Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the STATE CAPITAL Legislative and Otherwise

The Aldrich maximum freight rate bill, which caused a deadlock in the senate was next day amended and was made to the senate a motion not to concur in that part of the committee report relating to the bill was lost by a vote of 10 to 20, giving the bill the commission a basis from which to work. The original measure provided for a cut of 20 per cent in all employment of professional lobbyists present schedules, giving the commission power to raise or lower these rates as proof presented to it by the roads or by shippers neight justify. In order to secure a good working majority for the bill, those who were making the reduction in rates 15 per cent instead of 20 and making the bill apply only to live stock, potatoes, grain and, grain products, fruit, coal, lumber and building material in carload lots. The change in the amount of the cut was made on motion of Wilcox of Thayer after a motion to cut it to 10 per cent, made by McKesson, had been voted the negative being taken.

The joint committee primary bill is ready to be reported back to the senate from the judiciary committee. It nearly all of the house amendments tal to \$4,000. having been stricken out. The open primary feature was changed to the strictly party primary, but the new maha county and surrounding terriprovision is not quite as strict as it tory, Representative Armstrong has was originally. Instead of making introduced a resolution calling upon oath he supported a majority of can- the state railway commission to make didates of the party at the previous an immediate investigation into fruit election, the voter must certify he af- rates and to correct them as soon as filiates with the party and intends to possible. Mr. Armstrong calls attensupport the candidates of the party at | tion to the fact that the fall fruit seathe next election

Adams stock yards regulation bill was recommended for passage by the house committee of the whole, amended by the committee so that it will hold water. As originally drawn the bill attempted to run the whole and was discovered to be unconstitutional by trying to cover too many subjects. The committee amendments commission men and simply retained those sections which regulate the stock yards. One of the most important is the reduction of the charges for feed. The yards are also declared to be public yards.

The house passed seventeen bills on the 21st, one of them the senate measure for eight junior normal schools. The salary appropriation bill was passed, as was the Armstrong bill appropriating money raised under the one-mill levy for the state university, and Alderson's bill appropriating \$98,-000 for Norfolk asylum improvements. ca the railway commission bill, the house refusing to concur in the sen-

As passed by the senate the raflway commission bill is practically as introduced by the joint railway committee and drafted by Senator Aldrich of Butler county. It includes under ture may later designate.

The child labor bill, unamended and untinkered, has been recommend- discussion in the senate, and the reed for passage by the senate commit-His amendment was voted down. Sen- vided for a charge of \$1.50 for a rick and King argued for the bill. The sage, the opposition displaying eleven

Governor Sheldon has signed the following bills: H. R. No. 21, allowing roadways built under the inheritance eign insurance companies that take

the house on the 22d on third reading by a vote of 56 to 40 with four members, two fusionists and two repub licans absent. The railroads fought to the last ditch. Clarke made the motion to put the bill on third reading immediately after the house convened, explaining that several members were ill and who wanted to go home. Hamer of Buffalo moved that it be recommitted for the specific amendment to distribute for city assessment purposes all railroad property located off the right-of-way of railroads, where recommended for passage by a vote the property is located in a town or which was close, but apparently decity. This motion was lost. Clark cisive. The vote in committee in fa- moved the previous question. The vor of the bill ranged from 15 to 18, vote to this carried the vote to put while the vote against it stood at 11. the bill on third reading, and then When the report of the committee final vote was in favor of the bill, it requiring four roll calls before the

Lobbyists must report to the secreto all appearances enough supporters tary of state before going to work on to insure its passage by the senate. the legislature, and at the conclusion The debate on the measure lasted over of the session must file a detailed acan hour and, while it was heated at count of their expenditures or else be times, the personalities that marked subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine or the discussion the previous day were imprisonment in the penitentiary or omitted. Considerable time was spent county jail for one year, if the antion the legal side of the question, lobby bill is passed by the present those who were opposing the bill as- legislature. Pursuant to the demand serting it would hamper rather than of Governor Sheldon, the senate juhelp the railway commission. The diciary committee reported the antihostile minority took the ground that lobby bill to the general file with be left entirely to the commission. practically is a copy of the New York amendments. As amended the bill The friends of the bill contended it law. It prohibits lobbying except by would give speely relief from exorbicommittees or by the submission of printed briefs or oral arguments. The

The state weighmaster bill had an inning in the house and came out of the committee of the whole a much stronger and more drastic measure backing it consented to amendments than that which was reported by the standing committee on railroads. The bill was one introduced by Thiessen of Jefferson county and as it was amended by the committee provides for the state weight of carload lots of lumber and coal. Some amendments were adopted and the bill then recommended for passage.

