THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

SENATOR MANDERSON has presented a woman's suffrage petition. Although he is not in favor of giving the ballot to women, his gallantry permits him to present petitions to be consigned to the pigeon-hole.

SENATOR LOGAN'S strongest argument for open executive sessions is that newspaper men generally ascertain what is done in secret sessions, or make pretty correct guesses. There is no use trying to keep secrets from them. Mr. Logan's head is very level on this subject.

THE *Herald* still continues to shout for organization in the democratic party in Nebraska. It is evidently trying to repair the damage done by the great disorganizer, Dr. Miller. It can consistently urge such a movement at this time, as Dr. Miller—if we have not been misinformed—is out of politics.

THE inventor of scales, Thaddeus Fairbanks, died last week at his home in Vermont. With all his ingenuity, Mr. Fairbanks never succeeded in inventing an appliance which would hold the "scales of justice" even, where the interests of the people and of the corporations came in conflict.

ALL of its exchanges will note with congratulation that the bright and breezy little paper, the Washington *Critic*, has passed the first anniversary of its existence and enters upon its second year of prosperity under the most favorable conditions. The editors of the *Critic* have shown that a newsy, well edited and spicy paper can be made a success at the national capital.

THE boulevard question ought to be taken up at an early day by the city and county authorities and definitely decided upon. The plans prepared have met with general favor on the part of our citizens. If action is deferred, it will be found difficult to secure the right of way which was so freely tendered last fall by property owners along the route suggested when the matter was under consideration.

ONE of the cheekiest things we have heard of lately is the attempt of a Chicago commission firm—dealing in grain, stocks, etc.—to have the Omaha board of trade offer inducements to it to open a branch establishment, probably a bucket shop, in this city. Other towns, the firm states, have offered tangible inducements and prepared places of business for it. The Omaha board of trade, however, is not lending any material assistance to establishments of that character.

THE fair Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who distinguished herself in the woman's suffrage campaign in Nebraska several years ago, is again in trouble. She has been lying about Mrs. Delia M. Parnell, who, she ayers, accused the Irish of treachery, called the land leaguers her enemies, and said that her dearest friends had forsaken her in her trouble. Mrs. Parnell has found it necessary to come out in an interview, denouncing Mrs. Gougar as a brazen-faced falsifier, to use a mild expression, and to deny separately and collectively the statements, which the shrieking sister of Indiana put in her mouth.

PHILADELPHIA papers are noting with interest that work has been renewed on the new public building or city hall. The structure is the most monumental piece of municipal extravagance in the country. Between eleven and twelve millions of dollars have been expended upon it since the laying of the corner stone in 1872. It is the largest building, finished or in course of completion, in the United States, and is estimated to cover 2,800 more square feet than the capitol at Washington. The tower on the north side will be surmounted by a statue of Penn, and its extreme height when completed will be 535 feet. It has now reached a height of 270 feet.

THE question whether secret benevolent orders are exempt from taxation under the provision of the state constitution, exempting property used for benevolent or charitable purposes, has been decided adversely in Indiana. Judge Horst in rendering the decision made the following points, which are of interest to Nebraskans, as they cover a question often raised in this state. The state law, exempting property from taxation because of its use for charitable and benevolence purposes, must be strictly construed. Where exemption from taxation is granted for property used and set apart for charitable purposes it covers only such property as may be held or occupied for such purposes, and not the property leased for business purposes or diverted to secular use for gain. The use, in order to come within the terms of the exemption, must be directly in aid of the charitable purpose. In considering in a general way the subject of taxing such organizations, the opinion makes the following points: 1. A corporation for business purposes, although such purposes may indirectly contemplate benevolent results, is not a charitable institution within the meaning of the law. 2. A beneficial society whose benefits and benevolence is confined exclusively to its contributing members, is not an association for charitable uses. 3. A charitable institution, to be exempt from taxation, must be purely charitable. A good charitable use is public, not in the sense that it must be executed openly in public, but in the sense of being so general and indefinite in its objects as to be deemed of common benefit.

The New Land Districts.

Senator Van Wyck's bill creating two additional land districts in Nebraska was taken up in the house yesterday, on motion of Congressman Dorsey, and passed. The bill now goes to the president for his signature, and will without question become a law within a few days.

