THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

The office does not have to seek the man-not this year.

Not daily average... OEORGE B. TZSCHUCK

Bryan's threat to write a book every time he is defeated is his last desper ate effort.

We suggest that if the pugilists want to fight Cuba is waiting for them with open arms.

tariff upon protection lines and they will not be disappointed.

requires.

Whether the United States interferes in Cuba or not, this much is settledno other country will be permitted to Interfere.

very loudly.

relations of President McKinley and disappointed.

scourges of childhood will be removed in extertionate transportation tolls for cease to cry for it and fond parents from the list of incurable diseases.

The gerrymander, wild, is one of the most ferocious and dangerous animals in the North American fauma. Domesticated and properly trained it is well adapted to the service of man-

What will the bolting republican senators call themselves when they come to write their biographies for the new edition of the Congressional Directory? Do they expect to form a new senatorial party all by them-Belves?

One way to reduce the deficit in pos tal revenues to which President Cleveland forgot to allude lies in making year and multiplying Valentine day so as to celebrate it weekly at the fur

There are said to be people in the south who do not yet know that the war is over. The Bryanites who do not yet know that the 50-cent silver dollar has been repudlated by the people of the United States ought to go and keep these people company.

The attitude of the Treasury department toward the Transmississippi Exposition is entirely creditable to its Intelligence. The government cannot afford to pursue a policy which will in any way savor of niggardliness in dealing with an enterprise of such magni-

There is no more need of three paid secretaries to the State Board of Transportation than there is of five wheels to a wagon. But it is a question whether the reform party which is about to secure control of the state government is willing to reform away any salaried places within its gift.

A convention has just been held at Fort Smith to make, with the assistance of congress, the Arkansas river more navigable. If we do not offset this with a convention to work an additional appropriation to make the Missouri more navigable and less obstreperous we will not be holding up our end of the line.

Attention is called to the communica tion in this issue of The Bee dealing with the order of Jesuits and its work In answer to some of the indiscriminate charges that have been made recently against that organization. The communication contains much interesting information which throws a flood of light upon the subject freated.

The Irrigation congress meets as Phoenix, Ariz., this week and will have a full representation from Nebraska. Nebraska has almost as much to look for from successful irrigation as any other state in the union and will, therefore, welcome anything that will contribute to this end. The congress this year ought to be most fruitful of re-

NOTHING TO SHOW FOR IT tinuance comes solely from a small number of popocrats in both houses, whose ultimate Omaha; The Res Invitating, Cor. N and 24th Sts.
South Omaha; Singer Bik, Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Commel Blooffs; 18 North Main Street.
Chicago Office; 31 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Recome 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bids.
New York: Recome 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bids.
Settle the question of their indebtedness for Washington; 1407 P Street, N. W. ment have to show for it? The government the prices of labor and materials were abnormally high, and it is stated on the authority of those who are best fitted to form an intelligent judgment that the years of the most searching investigation into the financial affairs of those companies. is correct, the result of a sale under fore-

the government.-New York Tribune. This is a fair sample of the kind of defaulted for years on the interest and tures. principal of the government loan, the Pacific railroad magnates suddenly exhibit a most pathetic solicitude that if the roads should be foreclosed and reorganized on an actual value basis the United States might have nothing to show for its money. The same men, in other words, who had no compunction whatever in robbing the people and the government right and left through construction rings and stock speculation pretend now to be very much alarmed lest the government should fail to collect every cent of the debt which, were The people voted for a revision of the it not for them, would have been paid cities of more than 100,000 population.

