AN ABLE LAWYERS' OPINION

PLAIN STATEMENT OF GROWING JUDICIAL EVILS.

The Supreme Court Arrogates to Itself Highly Dangerous and Unconstitutional Privileges----The Situation Clearly Explained.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11.—One of the best out of town lawyers in the state was in the city today. In conversation with a reporter for this paper, he said the people make a grevious error in not showing a greater and more searching interest in the selection of judges. Continuing along these lines, he said:

THE JUDICIARY.

"There is no branch of our government with which the people are more frequently brought in contact than the judiciary, and yet it is the branch of which they have the most imperfect understanding. It is because of this, that while they abhor despotism, they tolerate powers by the courts, which if exercised by any other department of the government, would arouse a storm of indignant protests."

"The belief is common, that the several branches of our government confine themselves to the exercise of such powers as are embraced in the classification usually found in the textbooks, that is, the legislature to making laws, the judiciary to interpreting the laws, and the executive to enforcing laws. Just how mistaken is this belief will be better understood by an examination of the library of a successful lawyer. The walls are literally covered with books. Ninety-nine per cent of the books are reports of the decisions of the courts of the several states of the union. These are the books that the lawyer consults and carries with him to court as authorities on what the law actually is. Among the hundreds of reports you may find ten or fifteen small books called session laws or statutes. These are the laws enacted by the legislature. In our own state we have about fifty volumes of supreme court reports, each containing not less than 800 pages. Of the session laws we have about fifteen copies, containing, on an average, of not to exceed 400 pages each. In other words, while the legislature of the state has written 6,000 pages of law, the supreme court has written 40,000 pages.

"The question naturally arises, how can such a condition of affairs arise under our form of government? To a lawyer the question presents no difficulty. Statute law, or law enacted by the legislature, regulates but a small part of the affairs of men. One might know it all perfectly, word for word, and yet not be a laywer. The great body of the law is what is known among lawyers as the common law. The books are full of definitions of the term, but in the last analysis it amounts to this, it is the opinion of the court of last resort, authoritively announced, on the case presented. New cases arise from time to time that have never been presented to any court and which fall within no provision of any statute. When such a case is presented to the court of last resort, it passes upon it authoratively, formulates the principles applicable to it, and the result is, a new principle has been incorporated into the body of the common law; to all intents and purposes, a law has been passed by the court instead of the legislature. There is the uncertainty about such a law, however; a case involving the same principles may come before the court at the same or any future sitting, and the court may arrive at the conclusion that the former decision was wrong and overrule it. Thus it will be seen that the court not only enacts laws, but may repeal them."

"But the courts not only trench upon the province of the legislative, but upon that of the executive as well. A system of rules and precedents have grown up by which they are permitted to issue orders in cases brought before them, which have all the force and effect of a criminal statute. The character of such orders and the circumstances under which they will issue depend largely upon the whim of the judge. By such rules men have been prohibited from quitting the employ of an obnoxious employer, from urging others to refuse to work for inadequate wages, from walking upon the public highway, from exercising the constitutional right of free speech, from enforcing laws duly passed by the legislature, and one man I know of was prohibited from entering his own place of business. An infraction of such an order is termed contempt of court. The punishment, like the order, depends upon the whim of the judge. The offender is tried, not by a jury of his peers, but by the judge whose order he has treated with contempt. The punishment is by fine and imprisonment, and is meted out by an officer of the court, which means practically by the court itself. Thus is one man permitted to enact a law, interpret and apply it and to carry it into execution; to combine in himself the legislative, the judicial and the executive powers. Wherever these three powers reside in one man, or class of men, there is despotism, whether such men are called judges or autocrats. Lawyers stand aghast at the rapid strides in the direction of despotism made by the courts within the past twenty years, and amazed at the blindness of the people to the tendency in that direction."

