THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1894-TWENTY PAGES.

p	NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.		the strength of the strength o	10
MORSE	Sifk gowns in all the delicate shades, beau- tifully trimmed in point de Paris and Va-	max n idv g s	A lot of hand made Torchon insertings, MUCH BELOW COST 5C	MORSE
	ienciennes, regular \$12.00 gowns, UNDER COST AT		Ecru Jace in fall widths, actual (value	Novelty duchesse sat-
Ladies' hemstitched	\$6.50		50c. UNDER COST AT	ins, retail price \$1.00, UNDER COST AT
chlefs, regular value NUNDER COST AT	Extra length chemise in fine lawn, elegantly trimmed, regular value	let a state of the	26c	60c
5c	\$2.00, UNDER COST AT	1 Dial	Beatiful imitation cut glass pitcher, six tum- blers to match and one	Elegant black crystal bengaline, actual value \$1.25.
dies' hemstitched,	\$1.23		tray, real value \$1.25, SPOT CASH PRICE,	UNDER COST AT
loped and embrol- ed handkerchiefs,	Prima Donna im- ported fine satin cor- set, extra long, actual	Ladies' fine under- skirts in fine satings,	79c	Wash silks, best
NDER COST AT	value \$2.50, SALES PRICE,	alpaca and grass cloth, actual value \$2.00, UNDER COST AT	6 cups and saucers, 6 breakfast plates, 6 sauce plates, in best	quality, actual value 75c, UNDER COST AT
7c	\$1,95	\$1.00	Iron Stone China, SPOT CASH PRICE,	371c
dies' fine hem- ied and embrol-	American Lady in 5 and 6 hook, regular \$1.25 quality,	150 ladles' all wool jackets, all colors, act-	83c	China silks, printed and plain, goods worth
scalloped edge lef, regular price	UNDER COST AT	ual value \$5.00, UNDER COST AT	One lot large berry bowls, real value 35c. SPOT CASH PRICE,	CASH PRICE AT
DER COST AT	89c Men's seauless hose,	\$1.98	19	29c 20 per cent discount
13c	color tan, actual value 20c.	95 very fine all wool jackets, \$10.00 gar- ments,	Best nickel alarm clocks,	off infants' musitn and cambric wear.
borders, actual	UNDER COST AT 12 ¹ / ₂ c	UNDER COST AT \$4 33	SPOT CASH PRICE, 79c	Best 15c ginghams UNDER COST AT
DER COST AT	Men's 35c under- shirts, made with		HOSIERY AND UN-	8c 40c French satines
9c	fancy neck. UNDER COST AT		DERWEAR AT ACT- UAL COST OR UN-	UNDER COST AT
on, regular price	19c		DER. Ladies' scamless fast	20c ginghams at
NDER COST AT	Men's flowing end Four-in-Hand ties in		black hose, UNDER COST AT	UNDER COST AT
o. 22, all silk satin on, former price	the new silks, regular 50c quality, ACTUAL COST,		9c	25c English sergeter, UNDER COST AT
DER COST AT	37½c		Ladies' fine cotton hose, fast black, linen heet and toe, actual	15c
17c	Boys' extra panta, BPOT CASH PRICE,	A QUICK CASH RAISING SALE	75c quality, UNDER COST AT	An elegant line of hand made Torchon laces.
os. 16 and 22, satin gros grain all allk	37½c	AT ACTUAL COAT OD HAIDED	47c	UNDER COST AT
NDER COST AT	The Mother's Friend waist, unlaundered ACTUAL COST		Ladies' spun silk hose, actual value \$1.00	5c Smyrna and Japan-
9 c	37'c	AI AUIUAL UUOI UN UNULN	UNDER COST AT	ese rugs, regular \$5.00 and \$6.00, UNDER COST AT
stik gros grain rib-	100 ladies' fine all wool capes, very nicely	FOR CASH ONLY.	Ladies' lisle thread	\$1,98
NDER COST AT	trimmed with braid and inserting, actual value \$7.50.	THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.	vests, ecru and white, regular 65c quality, SPOT CASH PRICE,	All our \$2.50 Wilton carpets
-inch damask, fern pattern,	SPOT CASH PRICE,		27c	UNDER COST AT
T CASH PRICE, 97c	\$3.75 All silk wash waists,		Ladies, spun isilk vests, actual value	All our 35c mattings, UNDER COST AT
nch damask, clover	regular \$5.00 goods, SPOT CASH PRICE,		\$1.00, UNDER COST AT	16c
pattern, T CASH PRICE,	\$2.87		47c	Chenille curtains, all colors, actual value \$5.00.
42c	DRESS GOODS AND SILKS AT ACTUAL COST OR UNDER		Ladies' Egyptian liste union suits, \$1,50 gual-	UNDER COST AT
50c doz	French challies, act- ual value 75c,		UNDER COST AT	\$1.68 pair
-4 bed spread, act-	CASH PRICE,	Ion Ion Hono Hono del del	98c	which sold up to 60c per yard.
value \$1.50, POT CASH AT	All wool serges and henrictas, all icolors		JACKETS, CAPES, WAISTS, MACKIN- TOSHES, WRAPPERS,	UNDER COST AT
95c 12 Turkey red table	and black, actual value 65c, a sett piptor		SKIRTS, WAY BE- LOW ACTUAL COST.	20c silkolines UNDER COST AT
ers, actual value	42c		Only one garment to a customer. Ladies' and misses'	lOc
or CASH PRICE, \$2.	A lot of fine printed cashmeres, actual value	Men's \$1.50 Monarch, Gowns made of ex-	mackintoshes, with full military cape, actual	Fine cassimere suits, SPOT CASH AT
P. D. Donita, our	\$1.00, UNDER COST PRICE,	cale, 2 collars and med with embroidery, cuffs.	Value \$3.00, UNDER COST AT	\$1.98
at corset, extra long, de of Italian cloth, gular \$9.00 corset,	58 ¹ ₂ C Novelty black dress	UNDER COST AT WUNDER COST AT	\$1.75 Ladles' pretty wrap-	The king (of shirt waists, laundered, act-
\$6.93	goods, latest styles, actual value \$1.25,	75c 53c	pers in pretty materns, regular \$1.25, for	ual value \$1.00, COST PRICE AT
ilk chemise and	UNDER COST AT 57c	No. 16, jblack gros covers, trimmed with embroidery and hem-	58c	75c Black Bourden in-
awers, elegantly mmed, actual value 90.	MADOR	regular 22c, stitched, regular value	MADOD	sertings, 1 to 2 inches wide, actual value 20c
UNDER COST AT	MUKNE	11c 47c	MUKNE	SPOT CASH AT
\$3.50				10 to 25c