closure would pay the first mortgage bond-

holders and leave practically nothing for

long ago. What the Tribune above quoted forgets, and what every one else who speaks While about it the legislature might for the Huntington combine that is inquire whether the state is not provided pushing the funding bill forgets, is that with a few more oil inspectors than it if the debt is extended to be repaid in fifty or one hundred years it will be repaid only by grinding the money for it out of the patrons of the roads. The patrons of the roads are not only the people of the western states which are dependent on The United States army has had little the Central Pacific and Union Pacific to do in the way of military operations for transportation of the articles which during the past year, but none of the they sell and consume, but the entire officers or privates are complaining business community of the country which has trade relations with them. If the present colossal fictitious capitali-The popocrats who are just spoiling zation of these roads is to be perpetuated for a chance to witness a rupture in the it means that the interest and sinking fund charges must be met by continuing Speaker Reed are likely to be most sadly exorbitant rates on traffic of all kinds. The people will have to pay this debt in one way or another. Is it not far better If the anti-toxine treatment proves to for them, then, to pay it now in the loss be efficacious in the cure of membra- of a part or all of the government loan nous croup, one of the most deadly rather than have it to pay over and over diefal despot infants will not the next one hundred years and then be no nearer having the principal repaid than before?

The objection that under foreclosure the government would have nothing to show for its money can be sustained only by closing the eyes to the facts. The bill to subsidize the construction of the Pacific roads was passed by con gress before the close of the war and one of the deciding factors was the general desire to strengthen the republic by binding together the eastern and Pacific coast states. The law was largely in the nature of a war measure and the completion of the transcontinental railway removed for all time the necessity of a great cross-continent military road. In the transportation Christmas come about twelve times a of troops and supplies alone the government has had a great deal to show for

its money. More important still, however, are the pioneering and civilizing effects of the roads. Without them the opening and settlement of the great west would have been retarded for years and the great empire which has been carved out west of the Missouri and whose people are contributing annually huge sums to the support of the government in taxes and payments for lands previously worthless, would still have been but partially realized. Because the roads were constructed in war times, when th prices of labor and materials wer abnormally high, must the people of the west continue to pay interest on an juffated wartime capitalization when it is admitted that the properties would not now sell for more than would satisfy the first mortgages? Must the people of the western states alone bear the entire burden while the whole country reaps the benefits? Is it not far pref erable that the government should loss the whole Pacific railroad debt if neces sary ratner than that the vast domain west of the Missouri be weighted down another half century with the incubus of watered stock, fraudulent bonds and floating indebtedness which make up the imaginary capital on which the returns of interest and dividends?

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT. The estimates submitted to congress by the secretary of the treasury for the next fiscal year are a few millions of dollars in excess of those of a year ago. the appropriations for the current fiscal about practical affairs, the service has year. It is not the rule with congress ment estimates, so that it is quite possible that there may be a reduction from the estimates submitted, and this is ice understands that our consular reprenouncement by the chairman of the to the lowest point consistent with the officiency of the public service. The nepublicans of the house realize their duty with this class of men their tenure

mated. properties would not sell for more than In proper operation and yet whoever ble politicians. would satisfy the first mortgages. Assuming | will take the trouble to intelligently that this unbiased judgment, based upon study the expenditure account must be careful consideration of the subject, after persuaded that there is really not so much extravagance and waste as is comargument which is being advanced in might be advantageously used. A great vides that the government's consent support of the Pacific railroad debt fund- and progressive people should not be must be had for establishing an exing bill now pending in congress. After niggardly, but at present there is an im-change and when established its transhaving defrauded the government out of perative demand for the practice of a actions will be supervised by a govern thousands and millions of dollars and judicious economy in public expendi- ment official. Stocks and bonds can be

ANOTHER GREAT CONSPIRACY. This is an age of plots and conspiracies as we all know to our sorrow. Way back in the 70s there was a conspiracy from which the people of the whole world will not recover until sixteen ounces of standard silver can be again swapped for one ounce of pure gold Since then conspiracies without number have racked the inhabitants of this sublunary planet. There have been conspiracies to demonetize the horse and the mule. There have been conspiracles to abolish the free lunch counters in There have been conspiracies to make tramps pay for their meals by involun tary labor. There have been conspiracies to prevent the city dog catcher from collecting two fees on one dog tail. To all this and sundry other grievances a long-suffering people has submitted, But it is the last straw that breaks the camel's hump. For months this goodly town has enjoyed the blessings of mediaeval quietude in the shape of a curfew ordinance forbidding boys and girls the freedom of the public highways after dusk. So generally was this ordinance enforced that only one arrest has been reported since it went into of fect. Notwithstanding the terrible strain upon our already overworked police and lyny-eved detectives, no word of complaint even passed their lips. Words, therefore, are inadequate to express the pent-up indignation that has been groused by the declaration of Julya Baker that the curfew ordinance is unconstitutional and consequently null and void. In splite of this juwill like Rachel weeping over her children, refuse to be comforted. Is it not ime that a new political party be called into life that will inscribe upon the banpers, "The restoration of the curfew by 1900 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other town on earth?"