"When one hints at any wrong doing of the courts he is met with the cry that he is assailing the courts. Just why the courts should enjoy the distinction of being above criticism is a little difficult to understand. From a constitutional standpoint they do not out rank the other departments of the government, yet it has never been regarded as a sacrilege to criticise either of the other departments. In fact it is generally supposed that such criticism has a good, wholesome effect. If it has such an affect upon the legislature and the executive, is it not at least reasonable to suppose that it will have a like effect upon the judiciary? The only possible reason that it is not more frequently indulged is that the courts have a more direct and effective means of showing their resentment."

"The foregoing the beeter enables one to appreciate, as Judge Sullivan said in a speech in 1891, the wisdom of the Scotch adage, 'To know the law you must know the judge who administers it.' You must know the bent of his mind, the direction of his sympathies, the influences to which he is subject and the company he keeps. No human being can pass upon a disputed point wholly uninfluenced by any of these things. Judges are not wholly exempt from the frailties of the common lot."

"Such being the case, all talk of a non-partisan judiciary is idle. The man who has not taken one side or the other of the great questions of the day is unworthy of a place on the bench or in any other branch of the public service. Having taken such stand, the education, the influences and associations that impelled him to do so will follow him to the bench, and, to a greater or less extent, color all his official acts. Does any one imagine that the Dred Scott decision could have been written by a judge bred in the school of Abraham Lincoln, or the opinion in the income tax case could have been prepared by a Jeffersonion democrat? In both of these cases, it was not the learning of counsel nor the wealth of authorities cited that forced the decision in one way rather than the other, but the natural or acquired bent of the minds, the direction of the sympathies and the associations of the judges who rendered them. The great political questions of today sooner or later will, in some form or another reach the courts. And just as surely as the decisions above stated were the result of the political views of the judges who rendered them, so will the political views of the judges color the decisions of political questions coming before them in the future. If this be true, and there can be no doubt of it, then it is just as important to the voter that the bench should be filled with men in sympathy with his views as that the legislative halls should be filled with men of his party. The people have a right to representation when the laws are interpreted as well as when they were made. It is just as essential to a representative form of government that the laws be interpreted in harmony with the will of the majority, as it is that the laws themselves reflect such will. And when it is remembered that the court arogates to itself, not only the power to interpret and apply the law, but to legislate and to execute the law, the importance of having judges in sympathy with the people becomes more obvious. Important as it is that the other departments of the government be manned by the friends of reform their work will come to naught if the bench is filled from the ranks of the enemy. It is no profit to a man that his friends make the laws if his enemies be permitted to interpret them."

"The time is ripe to turn upon the courts the white light of truth. Any objection to the open and fair criticism of the courts, as well as of other branches of the public service, can originate only with those, who, because of the character of their deeds, love darkness rather than light. The time is ripe to place a limit upon the growing power and insolence of the courts and to force them back within the constitutional boundaries of their power, and to the friends of reform the people look for the accomplishment of this work. Let no man falter."

Ordered to Account.

Lincoln, Oct. 11.—S. A. D. Shilling, receiver for the failed Merchants' bank, has filed a supplemental report in district court in regard to the affairs of the bank. He states that since filing his second report he has been in correspondence with several persons who claim to hold assests as collateral security on money loaned the bank; that he has been unable to find anything about it on the books. He says that the list that he has obtained and the one that the bank's books show are not alike, there being a discrepancy in the books of the bank. He further states that he has reason to believe that certain assets were improperly disposed of prior to the suspension of the bank; that he has asked for explanations from Crawford, the former cashier, and has not received them. Therefore, he prays the court to cite C. M. Crawford to appear and answer the question which he deems most necessary to the settlement of the affairs of the bank. The order prayed for was issued and Crawford is cited to appear October 13.

New Stores at Ashland.

Sheldon, Neb., Oct. 11.—Fred Butzeres and his assistants, who did the brick work on the five new brick store rooms, completed their work and returned to their homes in Hastings Saturday. When these rooms are completed and the boiler and steam heating machinery are put in place no finer stores can be found in central Nebraska. Many workmen have found employment during their construction. As many as thirty men have been employed at one time. This, with other improvements, has made Shelton a busy town, and no one who cared to work at good wages lacked employment.