By the terms of an amendment, down. The first vote in committee was which was offered to the bill for the on a motion of Epperson of Clay to appropriation of money for the genindefinitely postpone the bill. This eral current expenses of the state govwas lost, 11 to 15. When Aldrich's ernment, state officers who do any motion to recommend it for passage traveling will have to pay all their was put, 18 voted for it, and the mo- own expenses, save the actual railtion was declared carried without road fare which they pay out. The appropriation for office equipment for the governor was raised from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and he was alone given \$3,000 for the purchase of furniture for the executive mansion. The apnow stands at the head of the file and propriation for traveling expenses for will be taken up early this week. The the state board of bank examiners was bill, by the amendments, has been raised from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The food changed fractically to the form it was commission was given an additional in when it left the joint committee, appropriation of \$1,000, raising its to-

In behalf of the fruit growers of Ne son will be upon the country in a little while and advises that haste is Over the protest of its author, the necessary. The resolution was adopt-

The pure food bill as passed is with the amendment desired by the retailers and druggists and practically conforms to the national pure food live stock business of South Omaha law. Section 8, the drug section, requires publication of formulas where poisons or alcohol are contained in the compounds in dangerous quantistruck out that portion of the bill at- ties. Section 9 as amended exempts tempting to reduce the charges of the the retailers from liability where they have a guarantee from the manufacturer or wholesaler.

> It is likely that the legislature will be able to adjourn by Saturday of this week. There seems to be a general sentiment that all the work can be finished by that time, but to do a!l that is required to be done may take longer than this and Speaker Nettleton is not going to stand for any thought of adjournment until every important measure is out of the

The report of the conference com-A conference committee was named mittee on the railway commission bill was adopted in both the house and the senate and the bill is now ready ate amendments. In committee of the to be enrolled and sent to the goverwhole the house recommended to pass nor for his signature. While the gov-Adams' stock yards bill after amend- ernor has not made any public expression of opinion about the bill, it is believed that the measure is satisfactory to him as it now stands.

Express rate schedules now in force will be cut 25 per cent, if a bill recommended for passage becomes a law. the jurisdiction of the railway com- The bill is by Sibley of Lincoln counmission railway, common carriers, tel- ty. It provides for a reduction of all egraph and telephone companies, car express rates to 75 per cent of present lines, all street car lines and other schedules and gives the railway comcommon carriers which the legisla- mission power to equalize unjust charges.

Sleeping car rates came in for a full sult was that S. F. No. 409, by tee of the whole. Senator Wilsey at- Thomas of Douglas, reducing rates, tempted to amend by allowing the was recommended for passage. As children to work in the beet fields. the bill was originally drawn it proator Buck attempted to secure an lower berth, \$1 for an upper berth amendment allowing ten hours work and \$2.50 for a section. Patrick had a day and sixty hours a week. This it amended to provide for a charge was defeated. Senators Sackett, Pat- of \$1.50 for a lower berth, \$1.25 for an upper berth and \$2.75 for a section measure was recommended for pas- and he had it changed to apply specifically to standard sleepers as distinguished from tourist sleepers.

The senate committee on public lands and buildings has filed a report recommending that machinery be put in at the penitentiary to supply elecrtax law to be from nine to sixteen tric light for the capitol building, the feet wide; S. F. No. 148, providing for home for the friendless, the orthothe cancellation of the licenses of for- pedic hospital and the governor's mansion. It recommends a fireproof buildtheir cases into federal court; H. R. ing for the state library. The com-No. 61, prohibiting the pooling of mittee finds that the Norfolk asylum bridge companies; H. R. No. 83, allow- is inadequate to care for patients, and ing village board to regulate pool recommends a building similar to that halls; H. R. No. 94, authorizing country boards to establish and maintain which would relieve the crowded con-

The senate terminal tax bill passed he house on the 22d on third reading a vote of 56 to 40 with four meta-

ENTIRE CITY NOW SUFFERING FROM "THAW-MAD."

were present to vote for the bin who Persons Who Attend Trial Especially Afflicted-Even Judge and Lawyers Show Effects of the Disorder.