THE CONSULAR SERVICE

If the order of President Cleveland which brought under civil service rules cosular offices with salaries not exseeding \$2,500 nor falling below \$1,000 shall remain in effect under the succeeding administration, the matter of making consular appointments will not be particularly burdensome. It will be remembered that there was a sweeping change in the consular service at the be cinuing of the present administration. Since March 4, 1893, fully 80 per cent of the incumbents at that date have been eplaced and of the 20 per cent retained many of them were appointed carained in office throughout the administration of President Harrison. Thus nearly all the consular positions are held by men who were appointed as demoerats, some of them having this fact as until this change had been accomplished that the application of civil service rules to the service was made. In view of this and of the fact that there has been much complaint regarding the character of the service during the past two or three years, it is quite possible that the next administration will have pressed upon it the question whether it is desirable to adhere to the civil service order respecting consular offices. Undoubtedly there will be many applications for these positions, with more or less influential backing, which cannot fail to create discussion of the course of the present administration and the duty of the new administration.

It is very generally admitted that the old practice of making consular appointment as a reward for political services. with little regard, for the most part, as Pacific roads are endeavoring to bring to the qualifications of the appointees, ought to be done away with. Making this service a refuge for politicians who could not conveniently be otherwise disposed of, or who wanted to live abroad for a time at government expense, has too long been an injury and a reproach to the country. With such men in it. though more than \$10,000,000 less than knowing nothing and caring nothing been of little good in promoting our to be strictly governed by the depart | commercial interests, for which it is chiefly intended. Everybody at all familiar with the requirements of the servrather to be expected in view of the an- sentatives should be men more or less familiar with practical business and inhouse appropriations committee that the clined to study commercial methods and intention is to keep expenditures down the laws of trade. It is such men who occupy consular positions under the governments of other commercial nations cessity for doing this has never been and their example should not be disremore urgent and it is well that the regarded by us. Having filled the service

That consummation seems to round numbers \$515,000,000, which with consular service is now upon this basis. method is adhered to. The worth of them so desirable that they are quite the exception of the second sessions of Most of those who occupy places in it census statistics very largely depends willing the government should lose the Fifty-first and Fifty-second con- were democratic politicians and not upon their freshness and this is parthe entire debt, if necessary, in order gresses is the largest amount every ap- many of these are likely to ever reach ticularly so in a growing and propriated at one session. If the appro- the standard of the ideal business con- developing country like the United printions of the present session shall sul. It will be the duty, as it will doubt. States. With a permanent cenequal those of the first the Fifty-fourth less be the desire, of the incoming adcongress will break the record for heavy ministration to improve the consular proposed by Labor Commissioner lien is forestalled by the first mortgages, appropriations made by the Fifty-second, service-to elevate its character and to Wright the statistics most valuable to which must be paid before any of the the grand total of which was \$1,027,000, increase its efficiency and usefulness. purchase money received from the sale can | 000. The probability is, however, that In order to do this it will certainly be be applied to the payment of that Hen. The those high figures will not be exceeded, necessary to make some changes, though roads were constructed in war times, when though they will certainly be approxi- probably these will not be so sweeping as under the present administration. In It takes a great deal of money to keep that case there can be no just complaint the machinery of this great government. If capable business men replace incapa-

GERMAN ANTHORTION LAW

The volume of consular reports for Nomonly supposed. There are directions, the law which recently went into effect upquestionably, in which greater econ- in Germany to check speculation in food omy could be exercised without any products, principally grain, and in detriment to the public service, but there stocks. This legislation was brought are also directions in which more money about by the agrarian party and it prolisted only after an investigation of their soundness and the prospectus required to be issued giving all the particulars of such securities binds the persons who sign it to make good losses due to misleading statements or emissions. All dealings in futures or "on term" at the exchanges is prohibited, unless the parties are entered on the exchange rogis. ter, for which they must pay a fee. Unregistered dealers can have no legal claims arising from sales. Dealing in grain and mill products is entirely forbidden. Brokers who induce inexperinot in their line of business are subjecto fine and imprisonment.

