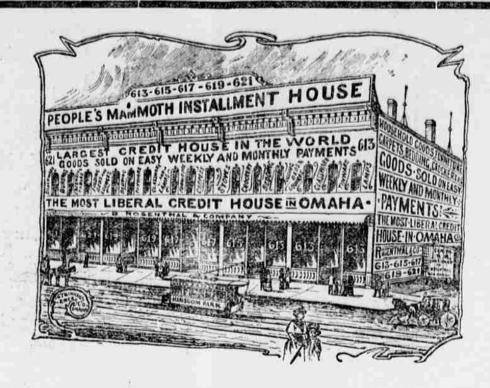


PRICES THIS WEEK

Cook Stoves	12	00
Gasoline Stoves	8	00
Baby Carriages	8	50
Baby Carriages	15	00
Wardrobes \$7.70, worth	13	00
Bareaus \$6.75 wo th	12	00
Parlor Suits\$22.50 worth	38	00
Plush Rockers	14	00
Be 1 Lounges	15	06
Single Lounges	8	50
Mantle Folding Beds	14	00
Upright Folding Beds\$15 worth	25	00
B:okcases \$5 worth	10	00
Rockers \$1.25 wor h	2	50
Center Tables\$1.50worth	3	00
Sidebo rds (oak)	17	50
Wash BollersS5c worth	1	75

A General Invitation is extended to the public to visit our establishment. We are now displaying in our immense show rooms, the finest and best assorted and most desirable lines of goods ever shown under one roof in this city, and are offered at prices which are guaranteed to be the lowest. Acres of show room, brilliantly lighted by electricity, enables the masses who are unable to call during the day, to select their goods during the evening with perfect ease and entire satisfaction. No trouble to show goods.



JUST CLAIMS ALLOWED. COMPLAINTS HEEDED. COURTEOUS TREATMENT NO MISREPRESENTATIONS BED ROCK PRICES. SMALL PROFITS. ENORMOUS BUSINESS. EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

PRICES

THIS WEEK

Gold Rag Carpel	worth	50	e
Door Mats80e v		65	ð
Hemp Carpet 18c	wor.h	35	c
Ingrain Carpet	worth	8 5	e
Pertieres \$2.50 w	orth \$	5 00)
L:ce Cartains\$1	worth	2 5	0
Pillows483		1 0)
Plush Rockers\$2,65		7 5	0
Solid Oak Center Table\$1.75	worth	3 5	0
Bedsteads\$1,25		8 0	0
Springs		8 00)
Ma tresses\$1.85		8 00)
Chairs		65	
Kitchen Tables	worth	1 7	5
Extension Tables\$3,85	worth	7 50)
Hanging Lamps \$1.75	wor: h	8 0	0
Tea Kettles		75	7



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Popular and Reliable Easy Payment House Furnishers,

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Beneficial Results of the Law Already Apparent in the South.

HEALTHY STIMULUS TO INDUSTRIES.

What a Distinguished Party of Northerners Saw on a Recent Trip to Virginia and Ten-

nessee.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- [Staff Corresponence of THE BEE.]-If anybody has any doubts as to the effect the new tariff law is having upon American industries he has only to visit the natural gas fields of Indiana, Ohio and certain portions of the south. The effect is truly magical.

Last week Senstors Manderson, Hawley, Sanders, Frye, Carey and Representatives Allen, Cannon, Henderson of Illinois, Mo Kinley, Post, Cogswell, Osborn and others accompanied Secretary of War Proctor and Attorney General Miller to Chattanooga, Tenn., upon the invitation of Representative Henry Clay Evans of that city for the purpose of not only visiting the battlefields of Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookou Mountain, but of witnessing some ofthe practical effects of the new tariff law. Every one was amazed. They all expected much but they did not look for such marvelous things.

No sooner did the special train bearing the distinguished party reach the interior of Virginia than the work of the new regime began to reveal itself. A number of the party sat in the smoking apartment of one car as the train rolled into Roanoke, Va., which has more than doubled in population since it became apparent that the republicans in congress intended to keep their promise and re-vise the tariff upon their party platform lines. Senator Hawley, who is one of the most sterling republicans in the country, turned to the author of the present tariff law

and said:
"Virginia is a republican state now. Such marvelous improvement could only come from republican effort. I have never seen anything like it in a democratic community. These hundreds of beautiful brick and stone buildings and factories for the manufacture of iron and wooden articles and this development of iron and coal mines must be the handiwork of republican enterprise. Before the war, when the state was democratic beyond question, we saw nothing of this kind. Now Virginia shows as much hum of industry in proportion to population as Pennsylvania ever did—that is in republican

localities, for there are republican and demo-cratic strongholds in the state."