> New York .- "Thaw-mad" is the new disease which is puzzling doctors in New York. Its insidious effects are not confined closely to the habitues of the courtroom, but it is a regular passting salutation on the streets.

> Imagine a sane individual stopping a friend on the street and saying: "Psycopathic Pete, how are your genteel scratches this evening?". And then imagine his once equally serious companion saying:

> "Brain storm, Bill; my scratches are all of a paranoiae or pazzuzzling quality. You show signs of a fulminatory quality."

> All of which goes to prove that there las sprung up among those who have attended the trial day after day or have read the minute details of the proceedings, a sort of mild madnessa madness incapable of exact defining, but very real.

> The strain upon those most interested in the trial is greater than can be expressed. Though all are as eager and alert as before, wanting to catch each circumstance as it transpires, they begin to evidence the truth of the old saw: "A man can stand only so much."

> On the lawyers themselves the strain has been great. Justice Fitzgerald, who was calmness and tolerance itself through the early stages of the case, has grown sharp in his sneech to the lawyers. The persistent Mr. Delmas seems to wax weary of his tax, and Jerome, so alert and incisive when he began his labors, grows tired, but -keeps doggedly at his work.

> During lulls in the courtroom all sorts of weird Mother Goose rhymes

Such a fine old child memory of the nursery as "Baa-baa, black sheep," has

"Delphin Delmas, have you any wool? Yas mum, yas mum, three bags

Not that there is the slightest reason in the rhyme, but just because the strain of the pathetic, the tragic, the drab has been so great that the contrast becomes silly. One writer of reputation has shown his oddity by the constant accumulation of fresh lead pencils. One day he sharpened 42 and filled his pockets till they bulged. Apparently even then he was possessed of a fear that they might not

last him through the morning session. Requests to make a noise like a 'systematic delusion," or to give an imitation of a "paranoiae at play," have been made, and the responses have apparently pleased and satisfled.

idiots quadrille and the imbeciles' promenade" were among the suggestions that have been made as a method of relaxation, but no dancing master has appeared as yet to take the matter in hand. Still the trial is not ended.

The weary, dreary hours drag on, and one thing seems now certainthough the Thaw case has been the most sensational in the history of modern murder trials-it will hold the record before it closes as the most brain dulling cause celebre of modern days.

GETS GIFT OF HOLY LAND.

Prominent Jew of Texas Receives Deed to Burial Plot in Palestine.

Terrell, Tex.-Jacob Label of this city is in receipt of a burial lot at Saffed, Palestine. This is four yards of land, as they measure land in Palestine by the yard.

Mr. Label, who performs for his people in this city the duties of rabbi. is agent for a charitable institution in the holy land, an institution some thing like an orphan's home in this country, and the deed to the plot of land was sent to him by the management of the institution as a token of their appreciation of his services.

Mr. Label has been in this country for 26 years. He looks forward with much pleasure to spending his declining years in the holy land, and hopes to be buried in the lot, which has been presented to him by his friends.

Holland's Religious Queen.

The queen of Holland has initiated a daily religious service at the palace in The Hague, which is open to every member of her household, from the grand chamberlain to the butler. The queen takes her seat at a small by reading a psalm, which is afterward sung by all present. She then and the ceremony closes with the singing of a hymn.

Cuspidors on Sidewalks.

Williamsport, Pa.-Church people of this city have started a movement to insist on the enforcement of the city ordinance prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks in the city. They claim that the mayor and chief of police are not doing their duty with regard to this law. A fund has been started. with which cuspidors will be purchased and placed on the sidewalks, and all people who find it necessary to expectorate will be asked to use these receptacles.

Sausage 85 Feet Long.

Pennsburg, Pa.-All sausage records, not only in this region, but probbroken by Charles K. Gougler, of measures 85 feet two inches and weighs 42 pounds. The hog from which this was made weighed 520 pounds when dressed.

Single Blessedness Club. Milwaukee.-Wisconsin university girls have formed a "single blessedess society," with branches at Chicadition and provide room for the future. | go and Northwestern universities.

Unsuccessful Rebel Leader.



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y. Gen. Antonio Paredes was the leader of the latest revolution in Venezuela.