HEREDITY AND PLITICS the city was in this family. A long and celebrated murder case, known as the sees fit. As the office is a political one, about the time of nomination and election the amounts increase largely. The political stitutions. The essential purpose of popular suffrage is not to secure good government, but to produce an interest in civil affairs that will sooner or later bring about good

A New Element Entering Into Political Discussion.

BRIEF STUDY OF HUMAN PARASITES

Practical Illustrations of the Chronic Pauper and Criminal with Suggestions Looking to the Remedy for a Growing Evil.

(Copyrighted.) It is a known fact of biology that whenever any series of organism are withdrawn from active life and the process of natural selection no longer offers a premium for self-activity, degradation sets in, Organs are lost as their functions are abandoned. In this way the descent of the inert barnacle from the active crab-like forms is accounted In similar manner the degraded parasitic Sacculina is shown to be of crustacean or crab-like origin. The young Sussulina and the young crab are essentially alike for a period after their birth. The crab conthnues and developes an active life. The Sacculina thrusts its feelers into the body of the crab on which it is to feed. Its organs of eating and swimming disappear. All structures connected with independent life me atrophied and finally nothing is left of the Sacculina except its sac-like body, itz feelers or roots which ramify through the blood vessels of the crab, and its repro-ductive organs by which the brood of parasites is kept alive. When the habit of parasitism is once established the struggle for existence simply intensifies it from

generation to generation. The most effective Sacculina is the most degenerate one. In like manner whenever a race or family of men has fallen away from self-helpfulness the forces of evolution intensify its parasitism. The successful pauper is the one who retains no capacity for anything else. The loss of all other possibilities is the best preparation for the life of the sneak thief.

HUMAN PARASITE ALWAYS WITH US.

