THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,205	17	19,291
2	20,711	18	19,189
3	20,157	19	18,173
4	19,642	*20	20,160
5	19,490	21	20,042
*6	20,595	22	19,953
7	19,793	23	19,814
8	19,661	24	20,259
9	19,621	25	19,257
10	19,596	26	20,199
11	19,141	*27	21,100
12	19,478	28	20,279
*13	20,850	29	20,343
14	19,464	30	19,959
15	19,515	31	19,639
16	19,348		

Total	617,549
Less unsold and returned copies	6,274
Total sale	611,275
Daily average	19,719

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of February, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The path to the cabinet—defeat at the polls.

And Chairman Wilson didn't have a petition either!

How much easier to raise public salaries than to reduce them.

There seems to be imminent danger of open hostilities between the state of Chicago and the state of New York.

Let us speak kindly of Postmaster General Bissell. He it was who gave us branch postoffices and Euclid Martin.

What architect has ingenuity enough to make a rough sketch of proposed state fair buildings that will meet up-to-date requirements in that regard?

Where was the valiant Mr. Bryan when the terrible spectre of a government printing house site steal made its reappearance in the house on Wednesday?

Fortunately or unfortunately, Senator Gorman's financial prognostications have, up to this time, turned out to be more reliable than those of Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Morton has not yet decided to resign. He is too busy competing with last year's almanac in the matter of weather predictions. And then the garden seed is not all distributed.

Now that the National Council of Women is getting down to the discussion of dress reform we may expect to get some interesting and expert advice as the result of their deliberations.

It is believed that the observance of the Lenten season will be more strict in the drouth-stricken areas of the west this year than ever before. The sacrifices, however, will not all be voluntary.

Nebraska received a soaking rain this week, and all righteous men thanked Heaven for it. Yesterday was the last day for introducing legislative bills. Let us all return thanks for that!

Eight per cent commission for sending out postal cards requesting people to step up to the county treasurer's office and liquidate for delinquent personal taxes! Why not turn the entire proceeds over to Unitt?

More than one witness before the grand jury has refused to answer questions propounded to him, but only one has been committed to jail for contempt. It makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored.

Omaha labor leaders are deeply interested in certain bills now before the legislature. Little effort seems to have been exerted in their behalf. If left to the last days of the session these measures are sure to be lost in the shuffle.

XXXX Superfine Washburn, whose great mills furnish the keenest competition to Nebraska millers, has not yet offered to furnish seed wheat to Nebraska farmers. Fact is it would suit Minnesota millers exceedingly well if no wheat were grown in Nebraska.

It makes not the slightest difference what influences are or may be at work to force a reduction in the price of Wyoming coal to consumers. The time has come when every quality of soft coal must be reduced in price in this city. While there has been a gradual decline in the price of other necessaries the combine has succeeded in keeping up the price of coal.

The superintendent of the Brooklyn schools last year made public his ruling forbidding teachers to receive presents from pupils, proscribing concerts or entertainments to which admission is charged, and discountenancing any enterprise which enabled teachers to call upon pupils for contributions, however small they might be. Such a ruling should be enforced in the Omaha schools.

Postmaster General Bissell has resigned merely in order to accommodate the army of Washington correspondents who would have been most bitterly disappointed had their predictions of the impending event proved to have been groundless. No sacrifice would have been too great for Mr. Bissell to redeem the reputations of these newspaper men for accurate forecasts of political movements.

THE $200,000 SEED GRAIN BILL.

It is to be hoped that the bill now pending in the lower house of the legislature by which $200,000 are appropriated for the purchase of seed grain will not be acted upon with undue haste. In the first place, $200,000 is an enormous sum of money to appropriate for relief purposes under existing conditions of our state finances unless it is absolutely necessary to raise this sum as a matter of self-preservation. As framed, the bill is of doubtful validity, because it contravenes that provision of the constitution which prohibits the state from loaning its credit to any individual or corporation. Grant that nobody will raise the question of the constitutionality of the bill, there is still no warrant for rushing the bill through. At any rate its passage should be delayed until we know definitely whether the appropriation for seed grain now pending in congress will be voted up or down. That will be determined at the furthest by next Monday, when the Fifty-third congress expires.