His movement to overthrow the rule of Castro was organized in New York. Shortly after his return and invasion he was captured by government troops and, with seventeen of his followers, was executed.

are written and passed about to be laughed over by those who wish to while away the time. TUTOR OF MAHARANI.

been paraphrased within the week to PENNSYLVANIA GIRL ACCEPTS! Miss McLean was decided upon as UNIQUE POSITION IN INDIA.

> Miss McLean, of Lawrenceville, Well Fitted to Occupy Post-Has Obtained Degrees from California and Yale Universities.

> Lawrenceville, Pa .- It is safe to say that every woman of artistic taste and a love for the beauties of the arts of an ancient civilization will be pleased at and perhaps envious of the distinction which has come to Miss Mary E. McLean, who has been appointed tutor and companion to the wife of the Maharajah Gaikwar, of Baroda, India.

late George McLean, of Lawrence she has been engaged in literary work | NEW YORK'S ULCER OF ORIENTAL | tion for a park in this section has been ville, and is a charming young wom- in New York city until she received an deeply interested in the study of her present appointment, and has rethe occult, and the mysterious phan- cently entere tasmagoria of the Indian rites, as practiced thousands of years ago.

which meant a thorough knowledge of Indian, not English. social customs and a wide familiarity Her highness is a Brahmin of the York and after an exhaustive inquiry veil of 15 or 20 yards length.

possessing all the necessary qualifications, with her lovely personality as a kind of bonus.

There are a few young women in America possessing a better educational equipment for the novel position she is to occupy. She went from here to Oakland, Cal., where she was graduated from the girls' high school. She next entered the University of

California, from which she was graduated with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. This was supplemented by two years' study and travel in

she obtained the coveted degree of Miss McLean is the daughter of the doctor of philosophy. Since that time

Miss McLean, who is now in India, has written to her friends here that When the Maharajah and the Ma- the Maharani is a very beautiful and harani-which means the "little intelligent woman. The Maharajah princess"-were in this country a himself is a graduate of Oxford and year ago they decided to engage an possessed of vast wealth. To the American college woman who would great disappointment of Miss McLean be fitted to relieve her highness of everything about the palace, even to the fatigue of social duties when oc- the rugs and furnishings, is imported casion required, and to aid her in from England. She has had the greatsuch duties. It was somewhat of a est difficulty in making the people task to select one capable of perform- who are fitting up her bungalow uning such a work of delicate diplomacy derstand that she wants everything

with the history of India. The Ma- highest caste, dresses in native cosharajah consulted a friend in New tume, and wears its accompanying

THE CONSTITUTION IS FREAKY.

Oklahoma Offers Some Strange New

Kansas City.—Among the freak propositions offered in the Oklahoma constitution are the following: Levy ing a tax of one per cent on the gross receipts of railroads; to eliminate the name of Almighty God from the constitution, substituting in the preamble, "The supreme ruler of the universe;" taxing peddlers and taxing theaters and circuses; to locate the capital of exact geographical center of the state; to prohibit the system of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" through the trading of votes on proposed bills in legislatures; poll tax qualifications for voters; providing for the election of United States senacompelling the legislature to ratify such election or expel members vottable in the dining-room and begins ing against it; compelling insurance companies to invest at least 75 per cent of surplus reserve fund within reads a chapter from the scriptures the state; prohibiting the leaving of a corporation officials and employes to chance calmly.

testify and then denying them the right of immunity from evidence tending to incriminate themselves; providing that all persons of good moral character may be admitted to practice law in any of the courts of Okláhoma without examination and to allow persons not lawyers to serve as county judge, and a provision forever prohibiting all foreign building and loan associations from doing business in Ok-

A proposition to prevent the piping the state on a barren prairie at the of gas out of Oklahoma by denying pipe lines the right of eminent domain and forbidding them, from crossing public highways or alleys without consent of the state is now under consideration by the convention. Also a proposition to make it a misdemeanor for any person other than employes of tors by direct vote of the people and the road, physicians and nurses in case of emergency, to ride on a pass upon any railroad in the state.

And now Count Boni threatens to commit suicide. It is not necessary large estate to one child; compelling to be cruel in disposition to face that

Oil Refining Makes Gains.

Petroleum Plants Show Growth in Number and Capital.

