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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebrinska. SS County of Douglas SS George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bre

Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the work ending February 28, 1891, was ac anday, February 22., Jonday, February 23. Tuesday, February 24 Wednesday, February 25 Thursday, February 26 Friday, February 27 Saturday, February 28

Average..... .24.710 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Swom to before me and subscribed in m presence this 5th day of February A. D. 1894. Notary Public. Sworn to before

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, 188

George B. Tzschuck, being daly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Berlenblishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dany Berlenblishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dany Berlenber, for May, 1800, 20,504 copies; for May, 1800, 20,504 copies; for June, 1800, 20,504 copies; for June, 1800, 20,502 copies; for June, 1800, 20,502 copies; for November, 1800, 20,502 copies; for November, 1800, 20,502 copies; for January, 1801, 28,446 copies; for February, 1801, 25,302 copies.

Geonge B. Tzschuck 25.312 copies.

Sworn to before one, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1801.

N. P. Feir.

Notary Public.

THE BEE Saturday Supplement is a new departure. In all essential features it is a distinct issue, filled to the guards with condensed news notes, and fresh and attractive miscellany. Its space is devoted chiefly to Nebraska and the great west. No other newspaper covers this territory. THE BEE Saturday Supplement is a new newspaper creation. It will not detract from the issues of any other day and will not in the least impair the quality of THE SUNDAY BEE. It will eaten the wind in its own sails. Newsdealers and train boys everywhere will be fully supplied.

IT SEEMS to be pretty certain now that the tail will wag the dog in the Illinois legislature.

THE mortality record of the Fifty-first congress reaches the lugubrious number 13-11 in the house and two in the senate.

THE general success of republicans in municipal elections in New York is a large sized straw showing the political current of '92.

TOM REED receives some very pleasant compliments from his friends. He is a robust personality and doesn't trouble about the opinions of his enemies.

THE trans-Missouri association announces another agreement on railroad rates. Assurance of unity and harmony invariably precede an energetic rate

IT is to be hoped, by the way, that none of the good restrictive legislation introduced with reference to the management of county affairs will be de-

THESE are hard times for J. J. Ingalls. First, he was denied re-election, and now Canada declares against his pet idea of "the continental union of the western hemisphere."

CALIFORNIA tributes to the memory of George Hearst bring out his services to the material development of the west as the most important feature of his life. This is a worthy distinction,

THE assessors report a gain of 36,904 in the population of Kansas since the federal census. The assessors are a decidedly industrious set, or else the number of Cherokee boomers on the border are underestimated.

THE shortage in the Delaware treasury, coming in the wake of a large haul in Arkansas, raises the total democratic peculations in the south to \$3,000,000. As a specimen of party thrift the figures may safely challenge comparison.

THE mere fact that the Omaha men who were instrumental in tracing, identifying and capturing Neal, waive their claim to the reward, does not strengthen the claim of the Kansas City police. The Kansas City demand is three-fourths gall and one-fourth pretension.

DEMOCRATIC organs are again la menting the condition of the national surplus and by juggling the figures boild up a huge deficiency. Similar demon strations were made less than a year ago, but their calculations utterly failed to dove-tail with practical results.

RESUBMISSION is a live issue in Kansas. The official exposure of bribery and widespread demoralization in connection with the spasmodic attempts to enforce the law, resulted in the passage by the legislature of a resolution calling for a constitutional convention two years hence.

A VOICE comes from the political tomb of Joe McDonald in Indiana endorsing Cleveland's silver views. The meaning of this apparition is that Uncle Joe is ready to forgive the claimant for shelving him at the behest of Hendricks provided Indiana and McDonald tails the democratic kite next year.