"Yes," said Major McKinley, "Virginia is
a republican state. All we need is a fair count and a full ballot in all parts of the state to make it as reliably republican as Ver-

"But will not these men who have put in so much capital for the development of the state demand a full vote and a fair count?" inquired Senator Hawley, "It is necessary to the perpetuation of their financial interests." "That is what I now contend," replied Major McKinley, adding: "It is a pity that we ever hear anything of the war in the

"If there was not so much strife ginia would appear republican, even from the count as it is made now. I wish we could never hear more about the color line and the

"That is exactly the inward secret of the force which makes half the southern states democratic," said Representative Cogswell, who is a Massachusetts republican.

"The elections bill stirred up much more who elections bill stirred up much more strife than there was any excuse for, and Virginia yelled about it till her face was red," said Senator Sanders, who brought into congress some of Montana's best republicanism. "Up to a very short time ago a manof the business intelligence of today would have

seen hooted at in Virginia Had the manubeen hooted at in Virginia. Had the manufacturer of this day located in the old Dominion a decade ago he would have been recorded as a lunatic. Now business enterprise stands as an index at almost every cross roads. By the assimulation of the northern blood and enterprise with southern crude resources we have brought about a revolution of sentiment. But it will take a revolution of sentiment. But it will take a
few years to get these natives down to terra
firma. We must wipe out their prejudices
and heresies. They regard the intentions of
the republican party north as very violent.
We should show them that they are mistaken. I wish the elections bill had passed,
if for no other reason than because it would
have above the received the reach that we have shown the people of the south that we have no designs against them, socially or politically. We have to send missionaries into heathen lands to teach our Christian doctrines. The republicans will have to force some of their good things upon the south, just as they have their tariff laws, which are revo-lutionizing their affairs. We are forcing prosperity upon them now, despite their pro-tests. They have said by their actions that they do not want these factories and these mine developments. But then if we had passed the elections bill it would only have been a monument to mark a principle. It would not have wrought any change in conditions."

"There was John Randelph of Rosnoke," said Major McKinley, meditatively; "I won-der if he came from Roanoake, Va. !" "No," said General Hooker of Mississippi, who won fame on confederate battleffelds and who is a strong free trader; John Randotph was famed as coming from the Roan-

"Well," continued Major Mc'Kinley, be, that as it may, he was a typical native of the state. He espoused principles and created those which became maxims and doctrines for the people which are now the bone and sinew of Virginia's democratic party of to-day. I remember that John Randolph proclaimed his unalterable opposition to the es-tablishment of manufactories in Virginia. He said they produced smells and fevers, and finally cholera. And he instanced Philadel-phia to show what demoralization manufactories had upon towns. The democratic party of Virginia clung to those doctrines till the republicans of the north forced them out

with protective principles."
"Yes," replied General Hooker, reflectively, and sighing as the facts feil upon him, but John Kannolph said one thing which was true and which should have immortal ized him. It should have made him very great. He said that if we want to keep a reat. He said that if we want to keep a nan great we should never go in half a mile

Chattanooga at the election last fall gave a

fair exemplification of what a people can do in political frenzy to tear down their best interests, politically, morally and financially. The city of Chattaneoga has grown beyond all calculation during the past decade. When the battle was fought under the clouds on Lookout Mountain, twenty-eight years ago, Chattanooga was but 1,500 in population. Ten years ago it had grown to be a piodding city of 10,000 or a little over. Five years ago the republican spirit which made eastern Tennessee one of the greatest boons the union had in 1861 came to the front. It union had in 1861 came to the front. It elected a city government for Chattanooga, donned enterprise, and she is today a city of about fifty thousand population. It is a little Pittsburg in all the term implies. H. Clay Evans, one of the most sterling republicans and best business men in the country, was sent to congress. He got appropriations for improving the navigation of the Tennessee river which have made it a splendid channel of commerce. He got appropriations for a magnificent stone got appropriations for a magnificent stone public building, where the postoffice and custom house are to be located. He secured the adoption of a bill to buy all of the ground on which are located the battle fields of Lookout mountain, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, and they are to be converted into the state of the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted into the security and they are to be converted in the security and the security are the security and the security are security and the security are security and the security are security and the security and the security are security and the security out mountain. Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, etc., and they are to be converted into a great national park. He gave the entire congressional district a national standing and prestige, and such enterprise as is being shown under his influence now was not drempt of four years ago. He made for Chattanooga a name here and throughout the country, from which the property owners are reaping financial rewards.

