed. To my mind, I can not see how the highest attainable business success can be had apart from Christian ethics.

"It is strange." he comments, "how reluctant young men are to accept, as the most vital truth in life, that the most absolute honesty is the only kind of honesty that succeeds in business. ligious beliefs. Honesty does not de- not God. pend upon any religious creed or dogma that was ever conceived. It is a question of a young man's own conscience. eternal life. He knows what is right and what is wrong. And yet, simple as the matter Alen incident see nothing wrong in is, it is astonishing how difficult it is of George Peabody Wetmore's purchase of understanding. An honest course in Rhode Island senatorship. -N. Y. business seems too slow to the young man. 'I can't afford to plod along. I -Chauncey Depew's utterance must strike, and strike quickly,' is that because the democrats have not the sentiment. Ah, yes, my friend, freed the country from all the ills visit- but not dishonestly. No young cause they wanted something to eat. ed upon it by republican misrule, the man can afford to even think of dispeople will fly to theg. o. p. for relief, is honesty. Success on honorable lines the kind of talk that would be sugges- may sometimes seem slower in coming, matter whether he belongs to church tive of imbecility in almost any other but when it does come it out ivals in or not. permanency all the so-called successes -It is eminently fitting that the gained by other methods. To sok at into the house of the man who does not robber baron and the tramp fraternity the methods of others is always a mis- put up a fence that tells him to keep should unite in sending delegations to take. The successes of to-day are not out. Washington to represent themselves as given to the imitator but to the origiliving petitions to congress. The same nator. It makes no difference how not reach the masses is because they protective system that built up the other men may succeed-their success get up in the church steeple to write

partake of it. Every man is a law unto himself. The most absolute integrity is the one and the only sure foundation of success. Such a success is lasting. Other kind of successes may seem so, but it is all in the seeming and not in the reality. Let a young man swerve from the path of honesty and it will surprise him how quickly every avenue of a lasting success is closed against him. Making money dishonestly is the most difficultathing to accomplish in the world, just as lying is the practice most wearing to the mind. It is the young man of unquestioned integrity, who is selected for the position. No business man ever places his business in the hands of a young man whom he feels he can not absolutely trust. And to be trusted means to be honest. Honesty, and that alone commands confidence. An honest life, well directed, is the only life for a young man to lead. It is the one life that is compatible with the largest and surest business success."

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

The Time When the Real Inner Light Shows Itself.

One of the greatest tributes one person can pay another is to say that he led him to do this or that good deed by his unconscious influence. Most anyone can appear good and earnest and sympathetic when he tries. But it is quite another thing to show that goodness, earnestness and sympathy without trying to have these beneficent influences flow from one's life because the heart overflows with them. The people who are good only when they make a special effort to be so are likely to be caught off their guard. It may be doubted if such people are really it is founded on un-Christian principles good at all, but put on their goodness as they do their coats, according to the character of the people with whom

they associate or the thing to be gained. David Livingstone was one whose character ever shone, even though no human hearts were to be cheered except the dark-faced Africans. Stanley says that during the four months he was with him in the dark continent, there was such a constant stream of good influences flowing from the great missionary's personality that though he went to Africa "as prejudiced as the biggest atheist in London," he returned a Christian man. "Little by little," says Stanley, "his sympathy for others became contagious; my sympathy was aroused; seeing his piety, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how he went quietly about his business, I was converted by him. although he had not tried to do it.

Christ truly in the heart, Christ animating all one's thoughts, Christ the motive power of all one's acts, Christ the aim and purpose of one's life -this means Christ always and everywhere.

Just as good breeding makes a man gentleman under all circumstances. just as careful nature gives the rose the beautiful tint it desired to have, just so, except much more surely, the human character, molded by the Divine hand, shows the effects of its training, and, without exercise of the will, sheds its influence all around .-Young Men's Era.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Some Bright Bits of Truth Taken from Truth is the strength of God.

It never helps sin any to wash its All offers of salvation are in the pres-

Bad men hate the Bible as rogues do the police.

Sin is a great detective-it always spots" its man.

No man seeks his best who does not seek God first.

If we obey Christ it is proof that we know Him.

To say yes to any kind of a sin is to say no to Christ.

It is a long step toward God to for-

Praying at people is never prompted by the Holy Spirit. The labor of unbelief is to make a

stone look like bread. We all hate self when we see it crop

out in sombody else. Too many divisions in sermons sub-

tract from congregations. The only freedom is to be in full accord with God's purpose.

The sun is always shining to the Most any kind of money, held close

The only cure for unbelief is the knowledge of God's love.

All true prayer is anointed with the blood of self-sacrifice. .

An oath is a confession that the devil is served from choice. To seek God is every man's highest

duty and greatest privilege. A man may have a good deal of re-

ligion and yet not have Christ. Try to keep God's law and you will soon find out that He made it.

It keeps the devil busy to hold his own against a praying mother. All God-given rights stop when they

touch those of a neighbor. To say "Our Father" with the heart is a prayer for the whole earth.

"Ho, everyone that thirsteth" is the It isn't a question of religion or re- call of the Spirit to the man who knows

Because Jesus Christ has been in the grave, every man who will may have

One of the hardest things the devil has ever tried to do is to put a long face on a happy Christian.

There is nothing like the love of God for putting true courage in the heart. Every deed is the child of a creed.

When the multitude followed Christ it was generally out of curiosity, or be-

The devil loves the man whose mule has an e-sier time than his wife, no

The devil always feels free to walk

One reason why some preachers do