JERRY SIMPSON has made a great speech to the farmers of Maryland. He tells them that in the convention that nominated him there were only three men who were white collars and nine who were white shirts. It is expected that upon this vital issue Maryland and Fan as will rally shoulder to shoulder and weep the country in 1892.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

contested political campaigns that Canada has had in many years has resulted in the success of the government party. But the victory is of that character which is more than half defeat. With all the political machinery in their control, with abundance of money at their communal, having the support of the protected industries, and assisted by the influence of the English tories, the conservatives were unable to retain their majority in parliament, and their oss of strength foreshadows their probfament is 215, and in the last parlianent the conservative strength was 132 and that of the liberals 83, a majority for the former of 49. More than half of this majority has been swept away, although conservative calculations in advance of the election counted confidently upon increasing it. Three members of the government were retired, and while Sir John Macdonald was re-elected by an increased majority his case was exceptional, and the explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact of his having the zealous support of the railroads and other corporations, of which he is a most earnest friend. There were some interesting surprises. In the province of Quebec, which was regarded as a tronghold of the conservatives, the librals elected a majority of the candidates, while the maritime provinces, which were confidently counted upon by the liberals, proved to be the bulwark of the conservative cause. So far as the ontest the verdict was adverse to it. It may be interesting to observe that as a property qualification is necessary to seoure the right of suffrage in Canada, and stered only once in ten years, the last

rial majority of six was converted into a liberal majority of 60. The conservative success will cause no surprise in the United States, nor will the American people be very greatly interested in a discussion of the causes and conditions that produced it. The only question they will concern themselves with, and this with no very great that the verdict of the Canadian people will have upon contemplated negotiations regarding closer trade relations between the dominion and the United States. The government of Canada has expressed a willingness to enter into an arrangement for restricted reciprocity. with the treaty of 1854 as the basis, and has distinctly declared hostility to commercial union or any commercial arrangement with the United States which would involve discrimination against will not to the slightest extent contravene that verdict. It is not to be expected that any more favorable or essentially different proposition regarding reiprocity will be made than that which onstituted the platform of the conserv ative party in the late campaign. It has already been pretty plainly intimated from Washington that this will not be seriously considered by our government. It would be an utter waste of time to institute negotiations with the so-called reciprocity treaty of 1854 as a basis, not only because that one-sided arrangement is an intolerable memory to the American people, but the conditions have so

fairly be regarded as implying a desire to prevent negotiation. At any rate if the Canadian government shall have nothing better to propose than the reciprocity platform upon which it fought its campaign and carried the election, there is very small probability that the trade relations between the United States and Canada will be materially changed, while the Macdonald government continues in power.

changed that it would be absurd to make

it a basis of negotiations at this time.

The suggestion that it should be might

A RECKLESS FALSIFIER. Boss Burrows' personal organ deliberitely tortures the language and spirit of a recent article in THE BEE in support of home industries, and declares this paper "opposes the proposition for open yards in which competitors shall be

The assertion is without a shadow of foundation. THE BEE was the first paper to denounce the attempt of the live stock exchange to prevent competition in the yards, and its demand for a free, unobstructed market was crowned with success. It could not "oppose the proposition for open yards," because no such condition existed. The management of the stock yards at the outset of the controversy between the exchange and the American Live Stock association, publicly declared that the yards were open to all shippers and no discrimination would be tolerated. This position received the sanction of the packing house companies, who are now, as heretofore patronizing all comers, regardless of their connection with the exchange or

the association. What THE BEE did say and now reiterates, is that the legislature should carefully consider the benefits conferred on the stock growers of the state by the uphuilding of a home market. It is possible to legislate a home market out of existence. The rates of the Omaha market are now as low as those of Chicage and Kausas City. Is there any justice in legislating rates below a profitable point, and thus practically wreck the ability of the management to compete

for business with rival markets? The falsehoods of the deposed boss do not alter the fact that home institutions and home industries are essential to the future welfare. They are entitled to the fostering care of the law making power. Surely no citizen anxious for the welfare of the state will permit malice and ignorance to blight by reckless legislation an institution that had added millions to the taxable wealth of Nebraska, built up

a city of 12,000 people, swelled by \$30,-One of the most important and hetly | 000,000 the manufactured products of last year, and gives steady employment to there always will be, who are willing to 5,000 workingmen.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