Another reason why the bill should not be rushed through is the possibility of securing sufficient seed grain through the St. Louis and Chicago boards of trade. The officers of the State Relief commission are now on the way to Chicago via St. Louis to negotiate for seed grain with these boards of trade on conditions that may make the appropriation of any considerable amount for the purchase of seed grain unnecessary. The legislature will therefore be justified in delaying final action on the seed grain bill for a few days longer.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE TO HELP.

The offer of the Chicago Board of Trade to assist the drouth stricken farmers of Nebraska to put in seed for a new crop is, with the exception of the plan for a federal appropriation, the most practical proposition with reference to this subject that has yet been advanced. The Chicago Board of Trade recognizes that a large part of its transactions is based on the products of the Nebraska farm, and that every failure of a corn crop in this state means losses to the grain dealers as well as to the farmers. In order to make sure that next year will not bring a recurrence of the short crop by reason of inability to plant the land, the members of the board have undertaken to raise, by subscription, a fund to be invested in seed and loaned to needy farmers on security of the crop.

This course is much more feasible than the advance of the seed purchased with the proceeds of bonds in exchange for individual notes because a private syndicate will not be bound by the numerous constitutional and statutory limitations that obstruct state action. The fund raised by the Board of Trade can be expeditiously distributed where it will do the most good through the bankers and agents with whom the subscribers are accustomed to have business relations. In fact, we are reliably informed that the preliminary inquiries have already been had through these sources. There is nothing to prevent private parties from making loans of seed on notes secured by a prospective crop. And we are assured by men who are in a position to know that with anything like a fair season any farmer will be able to take up his note so soon as he can realize on his crop.

In coming to the assistance of the drouth sufferers the Board of Trade is not actuated solely by business motives, although they may be a determining factor. There is a humanitarian feature in thus helping the helpless to help themselves. So far as the proposition of the board relies upon the co-operation of the bankers and business men in the unfortunate communities, it ought to receive the hearty encouragement of all who are anxious for the speedy restoration of prosperity.

BISSELL'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Postmaster General Bissell was not unexpected. Reports have been current for some time of his intention to retire from the cabinet, various reasons being assigned for it. It was stated that he had become dissatisfied with the position, owing in part to the fact that congress failed to approve some of his recommendations, and that the duties had become irksome. It was also said that he was anxious to get out and let some one else shoulder the responsibility of a probable heavy deficiency at the close of the current fiscal year. Mr. Bissell says that the reason for his retirement is entirely personal, and this is the statement of the president also. He wants to resume professional work, in which there is more money for him than the salary of a member of the cabinet. Of course, if Mr. Bissell prefers practicing law to enjoying the honor of being the postmaster general of this great country nobody has any right to find fault with him, but he can hardly expect to escape criticism for what will seem to some a victory of acquisitiveness over the sense of public duty, especially in view of the fact that the postmaster general himself says he had a desire to accomplish something more in the development of the postal service than he had been able to do in the time since he assumed the duties of the office.

Mr. Bissell has made a fairly good record as the chief of the Postoffice department, though he has done nothing to distinguish him or to give him a claim to be remembered in connection with the development of the postal service. He found that service in the highest state of efficiency it had ever attained, due to the thoroughly practical and business-like administration of his predecessor, and it cannot be said that he has improved it. Some things instituted under the preceding administration, for the extension of postal facilities, have been abandoned, and a great many places do not now have as good a service as formerly. But so far as the present postmaster general has worked on the lines and in accord with the policy laid down by his predecessor he has done well. It is to be said of Mr. Bissell that he has shown a scrupulous regard for the principle of civil service reform, thus setting a most meritorious example to his party.

The appointment of Hon. William L. Wilson to succeed Mr. Bissell as postmaster general attests the esteem in which the president holds the West Virginia representative, whose term in congress will expire next Monday. Mr. Wilson has been, perhaps, the most constant and devoted friend of the administration in this congress, at all times earnestly and ably championing the views of the president regarding the tariff and the finances. He was selected as chairman of the ways and means committee at the instance of Mr. Cleveland, and their relations have long been of a most cordial and confidential nature. Whether Mr. Wilson will add to his reputation as a public man at the head of the Postoffice department is somewhat problematical. The administration of that office calls for the exercise of practical judgment. It is essentially a business position. Mr. Wilson has yet to show whether he has the sort of ability required to wisely administer and develop the postal service. However, the service is now on so good a basis, and its standard of efficiency so high, the credit of which is altogether due to the preceding administration, that the new postmaster general will need only to adhere to the established policy in order to successfully administer the affairs of the office.