Already more than fifty double-deck cars of sheep have arrived for winter feeding, and several hundred thousand head are yet on the way.

A Youthful Criminal.

Tecumseh, Neb., Oct. 11.—Willie Keegan, the lad arrested here last Saturday with a gang of pickpockets, was released from the custody of the county jailer today. He was given a hearing in Judge Brandon's court and a case was not made against him. He says he is 13 years of age, his home is in Chicago and that he with a companion recently ran away from that city with a view of seeing the big world. Attorneys S. M. True and Frank Dinsmore appeared for the boy. He will be sent home.

A Serious Charge.

Nebraska City, Oct. 11.—Adam Schrone, a saloon keeper of Syracuse, was arrested Saturday upon a charge preferred by Miss Mary Brechtel, the daughter of a well-known farmer living near Syracuse. He waived examination and was bound over to the district court. He gave bond in the sum of 1,500 for his appearance.

OFFICIAL BALLOT DECIDED.

"SILVER REPUBLICANS" AND "NATIONAL DEMOCRATS"

Get on the Ticket--Secretary of State Porter So Decides After Hearing the Arguments Pro and Con--Other State News.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 11.—Secretary of State Porter rendered his decision late Saturday evening in the protest cases against allowing the nominations of the "silver republicans" and "national democrats" to appear upon the official ballot. He decided that both could be placed on the ticket.

Concerning the silver republicans, Secretary of State Poter says:

First: An organiation calling themselves silver republicans had assembled in the city of Lincoln under a call and with the number of delegates required by law, made their nominations and adopted a party emblem and adopted the party name of "Silver Republicans Party," to appear on the official ballot as "Silver Republicans." The charge that the designation is deceptive, and whether for intent or otherwise, is liable to deceive the voters is in my judgment not well founded, for the reason that the silver republican organization severed itself from the regular republican party solely upon the issue of the free coinage of silver, and I can conceive of no name they might have adopted to better express their political standing than "Silver Republicans."

Taking into consideration the fact that under our present form of ballot each ticket or set of party candidates will be printed in a separate column, with a distinct party emblem, and for the reason aforesaid that the very name adopted by the organization aforesaid designates the true difference between them and the regular republican party, I am constrained to believe that there is no reason why any voter should be deceived by the aforesaid party name. Therefore I am compelled to find that the protest of the aforesaid J. R. Webster is not well founded and is hereby overruled, and that the aforesaid candidates of the party calling themselves "Silver Republicans" may properly appear on the official ballot under the designation of "Silver Republicans."

After reciting the preliminary facts, the secretary says concerning the national democrats:

"In answer to the charge that the term national democrat is intended to deceive, I am constrained to believe that this in part may be true, and that the party name should be properly called "Gold Democrats," as this would have defined their political belief as in the case of the silver republicans. While I believe that the organization calling themselves national democrats has adopted a name which may possibly be deceptive in its nature, yet there being a difference between it and the designation of the regular democratic party, by the prefixing the word "National," which, taken together with reasons as stated above, in the case of Webster against Sullivan, and believing it was not the intention of law to deprive any citizen of the right to vote for candidates representing his principles, but simply to prevent fraud and deception, I am compelled to overrule the objections of the said James C. Dahlman as not well founded and that the aforesaid candidates of the national democratic party may properly appear on the official ballot as "National Democrats."

In the contest Joseph R. Webster of Omaha and G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln represented the gold standard republicans and G. E. Hibner of Lincoln and James W. Carr of Omaha, the silver republicans.