The convention of state railroad commisioners held in Washington a few days ago did very little to help to a solution of the problem they met to discuss, but the chairman of the convention, Judge Cooley of the interstate commerce commission, read a paper which contained suggestions worthy of consideration. He said that the railroad problem is not able relinquishment of the control of the to be found in the condition in which government within the next year or lwo. | the roads may be put by their projectors The membership of the dominion par- or managers, or the manner in which they are equipped for the purposes of operation, neither is it presented in the relations between the corporations and their employes. It is not to be found exclusively in the diversities which exist between the legislation of the several states when compared with each other, or between the state legislation when compared with that of the federal government, nor is it altogether in the fact that railroad rates are supposed by the public to be in a great many cases much too high, or in unlawful discrimination in the transportation of freights and of passengers. There are elements in the problem, but they do not constitute the problem in its entirety. The main source of difficulty, in the

opinion of Judge Cooley, is in the power as it exists now to make and anmake the rates for passenger and freight transportation. So long as 500 bodies of men in the country are at liberty to make rate sheets at pleasure, and to unmake and question of annexation entered into the | cut and re-cut them in every direction at their own unlimited discretion or want of discretion, and with little restraint on the part of the law except as it imposes a few days' delay in putting those having such qualification are reg- changes in force, the problem will remain to trouble us, the mere existence registration having been made in Au- of the power making losses, disorder gust, 1881, thousands of persons who will and confusion constantly imminent. be entitled to vote after next August | The authority to reduce excessive rates were excluded from Thursday's election. is but a slight corrective, while the This shows the political shrewdness of power on the part of the public authori-Sir John Macdonald in ordering the ties to compel the railroads to do what election at this time. Had he post- is just to each other in respect to obponed it six months his party would serving cates which they have once very likely have met with as signal a made, and to adhere to rate sheets until defeat as it did in 1874, when a ministethere is reasonable ground for changing them, is so very slight as to have no substantial value. But while pointing out the real problem, which he characterized as momentous, Judge Cooley offered nothing for its solution, nor did the convention make any suggestion directly relating to it. The body simply declared that it is competent for congress and the state legislatures to regudegree of anxiety, is the possible effect | late, within their respective spheres, the rates of freight and passenger traffic and travel, that the power to do this may be delegated to boards of commissioners, and that uniformity of legislation is desirable on the subject of rates,

all of which was largely perfunctory. It is plain that Judge Cooley has indicated the most troublesome phase of the railroad problem, and while it cannot be admitted that it is incapable of correction it obviously presents great difficulties. It is a question whether it can be England. In this positionitis sustained | directly reached and remedied by law, by the popular vote, and undoubtedly it although the evils involved in it might be somewhat mitigated, and perhaps the only practicable means of solution is in the hands of the railroad companies themselves. But unfortunately they have shown that they cannot be depended upon for a solution of the problom. Their arguments made within the past two years have had particular reference to this chief cause of trouble, but it still continues, and there is not very favorable promise of its early removal.

THE PROPOSED USURY LAW.

The Shumway usury bill has passed he senate and seems likely to become the law of the state. It has been perfected with considerable care, and is designed to strike a happy medium between the radical and conservative ideas of this much-mooted question,

The proposed law fixes the legal rate of nterest at 7 per cent, but allows 10 per cent on contracts. When a higher rate than 10 per cent has been charged, and the fact can be shown by an action in court, the creditor is entitled only to his principal, unless the rate is higher than 12 per cent. The latter figure is the maximum rate of interest. If the borrower sets up the defense that he has been charged more than 12 per cent, and maintains it in an action in court, the lender forfeits both interest and principal. Under the old law the lender can be made to forfelt all interest above the legal rate of 10 per cent, but the provision for forfeiture of principal and interest when more than 12 per cent is charged is a new feature. It has been adopted in response to the demand for a law which shall protect the borrower against the imposition of rates of inter-

terest that are inconsistent with pros-If this measure becomes a law it will be received with general satisfaction. It avoids the dangers which were feared a few months ago when certain radical leaders talked wildly of a usury law which should make 4 or 5 per cent the legal rate and demand the forfeiture of principal and interest whenever a higher rate was charged. Such legislation would have placed an absolute prohibition upon all outside capital and driven every loanable dollar out of the state. On the other hand there was a genuine demand, shared by all classes, for a law which should protect borrowers against the unjust exactions which a cortain class of money lenders are disposed to levy upon them. Nothing but a stringent usury law, with a provision for a heavy penalty could accomplish this object. If 12 per cent is adopted as the maximum rate no legitimate investor will com-