TO PROLONG THE MONOPOLY.

Bills are pending in congress which propose to prolong for fifteen years the Bell telephone monopoly. These measures provide for extending the life of certain patents nominally issued to Thomas A. Edison, but with which he parted long ago. Moreover, patents for the same devices were issued, on Edison's application, in the principal countries of Europe and have run their terms there. The Bell monopoly is seeking, through congressional legislation, to control these patents, issued in this country two years ago, after a delay of sixteen years from the time of application, until the year 1910, and this outrageous scheme, which contravenes judicial decisions to the effect that patents granted in this country are not valid after the expiration of the foreign patent for the same devices, has found advocates and supporters in congress.

The Trades League of Philadelphia recently submitted to the leading patent law firm of that city the question whether these proposed bills would, if passed, operate to prolong the lives of letters patent of the United States owned or controlled by the American Bell Telephone company. The reply was that such would be the effect of the bills, and upon this the league has sent out a request that business men everywhere appeal to their representatives in congress to oppose these measures. It is hardly possible that any of the bills will get through this congress, which has only two and one-half working days remaining, but no harm could be done by carrying out the suggestion of the league. The monopoly is alert and active. Undoubtedly it has a lobby at Washington assiduously looking after its interests and with friends in either branch of congress it may be able to get one of the bills through at the last moment. In the hurry and rush of the closing hours of congress it not infrequently happens that legislation is enacted which would not be if there was time for deliberation. It therefore behooves those who are opposed to prolonging the Bell monopoly fifteen years to be vigilant.

It would seem that every man in congress should know that the public sentiment of the country, and especially the sentiment of the business interests, is overwhelmingly opposed to giving the telephone monopoly a single additional advantage. It has had the full enjoyment of every right legally and rightfully obtained and has made the most of it, and the practically universal demand now is that it shall be accorded no more favors at the hands of the government. Not in this or in any other country has a monopoly received such consideration as has been shown this one, and never did a monopoly show less concern for the public or pursue a policy of greater rapacity and greed than the American Bell Telephone company. It has exacted from the American people a tribute which has made multi-millionaires of its members, and it has never made a concession in the public interest. Its operations in connection with the patent office have been a scandal and its policy generally has been such as to stamp it one of the most unscrupulous and soulless of corporations. The public is thoroughly tired of its exactions and want to see an end of its power to wrest an unwarrantable tribute from the people. In New York and some other states the legislatures are considering measures to check the rapacity of this monopoly, and there should be a general movement for this purpose. But the matter of immediate concern is to thwart the scheme of the company for prolonging its monopolistic power by act of congress. There may not be much danger of its accomplishing this, but it is the part of wisdom for those opposed to the scheme to be watchful and alert.

RETRENCHMENT REVERSED.

The decision of the Board of County Commissioners not only against making any reduction whatever in the salaries of county employes, but even increasing the salary roll over that of last year, will be a disappointment to the taxpayers of Douglas county. There has been a general demand for economy in all the public offices, and the county commissioners were expected to respond to that demand with such measure of retrenchment as the expenditures under their control would permit. Every one knows that the downward revision of a salary list is a delicate and unattractive job, yet men in all branches of private business have been compelled to undertake it, and there is no good reason why those entrusted with the management of the public funds should avoid it.

The demand for salary retrenchment is not directed against particular public officers. No one would insist sooner than The Bee that every man be paid all that he is really worth, whether in public or private employ. But can we say that the same services are worth as much and more than two years ago, when in the interval the prices of everything that enters into the cost of living have fallen, and men in private employment are receiving less than then, although performing the same work? There are three janitors in the county court house who get $60 a month. The janitors in the city hall building across the street get $50 a month. The janitor in the public library building a block away gets $40 a month. Of the janitors in the school buildings who do more than ordinary janitor work few get over $50 a month. The same discrepancies would probably appear in comparison of other employes. Under these circumstances the commissioners will have difficulty in justifying their action.