This news will be received with pleasure by the settlers of western and northwestern Nebraska, who will be chiefly affected. The new land offices will be located at Chadron, in Dawes county, and at Sidney, in Cheyenne county, each town being practically in the center of the district for which the local land offices will do service. The Chadron land district will take in all that section of the state comprising what was formerly old Sioux county, and which is now divided into the counties of Sioux, Dawes and Sheridan. Up to the present time all entries in that part of the state have been recorded at Valentine, and the necessity of making a journey, often amounting to 150 miles, has been a heavy burden upon settlers. The new office at Chadron will open with literally "a land office business." The rush of settlement which a year ago peopled that section from the sand hills to the Wyoming line continues unabated, and promises to double the population within the next six months.

The section of the state which will be served by the Sidney land office will be taken out of the jurisdiction of that at North Platte. The new office will be as much of an accommodation to the people of western Nebraska as the Chadron office will be to the settlers in the northwestern part of the state. Settlement is pouring rapidly into that portion of the state and the land outside of the railroad limits is being taken up wherever available. There will now be the usual scramble for the comfortable offices of register and receiver at Chadron and Sidney and the hungry democrats will lose no time in forwarding their applications and endorsements to an already distracted administration.

The Assessment Humbug.

Until we have a radical reform in our methods of assessments, the taxpayers of Omaha will continue to suffer from the unjust discriminations of the men who regulate the basis of the tax levy. It is a notorious fact that during the past ten years the assessments in Douglas county have been a mere sham. Millions of property owned by wealthy citizens has gone scot free of tax, while the realty of the men of moderate means has been assessed fully up to the limit. It is safe to assert that Omaha's taxable wealth in real estate is fully a hundred millions while last year the returns of the assessor showed less than ten millions for all Douglas county.

There is no reasonable excuse for such a condition of affairs. The root of the trouble lies in the fact that the assessors and the heavy property owners have a common interest in concealing and in undervaluing property. At every election for president assessors in this city the great tax shirkers use their money and influence to secure men as assessors who will "do the square thing" by their property interests. The assessor finds it to his interest to favor all his constituents but he naturally grants more favors to the wealthy and influential than he does to those whose influence is confined to the individual votes they cast in caucus or at the election polls. The election of assessors is the basis of improper assessments. The assessed have a direct pecuniary interest in escaping taxation as far as possible. The motive is strong in the case of every assessor to favor the assessed or in other words to undervalue property. No reform in the gross wrong of unequal assessments can be permanent until this motive is removed either by the appointment of the assessors or the election of a chief of assessment who shall appoint his ward assessors and map out the work so that property of a like class is assessed equally throughout the city.

Will They Materialize?

We will presently see how much the high-sounding promises of real estate dealers and large land owners are worth when put to the test in giving substantial aid to manufacturers. There are parties in this city now who desire to establish plow works and stove factories. They need, of course, large tracts of land where they can command shipping facilities. We are told that their efforts to get such sites on reasonable terms have so far been fruitless. The real estate dealers have an abundance of land to sell at top-notch prices, and the heavy property owners are not public-spirited enough to donate real estate, even if it does double or treble the value of the adjoining property.

The new manufacturers' trust company which is about to be incorporated will afford the proper means for testing the sincerity of land owners in their desire to build up manufacturing industries. If the promised liberal donations in land available for such purposes materialize, we shall have no difficulty in increasing our manufacturing resources. If they fail, some of the land which is now being held at fabulous prices will be a drug on the market in less than three years. The real estate boom will boom itself out by the time the heavy building is done unless we provide steady employment for workingmen in factories and mills.

Other Lands than Ours.

The week in England has been notable for the continuance of the great debate on Gladstone's home rule bill and the introduction and adoption by parliament of the budget for the coming fiscal year. The liberal dissent to home rule has been voiced by Hartington and Goschen, while the pyrotechnic Churchill has spoken for the conservatives in opposition to the measure. All these speeches have only brought into public attention the fact that the enemies of home rule have absolutely no remedy to offer, but mere inert opposition to any concession looking toward legislative independence for Ireland. On the other side, the ministerial programme has been strengthened by another powerful speech by Mr. Gladstone in answer to the objections of the opposition, and by supporting speeches by Attorney General Russell and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Both Mr. Gladstone and Harcourt taunted the orators of the opposition with being unable to agree among themselves or even to obtain the agreement of any two of them to a plan alternative to that for which the ministry is responsible. They challenged the enemies of home rule to produce a scheme of their own, or to maintain that the present relations of the two countries is tolerable or that it can be made tolerable by means of coercion, and warned them that though the present bill may fail and the present government fall with its defeat, the Irish question will still confront parliament as importunate and as inexorable as ever.