Washington.-In 1905 there were 104 petroleum refineries in this coun-Their total capital was \$136,280.-541; they employed 16,770 wage earners; paid in wages \$9,989,367; used materials costing \$139,387,213, and manufactured products to the value of \$175,005,320. As compared with the totals for the industry at the census of 1900, these figures represent increases as follows: In number of reably in the entire state, have been fineries, 38.7 per cent; in capital, 43 per cent; in number of wage earners, Niantic, who has made a sausage that 37.5 per cent; in amount of wages paid. 48.7 per cent; in cost of materials, 35.5 per cent, and in value of products, 41.2 per cent.

The number of products which may be derived commercially from petroleum is so great as to make it impracticable to obtain returns for each of them separately. The principal products, together with the value of each, were as follows: Burning oils, including the different grades of both illuminating and fuel oils, \$100,571,825; residuum, \$3,138,361; paraffin oils, \$6,-210,279; paraffin wax, \$10,007,274; reduced oils, \$16,794,789; naphtha and gasoline, \$21,314,837; neutral oils, \$1,-942,153, and "all other products, which includes coke, carbon points and black naphtha, \$15,025,802.

In 1904 the volume of refined products exported was 18,218,795 barrels, or 36.6 per cent of the total production for that year, and the total value at the ports of shipment was \$74,273,-525. Although the quantity was greater in 1901 and in 1902 this value is the largest ever reported for exports of refined petroleum. It exceeds the value reported for 1899 by 25.8 per cent, that reported for 1889 by 57.5 per cent and that reported for 1880 by 134.1 per cent. Of the total value of exports illuminating oils formed more than 70 per cent.

Sirius is a sun 2,700 times bigge

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

ING A HUNDRED YEARS.

First Station in the Celestial Kingdom to Be Celebrated in April.

It is just 100 years ago that the first missionary began work in China, and In 1814. that event is to be celebrated in April by a missionary conference. Robert in Morrison was the first man to feel the call and to gain access to the seques- In tered kingdom. For six years he la- In bored alone, when in 1813 Milne, who In 1898..... died nine years later, joined him. The place left vacant was taken by Med- in 1905. hurst, and together these two men labored for years without any visible between 1900 and 1904, but this is to results, but full of faith that God was with them and that eventually the Gospel would win its triumphs. And this confidence was not misplaced as may be easily appreciated by a consideration of the growth of missions in China since 1842, when the country was first really opened to missionary

A perusal of the statistics of these missionary efforts is both interesting and instructive, and illustrative of how the little mustard seed of beginnings has grown steadily through the years until it has become a great spreading tree of missionary activity. Some tables condensed from the Church Missionary Intelligencer tell the story. Showing the total population and the number of communicant Protestant Christians in each province, January, 1904, The three provinces Kweichow, Kansu and Yunan have only 250 communicants to 30,750,000 population.

The figures include the wives of the missionaries.

TABLE 1.

THE RATE OF INCREASE OF THE MISSIONARY STAFF.

Mission- Net Yearly Increase

Increase

Increase

In 1900 about 10,000 start to the boxers, and mission- ary work moreover was almost at a standstill in North China for two

A marked increase in the yearly rate | way. is to be noted since the first great

other great conference held in 1890. of the missionary force: The drop in 1900 is easily explained by the boxer uprising. "Taking the SIONARIES TO CHINESE COMMUNIabove figures as they stand, and beginning from 1860, we notice that the missionary force has been doubling every ten years."

The first convert, Tsai Ako, was baptized in 1814. Increase was slow from

GROWTH OF GOSPEL WORK DUR-1 then to 1853, when it began "following the general rule of doubling every seven years, with the exception of an abnormal jump between 1865 and 1876, Centenary of the Establishment of the when the numbers increased from 2.000 to 13,000." This will appear from

the next table: TABLE 2.
THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE NATIVE CHURCH.

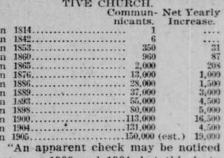




Diagram of the Provinces of China

be accounted for by the sad fact that in 1900 about 16,000 suffered death at years.

"If the same rate of increase, doubling every seven years, is maintained, we may expect that there will be over 200,000 communicants by 1907, and all the information to hand points that

The most "heart-cheering" of all the missionary conference for China in tables is the following, which shows 1877. Again, the beginning of a fur. that the native church is increasing at ther yearly increase coincides with an. a much faster rate than the increase

aries.	nicants.	Ratio	
	6	3 1	3 to
160	960	1	to
473	13,000	- 1	to
1,296	40,000	1	to
2,785	113,000	1	to
3,270	150,000	1	to
	Mission aries	Mission- Commu- aries. nicants. . 20 6 . 160 960 . 473 13,000 . 1.296 49,000 . 2.785 113,000	Mission- Commu- aries. nicants. R

Europe. Returning to America, Miss McLean entered Yale university, from which

VICE TO BECOME PARK.