Capital is essential to the dev slopment of Nebraska and to the prosperity of a large class of people. The public desires to hold out a cordial invitation for the wealthier states of the east to invest their surplus in our manifold enterprises, and to loan it at a profitable rate of interest on sound securities. It is essential that the law should furnish ample protection for capital thus invested. But there is a limit beyond which farmers and business men cannot go with safety to themselves and their creditors, The man who borrows or loans money at a higher rate than 10 or 12 per cent is edged position as our national plant.

venturing on dangerous ground. There always have been people, and doubtless make reckless bargains and take desperate chances. The law can do nothing for them. It has done its duty when it has given the lender the benefit of the highest interest that the business of the country will stand and then protected the barrower against greedy usurers

who ask more, i If the rates provided in the Shumway bill are adopted as the policy of the state. Nobraske may be said to have All depends on what a day may bring forth. schieved a good result in a difficult sit-

THE BIRKHAUSER JUNKET.

The necessity of educating the chairman of the board of public works is not to be questioned. His annual report of the board's operations, not to mention the petty squabbles which mack his record in office, furnishes documentary proof of glaring incompetency.

Why should the taxpayers be called

upon to pay the costs of an alleged exploring trip that in reality is a private amborce? It is a reckless waste of pubie money, for which there is not the slightest excuse. Omaha's experience with paving material is accessible to all. It is a matter of public record. Every material of value has been put to practical test, and the result is to be seen on the streets, or set forth in detail in the reports of public officials. If the chaleman of the board cannot derive knowledge from the city's experience, he certainly cannot absorb information from cities that have shown no greater advance in public works than Omaha.

Even if the experience of the city, with all known material of practical use is not sufficient, it is not probable the public will be benefitted by the investigation of a novice. No first-class institution employs a blacksmith to examine its books, nor would any sane man employ a millwright and real estate agent to test the quality and durability of the various grades of stone, the consistency of cement, the ingredients of asphalt, or the exact strength of brick. These are matters entirely within the province of experts. It is ridiculous to think that Birkhauser is competent to examine and report intelligently on the paving materials of this or other cities. The investigation should be conducted, if at all, by the city engineer, or some man whose training and experience would give force and value to his conclusions.

The plain fact is that the council raids the public treasury to pay the expenses of a pleasure trip. To claim the money is appropriated for any other purpose is a false pretense.

In meddling with the practical work of the park board, the council exceeds its legitimate functions. The right of the board to expend the money set apart for its use is beyond question. Its payroll is entitled to as prompt consideration and approval as is bestowed upon the accounts of the police commission, the comptroller, the treasurer, or the pay of members of the council. The refusal to pass the claims approved by the board is a gross injustice. Workingmen and contractors are denied their wages and put to an amount of annoyance for which there is not a shadow of excuse. The honesty of the claims is not disputed he council evidently delays action to harass the board and carry out its policy of dictating what shall or shall not be done or who employed, by co-ordinate departments of the city government. So far as the expenses of the board are considered, the council's authority is purely ministerial, provided such expenses do not exceed the available funds, and every attempt to dictate to the board is an unwarranted assumption of power which should be vigorously resented in

the courts if necessary. GRADUALLY, but surely, the authorities are unraveling the mystery surrounding the murder of the chief of police of New Orleans, and bringing to justice the villainous conspirators who have terrorized certain sections of the Crescent City for years. The confession of one of the conspirators confirms the first public impression that the series of crimes which culminated in the assassination of Chief Hennessey was the work of an organized gang, known as the Mafia, and composed of Italians. Four thousand dollars was the price paid for the "removar" of the chief, whose energetic pursuit of crooks of every grade interfered with the robbing operations of the organization. A score of persons are directly involved in the conspiracy and assassination, all but one being under arrest. The trial now in progress promises to lay bare a conspiracy as diabolical as that of the Chicago anarchists and send to the ropes a larger number of human flends.

EVERY city and county official who appreciates the dignity of his position, imagines that his presence is essential to the state legislature. Of course these officials clothed with brief authority are working solely for the public good. That is to say, what contributes to their personal welfare must, in their opinion, inure to the benefit of the people.

Where were Furny and Egbert when Birkhauser tapped the treasury through the council for a private bust? Is it fair to leave the major and colonel at home while the chairman hies away for health and recreation at public expense?