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Indications are most unfavorable to the passage of the measure. Amid all the daily papers of London not one supports the bill. The most influential of the provincial organs are solidly opposed to its passage. The radical defection is less than was assumed would be the case when Chamberlain retired from the ministry, but the break in the ranks of the whigs is wide and it is extremely doubtful whether the gap can be filled. With the present strength of the parties in parliament a defection of 70 votes will be sufficient to defeat the ministry counting the eighty-six nationalists as united in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure. The final decision will be made on May 10, when the home rule bill will be moved to its second reading. The vote on that motion will decide the fate of home rule for the present session of Mr. Gladstone's ministry, but it will not be decisive for any length of time. Whatever may be the vote of parliament to-day nothing is more apparent than that home rule for Ireland will come eventually. If it does not come under Gladstone it will come under some other premier who will take up the work where Gladstone leaves it. The sentiment which will suggest and if necessary force such a concession is abroad in England now, to exactly what extent no man can tell, but stronger beyond a doubt than many believe. From the moment which marked the abondment of dynamite and bludgeon as arguments for Ireland's self-rule new life began to flow in Ireland's veins and nothing but the folly of Irishmen themselves can prevent what the conditions of the times and justice demand.

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The tumult in eastern Europe has temporarily subsided, Greece having declared for peace on condition that Prince Alexander yields to the powers and Alexander yielding until a convenient opportunity for another rebellion is presented. So, unless something unforeseen happens, which it has a trick of doing in eastern matters, there will be no war this spring; the ironclads of the powers will go home and be refitted, the Greek reserves will be disbanded, very much to their satisfaction, it is suspected, and the wretched Turks who have been dragged from their homes to serve in the army will be allowed to return just too late to put in a harvest. The pressure brought upon both Greece and Bulgaria to lay aside their arms was tremendous because necessary to prevent a general outbreak of war in the east. Russia readily foresaw that with Prince Alexander ruler for life over a united Bulgaria and Roumelia and in alliance with Turkey supported by England, all the ancient Russian schemes of conquest southward are blocked as they never have been blocked before. For a long time the czar has been preparing for this struggle by Russianizing Servia as far as possible and Montenegro, and more recently by refusing to coerce Greece in her trouble with Turkey. Austria opposes Russian influence in the western Balkan states. Prince Alexander is the barrier in the east and a British fleet menaces any anti-Turkish movements by Greece or Russia in the mediterranean. This is the way it looks to-day; but the first sounds of war might change all appearances and show France and Prince Alexander both in league with Russia, leaving Turkey with England alone as a possible ally.

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Good diplomatic relations still exist between Germany and France, the war between them, however, being still carried on with great fury by the newspapers. The papers of France have been compelled to bear the burden of blame for inciting animosity against the Germans, but, if the German press is not misrepresented, no small share of the responsibility may be placed at their door, since in their virulent hatred of the French they are not excelled by the French detestation of everything German.

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The recuperative power which France displayed after the Prussian war and the ease with which she satisfied the enormous indemnity demanded by her conquerors were a wonder to statists and political economists. But there is an element of coming weakness observable in her now which is occupying the attention of thinking men, and that is the unfavorable comparison between her and other nations in respect to the rate of augmentation of the population. In Germany the population annually grows at the rate of 10 per 1,000, in England the rate is 13 per 1,000, while in our country the increase has been tenfold since the beginning of the century. At the present time France constitutes the tenth part of the population of Europe, whilst two centuries ago it represented a third. If this numerical deterioration continues France will number at the beginning of the next century only a fifteenth of the European population, and will fall into the position of the small states, and be no longer recognizable as one of the powers. The death rate in France is asserted to be even lower than the majority of European countries; consequently the comparative depopulation must be due to decrease in the number of births. In France the number of infants in proportion to adults is less than in any other European nation excepting Ireland.