Referring to this legislation the Ameri can consul at Magdeburg says it wil be a terrible blow to the produce exchanges. He also says that the export of grain from the United States to Ger many will saffer, because the German dealer cannot now buy great quantities at a time, for the reason that he canno cover himself in advance by term sales Writing under date of August 31, Consul Muth said; "Although the agrarian expect many advantages, especially rise in the price of grain, from this law, they have so far been disappointed, be cause, since the law was passed, the prices have moved in the other direction. no doubt greatly influenced by the lack of enterprise occasioned by the damagtion." Since then the price of grain has advanced, owing to the famine in Indiand a general falling off in wheat pro duction, but notwithstanding this it is said that the law is working to the disadvantage of the agrarians, that there have already been hot aftereations be holding and of the commercial classes, tion of the law is in force.

There is a demand for anti-option leg islation in other European countries and the outcome of the German experimen is awaited with no little interest by the agricultural classes of those countries American agricultural producers will also undoubtedly be interested in this attempt to check and regulate specula tion, although legislation that might be effective for this purpose in Germany would be impracticable in the United

A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU. The question of establishing a perma ent census bureau has been discussed for some years and at the last session Wright was directed to report a plan for such a bureau. He has done this in the form of a bill which provides for the establishment of a permanent during Mr. Cleveland's first ferm and organization, independent of any department, the duties of which shall b the taking of the twelfth and succeed ing censuses and the collection of other information provided for. The Inbor commissioner presents very cogent their chief recommendation. It was not arguments in support of the plan. He would have the entire force of the proposed bureau brought into the classified service, observing that had this been the rule in the eleventh census there would have been a large saving in both expense and time. Mr. Wright says that with a force of 200 to 350 people for the regular work of a permanent census office, with tenure secure under the civil service law, so that elerks could become skilled and experienced, there would be the nucleus of the greatly augmented force necessary during the decennial enumera

Mr. Wright urges that the date of taking the regular census should be changed from June to April, October would be preferable but for the fact that the enumeration at that date would come at the time of a presidential election. The bill provides for a census of population every five years and it is suggested by the commissioner that the decennial census of agricultural products should be full and complete, but there should be in addition, an annua accounting on five or six points cover ing crops and values, a biennial necount of manufactures and an annual collection of vital statistics. These are effect would unquestionably very greatly increase the value of the census, besides materially reducing the cost of obtaining needed information. The census method that has prevailed

since the beginning of the government -the first census was taken in 1790has never been entirely satisfactory and the efforts made to render it so made for the last census were expected to work a great improvement, but while there was perhaps greater thoroughness than ever before, the old in this respect. The tendency of the should be made secure so long as their trouble of delay in the compilation and senate is generally toward extravagance duties were efficiently and faithfully per- publication of the statistics was not re- gretted.

and that body did not at the first ses- formed and their compensation should moved. More than six years have It is now pretty generally understood that sion keep within the limits set by the be sufficient to finduce them to put forth passed since the eleventh census was the apposition to any and all plans for revising the relations of the government with the relations of the government with the more disposed to do so at the be absolutely divorced from politics and the public. The service should taken and all the volumes are not yet that in Mr. Moody's opinion the world is in print. It is true that much of this growing worse. He denies that he is a positive to the public. brought strictly to business principles. matter has been given to the public, The grand total of regular and perma- Only in this way can it become thor- but still there was delay that impaired purpose it is to bring about government control and management of the session of the present congress was in It will hardly be asserted that the sus bureau organized on the plan congress and the public would be new from year to year and there is every taught that to be absent when wanted is reason to believe that they would also not the only qualification of an officer. be more trustworthy than under the old method. Putting these very important considerations with that of a considerable saving of expense, Mr. Wright the decennial census at an average of \$800,000 a year, and it would seem that there ought to be no hesitation on | union a fact without any formalities, the part of congress in establishing a permanent burean. It may be remarked that in the gathering of statistics most European countries are far in advance