THE surplus in the city treasury is sufficient to accommodate a few more officials with pocket money, provided they can convince the council that an

THE reorganization of the register's office is a delightfut specimen of public economy. Experienced and poorly paid clerical help is crowded out to give place to inexperienced favorites at advanced salaries.

their health.

Our National Plant.

New England Magazine. The American Garden may speak of "our national flower the golden-rod; " but when nothing has been the choice of the whole people or a representative part of the people, nothing can come of it. But the maize, the Indian corn, has a strong though unacknowl-

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Several members of the British ministry

are reported to be anxious for a dissolution of parliament and a general election next autumn, but Salisbury is said to want the crisis postponed until the Behring sea contro versy is settled, and Balfour to ask for a chance first to crowd through some sort of local government scheme for Ireland that shall serve as a sop to the home rule Cerberus. There is a good deal to be said in favor of each side in the dissolution dispute. It can cusily be believed that the tory government finds it hard to make up its multiple mind: Things may be better for conservative pros peets, and they may be worse. It is certain that they are very had now. Recent elections show that the expected weakness in liberal rams on account of the Irish squab ble has not developed, thanks to Gladstone's firm and dignitied attitude. On the other hand it is just possible that some British prestige may be obtained in consequence of that andacious act of bringing the Say ward suit in the United States supreme court There will be, if the British side wins; otherwise, quite the contrary. It is possible, but not probable, that Parnell may profess himself as satisfied with such an Irish bill as Salisbury and Balfour can offer; possible but not probable, Parnell dares much, but h will hardly dare that. Most of all, a chance which decency will not permit the tories to ay much about in public, but which is never for one single moment absent from the tory mind, Gladstone may die. Although it is not easy to see what connection there is between British and Canada party issues, names coun or a good deal, and after Sir John A. Mac donald's victory the marquis of Salisbury may pluck up heart. A tory victory in the ominion may seem to prestige a tory victory n the United Kingdom.

As the detailed returns from the Spanish lections come to hand, the triumph of the conservatives appears to be even more sweet ing than the telegraphic dispatches indicated The new cortes will be composed of 265 sup porters of the administration, as against only 68 followers of Sagasta, 27 republicans, and 23 of all other factions. Even in the cities iotably Barcelona and Madrid, which were supposed to be liberal strongholds, the government candidates polled a surprising vote But two liberal candidates pulled through in Madrid, while six conservatives were elected. The republicans are delighted at the good snowing they made in the voting. In Madrid, for example, they polled 17,247 votes, to abou 15,000 for all shades of monarchial candidates. One third of the total vote in the very capita of the kingdom cast against the monarchy is certainly a significant, perhaps an omi your result of the new law of universal suffrage. At the same time, it is a curious facthat there never has been a cortes in which so many titled deputies sat as will be presenin the body just chosen. Still, this may no mean the predominance of the aristocracy in he lower house, as many of the counts and marquises elected to it made their canvass or the basis of a hearty acceptance of the peo ple's right of representation, and presented the novel spectacte of nobles of Castile going hat in hand to ask the votes of peasants and laboring men. The cabled reports of repub licas rioting in Barcelona appear to have been exaggerated; Salmeron was fairly de feated; at least, the election board, containing a majority of his sympathizers, so delared. Castelar himself narrowly escaped

From German criticisms on the recent government commission appointed by Emperor William to deliberate upou a reform of the Prussian schools, it would appear that the high expectations with waich the calling together of this body was welcomed have by no means been fulfilled. From the very be cinging the transactions of the conference were hundicapped by the high-handed man per in which the emperor forced his own views and propositions upon the assembly, entirely disregarding the official programm laid out by the minister of public instruction. One of the most important subject before the conference was the question of the future relation between the gymnasium and the reasschule-the question whether the latter should be lifted up to the standard of the former; whether its scope should be widened so as to embrace both ancient and modern literatures and the sciences; whether the social status of its graduates should be raised so as to give them access to universities; whether, in short, the high school of the future should be a reorganized Reulgymnasium. But the debate on this point was cut short by the emperor's statement that he should like to see all existing Realgymnasia abolished, and that in future he should veto the establishment of a single new one. And the same autocratic tone is maintained towards almost every question brought up in the conference. The result is that the commission has been discharged without having accomplished a single reform of any consequence, except, perhaps, the abolition of Latin composition in the gymnasia. Meanwhile, a new commission has been appointed, with Dr. Hintzpeter, the intellectual adviser of the emperor, a chairman, to draw up a detailed scheme for a new high school curriculum, and undoubt edly the imperial views will find an adequate expression in the resolutions of this commit