The contention of the free silver republicans was that they had taken the proper steps under the statute, the new ballot law, for forming a new party; that the party designation, "free silver republican," did not conflict with the prohibition of the statute against taking the name of an old party. The statute provides that new parties shall not "use any of the old party names nor the party emblems." It was contended by the free silver attorneys that the proper construction of this statute was that the legislature did not intend that no part of an old party name should be used, but that the name selected and used by the new party should not be the entire name of an old party; that the intent was that there should not be two parties of exactly the same name. They also argued that there would be no confusion in the voters' mind, nor a misleading of the voter where the distinguishing word was used as in their case.

GOLDBUG CONTENTION.

The republican attorneys claimed that the republican party had an exclusive right to use the word republican in its party designation, and the attempted use by the silver republicans was an infrigement upon their rights. Lambertson went into a discussion of what he considered the prominent tenets of republican belief, and said that the protective tariff was one of these, and that the silver republicans were not republicans, because they were opposed to this. He read the silver republican platform, and declared that this enunciation of principles was opposed throughout to the principles of the republican party, and that the attempt to use the name republican under these circumstances was an attempt to deceive the voter by taking the name republican and misleading him into voting for what was erroneously held out to him as a republican party in some respects.

The argument on the protest filed by Chairman James C. Dahlman against the certificate of nomination filed by "the Nebraska friends of Mr. Cleveland," who designated themselves as "national democrats," was taken up in the afternoon. I. J. Dunn represented Dahlman, and Chairman A. J. Sawyer and Secretary Frank Heller of the national democratic state central committee and W. D. McHugh represented the defense in this case.

NEVER SO BLIND, ETC.

Sawyer refused to admit that there was a regularly called and held democratic national convention at Chicago last summer. The attorneys for the man on the stand to prove this and other matters relative to the contest in that Chicago convention between the "friends of Mr. Cleveland" and the true democratic representatives from Nebraska. It was shown that the national convention decided that the party which is represented by Dahlman as chairman is the legal democratic organization in this state. Dahlman followed the history of the bolt of the gold democrats at Omaha in 1894, and the subsequent history of their contention that they are entitled to the use of the designation "democrat" in this state. After this the argument was opened by Dunn for the protestors, and Sawyer and Heller spoke for the certificate as filed by the "national democrats."

The argument of Sawyer on behalf of the "national democratic" ticket was in the main on the same line as that advanced by the free silver republicans in their defense of their right to use the name selected by them. In addition to this he made the further contention that the "national democrats" had a recognized standing as a political party in this state and that they were the lineal descendants, or there was a chain of apostolic succession from the gang of bolters who assembled around the punch bowl in the Paxton hotel in Omaha in 1894 down to himself, as he appeared in his capacity of chairman of the state central committee. The point which had been raised that the word "national," added to the word "democratic," had grown by usage to be looked upon as designating the party in the whole country as distinguished from the party in a state or smaller community, he said, was not good for the purpose of which it was invoked, namely: To show that there would be confusion and deception of voters.

THE ONLY SIMON PURE.

Sawyer said he did not know of any other national democratic party than the faction with which he is identified.

There has been one, he said, but it had been wiped out some time ago. His organization, he contended, was entitled to use the designation "democratic" because its members had always been democrats and had not nominated for office candidates from other parties. He contended that there was no formation of a new party, but that the gold faction of the democratic party had merely changed its name; that it is the same party which has been recognized on the official ballots of the past three years under a new name. He said that his faction was entitled to use the designation democratic for the further reason that its members had always nominated democrats for office and had not taken its candidates from other parties.

Dunn, in behalf of the protest, made the point that the permission to use the word democrat in connection with his party designation would confuse and mislead voters. He contended that there had never been a recognition by the courts or other recognized tribunal of the right of the old faction calling themselves democrats to use the name. That the courts had stopped short of such a declaration and there had been only the contention of the members of that faction or pretended party that they had a recognized position in this state. He said the legislature had intended evidently to stop this contention, which had been going on for years, and had passed the law now in force.

PROTESTS AGAINST SWITZLER.