cial rewards Henry Clay Evans voted for the election bill. The rebelling spirit of the people arose. He was defeated. An inexperienced man was elected, who under the conditions can do nothing for his constituents. Chattanooga in a word, and the district toge ber, did in the name of projudice what it will take years

overcome, and cut off an impetus given by distinguished man's efforts which was worth more than all the hatred in existence. It was a great misforture that personal and political prejudice for a general principle could not be repressed in the interest of prosperity and the present and future genera Not only has the manufacture of tin been given a firm foothold in Pittsburg, Chicago

and St. Louis, and other points in the east and west since the last tariff bill became a law, but it has opened up the industry at Chatta-nooga. A banquet was tendered the visiting statesmen last week, during which courses were served on tin plates, wine in tin cups or goblets, and the speakers were encored with in whistles made in the city. Tin is made from steel. It is rolled the proper thickness, then dropped into boiling vats of moulten tin, which gives the plate a

coat, the rust-resisting and bright coat which looks like new lead. The thin, the coated steel plates is commercially known as tin-plate. The pig tin or coating material is now mined in the Black Hills of South Dakota, enough to supply the world, almost. The steel plates from which tinplate is made is now being manufactured in large quantities in Chatta-nooga, and soon enough will be made at the various points of the country to drive out all

foreign tiapiate, and in less than a half dozen years there will be no need of a duty on tinplate. We can produce it cheaper than any country in the world. The encouragement by way of a duty must come in the time for development of the tin mines and the manu-facture of the steel plates from which tin-When Chattanooga returns H. Clay Evan

to congress in the place of a democrat and gets more hotels she will be on the read to perfect prosperity. It is the best point in the United States today for a large, first-class hotel. The present hotel capacity is inefficient and inferior to demands. The development of iron and coal individual to the ment of iron and coal industries under the new tariff faw is simply marvelous. It can-

not be described on paper.

A democratic representative is reported to have had the impudence, the other day, to ask Mr. Mills of Texas what his grounds were for asking his colleagues to make speaker of the Fifty-second congress. cause of my services generally," was the reply, "and the compilation of the Mills tariff bill in particular." "The last statement," said the democratic

ougressman to your correspondent, "has put ne to thinking. Did it ever occur to that the individual and collective ship of the committee on ways and means are robbed of the credit due them for compiling tariff bills? Well, it is true, all the same. When the tariff was last revised, for many years prior to this congress, the successful measure was known as the Kelley bill, because Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania was chairman of the committee that reported it to the house. When Mr. Mills reported the next tariff measure which passed the house it was named after him, and so far as the country knows he compiled it. The last congress passed a tariff bill named after the chairman of the committee on ways and means, and so far as popular credit is concerned, the able and well known republi-can member of the committee might as well have never been in congress. The fact is, a half-dozen members of the majority on the committee each do as much hard work and put as much isdividuality into a tariff bill as the chairman, and I wish the country under-stood this fact, which is so well known in

present a tariff bill to combat the one pre-sented by the majority. Two measures on the same subject therefore come before congress. They must have names. Custom has man on ways and means, and the minority bill has been named after the head of th minority. Why, the country never heard of anybody but Morrison of Illinois when the horizontal reduction oill was reported five years ago. It ought to be known that there vere two or three members of the majority of the committee who gave the bill more genius and work than he who got the credit, and further that one of the principal features of desirability in the chairmanship of ways and means is this unfair credit for bills which at-

taches to the position.
"Certainly there is great responsibility connected with the chairmanship of this great committee," continued the democratic congressman, "but in doling out credit for work and ability it is not justice to take from

a committee accomplishes: It is all due to an old-time custom which ac i credit for all the work of a committee to ... head. I dislike to see men posing as the genius of an entire committee."