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THE fact that not much is said in the papers regarding the progress of the work of reducing Burmah to a tranquil English province should not lead to the mistake of believing that everything is quiet and peaceful in that country. So far the irregular warfare maintained by bands of robbers and desperadoes, and by bodies of genuine patriots has destroyed 600 houses in the very outskirts of Mandalay, the capital of the state, and it is evident that it will be a long and difficult task to make Burmah quiet, not to say contented, under British rule.

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THE Prussian landtag has passed Bismark's bill taking away the land from the Poles of Posen, and having received this indorsement of his principles, the Prussian socialistic anarchist sits in the background waiting his opportunity to take away the land from the landtag. There are "blood and iron" politics of more kinds than one in Germany.

The Rev. N. Wardner, the President of the general conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, has sent a letter to Jay Gould in which he says: "I feel constrained to write you my congratulations for the stand you have taken against the would-be despotism of the secret banditti known as the Knights of Labor. Unless the growing power of these secret combinations is in some way broken our country is ruined, and its business enterprises destroyed. What is needed are men of principle and of nerve to stand against this rising, secret, communistic power, which threatens the annihilation of the rights of property." Rev. Wardner is evidently "playing" Gould for a contribution to his conference. He has missed a proper estimate of his man.

MASSACHUSETTS has given the death dealing cigarette a black eye in the passage of an act imposing a fine of $50 upon every person, not a parent or a guardian, who gives or sells tobacco or snuff to persons under 16 years of age. One of the worst feature of the cigarette is its cheapness which places the use of tobacco within the reach of boys and young children.

CABINET PUDDING.

Postmaster General Vilas will deliver the Memorial day oration at the Academy of Music, New York, next month.

Secretary Lamar's health causes great concern to his friends. He should take better care of his interior department.

Secretary Manning has a dread of dying suddenly, and was in the habit of carrying about his clothes a supply of cure-alls.

Secretary Endicott is so icy in his manner that when a naval officer sees him approaching he immediately sends home for his polar suit.

Secretary Lamar has not yet been able to get a private secretary to suit him. His son occupies the position, but is unable to write shorthand.

Secretary Manning may recover, but it is a question whether he will ever again be equal to any severe mental strain. He must be especially careful to avoid excitement of any kind.

Secretary Lamar wears his hair long; not for economy's sake, but because he thinks it looks Tennysonian. But it is a dangerous thing for a secretary to wear long hair, there are so many lady applicants for positions.

A dispatch from Macon, Ga., dated April 14, says: Apropos of the arrival in this city this morning of Secretary Lamar, a little story has been put in circulation. It is to the effect that the secretary will soon make a prepossessing widow of this city his wife. As the romance runs, they were in early life engaged to be married, but for some reason not stated their troth was never consummated at the altar. Each married; death has restored each to single loneliness. Soon, the story goes, each will seek a truce at the altar.

When Daniel Manning took possession of the office of secretary of the treasury many people expressed much surprise upon learning that it was the first office he had ever held. When the statement was made that he had accepted the dignity with reluctance and only after much persuasion, there was an expression of incredulity. Both statements were true. Mr. Manning was one of those politicians who preferred to wield power from behind the scenes without troubling himself with the cares of office.

Arbitration.

New Orleans Picayune.

One man wants whisky in a bar-room. Another wants soda in a drug store. Then they arbitrate. They both take beer in a beer saloon.

The Worst of It.

Washington Hatchet.

"I dropped $48,000 at poker last night," remarked Hon. Tom Ochiltree the other day, "and the worst of it was that $2 of the amount was in cash."

Rather Curious.

New York Sun.

One of the curiosities of politics: Joe Pulitzer's check for $5,000 in the treasury of the republican national committee in 1884. Queer, wasn't it? Ask Steve Elkins.

Boyd Out of Politics.

Lincoln Journal.

It has got around to these headquarters that James E. Boyd has also retired from politics. The vote in the various cities and towns of Nebraska at the late elections would indicate that most all the democrats had done the same thing.

Jones' Campaign in Detroit.

Chicago Tribune.

By the way, what is Jones doing—Jones of Florida and Detroit? Has he developed within the past two months any new plan in patient love's campaign? The correspondents are too matter-of-fact and materialistic, and we get no news from the land of love.

High License the Best.

Auburn (Neb.) Champion.