Recent studies, as those of Dr. Dugdale, Mr. McCulloch and others, have shown that parasitism is hereditary in the human species as in the Sacculina. McCulloch has selected the Sacculina for special illustration of the like results of like processes in the human family. Like produces like in the world of life. Those qualities in the grandparent which made him an outcast from society or a burden upon it reappear in the father and again in the son. As in one case, so in the other they determine his relation to society. The pauper is the victim of heredity, bu neither nature nor society recognizes that as an excuse for existence. The forces of nature taks no account of motive and are no respectors of persons. Dugdale has shown that parasitism, pauperism, prostitution and crime reappear generation after generation in the descendants of Margaret, the Mother of Criminals. Oscar C. McCulloch, speaking of the paupers of Indianapolis, uses the fol lowing language:

A STUDY IN PAUPERISM.

"We start at some unknown date with thirty families. These came mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Of the first generation-of sixty-two individ-uals-we know certainly of only three. In the second generation we have the history of eighty-four. In the third generation we have the history of 283. In the fourth genhave the history of 283. In the fourth gen-eration—1840-1860—we have the history of 614. In the fifth generation—1860-1880—we have the history of 679. In the sixth gen-eration—1880-1890—we have the history of ffty-seven. Here is a total of 1.750 indi-viduals. Before the fourth generation—from 1840 to 1860—we have but scant records. Curr more complete data began mith the more complete data began with the fourth generation, and the following are valuable. We know of 121 prostitutes. The criminal record is very large-petty thieving, larcenies chieffy. There have been a number of murder. The first murder committed in

immense amounts of money. Is for cated here. Nearly every crime of any note belongs here. Between 1868 and 1888 not less than \$5,000 has been paid for 'pass-ing' these people from place to place, each township officer trying to throw off responsitownship oncer trying to throw on response bility. The records of the city hospital show that—taking out surgical cases, acuts gen-eral diseases, and cases outside the city—75 per cent of the cases traated are from this per cent of the cases traated are from this class. The number of illegitimacles is very great. The Board of Health reports that the number of still-born children found in sinks, etc., would not be less than six per week. Deaths are frequent, and chiefly among children. The suffering of the children must be great. The people have no occupation. They gather swill or ashes; the women beg, and send the children around to beg; they make their eyes sore with vitriol.

time here to go into details, some loath-some, all pitiable. STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS FROM REAL

In my experience I have seen three genera-

tions of beggars among them. I have not

gets its consent to exist."

In every American city, as in Indianapolis, there exists a large number of people who,

in the ordinary course of life, can never be made good citizens. Our free institutions

do not make them free; our schools do not

train them; our churches do not contain the means of their salvation. It is well to face

the fact that the existence of the great body

feeding them in one way or another on the

life-blood of the community. It is the pres-ence of this class that adds terror to poverty.

may blame the kind influence of the help

of our neighbors. The indiscriminate char-ity of the middle ages is responsible for

much of the misery of ours. It is only in very modern times that charity has had any

relations with justice. It is only lately that science has shown that charity is to be

judged not by its motives but by its results.

"Charity, falsely so-called," says McCulloch "covers a multitude of sins, and sends the

pauper out with the benediction, 'be fruit-

ful and multiply.' Such charity has made this element, has brought children to birth

public relief in producing still-born children.

raising prostitutes and educating criminals

OF CIVILIZATION.

HEREDITARY INEFFICIENCY A FACTOR

Whatever the cause of the existence of hereditary inefficiency, it exists in our civili-

recent ry memorency, it exists in our civil-zation. It is one of the factors in our social fabric. It is an element not less difficult than the race problem itself. The race problem is indeed a phase of it, for when a

race can take care of itself, it ceases to

have a problem. Hereditary inefficiency is therefore a fac-

cal bosses. It is stock in trade of every king of the slums. This vote can be bought

the effluvium of municipal corruption

out and poisons politics of the state

MENACE OF THE VENAL VOTERS.

Every venal, cowardly or ignorant voter a a menace to the safety of republican in-

cold

joins

and insured them a life of misery, hunger, vsickness. So-called charity

of paupers and criminals is possible only

It is they who make hard the lot of the worthy poor. The problem of poverty and misfortune is a difficult one at best. It is LIFE. "One evening I was called to marry a rendered many times more difficult by the presence among the poor of those whom no couple. I found them in one small room with two beds. In all eleven people lived in condition could bring to the level of self-helpful and self-respecting burnanity. The it. The bride was dressing, the groom washing. Another member of the family filled a difficult problem of the unemployed becomes coal-oil lamp while burning. The groom offered to haul ashes for the fee. I made a present to the bride. Soon after I asked far more difficult when associated with the hopeless problem of the unemployable. It is not important to our present dis-cussion to consider how these conditions one of the family how they were getting on. 'Oh, Elisha don't live with her any more' arose. It may be an imperfection of human society that the law of natural selection has not had its perfect work.