"It is very inconvenient for me to sleep on trains," said Senator Sanders of Montana he other day, "for the reason that I am too long for sleeping car berths. My feet stick out of the other end of the berth," continued he, good-naturedly. "But, ' he added, "a sleeping-car berth beats the bed I slept on when I went to Montana a quarter of a century ago. We all carried our beds with then consisted of two or three heavy blankets. We made them up on the floors of inns or on the ground under the blue canopy of heaven, according to the weather. Our first

bedstead arrived about 1836," It appears from the thousands of letters being received from every section of the country, that the average pension claimant has overlooked the fact that congress during its last hours passed an act which curtailed the fees of pension claimants considerably There was some important legislation on the subject of agents' fees in the regular pension appropriation bill as approved March 3. Here is the law as it stands at this time, ap-"No agent or attorney shall demand, receive

or be allowed any compensation under exist-ing law exceeding \$2 in any claim for increase of pension on account of the increase of disa-bility for which the pension has been allowed, or for services rendered in securing passage of any special act or an increase of pension in any case that has been presented at the pension office or is al-lowable under the general pension laws. Violating of this act is punishable by a fine ment for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. But the provisions of this law do not apply in cases where contracts have already been made Another provision reduces the fees of exam ining suregons on pension boards to \$2 in each case, but whenever there are five examina-tions in one day the charge shall not exceed

It should therefore be known that in all ew contracts it is unjawful to give more than \$3 for attorneys' fees and that appli-cauts can save money in examinations by clubbing together and applying to examining

> An American Experiment. [Communicated]

As I write these words there lies before me an old book written by Jacob Boehme, a German shoemaker who was very religious and extraordinary man. His book is called "Forty Questions on the Soul;" it was printed in English in the year 1647, and was only one of the many books he wrote. In all of these he calls himself a "theosopher," which in those days was the same as "theosephist," the title really belongs to one who has put all, that theosophical principles into practice. Still, popular usage is always stronger than fine distinction, and it i almost impossible to keep before the mind of the public therfact that a mere member of this society is act necessarily thereby made into a per tect being, and is indeed only one who is on trial. The famous Madame Blavatsky made this clear one day in London to a visitor who asked if she was a the cosphist, to which she replied, "No, but I am trying to be one." So in my use of the title "theosophist." I mean one who is trying to me the company the control of the title theosophist. to put theosophy into practice and that too without regard to membership in the society. But this old Teutonic theosopher Boelune was, I think, in all senses a theosophist, for he ever lived up to his doctrines and came at last to have a great influence, which may be considered proved from the anger he aroused in the hearts of certain dogmatic priests of his day who caused him to be persecuted and

driven from his town.

There was already beginning to spread among the minds of the people of Europe in the time of Boehme a revolt against the terrible orthodoxy which would not allow a man to believe that the earth was round or that it could not be possible that the globe and all thereon were created in six small solar days. This discontent at last led to the pilgrimage of the puritan fathers to America and the great nation now on this continent as a con

Among the descendants of these strong

men were such as Franklin and Jefferson and Washington and their friends. But at the same time there was also another man in same time there was also another man in England who did not come here until the revolution had begun to be whispered in the air, though as yet not broken forth. This personage was the well known Thomas Paine, than whom no other man, perhaps,

has been so unjustly libeled since his death Washington said of him that the American colonies owed him a debt of gratitude, for to him more than any one, in Washington's opinion, did the people owe the impulse to strive for liberty. These prominent figures strive for liberty. These prominent figures in the history of this nation—Washington, Franklin and Jefferson—were the freest of thinkers, and all the wild efforts of interested show them as only church going pious soul

but solely as men who lived justly and di-right in the eyes of men and the sight of the one God in whom they believed. Certain! were liberal and wholly untrammeled by an These men, with their friends and support ers, established the United States on a foot

ing of absolute freedom from dogmatic in terference, and as a revolt against tyranny They took care to leave God out of the con every man has his own conception of that Being, and if God were mentioned in that great instrument, then bigots and sectaries would enforce their notion of God on every one else, drawing their supreme warran from the constitution. And so the grea American experiment come on the world stage; to be a success or miserable failure to hold out to humanity for ages to come th hope of an ever-widening horizon of liberty and truth and right. Whether those hopes will be fulfilled is a mystery yet in the womb