Now let the house give prompt consideration to the constitutional amendments passed by the senate. The question of revising the constitution is by far the most important one with which the legislature has to deal. The whole state administration is hampered by the outgrown restrictions of the existing instrument. Vast sums of school money lie idle in the hands of the state treasurer, because the field for investment is unduly limited by the constitution. Justice must be dealt out by the cumbersome supreme court commission because the constitution prevents the enlargement of the supreme court. The State Board of Transportation is a useless and expensive piece of governmental machinery, because there is no authority to have its members elected by the people. And so on down the entire list. The house should agree to the needed constitutional amendments if it accomplishes nothing else for the whole session.

The senate has passed the bill introduced by Senator Watson, providing for uniform bar examinations. The substitution of one bar examination under the direction of the supreme court for the multitudinous examinations now held in each judicial district would be a great step in the direction of reform. The present bill still has the objectionable exemption of graduates of the College of Law of the State university, and under it graduates of the Harvard Law school would be compelled to submit to examination, while graduates of the school just referred to would be admitted to practice without formality of any kind. Of course, there is no good reason for exemptions of any character. But if we can't have uniform bar examinations let us have them as uniform as we can.

The enemies Mayor Pingree has made in Detroit have scored a point against him, the Michigan legislature having passed a law empowering the governor to make certain appointments heretofore made by the mayor. While the law may be a good one, it was born of a spirit of reprisal among men of influence who failed in every attempt to control the official action of the Detroit mayor. In his protracted fight against the corporations that have for years dominated the city government of Detroit, Mayor Pingree still enjoys the merited sympathy and support of the common people.

The sensational developments in the Taylor defalcation case indicate that the South Dakota officials are pushing the prosecution in earnest. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the name of this new commonwealth, that every man implicated in the scandal will be brought to justice. Something must be done to assure the people at large of the safety of public funds. There are altogether too many delinquent treasurers.

Now, if all the rest of the cabinet will resign. President Cleveland may see his way clear to provide for the whole horde of democratic statesmen out of a job.

Where the Blame Rests.

Philadelphia Times.

Pot and kettle are equally eloquent in explaining why the senate is so far behind in the work of the session. But the blame is clearly with the blatherskites.

Looking for Funeral Expenses.

Kansas City Star.

The so-called Cuban revolution, according to late reports, ended before it was fairly begun. These alleged outbreaks come only when the funds of the "patriot leaders" are beginning to run low, and there is reason to believe that they are meant merely to stir up ex-Cubans in this country to make increased contributions.

Opposed to Great Enterprises.

New York Tribune.

Democratic statesmanship was always opposed to great enterprises like ocean cables and transcontinental railways, and it was folly to expect it to reverse itself in the matter of the proposed telegraph line to Hawaii. Such products are created only by nineteenth century genius and statesmanship—and the bourbons are not dealing with those vintages.

What Railroads Most Need.

Springfield Republican.

The railroad pooling bill was practically killed in the senate Saturday, the majority against taking it up being large. This bill had passed the house and was pushed by a powerful lobby. Its failure will not hurt the roads much. What they want now most of all is more business, not some method of dividing up more equitably what little business they have got.

Iowa's Crop of Candidates.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Since Governor Jackson of Iowa declared that he would under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election the republican papers of the Hawkeye state have been discussing the availability of prominent men to be put forward as candidates. The Indianola Herald brings forward Hon. B. F. Clayton of that city, the Centerville Iowegian nominates General Drake, who was one of the candidates two years ago, and the Burlington Hawkeye suggests the name of ex-Senator James Harlan, who was in the United States senate when Lincoln was president. Senator Harlan is still vigorous and in the convention two years ago he, as president, showed the same earnest enthusiasm and vigor of thought that he did when in the United States senate. Should the Iowa republicans nominate Senator Harlan for governor there would be a revival of the memories of the days of the reconstruction.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Globe-Democrat: The Rosebery ministry, it is said, will declare against all propositions committing England to the silver policy. The tory party, however, has a leaning toward the silver side, and in the elections which are likely to come some time this year the party may secure control of Parliament.

Philadelphia Record: A test of the disposition of the English government with regard to the assemblage of another international monetary conference to discuss the propriety of the establishment of bimetalism will be made this week. A resolution has been offered in Parliament urging the government to co-operate with other powers in bringing about an international understanding.