'Oh, Elisha don't live with her any more Why? 'Her other husband came back, and she went to him. That made Elisha mad, and he left her.' "'All these are grim facts; but they are facts and can be verified. More, they are but thirty families out of a possible 250. The individuals already traced are over 5,000, interworen by descent and marriage. They The destruction of the unfit has not kept pace with their power of production. We They interwoven by descent and marriage. underrun society like devil grass. Pick up one and the whole 5,000 will be drawn up. Over 7,000 pages of history are now on file in the Charity Organization society. "A few deductions from these data ar

offered for your consideration. First, is study into social degeneration or degrada-tion, which is similar to that sketched by Dr. Lankaster. As in the lower orders, so in society we have parasitism, or social degradation. There is no reason to believe that some of this comes from the old convict stock which England threw into this country in the seventeenth century. We find the wandering tendency so marked in the case of the 'Cracker' and the 'Pike' here. 'Movin'

on,' There is scarcely a day that the wagons are not to be seen on our streets; cur dogs; tow-headed children. They camp outside the city and then beg. Two families as I write have come by, moving from north to south, and from east to west, 'Hunting work;' and yet we can give work to 1,000 men on our gas trenches.

UNCHASTITY PREVALENT AMONG PAU-PERS.

Hereditary inefficiency is therefore a fac-tor in society. It must be a factor in civil affairs. In what way does it affect the problem of government? In municipal gov-erament its evil effects are at once appar-ent. A single group of related families, all helpless and hopeless by heredity, forms in the clean and healthy city of Indianapolis some 4 per cent of the population, 5,000 in perhaps 125,000. In other American cities. "Next, note the general unchastity that characterizes this class. The prostitution and illegitimacy are large, the tendency shows itself in incests, and relations lower than the animals go. This is due to the depravation of nature, to crowded condi-tions, to absence of decencies and cleanliperhaps 125,000. In other American cities, notably San Francisco, with its mild climate It is an animal reversion, which can ness. be paralleled in lower animals. The physical and proverbial hospitality, the percentage is greater. In no city is it absent. Self-gov-ernment by such people is a farce. No community was ever built up by thieves and imbeciles. The vote of the dependent classes is always purchasable. The co-ordi-pation and sale of this vote and of the depravity is followed by physical weakness Out of this comes the frequent deaths, the still-born children and the general incapacity to endure hard work or bad climate. They cannot work hard and break down early. They then appear in the county asylum, the city hospital and the township trustee's nation and sale of this vote and of the allied criminal vote is the work of the most dangerous of the dirty brood of politi-

"Third, note the force of heredity. Each child tends to the same life, reverts when taken out.

THE FACTOR OF PUBLIC RELIEF.

with the money of candidates. It can be bought with the spoils of office. It can be bought with public funds set aside for pur-"And lastly, note the influence of the great poses called charitable. The various forms of outdoor relief con-stitute, as McCulloch has shown, "a cor-ruption fund of the worst kind." America has virtually failed in the management of factor, public relief. Since 1840 relief has been given to them. At that time we find been given to them. At that time we find that 'old E. Huggins' applied to have his wife Barthenia sent to the poor house. A pre-mium was then paid for idleness and wan-dering. The amount then paid by the towa-ship for public relief varies, rising as high as \$00,000 in 1876, sinking in 1878 to \$7,000, and ranging with the different trustees from \$7,000 to\$22,000 per year. Of this amount fully threas fourths has come to this amount fully her cities. This failure is most complete -mixing put sidding of painting and a signal -along 'salight isom put isopood at signal OVER. 57,000 to 222,000 per year. Of this amount fully three-fourths has gone to this class. Public relief, then, is chargeable in a large degree with the perpetuation of this stock. The township trustee is practically unlimited in and the nation

bosses favor this and use it-now in the government. This growth in civic knowledge is impossible without a foundation of intelliinterests of the republican, now of the demo-cratic party. It thus becomes a corruption fund of the worst kind. What the towngence