"What," you may ask, "has all this to do with theosophy t" A very great deal; for the latest and best organized attempt to re-vive true theosophy and spread it among the people of the earth was begun in the United States, the land of experiment and of re-form. Fifteen years ago and a little over the sages of the cast conveyed to their friend the intelligence that the time had now come to start the preparations for a new wave of thought and a new revival of belief in the soul and its powers, together with a new building up of the breastworks needed to stem the onrush of materialism, which has been growing under the diligent, fostering care of the scientific schools, whose master and pupils care not for the immortal and b not in the inner self. The result of this communication—in itself a command—resulted in the forming of the theosophica society in the city of New York, with the avowed object of forming a nucleus of a uni-versal brotherhood—in fact, a repetition, on the purely moral side, of the declaration of independence. Unlike other bodies with independence. Unlike other bodies with broad aims, this one had from the first a

basis which has given it solidity and wi ever keep it alive.

The founders of the organization, believing in the intelligence sent to them that a wave interest in the powers of the soul was about to rise and that a new seeking for the philos pher's stone upon an entirely different basis from any in the past would soon begin, wisely directed the attention of the members to the accient stores of learning, to the end that al the superstition of the centuries might be stripped off from the doctrines and beliefs held from immemorial time in respect to man, his power, his origin and his destiny. Thi attention resulted in a belief in the ranks of society that there existed a key to the puzzle of the inner self, and soon upon the belief there followed a wide promutgation. But such a divulgement inevitably down abuse and ridicule from all who will no take the trouble to know what it is all about and brave men and women are required to carry the struggle forward until missunder standing disappears. Such men and women have been found, and now a little more light begins to break, increasing the probabilit thut the people are almost ready to give hearing to expositions of such satisfying doc trines as those of karma and remearnation which are two out of many that the member the society endeavor to place before think

These two doctrines are in fact the founda tion stones of all theological edifices, for without them the naiverse is a hopeless jum ble, while with them hardly a question of cosmogony or anthropology remains unar

Evolution, so widely accepted, is admitted as an empiric doctrine only, for there is no connection between the links of evolution;

and scientists are obliged to assume many

things, many of them hunting forever for the missing link whether it be between the ape and man, or between the mineral and the vegetable more highly organized. But with karma and reincarnation the link appears. may be without any visible representative, but plainly seen as a philosophical conception. And in the great question of the evolution of man as a reasoning being all doubts disappear at once when we master the theosophical idea of his origin and destiny. Theosophy does not dony evolution but asserts a reasonable one. It shows man as coming up through every form from the very lowest known to science, and postulates for him a destiny so much higher and greater than any permitted to him by either church or science that the pen of comparison gives up the task. But it goes further than science, as the human nomad—the immortal spark—according to thosophy, comes out of the eternities, and in each evolutionary course it emerges upon the plane of matter as we know it in the form of an immaterial (if we may say so about that which although invisible to our sight is still matter) being called by some an elemental and by others a spirit. But of these things

more at another time.

For the present it is sufficient to know that the theosophical experiment of the present century is a product of the soil of America, although engineered at the beginning by a Russian subject, who at the same time gave

sias and became an American citizen. William Q. Jodge, F. T. S.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES. A radical innovation is the clothless din-

Black lace gowns are worn over yellow

The Henri Deux cape is becoming a favor ite garment. New claret jugs are enriched, with silver handle and bar

New cotton foulards are reproductions of In lia silk patterns. Large dogs are the fashion. One owned by a New York lady cost \$800. Velvet will be much used for trimming

spring and summer gowns. A sugar dredger for use with fruit is made Aftergoon tea is supplemented with marsh Long drinking of tea and coffee gives

women cloudy skins and red noses. The new silver bonbon dishes are made i the coquine shapes of Louis XV's time. Stationery used by women of taste and good breeding is marked by its simplicity. "Stanley brown" is one of the new shades Decorative hairpins appear to be necessi-ties of the modern style of dressing the hair At a recent dinner in Paris coffee was served in tiny eggshell cups set in silver