of the United States. President Cleveland makes a plea in his message for congress to save the civilization. There is no question that the majority of our costly Indian wars trickery and dishonesty of the white untrue. men who have tried to impose upon these people either as officers of the government or as contractors or intermediaries. The expense of the nation's fall. Indian wards can be materially reduced by conducting all transactions with them upon a strictly honest business basis.

Py request The Bee republishes on mother page the address of its editor, enced persons to speculate in articles Edward Rosewater, on woman suffrage. delivered in his debate with Miss Susan B. Anthony during the campaign of 1882, when an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution of Nebraska was submitted to the voters of this state, While this speech was made over fourteen years ago, the arguments are pertinent to many of the questions still agitating the people and will prove suggestive and instructing to our read-

Chicago barber schools are advertis ing to turn out graduates completely fitted to experiment on the hirsute at tachments of the most exacting patron after an eight weeks' course of study. practice and laboratory work. The only thing lacking is a guaranty that each diploma-holder will be able to restore live hair on bald heads and encase ing influences expected by its opera- whiskerless men in hair mattresses without post-graduate instruction.

If the Baltie canal earned operating expenses and 780,000 marks besides durbur the first year that it was onemal why would not a Nicarngua canal carn operating expenses and also contribute tween the representatives of the land- toward an interest and sinking fund to apply on the investment?

Attorney General Harmon is said to be going after the Castiron Pipe trust ender the anti-trust law. The chances are, however, that the remainder of Mr. Harmon's official term will not be long enough to enable him to perfect a leadpipe einch on conviction.

Useless Meditations.

After a man gets to be 45 years old, he cenerally sits down and looks around, at east once a week, and wishes that he had about half as many things in his house as he has and the money that he paid for them lrawing interest in a bank.

Significance of Church Naps.

The erudite John Bigelow has written a ighly interesting book upon "The Mystery f Sleep," in which he contends that the sole bject of sleep is not to repair the wasted issues of the body, but to aid in the spirtual development of man. This, if true, may account for the tendency of certain persons to slumber in church

Exports of American Apples.

The statistics show that since last July the shipments of apples to Europe have been from 150,000 to 175,000 barrels a week, the otal up to Decamber 1 exceeding 1,750,000 ds. which surpasses all previous re-This is one of the American product or which the foreign demand is constantly acrossing, with but little competition from other countries.

Blowing American Fortunes Abroad

The social game between the Vanderbilts and the Astors in London is growing excit-ing. The former led off with two princes and a princess, and the latter have now played a duke, a marquie, a princess and a few viscounts thrown in for good measure. All this does no barm, while it amuses a good many people and makes business good for London tradesmen.

Virgin Land Awaiting Tillers.

That "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm" is scarcely less true today than it was when the song was first sung. He still owns more than 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, not counting Alaska, with its 369,000,000 acres, and there is a great deal of this vast area that would yield first-rate crops if properly cultivated. It is too bad that the timid pariots who stood on street corners during the recent com-paign trembling in terror of the awful "money power"—it is too bad that these timid patriots don't go west and tickle this free soll until it chuckles with a harvest.