High license in Wisconsin seems to do more for the cause of temperance than prohibition in Iowa. Prohibitionists should look into this matter and let the would know the result. That drinking is an evil all will admit, but how to control it is a question for philanthropists.

Everyday Work.

The Critic.

Great deeds are trumpeted, loud bells are rung,
And men turn round to see;
The high peaks echo to the peans sung
O'er some great victory.
And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men
Find opportunities but now and then.

Shall one sit idle through the long days of peace,
Waiting for walls to scale?
Or lie in port until some Golden Fleece
Lures him to face the gale?
There's work enough, why idly, then, delay?
His work counts most who labors every day.

A torrent sweeps down the mountain's brow
With foam and flash and roar.
Anon its strength is spent, where is it now?
Its one short day is o'er;
But the clear stream that through the meadow flows
All the long summer on its mission goes.

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash
Soon leaves its rent track dry.
The light we love is not the lightning flash
From out a midnight sky,
But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray
From its calm throne of blue lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

New York Journalism.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

There has been much said about "wild western journalism," "western journalistic slangwhangery," etc., by eastern newspapers; but the New York Mail and Express, an avowed organ of culture and literature, not infrequently makes such cultured remarks as this: "When the whole truth is known, even the monkey editor of the decaying and putrescent Times will know enough to shut up his barbaric yawp." There is New York journalism for you!

Stop the Strike.

Philadelphia Record.

It is a very dangerous power the Knights of Labor are thrusting in the hands of Jay Gould, that of prolonging or putting an end to business stagnation in three or four productive states. That great speculator finds as much profit in the miseries of his fellowmen as in their prosperity. While his railroads are idle his brains are as busy as ever in controlling to his own uses the ups and downs of the stock market.

Labor Saving Machinery.

Philadelphia Record.

Many workingmen believe that the introduction of labor saving machinery is prejudicial to their interests. A generation or so ago this opinion was universal among the laboring classes, but experience has proved it to be untounded. The condition of wage workers has greatly improved with the past twenty or thirty years, and this improvement has kept pace with the increasing use of labor saving appliances. It is true that when in any particular shop, or even in any particular branch of business, machines are introduced which enables one man—or a boy perhaps—to do the work of half a dozen men, the result must be a smaller demand for that class of workmen. But new avenues of labor are opened up, a stimulus is given to industrial pursuits generally, and in the new activity even the displaced artisan will find his condition improved. This is what has happened; this is what is happening every day. If the labor saving machinery of the world were to be entirely destroyed and its principle forgotten, civilization would receive a blow that would be almost paralyzing; the lot of the workingman would at once be pitiable, and a new Dark Age would be upon us.

Some Stoneham, (Mass.) tanners lately refused to work until a new labor-saving machine had been removed. This was a very foolish decision. The use of the machine might have made the work of a few tanners unnecessary, but by cheapening the cost of leather it would have encouraged a greater output as well as a greater consumption of that product, and so have advanced the general good much more than it prejudiced individuals. Many years ago some workman in a saw factory in Sheffield, England, objected to use of labor-saving appliances on the same grounds that were advanced by the Stoneham tanners. They would not work unless the innovating machinery was taken away. The result was that the employer was driven from Sheffield and the great Disston saw works became a Philadelphia institution. In this case the new machine was a life as well as a labor saver, but it was put under the ban of the workingmen just the same.

Prayers for the House.

Chicago News.

The blind chaplain of the house of representatives has achieved more notoriety by reason of two prayers he offered up before that body than for the grace and ability with which he for many years adorned the lecture platform in this country. His famous lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe," did not startle his hearers half so much as did the prayers he made in the house of representatives. Take it all in all, the position of chaplain in that body must be a trying one, and if he has the earnestness to point out any bit of rascality, any great sin, or any crying iniquity for which he may desire the mercy or forgiveness of God he is quite likely to tread on the corns of half of the emmbers of the house and give the rest a shudder that they have escaped by so small a margin.

If there be anything that will make a hypocrite wince it is to have an earnest man begin to pray for him and enumerate the particular sins that make his a proper case for divine clemency. So when blind Mr. Milburn asked that evil men be restrained from gambling in stocks, grain, and food, he hit more men than he could had he been argus-eyed and armed with a gatling-gun. The dry bones rattled in the chamber, but the sightless suppliant departed unconscious of the commotion he had raised.