Evening gloves are secured to the shoulder by straps of satin ribbon, which buckle on Cat's-eyes and tiger-eyes are added to the

mitation jewels with which dress trimmings Spring dresses will be made of gold batistes with borders of briar roses handworked above hemstitched hems. In hats, two shapes promise to be popular

the flat hat with a straight brim and the three-cornered shape. Fifty different kinds of 1ce cream are in the market, thirty-five dog collars, and nineteen noveity wedding rings. A fraise or ruche of white lace and jabots

for spring made by Paris modistes. A Tennessee man has been fined \$600 for lant enough to say he got off cheap. The very small buttons will be largely

used, in some instances over a gross of but tons being shown on one dress as a trimming There is very little change in the skirts of gowns from those already so popular, which, sheath like, follow the outlines of the figure. flaring out about the feet. Where evening coiffure is concerned we are

going to return to the days of King Solomor when the hair was fleeked with gold which canent and threw back the sunlight. Distinctivo features in millinery are, first, a transparency and airlness of design; next, an accenting of the flat crowns which obfew months; third, an almost Oriental ness of color and material, and last, a prodigal use of flowers.

Some of the daintiest new china sets are decorated in the Marie Automette patterns of old Sevres, with square medallions powdered with the tiny roses of the period. Nail-neads imitating amothysts, emeralds

and topazes for studding sleeves, collars and plastrons are called "jewels" in the shops, and are sold from 12 to 15 cents a dozen. In hats the favorite shape is of medium size, turned up in the back, with a projecting traight brim on the sides and front. shape divides honors with one similar in size but having a fluted brim in front.

Ceintures of gold or of net, Swiss belts with pendant fringes, and most realistic ser-pents of beads and silk cords are added to sirdles of gold galloon, passementerie and et for finishing the waists of new govers. That bread should never be eaten or butered in the whole slice, but broken off in mall pieces and buttered and eaten at once, is a bit of table etiquette to which many people are indifferent who pride themselve

A military pempon of plaited lace is ser-erect in the middle of round hats and ca-potes. It is sometimes encircled by an aspor et, with ruby or emerald eyes, or else it springs from a circle of large gilt or jet balls that are really mammoth heads.

A clever woman who lacked a hall closet has persuaded her husband to cut a broad lid n the bottom tread of the stairs and hinge is

their nice manners.

at the back. The work was so neatly done that it hardly shows in the polished wood when the treachid is down, and when it is up it reveals a very handy little box for rub-

ber shoes.

Bonnets and hats, alike in many instances, are more skeletons, with the trimming arranged to accontunate the meagre anatomy; others of straw, although having crowns and brims, have also open work insertions of lace straw, which produce transparent effect, and a large portion are made of wired network of sliver, of jet, of gold and of chemille.

The use of a moderate hot curling from is not depreciated by hardressers, but on the contrary, is beneficial to the growth of the hair. A small amount of hair lightly waved and pinned in place with shell or gold pins makes a much more attractive arrangepins makes a much more attractive arrangement than the quantities of false hair approprinted from some other head that was

The latest English thing is the haversack. It is something between a flat portfolio and a losk, having some depth and being capable of desk having some depth and being capable of holding a considerable quantity of paper and other writing materials. These cases are all imported. They are made in tan or in dark leathers and lined with red calfskin. The cost in a lady's size is from \$9 up to \$25. Large haversacks intended for gentlemen

Bodices are made in an endless variety, and sleeves have gained new pictures que-ness and vagaries with the changing of the mode. Every bodice, however finished and unterial is gingham or chambrey, the basque may be of broad embroidery gathered on the belt. If of challie or thin silk or weel, the basque is of lace plaited in a deep frill or of deep fringe. A stylish and youthful tollet for a dance or

a dinner is in pale peach crepe de chine, with white and silver embroideries around the bottom of the skirt to the depth of half a yard. A deep volant of lace falls around the decolletee, covering the shoulders and taking he places of sleeves. A second fail of lace forms a little plastron in front of the corsage, which is pleated into a round waist, from which fails around the hips a deep lace volant. The skirt is slightly draped and ends behind in a short, narrow train.

Rain Don't Respect Morals.

They have become so virtuous in Washington that they cover bill boards which contain pictures regarded by the police as objectionable with concealing pasters. But last week the rains washed off these pasters and disclosed the scantily clothed figures of a burlesque show. The police immediately had the manager arrested, but the court discharged him on the ground that ilcould not be held responsible for the elements. As these are safe from police interference, the question as to how virtue is to remain triumphant over wind tained to such an extent during the past | and weather becomes an engrossing one.