The choice of negro suffrage was the ship trustee fails to do, private benevolence supplements. The so-called charitable peo wisest choice among the many evils having their rise in negro slavery. It was the least of the evils, no doubt, but an evil neverple who give to begging children and women with baskets have a vast sin to answer for. theless. Every evil is likely sooner or It is from them that this pauper element later to become a suppurating sore in the body politic. THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The dangers of foreign immigration lie in the overflow to our shores of hereditary unfitness. The causes that lead to degradation have long been at work among the poor of Europe. The slums of every city in the old world are full of the results. Apparently few cases of hereditary inefficiency exist in America that could not be traced back through similar lineage to the dependent classes in the old world. It takes many generations to found a pauper stock. Mis-fortune, sickness, intemperance, the weak-ness of old age often lead to poverty and personal misery. But personal causes do not lead to hereditary pauperism. The essential danger of unrestricted immigration is not in bringing in an allen population, strange to our language and our customs. Language and customs count for little if the blood is The children learn our language good. even to the forgetting of their own. of country is just as genuine in Norwegian or German dialects as it is in English or Irish. There is little danger either in the violent opinions of iconoclastic theories. The red flag of anarchy will not wave where real oppression does not exist.

GERMS OF PAUPERISM AND CRIME. But the immigration of poverty, degradation and disease make government by the people more and more difficult. Every family of Jukes or Ishmaels that enters Castle Garden carries with it the germs of pauperism and crime. They bear the leprosy and crime of the old world to taint the fields of the new. The "assisted immigration" at Jamestown years ago has left its trail of pauperism and crime from Vir-ginia across Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, even to California. Wherever its blight has gone there are the same inefficient men, sickly women, frouzy children, starved horses, barking cur dogs, careless-ness, vindictiveness and neglect of decency, The withdrawal from the competition of ife, withdrawal from self-helpful activity, aided by the voluntary assistance from others -these factors have made the tribe of Ish-mael. These conditions bring about the mael. same results in all ages and among all races --among the lower animals as well as among men. The same effects of similar causes are seen in the decline of the royalty and nobility of Europe, as well as the degradation of European creting and thieves. There is no development without activity, and no race is so perfect that judicious weeding out could not improve it, a What can be done to remedy this source

of evils? To know the evil is to go half way towards its cure. Penal reform, charities reform, civil service reform, the prohibition of pauper immigration, education in social science—all these look in the direction of cure. In knowledge lies the surest remedy for most social and political evils. Let us see our enemy face ito face and we can of charity is to restore to usefulness those who are temporarily unfit and to allow those unfit from heredity to become extinct with as little pain as possible." Sooner or later the last duty will be not less im-portant than the first. Good blood as well as free schools and free environment is easential to the making of a nation

DAVID STARR JORDAN. A Mother's Sacrifice.

"George, dear," said the loving wife, "I do not see how our little one can go any longer without a new pair of pantaloons. The only ones he has have been patched The only ones he has have been patched until he can wear them no longer." Wiht a deep sigh her husband laid down his paper. "I don't know what I can do, Madeline." he said. "I can't afford to buy him new ones just at present." "Then, my darling." replied his better half, with a despairing gesture. "the worst has come. I shall have to have my bicycle trousers made over for him."

Work Now Being Done in Omaha by the Travelers Aid. DEPOT SERVICE WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

A Benevolent and Rescue Organization Existing in Many Large Citles-Details of

Its Ministrations-Who Are Received and How They Are Cared For,

About one month ago, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian association, the Travelers' Aid located in Omaha, and opened closed until 10:30. Upon special occasions they have been open later. The girls have quarters on Douglas between Seventeenth a plano, and all the amusement of polite and Eighteenth streets. Until that time society is encouraged. Dancing and card parties are favorites. When any of the girls there was no night lodging for destitute women in Omaha but the city jail. The wish they are permitted to give a party or reception. This was done several times last winter. Weddings have taken place chief object of the Travelers' Aid is to procure and give lodging to destitute women from the home. The ceremony each time took place in the parlor, and the wedding and children. No one is turned away, but those who can are to pay the prices rebreakfast was served in the dining room. quired. These are very little. Lodging is Presence at religious exercises is 15 cents per night, or 75 cents per week. Meals are 10 cents. Everything is clean and forced and no interference with faith is permitted. The sick are not sent to the hospital and are given the best of care. At orderly, and there is nothing objectionable about the institution. The matron, Mrs. M. P. Sullivan, says the home has not been present the home holds twenty-one girls, and apparently they could not be better without less than four since it opened. Had it been better known doubtless the number satisfied. Their rooms are clean and nicely furnished. Those who wish separate rooms would have been greater. The place can accommodate twenty persons. Tomorrow the Travelers' Aid will send are provided with them. No girl is expected to assist with the housework.