There is only one way of avoiding a recurrence of this trouble among conscience-stricken congressmen, and that is to have a committee draft a series of prayers for the use of the house. The prayers would, of course, be models of brevity, but that would not make them unwelcome for those who esteem it a deprivation to be long restrained from the patronage of the counter where "cold tea" is retailed at fifteen cents a cup or two for a quarter.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is acting in Texas.

Osmond Tearle will star here next season in "Man to Man."

For her three recent concerts in Paris Patti received 45,000 francs.

Miss Bessie Sanson, soubrette, recently sailed for Liverpool.

W. J. Florence has bought a new comedy called "A Bit of Scandal."

Sara Bernhardt's farewell in London will be in "Fedora" on the 24th inst.

Fred Vokes will probably return to America next season with Rosina Vokes.

Marie Roze has made a success in impersonating the queen in Marchetti's "Ruy Beas" in English.

The Kiralfys propose to produce "The Black Crook" in London during the impending summer.

Judic proposes to follow Aimee's example and star in broken English comedy parts next season.

Rhea will stop on June 20 and at once sail for Europe. Next season may be her last in this country.

Sims Reeves, the English tenor, continues to draw great houses, notwithstanding he is over 70 years old.

Miss Bertha Ricci has made a hit as Maritani in Dellinger's "Don Caesar" at McCaull's Opera house, in Philadelphia.

Miozi, a popular singer in Vienna cafes chantants, receives for every night's performance 500 florins—a little over $200.

Marie Engel, a pupil of Mme. Murio-Celli, has been starred in San Francisco by Colonel Mapleson as the latest prima donna.

Mr. Charles Barron will, it is said, permanently retire from the Boston Museum company at the end of the present season.

Evans and Hoey, who have been winning golden opinions and golden rewards on the Pacific coast, will go on a tour of Australia after this season.

Jefferys Lewis will try a version of Daudet's repulsive "Sapho." Bertha Welby will receive "Winter's Tale," and Lillian Spencer will have a play by Cazaurau.

"Hamlet" has been performed in London to a houseful of deaf mutes, pantomime and the conventional signs by hands and fingers being the mediums employed.

J. M. Hill has secured the entire Japanese Village, which is now at Horticultural Hall, in New York city, and will exhibit it at his Columbia Theatre, Chicago, throughout the summer.

In the performance of "Othello" at the Academy of Music, April 26, in which Salvini will be the Moor and Booth his ancient, Mrs. D. P. Bowers will be Emilia and Miss Marie Wainwright Desdemona.

Max Strakosch has captured Christine Nilsson for a tour of America, to begin next October. The contract was signed last week. The tour, Mme. Nilsson solemly affirms, is to be her farewell one, without fail.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett has accepted a five-act tragedy called "Harold, the Last of the Saxons," adapted from the German of Ernst von Wildenbruch by Mr. John P. Jackson, the translator of Wagner's librettos.

Countess Agatha Dornfield is to begin a thirty-two weeks' tour of this country on September 6 in "She Stoops to Conquer," "An Unequal Match," "As You Like It," "Evadne" and "Romeo and Juliet."

The sale of seats for Modjeska's engagement at the Chicago opera house, indicates the short season of eight performances will, in point of financial results, be among the largest the famous Polish actress has ever played to in Chicago.

Mr. W. M. Hayden announces that Tom Keene will positively resume his professional engagements next season. The actor is gradually recovering his speech, which it was at first thought he had lost forever, and there is now no doubt that he will be fully restored by summer time.

The Symptoms Always the Same.

New Haven News.

Whene'er you see a heavy gloom
O'erspread the merchant's face,
And deep, dark silence of the tomb
Reign all about his place,
You'll ever find in such a case
That he is far from wise,
And has no chance to win the race;
He does not advertise.

RELIGIOUS.

The bible is to be printed in shorthand and illustrated.

One bible house, which has been established since 1714, has distributed no fewer than 6,350,000 bibles.

The church congress will meet in Cleveland May 25, and be presided over by Gov. Foraker, who is a Methodist.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet, scout, and evangelist, is on his way west. He has been laboring in Brooklyn for some weeks.

A hundred years ago there was not more than 30,000 Christians in the pagan countries. Now the number is close on 2,000,000.

Pastors of the Boston churches are leading a movement for instructing the youth of "the Hub" for protecting insect destroying birds.