Buffalo Express: International bimetalism is a harmless fad for the silverites to busy their energies with. No objection can be found to adopting resolutions calling for more international conferences. It is just possible that if they consider the matter long enough the financial statesmen of the world may discover a simple plan by which both silver and gold can be used safely by any country that wishes, without reference to whether others co-operate or not. And when the success of such a plan is demonstrated, all nations will be eager to adopt it.

DOES ARBITRATION PAY?

San Francisco Examiner: The Paris Bering sea tribunal cost the United States $224,514.39. Experts are figuring as to whether the tribunal was worth this sum, the most optimistic among them think they can justify the expenditure of the 39 cents, but as to the rest there is doubt.

Minneapolis Tribune: The rejection by the senate of the $425,000 asked for by Secretary Gresham to pay Great Britain for seal fishery damages is a severe snub to the secretary, and one that ought to lead him to resign if he still retains any pride. The senate doubtless thought that Mr. Gresham had permitted the United States to get the worst of it in estimating the damages, and verily it looks that way.

Chicago Record: But the question of speculative damages, like most of the rest of the finding of the Paris tribunal, has been forced upon the United States to its disadvantage, and the only question now is whether a high sense of national honor should compel its payment. Ought congress to stand by the executive branch of government and sustain the unjust contracts it may make? This congress, at least, has refused to pay the alleged damages of $425,000, and there the matter is likely to rest for some other congress to worry over. Meantime, it may be remarked, the same brilliant diplomacy which inaugurated the Bering sea tribunal is meeting with hopeless defeat in other ways, and the reports from Bering sea indicate that the seals in that region, so far from being protected, are being killed off rapidly and are likely to become extinct within a few years.

Chicago Tribune: The house did well to defeat the amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill under which Great Britain would have been paid $425,000 damages under the Paris Bering sea award, there was nothing in the findings of the Paris tribunal that fixed the citizenship of the claimants. The damages, therefore, were largely speculative, and if, as Mr. Hitt affirms, positive testimony shows that of the $425,000 claimed $360,000 was owned by citizens of this country, it would be the height of folly to pay this lump sum to Great Britain for damages more than two-thirds of which were caused by our own vessels. Inasmuch as the findings of the tribunal itself have been of no avail in saving seal life, Mr. Dingley was not far out of the way when he recommended that the government should kill off the seals and market their pelts. It is only a question of time how soon Canada will do this if we don't.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Chadron Signal: The Nebraska legislature has been guilty of an atrocious piece of class legislation in passing a bill forbidding the coloring of oleomargarine so as to imitate butter. A simple law to prevent fraud and adulteration injurious to the public health is all that is just.

Silver Creek Times: Did anybody hear the B. & M. Jorunal say anything about reading Oil Inspector Hilton out of the party? Nay, verily. Mr. Hilton has now qualified himself for a seat in the inner circle with the Journal and its pals who imagine that they rule the destinies of the republican party in Nebraska.

Grand Island Independent: The majority of our state senate conceived the idea to divest the governor of his appointing power and give the appointment of all officers to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, in which the governor would be a minority. This plan was unjust, and as a party measure very unwise, as it would have weakened the party's popularity and established a dangerous precedent.

Nebraska City Press: The childish rantings of the city of Lincoln and Lancaster county since losing the state fair is pitifu. in the extreme. It exhibits a piggishness and selfishness only equaled by the deep dark villain one sees in the plays, but which has heretofore been unknown in the real drama of life. The proposition of Lincoln to make all railroads locate their principal offices there is a decided horse play and will not have any tendency to alleviate the growing feeling of bitterness against the capital city. This feeling is but a small acorn now, but with the continual freshets of crookedness and selfishness on the part of the capital city ring, may it not result in removing the capital? Who knows?

Norfolk Journal: It is to be hoped that not only will every possible step be taken to make ex-Oil Inspector Hilton or his bondsmen return to the state the money he is withholding on a flimsy pretext, but also to make him disgorge at least a portion of the illegal and excessive amounts he claims as "expenses." If there is any way in which Hilton can be prosecuted criminally that should also be done. It was an outrage on the republican party that a man of Hilton's odor should have been appointed to so responsible a position, and now that his rascality has been shown up the party and not the man who inflicted him on the public will have to bear the responsibility for his shortcomings. The acts of Hilton will make it hard sledding for republican candidates for governor in the future, and unless the party turns down its rascals and nominates men whose records prove them to be in sympathy with more honest state government party defeat may be a portion of the lessons of the future.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Chicago Herald is engaged in the patriotic occupation of driving New York out of the union. Where would democracy be then?