Transformed Into a Playground and Retreat for the Bowery.

town is at hand. The board of estiof the orient between the Bowery and park was opened six years later. Pell, Doyers and Mott streets, have

UXEDO

The Entrance to Chinatown.

nothing but a memory will remain of this show place of the metropolis, with its booming temple gongs and drums, stifling incense, its theater with interminable plays, the shops, restaurants, fireworks and colored lanterns, and of the real Chinatown, where horrifying vice flourishes in defiance of the police.

Those who should know best de clare that New York's Chinatown will not be fully known until the wreckers raze the old tenements and open their cellars to the sunlight. They prophesy that conditions will be found to exist similar to those uncovered in San Francisco after the earthquake and fire. In the western city it was known that by the use of secret doors and passages, of wells and tunnels, it was possible for the Chinamen to hide themselves and their victims or lead the authorities on long and futile man-hunts from floor to floor and building to building. The extent and elaborate scale of these passages and tunnels were not fully realized until the ruins of San Francisco's Chinatown disclosed all of its secrets after the earthquake.

The Chinatown of New York ranks next to that of San Francisco in size and importance. The police of this city have already penetrated to some of the wells and secret passages and chambers. The authorities are forced to admit that vice still flourishes in these hidden resorts in spite of all they can do. It is a logical step to the belief that New York's Chinatown, Life. resembling that of San Francisco in so many ways as it does, holds more secrets unknown to the white man. New York's Chinatown, which will

thus be wiped out, comprises about 1½ acres. The assessed valuation of the property is \$583,200. The agita-

met by the question of cost, and a rehearsal of the arguments regarding Mulberry park, which is so close at The One and One-Half Acres Will Be hand, and the experiences in wiping out that pest-spot in the slums. When the condemnation proceedings for acquiring Mulberry park were started in 1891, nearly ten years had been spent The end of New York city's China. in agitation and preliminaries. The park covers 2.75 acres, nearly twice mate on parks has authorized the lay. as much as will the Chinatown park. ing out of a park on the site, and al. and the cost of the land, exclusive of ready the denizens of the strange bit improvements, was \$1,522,055.60. The

Where will the new Chinatown be? started to scatter. In a few years, Several sites have been suggested, and have aroused more or less opposition from the white men of the neighborhood. One of them was at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, the property being the factory site of the Worthington Manufacturing company, which is covered with old buildings. The Chinamen looked at the property, but their appearance raised a storm of opposition from the neighbors, and it was suspected that there was a trick among the real estate dealers.

The other site is the district near the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg bridge. It is said that the firm of Soy Kee Brothers, who are wealthy Chinese merchants, has purchased two whole blocks of real estate in that vicinity, and will rent the houses to the Chinamen who are fast leaving China-

Fear to Admit Identity.

"It's really alarming how hard it is getting to be nowadays to get a person said a business man the other day. to admit his identity to a stranger." "Now, I have a perfectly legitimate line which draws me to a middle class of people and those who are on the edge of so-called society. I go to their places of business. Some of them I know by sight. I go up to them and ask if Mr. So-and-So is in, knowing at the time he is the man I am looking for. Half the time the man will reply: 'No, he's out just now, but I will take the message.'

"When he finds out my business he generally laughingly admits his identity and says he thought I was a representative of So-and-So. I suppose this is the result of the modern way of living on the installment plan, with collectors at our heels."

A Life-Saver.

"In case you find the north pole what good will have been accomplished?"

"What good will have been accomplished?" replied the explorer. "If I find the pole I will have done more in the way of saving human lives than any other man on earth. Nobody else will then have any reason for running risks in trying to find the thing."-Judge.

Where the Shoe Pinches

First Magnate-This problem of taking care of the poor is a hard one. Second Magnate-Most difficult. It's easy enough to get money from them. but it ruins them to give it back --

Progress. Blacksmiths forge ahead. Money lenders advance daily. Real estate men gain ground. Gamblers get the upper hand.

Tailors press forward.-Judge.