its representatives to meet the incoming trains. This is one of its works. It will be something new in Omaha, but in of the eastern cities the Travelers' Ald is represented at the depots. In many places they have established quarters, and make a specialty of looking for women and chll-dren who stand in need of their aid. In St. Louis alone, in the past year, nearly 500 girls have been helped, and some saved by the representatives of the Aid. The repre-sentative of the Aid wears a badge brought diagonally across the breast. It is white, and bears the words, "Women's Christian Association-Travelers' Aid." The uniform is usually gray. The good work that can be done by such

an institution is readily seen. Women and children come in at all hours, often without money, and no idea of a city. Some lose their money or addresses, and they know not what course to take. Not a few girls have been rescued from the grasp of procurers. This is made a special object with the Trav-elers' aid and all girls under suspicious guidance are examined. Some have been saved when they told the representative the address to which they were going. Other girls are kept at the shelter until work is found for them. The only ones refused admittane are those under the influence of liquor. The home closes at 10 o'clock and the inmates are required to be orderly and ladylike in their manners. Upon application to the matron they are permitted to use the laundry. The sick are cared for, but cames are not taken for treatment.

There has been a call for such an institution in Omaha, and some of its citizens have been liberal with it. Many donations have been made, but the cause stands much in need of more, especially bedding and single bedsteads. The promoters hope some one will donate a cooking stove or range. At present they are without one. They are always ready to accept any donations which the public are pleased to make. The institution on Burt street is better

known in Omaha. This Old Ladies' home has at present eleven inmates. But three pay anything. What is paid amounts to very little, \$2 and \$3 per week. Three of the old women are perfectly helpless, and one has not been able to leave her bed in two years. The matron, Miss Anna Wil-liamson, has the care of all the inmates. Aside from one servant, there is no one to assist her.

These institutions must not be con-founded with the "Young Women's home," 118 North Eighteenth street. This is a they were made. Charles Scott of Washington, D. C., are \$10,000 to the American Building fund of boarding house, with all the advantages of a home for self-supporting young women. the Protestant Episcopal church of New York; \$5,000 to the St. John's Protestant Episcopal church of Waterbury; \$5,000 to It is not charitable-its aim is to give re-spectable young women a home at a price

girl in Omaha. The terms vary from \$3 to \$4 per week. These are the terms fixed upon by the Women's Christian association. Such homes for girls are nothing new. One was opened in New York City over thirtyfour years ago. No better recommendation can be given a girl in the older cities than to say she boards at the Young Women's Christian home. Those in charge are careful regarding the character of the appli-cants, and the deportment of the inmates must be within the bonds of propriety. No boarding school rules are forced-the regulations are those of en good and moderately indulgent mother. The oung women have a well furnished parlor at their disposal, and some of the first ladies in Omaha are visitors there. Young men are not barred, and the doors are not

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol of Boston, who celebrated his 81st birthday last week, is

hold its eleventh annual meeting at Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 13-20.

Fourteen Mormon missionaries from Utah

left San Francisco on the 3d inst. for

It turns out that Bishop Tuttle (Episco-pal) has not joined the Salvation army. The report arose from the fact that he sont the organization \$5 for its rescue work.

the Metropolitan Tabernacle as permanent

successor to his father. He has been well received, and the great building continues to be well filled with, perhaps, the largest

The Diocesan Episcopal convention of Massachusetts that met last week decided

to relieve the labors of Bishop Lawrence by adopting the system of archdeaconries that has worked so well in the diocese

Rev. Charles Alan Smythies, bishop of

Zanzibar, whose death is announced from London, was a graduate from Trinity col-

lege, Cambridge, in 1867. He was appointed missionary bishop of Africa in 1883, and to

Mrs. Van Cott, the well known Methodist

revivaliat, has been conducting her twelfth revival at Oshkosh, Wis. As a result of

her work, there is a strong congregation, largely made up of converts made by this remarkable preacher, and a \$50,000 church

building has just been dedicated. Mrs. Var Cott's home is at Catskill, N. Y.