The more the conduct of the French authorities toward Empress Frederick and the Berlin art exhibition is contemplated, the more trifling and unworthy of a nation it appears. Germany was not the aggressor in 1870. It was France, And France knows now whether it paid to besthe aggressor Germany is not the aggressor in 1891. It is again France; and while the affair does no rise above the ridiculous, and is not a canof war, it is every whit as much worth fight ing about as the affair of 1870. The world o science and art owes much to Frenchmen It owes nothing to France. The individual Frenchman can be anything, from a world conqueror to a petroleum fiend. But the ag gregate Frenchman somehow has a greater faculty for making boy-play than any other aggregate people on record. The individual Frenchman is the most gallant person in the world where a woman is concerned. But what are we to say of a government that per mits an indignity to be out on a guest, and that guest a distinguished lady? What are we to think of a government that practically prohibits its artists to exhibit their pictures n the saions of a neighboring capital: What can be said save that that povernment has fallen into its dottgef Or, that in parting with its religion it abolished morals and selfrespect! That the indignity out upon Empress Frederick was in deference to the worst and most dangerous classes cannot be desied. And were war to easue it would not exploring tour of the east would improve be fought by those classes.

> While the Portuguese may have rights in Africa, in virtue of priority of discovery, such rights are not likely to stop the enward march of the British. Possession is proverbially nine points of the law, but in order to be recognized in this practical age it must be effective possession. Ever since the days of Vasco da Gama the Portuguese have been enterprising navigators and discoverers, and as colonists they have been almost as successful as the Spaniards, and far more so than the French. They imposed their language and customs on the vast Brazilian territory, and in the East Indies they have built some magnificent cities to serve as mosuments to remind future generations of their capabilities. In Africa, how-

ever, they have done little more than to in dulge in the formality of hoisting their flag. In former days this would have established a valid claim to domination, but it does not now, and it is not at all surprising, therefore to read in the dispatches from London that the Portuguese government has been warned that even the territory conceded to it recently is in danger of being seized. It is becoming a rule of international comity that no

own surplus populations

Nebraska Not in It. Cincinneti Times-Star. In the improbable event of the nomination f a third presidential ticket an interesting situation will be presented. Of course the ticket will have no chance of success. The utmost it can do is to throw the election of president and vice president into the house of epresentatives. Then the Fifty-second ouse, overwhelmingly democratic, will elect. But a far more likely outcome is the loss to the democracy of several southern states, a oss to the republicans of Kansas and, peraps, Nebraska—and a republican triumpu, with New York leading in the victorious olumn. It is noticeable that the democratic managers are suffused with a cold awest at any serious suggestion of a farmer's alliance ticket.

Gould Not a Good Citizen.

New York Herald. Jay Gould has been summoned to serve as ither a petit or graud juror on an average of at least five times a year, but he has never been known to appear in court. Judge Martine last Tuesday for the second time has imposed a fine of \$100 on him within a few months, and he is seriously considering whether Mr. Gould should be permitted to babitually disregard the mandate of the law Judge Martine said that he had power to impose a penalty much more severe than a fine on a person who habitually absents himself from jury duty. He said that he did not think that he would proceed to extreme measures with Goold in this instance, though as there were plenty of jurors for the present

Women Who Please Men.

Letdies' Home Journal. A man likes to discover a violet or a rose; ie wants to find out its charms himself; he doesn't wish a directory to aid him in this, and he is very contemptuous of the woman who here, there and everywhere asks his admiration. The women who are popular with men are the women who impress them with womanliness, and by this is meant that cubtle something that says "I do not thrust myself forward, but perhaps if you find me you may like me." Men have always liked voyages of discovery, and they like to seek the ideal woman, and not to have ner thrust her greatness upon them.