Dunn supported the protest against the nomination of Warren Switzler to fill the vacancy made by the declination of J. M. Woolworth, and contended that the law was plain that the filling of vacancies must be made by a committee authorized by the nominating convention, and that committee must be named by the convention. It had been brought out in testimony from Frank Heller that the convention had by resolution authorized the executive committee of the state central committee to fill vacancies, and this executive committee had been selected by the members of the central committe after the adjournment of the convention. This, Dunn urged, was not a compliance with the law.

Dunn submitted that the "national democrats" were entitled to use the name democrats either from usage or they were not. If they were not then they could not use the form of name presented in the certificate. If they had been entitled to the use of the name heretofore they had forfeited that right when they changed their name and formed a new party. If the latter was the condition of the filers of the certificate then they had failed to comply with the plain provisions of the law regarding the formation of new parties and they had no right to ask a place on the ballot.

Dunn scored Sawyer on his definition of his (Sawyer's) faction as true democrats because they had never nominated men belonging to other parties. The instance in which the party had done this in nominating Horace Greeley was cited and also a case nearer home, where the leaders of the "national democrats" had insisted on the Douglas county democratic convention nominating an avowed republican.

Secretary Porter at a late hour this afternoon took the cause under advisement and announced his decision tonight, as given above.

There was quite an audience of politicians at the hearing and during the afternoon ex-Secretary of State J. A. Piper dropped in to see how such things looked from the outside, he having have had some experience in deciding protests himself last year.

The protesting parties will, it is said, take the cases to the courts, as is provided in the new ballot law.

The secretary of state today received a letter from Judge Crawford, who was nominated by the "friends of Mr. Cleveland" for regent, in which Crawford says he had several days ago declined the nomination.

Tom Majors' Mandamus Case.

Auburn, Neb., Oct. 11.—The mandamus case of Thomas J. Majors against the board of education of the State Normal school was taken up by Judge Stull last Friday and on application of the defendants the case was continued till the 18th of this month. The defendants in their answer aver that the mandamus is not the proper remedy and allege that Thomas A. Majors, the son, is unfit morally to be admitted to the school.

THE COST OF KISSES.

Like Diana's Kiss, Unasked, Love Gives Itself.

The kiss "unasked, unsought," isn't of much value to anyone, the unbought kiss that "gives itself" is best of all. But there are bought kisses also, and their price is a very fluctuating one in the market.

Sometimes it is 20 cents, sometimes its $75,000. It depends upon the circumstances.

There was J. F. Hendricks of Cobourg, Ont., for instance. He is seventy-six years old, and of course one of the leading citizens of the town.

Not long ago he drove his niece, a teacher named Effie Pilkey, to her home late at night and kissed her on the way; also, it is to be presumed, on the lips, as his action was a complete surprise and Miss Pilkey had no time to dodge.

In spite of the fact that Hendricks was her uncle and had probably dandled her on his knee when she was only so high, Miss Pilkey relentlessly brough suit for $2,000 damages in the Cobourg Assizes, and of course the case was made a great sensation.

The judge put on his wisest looking pair of spectacles, the jury didn't have to pretend to look interested, for they really were, and the testimony was listened to with breathless interest by a throng of auditors by no means wholly of the fair sex.

Whether because of the kisser's a vuncular relation to the kissee or because they put a low valuation upon the quality of stolen sweet, the jurors awarded 20 cents damages, a trifle of one-ten-thousandth part of the original claim.

This is about the lowest quotation on record, but then we have been passing through an extra era of cheap prices.

The usual charity fair rating is ten times as high, or "$2 per." Charity fair girls near Cobourg are said to be agitated by doubt whether a mandamus might not be issued to compel them to sell kisses—all for sweet charity's sake—at 20 cents straight or $2 a dozen.

If the legal principle is thoroughly established they will be called upon to choose between discontinuing the business of purveying kisses and discriminating between customers. Certainly a girl can't be expected to kiss all comers even for sweet charity at 20 cents per comer.