The most absorbing questions connected

with the approaching ordination of Miss Rachael Frank, a young Californian woman, as a Hebrew rabbl, concern what she is to be called and what robe she will wear offi-

cially. As she is the first womn rabbi, there

Charles M. Foulke of Washington intends

presenting to the Episcopal cathedral, which

is to be built in that city, twelve tapestries illustrating the life of Jesus. They are of

the fifteenth century and were secured by Mr. Foulke a few years ago from a Roman palace, where they had hung ever since

Among the public bequests by the will of

are no precedents by which to settle these

Thomas Spurgeon is now settled in

The International Missionary union

in excellent health.

Honolulu and the South Seas.

congregation in London.

his late position last year.

of New York.

matters.

not en-

will

covery in that city of two pictures alleged to have been painted by St. Luke, whom tradition assumes to have been an artist. The subjects are respectively the Savior and His mother, and are executed in a resinous wax pigment on a sort of mummy cloth.

13

Rev. Sam Bettis, cowboy evangelist, thus sums up the results of his recent revival at Bay City, Mich.: "I had over 3,000 conat Bay City, Mich.: "I had over 3,000 con-versions, 1,256 old topers signed the pledge, \$862 was raised for expenses, \$500 clear for Sam, and 6,000 people were fed free meals." He is satisfied. The local clergymen of Bay City denounced his sensational meth-ods.

Abd-ur-Rahman, the Emir of Afghanistan, Abd-ur-Rahman, the Emir of Afghanistan, has sent an extremely valuable copy of the Koran to the holy city of Isnan-Ruza, in Persia, according to foreign papers. It is in a casket of gold and silver, whose carv-ings are said to be of great beauty. The book, which is valued at \$125,000, was placed in the mosque with appropriate cere-monies.

A man named Winks recently denounced the bishop of Manchester, England, for ac-cepting a princely income while so many better men were starving. The bishop has just made the following answer to him: "You taunt me with the amount of my income, Perhaps it may astonish you to be made acquainted with the following facts: I live as plainly as any working mag. and live as plainly as any working man, and believe that I work harder and more hours than nine out of ten working men, and yet I am compelled, by the expenses incident to my office, to spend £1,000 a year more than my official income."

Jedge Waxem's Proverbs.

Detroit Free Press: What a politishan ain't tellin wood make a statesman squirm. There's too much legislatin for polliticks and not enuff fer bizness.

Coxey is only a sprout, but the weed iz growin, and the rest of us hadn't better be settin on the fense thinkin it ain't.

Ef we want to purpetuate the republick, we hav got to de sumthin eise but holler for the Forth uv July and the Amerikin

The people is purty much like powder; all they need to expload is fer sumboddy to tech em off. The biggest dern fool in the whole politi-

kel feeld kin find sum follerers.

Annarky is the wust tirant uy em all. The demand fer offis holders nevver exeds the supply.

The closer you git to most statesmen, the maller they git. What we want in polliticks is more Star

spangled Banner and less \$\$\$.

Street Cars and Fires.

Whenever there is a fire on or near Broadway, says the New York Sun, the Houston street power house of the cable road is notified, and the red wagon goes clattering up to the scene of trouble, making as much to the scene of trouble, making as much noise as a water tower. The men on the red wagon usually find a cable blockade when they arrive, because the firemen have had to lay their hose across the street. That is

to lay their hose across the street. That is why the red wagon came. The men take out tall iron stanchions from the wagon and sot them up on each side of the car tracks. They stand in the shape of an inverted V, with a pulley at the apex. Ropes are passed around the heavy hose, and these are then lifted by means of the pulley high enough above the tracks to allow the cable cars to pass along underneath. underneath.

The Dog's Name.

Senator McLaurin was trying a case before the circuit court in Rankin county, Mississippi, just before his election to the senate, about a month ago. There was a

senate, about a month ago. There was a negro and a dog involved. "What is the dog good for, uncle?" asked Mr. McLaurin. "Will he catch coons?" "Never hearn 'er kis catchin' nuthin," replied the darkey. "An't no 'count at all, He jes lays aroun' de house, he does, an' eats an' sleeps. Ain't wuf shucks. Dat's what makes us call 'in what we do." "What do you call him?" "Lawyer."

"Lawyor."

The Bostonians are said to have played o an average of \$10,000 per week during the Boston season.