Jules Verne is 78 years old. His first novel was published when he was 35, and he has been producing them at the rate of nearly two a year ever since.

For some inexplicable reason the up-to-date legislator has overlooked the uppish tendency of the bottom of the strawberry box. Now is the time to put it down.

A crisis has been reached in the struggle between the man and the animal in Montana. By legislative enactment the tiger is forbidden to browse on the ground floor.

Secretary Carlisle wants some changes in the tariff affecting prunes. This is official confirmation of the rumor that the party monkeyed with dried prunes to its sorrow.

Miss Emily Malbone Morgan, the young Hartford novelist, devotes the proceeds of her literary efforts to the maintenance of deserving girls in country homes during their summer vacation.

Melville E. Stone, one of the speakers at the publishers' banquet held in New York City on Friday evening, said, in the course of his remarks, that he was editor of a newspaper for twelve years and had fifty-two libel suits.

LED TO THE ALTAR AT LAST

After Many Engagements a Fickle Woman Finds One that Suits Her.

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN'S SENSATIONAL CAREER

Myrtle B. Hoissington, a Native of Denver and Well Known in Chicago Society as Mrs. Raymond, Wedded to Thornton Woodbury.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Myrtle B. Hoissington, a beautiful young woman who early in the winter while going under the name of Mrs. M. B. Raymond created quite a stir in Chicago society, was married in this city yesterday to Thornton Woodbury of San Francisco. Monday afternoon Miss Hoissington registered at the Great Northern hotel with her maid, giving her name as Mrs. Raymond. She aroused much interest among the guests by her beauty, elegant wardrobe and jewels, but she kept her room very closely. Yesterday morning Woodbury appeared at the hotel, registered as M. B. Raymond of New York, and asked to be shown to Miss Hoissington's room, saying that he was her husband. In a few minutes the two entered a carriage and were driven to the Lexington hotel, where Dr. Stives of Grace Episcopal church was awaiting them. Miss Hoissington had formerly lived at the Lexington under the name of Mrs. Raymond, and she did not enter. Woodbury asked the rector to marry them in the church, and the carriage was quickly driven there. Dr. Stives had frequently met the prospective bride in society, but did not recognize her until they alighted at the church door. He explained to them that the ritual of his church prohibited the marriage of divorced people.

"I think I can fix this satisfactorily to you," Miss Hoissington interrupted. "When you met me I was living in Chicago as Mrs. Raymond. That was my stepfather's name, and I posed as a married woman simply because I thought it would serve me as a protection. As long as people thought me to be married I knew I would be comparatively free from insult. I have never been married."

This explanation occurred as the trio were standing on the sidewalk near the carriage. They entered the chapel and there the two were made man and wife. They were then driven to the hotel, the bill was settled and they left on an afternoon train for San Francisco. Mr. Woodbury instructed the rector to forward his marriage certificate to the University club, San Francisco.

The first time Miss Hoissington became prominent in Chicago was last October. She lived for a time at the Victoria hotel, then at the Richelieu and finally at the Lexington. At one of these hotels she caused an unusual amount of comment on account of her youth, beauty and expensive jewelry. She was to have been married Christmas evening, 1894, to Alvar Bournique, a young man, but the wedding was indefinitely postponed at the request of Mr. Bournique's father. He objected to the marriage because, he said, he was not convinced that the woman was sincere in the affair. In the marriage license Woodbury's age was given as 27, Miss Hoissington's as 20.