Casting a Jewel Before-Democrats.

Cincinnati Times-Star. Some of the democratic members of the next house. Mills and Springer among them, are said to be already deep in the work of preparing a new code of rules. The Reed code must go, for consistency's sake. * * * If the democrats intend, simply because they have howled about Speaker Reed and his rules for party profit, to now kick down needed restrictions the next house will be the most oppressive and expensive nightmure the nation has ever experienced; and in the end the democracy will pay high for maintaining this nuisance.

Individuals and Corporations.

New England Magazine. Self-employment in competition with the large organized industries of the present time is almost impossible. Now and then a little tailor or a little shoemaker may make his way; but how can any one twithou capital or credit go into the manufacture of lard. or pork, or cloth, or lumber, or furniture, or tin, or steel rails! To say to most workingmen (whether employed or unemployed) today, naivete in itself.

Where Women Lack Sense, Ladies' Home Journal

It is scarcely necessary to add that among the forty odd women who came and went during my luncheon, there was scarcely one with a clear, resy complexion, such as every woman should have, or who gave the impression of perfect h aith. One saw instinctively they had no appetite, had headache and "nerves," and were heiresses to a thousand natural but necessary ills that the exercise of a little common sense would avert.

Victims of Competition. New England Magazine

A careful study was recently made of some twenty-eight thousand cases of various char ity organization societies, and it was found that from 40 to 50 per cent of the applicants "needed work rather than relief." The Massachusetts labor bureau reported in 1887 that about a third of these engaged in remunerative labor in that state were unemployed at their principal occupation for about one third of the working time.

He Didn't Deserve it Either.

In a paragraph printed this week in one of the Cincinnati daily orthodox papers Senata Hearst was represented as smoking. This i carrying the animosities of politics too far.

Cincinnati Times Star. It is worth noting that the proceedings of the trans-Mississippi legislatures up to the present time have not warranted the cries of alarmists in the cast.

The Press Checked Them.

A CHANGE OF SUIT.

New Yo k Herald. Ere they were wed to her he sent A verse in seven parts, Addressed, to give his feelings vent, lo his "fair queen of hearts. But, now the honeymoon is o'er, The erstwhile lover dubs
His heart queen of the days of yore,
His "frightful queen of clubs"

Knowledge is power"-'twas thus th ancient sage Proclaimed his triumph in a barbarous age But, now that wisdom so much gift may We read the phrase amended, "Pull i

KNOWLEDGE AND PULL.

· NO INSOMNIA IN HIM. Friend Jenes so dearly loves to sleep, Despite the gong that should awake him. That death his form may ever keep,

If Gabriel doesn't think to shake him AMBITION When you have reached the ladder's top And gained the world's renown 'Tis hard to think you have to stop Or else

> moro go

down.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Senator Kyle was thirty-seven years &ld February 24.

John Russell Young declined the proferred mission to China for purely domestic reasons. Lieutenant Schwatka has a collection of

re than fifteen hundred obituaries of him-Les XIII. is no advocate for ventilation,

and will never allow an open window where nation has a right to any extraneous terri-Gossip in Philadelphia places Rev. Dr. Mo Vickar's fee for the Astor Willing wooding tory that it is not capable of settling with its .

An annex to cost \$175,000 is to be added to

the Prast institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the benefit of women students. Senator Ostrom, the present leader of the nocratic party in California, is a fine type of the unconventional lawronder.

Lady Helen Vincent, an English lady, has ___ occived from the sultan of Tarkey the highest order ever bestowed on a woman. Mrs. Burnett is still too much prostrated by the death of her son to take up the pen 'Not yet," she wrote recently.

Townsend, the Georgia brakeman who blacked John L. Sallivan's eyes, has already received tempting offers from the museum managers.

Germany has 5,500,000 working England 4,000,000, France 3,750,000, Austria, 3,000,000 and America 2,700,000, including all ecupations. Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), now

sixty years of age, is a great pedestrian, and is said to have walked thirty-six miles in one day recently. Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist, declares in a lotter to a Lexas friend that his health has failed, and he is on the verge of physical collapse

The marquis of Lorne's new book, "From Shadow to Sunlight," is said to have for its heroine a young American girl whom hewer

The youngest school marm in the world is Clara Greenawald of Bernville, Pa. She has forty public school scholars, began work five nonths ago and is only thirteen years of age. Mme. Von Teuffel, nee Blanche Willia Howard, is still living in Stuttgart, writing busily, in the hope of producing some work that will second the famous little "One Summer.