Rev. Dr. Newman has been sent to the Metropolitan church, Washington, D. C., where he was during Grant's first term. It was a long and a hard fight.

It is expected that about 280 delegates, including bishops and the general officers, will be in attendance at the Methodist general conference which meets in Richmond, Va., May 5th.

The official year book of the Church of England shows that during the last twenty-five years the church has raised and spent for religious and educational purposes the sum of $407,866,185.

The order of Jesuits which has been in existence 350 years, has supplied the world with 248 saints, 1,600 martyrs, 13 popes, 60 cardinals, 4,000 archbishops and bishops, and has at present 2,500 missionaries.

Last year St. Mary's Catholic church at Waltham, Mass., was entered and chalices and other valuables worth about $300 were stolen. One night recently the stolen articles were returned, being left in the place from which they were taken.

Elder F. W. Evans, of the Mount Lebanon Shaker community, says that the lands of the association are so extensive that they cannot be properly cultivated, and he advises the selling of some of the farms.

At Birmingham (the English one) the school board has decided that to teach children hymns is to teach them religion, and has ordered that hereafter no hymns shall be taught in the schools under its supervision, except "God Save the Queen!"

The Salvation army has reason to be encouraged at its success at Kalamazoo. Sixty-eight sinners have professed to be converted since it sounded its first war-cry there, and of these all but three are keeping the faith, while twenty have enlisted as earnest and vociferous soldiers.

The Presbyterian theological seminary at Chicago has closed its twenty-sixth year, and will hereafter be known as the McCormick Presbyterian theological seminary—in honor of the man who generously appropriated so much of his reapings for the benefit of the institution, and whose estate promises still further gifts of it.

The Truth About It.

Mrs. M. P. Handy in April Century.

"Spring," sang the poet, "budding spring."
Alas! the boughs were bare;
He was like—[illegible]
[illegible] the dreary thing,
For ice lay everywhere.

"Hail, spring, with breezes soft and sweet."
The spring returned his hail:
There came a shower of snow and sleet
Upon a wintry gale.

"Sing, merry birds in bush and tree."
He read the almanac;
The birds were wiser far than he,
And did not hurry back.

"Spring, gentle"—here he ceased to sing,
Let the sad truth be told;
The while he sang of balmy spring,
He caught an awful cold.

EDUCATIONAL.

Costly living is given as the cause of the loss of students at Yale college.

Rev. James M. Taylor, of Providence, R. I., has been unanimously elected president of Vassar.

Two American professors are said to have been engaged for the proposed university in Osaka, Japan.

The Massachusetts legislature is asked to pass a bill making the teaching of humanity compulsory in the public schools.

Hereafter examinations for admission to Harvard college will be held in Paris for the benefit of those who are studying in Europe.

The millionaire Rockafellers, of the Standard Oil company, have subscribed $60,000 to build a Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville.

A movement is on foot in Germany to improve the present system of legal education, and is to adopt one similar to that in vogue in Great Britain.

In the United States every 200th man takes a college course; in England every 500th; in Scotland every 600; and in Germany every 213th. The United States is the only country in the world which spends more upon education than upon war or preparation for war.

Out of 7,000 persons examined by the civil service commission during the past year, of whom about two-thirds were successful in standing the test of capacity required, eighty-six per cent were educated in the common schools; the other fourteen per cent had the advantage of either complete or partial college training.

ITCHING.

Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by Cuticura.

TREATMENT.—A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald-Head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.
ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter on the top of the scalp. I used your Cuticura Remedies about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your Cuticura Resolvent is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of Resolvent I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MAITRE.
25 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

BEST FOR ITCHING DISEASES.

One of our customers says your Cuticura remedies are the best he can find for itching of the skin. He tried all others and found no relief until he used yours.
F. J. ALDRICH, Druggist, Rising Sun, O.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cts; Cuticura Soap, 25 cts.; Cuticura Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors use Cuticura Soap.

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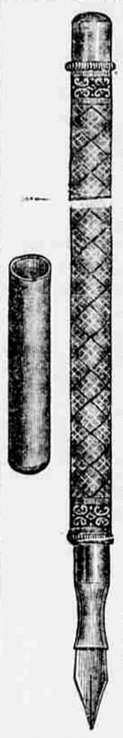

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