A very high quality of kiss has been sold in England repatedly in two cases. Lady Gordon recruited a regiment by kissing every recruit, a device which would make a splendid advertisement for some of our stage beauties if we were ever to go to war with Spain.

The other case was that of the lovely Duchess of Devonshire, who corrupted the electorate, in the bad old days of the open ballot, by kissing everybody who voted on her side, which was probably the wrong side.

The most famous bought kiss of recent American history was that for which a Brooklyn jury awarded $75,000 against "Baby Bunting" Arbuckle. More correctly speaking it was a series of kisses gained upon false pretenses of a promise to marry, which contract wasn't carried out. That was a great case! The jury sat for six days, the lawyers waxed eloquent even unto tears and the fair plaintiff wore her most pitiful plaintive look.

Literary Landmark Gone.

A literary landmark of South Devon will disappead this autumn. This is that charming old inn, the Ferry Boat, at Coombe Cellars, on the banks of the River Teign, between Teignmouth and Newton abbot. Built of Devonshire "cob" walls, and picturesquely thatched, it has for many years past been a place of pilgrimage for boating parties on picnics intent. Some few years since S. Baring-Gould, the author of that well known noevl "Mehalah," made Coombe Cellars the scene of another novel, "Kitty Alone." It is, indeed, a place well suited for literary and romantic treatment, being placed on a little promontory of that broad seasalt estuary of the Teign, surrounded with sturdy sea walls, and comsouthern town of Dartmoor. All who manding impressive views of the know Coombe Cellars will learn with regret that it has been decided to rebuild this quaint old inn.

Utilizing the Sun's Heat.

A French scientist calculates that in an average day the sun will pour on two and a half acres of ground heat which might be turned into energy equal to the muscle power of 4,163 horses. Mr. Mouchot believed that this heat might utilized and made to do the work now done by steam and electricity. He found that by condensing the heat playing on less than a yard and a half of ground he could boil two pints of water. By arresting sunshine and condensing it small steam engines have been operated successfully in Paris, but nothing has yet been done to realize practically the great lapses of revolutionizing civilization by using directly the enormous power which comes to us daily from the sun. This power is calculated at of 216,000,000,000 horses, and a thousandth part of 1 per cent of it would run all the factories the world will ever need.

Enterprising French Village.

In the commune of Monceau-sur-Oise, not far from Paris, a little village of only 250 inhabitants, the streets are lighted by electricity, electric lights are found in the church, in all the houses and even in the stables, and the farm buildings in the neighborhood of the village are illuminated in the same manner. More than this, the commune possesses a large thrashing machine driven by electric power and capable of thrashing 900 sheaves of grain per hour, besides turnip cutters, crushers, sorters, pumps and other agricultural machinery, all set in motion by electricity. The power is derived from a waterfall and by combining their interests the inhabitants of the commune have made science illuminate their streets and houses at night and drive their machines by day more cheaply than these things could be done by the old methods.

Few flowers are seen on the autumn hats, and those which are used are not in their natural colors. There are gray silk petaled roses, for example, and gree sprays of lilac

FOR THE KITCHEN.

For an omelet souffle separate six eggs, measure and sift three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. See that the oven is hot and have everything in readiness. Beat the whites of the eggs to a very stiff froth. Beat the yolks of three eggs; add them to the whites; add a grated rind of half a lemon, the sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon juice; mix quickly. Heap into a baking dish, dust with powdered sugar, and bake in a quick oven for five or eight minutes. Serve hot and as quickly as possible.

Most game birds and animals, because of al ife of ceaseless activity, do not take on fat, and such should be larded, or cooked with slices of bacon or salt pork placed on them. Do not serve birds with heads on and undrawn, as is quite generally practiced—the latter point being a relic of savagery, the former an offense to sensitive nerves. It is pleasanter to enjoy a bit of choice flesh without being so forcibly reminded that we are eating dead birds. This is not the only instance where realism is inartistic.