A New York woman is earning a salary of \$5,00% a year teaching fashion how to play a scientific game of whist. Two or three other teachers have all they can do instructing classes in the Ladies' New York club. Secretary Blaine is out for a "constitution-

al" every fine afternoon. His favorite walk is one of the many roadways intersecting the reservation back of the white house and frequently the walk is extended around the There is a movement started by some philanthropic New York Tadies to form a "slum

brigade" of 400 ladies who will individually assist in reaching, relieving and poor children, poor shop girls and brokendown women. Senotar Ingalls desires it to be understoo

that he has not been offered the Washington correspondence of a New York paper, that he has not been asked to take editorial charge of a magazine, and that he has not been so licited to lecture. This remark is imputed to Gavernor Jones of Alabama when he heard that the people of

Athens, in that state, had hung him in efficy: "They should have notified me that they intended to hang me, and I would have issued a pardon to myself." Stuart Robson, the actor, will be married . A n April. He bride will be Miss May Waldron, his leading lady. This information comes from an intimate friend of the bride's family, and may be relied upon. Robson's

first wife died about a year ago. Mrs. Potter Palmer and the rest of the lady managers of the world's fair have requested that the Isabella building be a woman's building architecturally, artistis, ally and in everyother sense. The women architects, designers and decorators all over the country have been invited to send in

Susan Heten Holman of New York is learning to be a locksmith. She amuses herself picking the locks of her neighbors' front doors, trunks and chests. She wears a suit of brown homespun copiously pocketed for the reception of her tools, and from an old Dutch girdle of wrought from studded with green stones hangs a chatelain and keys of

Miss Virginia Reid was the mother of American newspaper women. In 1872 she purchased and edited a weekly called the rginia Gazette, a paper devoted to the colonial cause. In 1874 Mrs. H. Boyle e tablished a rival journal, which she called the Royal News, and the two ladies pulled hair, threw stones and called each other names in the most approved style of contineutal journalism.

Dr. S. S. Laws, ex-president of the Missouri state university, is living with Rev. M. V. Payne, near Hamburg, In., and is writing a book, the subject of which has not been made known. Dr. Laws a few years ago delivered an address before the State Editorial as ociation in this city that created a sensation throughout the state only exceeded by the noise of the killing of Jesse James. It was a red-hot states' rights plea.

PASSING JESIS.

New York Heraid: "We cleared \$2,000 on our church fair." "Dear me! What a load you must have on your conscience.

SHOP. When first she gazed on the auctionear His heart with love was torn, "Alas," cried he, "I greatly fear I'm going-

New York Sun: She (writing) - Horrors! There's a blot, and I haven't a morsel of blotting paper! He (looking over her shoulder) Never mind; use that postal card.

Niagara Spray! "Have you chosen the text for your first sermon, Mr. Acolyter, Yes, Miss Stiffles; it is Revelation xii, 1—And there appeared a great wonder in heaven, a

This world is all affecting show, And isn't much to see; 'he editor approves it, though-He gets his ticket free.

Picayone: The quarrel of an actress with her complexion does not last. She soon makes up with it. Chattanooga, Ga., News: One of the most

ntensely absorbing sights to be seen in this monotonous, work a day world is that of a young mun with arms four feet long tenderly embracing a maiden with a waist fourteen Boston Transcript: "Reminds one of a pird," said Fogg in regard to the irate father

who was belaboring his offspring. "Afoul of the heir, you know. Outing: Mr. Walton-Why do they call

ishermen anglers!
Mr. Hoake-Comes from the angle, you know, Crooked. They never tell a straight story about what they catch.

HOW STRANGE, She rode a wheel; he rowed a beat, And sometimes they'd exchange a call; And though she often rowed his boat

He could not row her wheel at all. Carruthers-So you lost your suit against Pertman; didn't your lawyer take any ex-

Carrothers-Why not! Waite-Because they weren't negotiable, I suppose.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