Miss Hoissington was born in Denver and is well known both there and in Salt Lake City. Her father was a wealthy mine owner in Denver, and the young woman, after leaving the convent in which she was educated, lived on California avenue in that city with her aunt. From Denver she went to Salt Lake City, where she went by the name of Braunlee, said to be the name of her stepfather. While in Denver she had a love affair with a man who was called "Chelsea," and was said to be a Frenchman. During the last two days the young woman has been receiving many messages from Denver signed "Thornton," and it is supposed by some of the people at the Great Northern hotel that Woodbury, instead of being from San Francisco, is Chelsea from Denver. It is also declared now that the couple went to New Orleans and not to San Francisco as they told Dr. Stives they intended to do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Thornton Woodbury came here last July from Boston, where he is an attorney. He was given the privileges of the University club, and appeared to have plenty of money.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—The marriage of Myrtle B. Hoissington to Thornton Woodbury created somewhat of a sensation here, where Miss Hoissington was well known in society circles last summer. At that time she came on from Denver to marry a popular young society man, J. Montgomery Handley, and created a sensation by fainting at the altar just before the final words binding them in wedlock were spoken. The ceremony was broken up amid considerable excitement and Miss Hoissington immediately departed for Chicago. When she arrived in Chicago she telegraphed Mr. Handley to come on and marry her. He left for that city, but soon returned, and it was rumored the match was off. Handley, who has wealthy relatives in Europe, was at the time dramatic editor of the Kansas City Times. He is now in the east traveling for a theatrical company.

HE LET HER MARRY HIS RIVAL.

Chicago Society Belle Cancels Her Wedding Invitations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A romantic story which is agitating ultra fashionable circles in Chicago is developed by the hurried marriage at Milwaukee last night of Miss May Belle Benson and Allen T. Howard. Miss Benson, who lived with her mother on Michigan boulevard at Thirtieth street and is a member of one of the most exclusive social sets in the city, had for some time been engaged to Seth A. Crone, a prominent society man and well known official of the New York Central road. The marriage was to have occurred last Monday night and the invitations were out. Mr. Crone arrived from New York last Sunday. Upon his arrival Miss Benson and her mother requested an interview with the groom-elect and the young woman confessed to him that her affections had been given to young Howard, at the same time professing her willingness to marry Crone of he insisted.

The interview resulted in Crone releasing Miss Benson from her engagement. She and Howard decided to be married in Milwaukee immediately. Crone went back to New York without his bride and Chicago society is all agog over the canceled wedding invitations.

THE SMILING WORLD.

Galveston News: Give a gossip one link and she will make it a complete chain of evidence.

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Newsy—I understand you're a self-made man, Mr. Gotrox. Mr. Gotrox—Oh, no! I was born in the usual way.

Boston Transcript: She—Why, this is only thirty-two inches, and you advertise it as a yard wide. Three feet make a yard.

Gallant Salesmn—Not such feet as yours, lady.

Life: She—Yes, they were superb; but the idea of your getting jaquemiuots for a funeral. He—But the design was a gridiron, you noticed.

Washington Star: "Did you manage to explain to your wife why you got home so late last night?" said the convivial friend. "Y-yes." "What did she say?" "She said she wished I would be a little more original."

Atlanta Constitution: "And, papa, what did grandfather do for his country?" "Nothing whatever, my son. He was a member of congress."

Philadelphia Record: A dude on shore may be annoying to some, but a swell on the sea makes everybody sick.

Detroit Free Press: Husband—For heaven's sake, what makes you talk so much? Wife (pleasantly)—You do, love. I have to keep talking so you will not have so many opportunities to say rude things.

Cincinnati Tribune: The tall girl mused aloud.

"What," said she, "can I do to bring the count to his knees at my feet?"

The short girl laughed a hollow, wan little laugh, with a dash of bitters in it.

"Suppose," said the short girl, "you drop a dime on the floor."

Chicago Tribune: "In this cage," said the keeper, "we have a splendid specimen of the Pelecanus Americanus, or American pelican. It is noted, as you see, for the enormous size of its bill——"

"I don't see anything remarkable about it," observed the man who had just settled with the gas company, passing on.

THE OLD STORY.

Washington Star.

Soon will the politician
In his retirement vow
That office holding isn't much
For comfort, anyhow.

And yet, when several years are past,
While he has fallow lain,
It's twenty-five to one that he
Will up and run again.

WARNING TO ALL OF THEM.

Atlanta Constitution.

His credulous constituents
Said: "Now we've got the man
We'll put him up for congress
And elect him—if we can."

And up he went and in he went,
And day by day they heard—
Those credulous constituents—
From congress, not a word.

Years after came this epitaph,
Upon a marble dome:
"He spent two years in congress,
And the balance—staying home."