Ducks, in point of quality, rank as follows: Canvasback, redhead, mallard and teal. The canvasback probably outranks everything in way of game in the estimation of good livers. No seasonings or spices are used in its cooking; none could add to its perfect flavor. Pluck, singe and draw the birds, wiping out the inside with a cloth wet in salt water, never washing; truss, dust lightly with salt (inside and outside), and bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven. Baste often in melted butter and hot water—one part butter to three of water. If preferred rare (conceded the better way), cook only twenty minutes. In serving, pour over the liquor yielding in the cooking.

Lemon sandwiches are made by scenting both the bread and butter utter. Trim the crust from a loaf of fresh bread; put it into a large butter-pot or soup tureen, and surround it with lemon peel. Take a sufficient quantity of butter, about half a pound, cover it with grated lemon, wrap in wax paper, put it also in the tureen and allow it to remain over night. When you are making the sandwiches rub the butter down until a little soft; add gradually the juice of one lemon and four tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley. Spread it on the bread, put two slices together and cut into the desired shape.

FASHION HINTS FOR WINTER.

Feathers are used in profusion.

All the tints of gray are high in favor.

The original picture hat is the favorite model for the winter.

Brims covered with Roman pearls are one of the novelties of the season.

A fluffy feather boa acts as the sole trimming for many an artistic hat.

Hats of shirred velvet are much worn, and chenille hats are also the vogue.

There are a number of fetching Victorian pokes, which are warranted to make even the plain girl a picture.

The English turban, pure and simple, is a particularly fashionable model and there are hats in plenty this year to suit every type of woman, no matter how fastidious she may be.

The black velvet hat is high in fashionable favor. Frequently it is all black, save a knot of some gay colored velvet caught under the brim or peeping out from amid the nodding feathers.

Gainsborough velvet hats will be very much worn and many of them are trimmed with feathers three-quarters of a yard long. A picturesque Gainsborough in a deep gray velvet is trimmed merely with one long, pale, silvery-gray plume and a large fine cut steel buckle.

The English turbans are of a stiff felt. One, which is a particularly fashionable model, is made of beige colored felt. Around the edge of the turban is a band of brown shirred velvet. In the direct front is a large owl's head, with the feathers of the owl spread out at each side.

A Remarkable Corn Field.

Professor Thomas L. Cox, who has recently returned from Morrilton, says crops are unusually good in that vicinity, and prosperity is knocking at the door of every citizen. He says there is one cornfield near Morrilton that will produce 200 bushels to the acre. This is a remarkable statement, and yet he declares that it is true. Until a year or so ago there was a lake near Morrilton covering about 10,000 acres. When the big floods came two years ago, an opening was made by the surging water which carried off all the water of this lake when the floods subsided. The bed of the lake dried up and left the richest soil the world ever saw. It is ten feet deep, and nothing the River Nile ever produced could excel it. This year Mills and Halley have a crop of corn on about 1,000 acres of this land. They sowed the corn broadcast like wheat, and the stalks are strong as saplings, and scores of "shoots" came from every stalk. Besides the big ears on the stalks, the "shoots" are also loaded down. "It is the most remarkable corn crop ever produced in the world," declared Professor Cox, and, to make the story even more interesting, he ended it by declaring that a "coon" was caught between the stalks, and, being unable to extricate itself because they were so thick, was killed by those who came upon it."

Street Lighting in Paris.

It is exactly 200 years since the cities of France have been lighted at night, though Chief of Police La Reyale has caused lanterns to be used regularly in Paris thirty years before. In the edict issued by King Louis XVI. in 1697, ordering the innovation, he says: "Of all the arrangements made in our good town of Paris there is none whose usefulness is clearer and more generally admitted than that of the lanterns which light the streets, and as we believe it our duty to care no less for the safety and convenience of the other towns in our kingdom we have determined to establish the same system in them and provide the means for continuing it forever." The system consisted in hanging a lantern with a lighted candle in it across the middle of the longer streets.