Prohibition Blunders in South Dakota

The stars in their courses-or the officials their ignorance seem to have been fighting for the prohibitionists of South Da-kota. As outlined in a special dispatch to this paper from Pierre, it seems to be apparent that, by an error of the officials. all the amendments adopted at the recent collection of vital statistics. These are election there are null. The laws of 1895 and to make the situation for the candidate practical suggestions which if put into distinctly provide that whenever a proposed as uncomfortable and miserable as it can be amendment to the constitution shall be sub-mitted to a vote, it shall be printed upon par with the freshman rush. A little higher each ticket on the ballot. This was not up the scale come what are known as the done. Therefore it is possible that the four secret societies. Sometimes these exist for amendments lately voted on, foremost of political purposes, at other times for social which is that repealing the prohibitory ar objects. Their number is almost unlimited icle in the constitution, were not legally and we hear of new ones with mysterious adopted. The other amendments have to do names frequently. No matter what the with minor matters, one limiting the inwith minor matters, one limiting the in-debtedness of any county or municipal cor-poration to 5 per cent of its assessed valuand the efforts made to render it so ation; one abolishing the board of trustees have been unavailing. The provisions of the different educational institutions of the state, and one for the suppression of trusts. Notwithstanding the clearly ex-pressed will of the people in favor of the amendments, it does not now appear that the vote can be sustained. However one may feel as to the success of prohibition in South Dakota, this result is to be re-

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

he takes a rankly pessimistic view.

New York Herald: The Ministerial ascomposed of many good etergymen, has undertaken to wrestle with the "ideal newspaper." Sofily, dear brethren. The ideal newspaper will come in time why not render unto Caesar the things that

Chicago Journal: A religious crusade has been started in Brooklyn for the purpose of converting the policemen. It seems strange that this idea has never o before to evangelical workers. no more prolific field could be chosen for the benighted minions of the law could be

Buffalo Express: The friendly spirit which animates at least one member of the Roman Catholic church for good men outside the pale of his own organization was shown when Father Ducey, paster of St. Leo's estimating the cost of conducting a permanent census bureau and taking speedy recovery of Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of "The Little Church Around the Corner," who is ill with pneumonia. This is the spirit which would make church Chicago Tribune: The pope contradicts,

Cardinal Rampolla, ports which were alleged to have come from Rome to the effect that measures were soon to be taken against Archbishop Ireland and other eminent American prelates. It is evident that the archbishop knew what he was talking about when he stated that there was no truth in these stories. that he had done nothing of which the church Indian from his professed friends who the pope has so much respect for public disapproves. It is gratifying to see that profit by keeping back the work of his opinion that he denies the truth of these reports openly as soon as they are brough to his notice, so that the Catholics of country may know at once that these stories have arisen solely because of the which have pained them so much are wholly

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Durrant, the San Francisco murderer, is aid to be enjoying life and growing fat in

Shades of the mighty! Here is the crudite Boston Transcript disseminating the information that "English clover is Irish shamrock." Mr. Gladstone's shortness of breath may not be dangerous, and it certainly is not contagious. At least no American states-man shows any signs of dying for lack of

Gas will sell for \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet in Chicago after January 1. On that date the contract by which citizens of Chicago will receive the much sought "dollar gas" be-

The earl of Dunrayen, descendant of two kings, is entertaining the viceroy of reland in Adare manor, his ancestral home The mansion is celebrated for its picture gallery, which is 132 feet long.

The battleship Massachusetts will carry bronze statue of Victory on her forward comes along will probably deprive her of t. Still, it will look well in time of peace. The tin hore fiend has been summarily least with by the common council of Inlianapolis, which has passed an ordinance

absolutely prohibiting the blowing of tin

horns simply for the sake of making a noise A fine not to exceed \$50 and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days are made the penalty. The town of Guanabacoa, which the Cuban insurgents have been raiding, is by no means an insignificant suburb of Havana, Its population is 30,000, it is lighted by electricity, and has a theater

and numerous public buildings.

vantage of the civilized world.

tance from the heart of Havana is but About 190 accredited representatives of foreign governments are expected to attend the congress of the Universal Postal union, which is to be held in Washington next May. There have been four previous con greases, including that in Berne, at which the union was formed greatly to the ad-

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. Decided Advantages of the System Shown by Experience.

A good deal had been said for and against he adoption of the plan of establishin office department, and various public officials have urged upon congress consideration of the matter, but so far it has not taken up the subject. Prance, England, Belgium Sweden, Heliand, Austria, Russia, Hungary Canada and Australia are countries with pos-tal savings banks, and their experience is said to be that the masses of the people lerive decided advantages from having thes lepositories for their savings.

The conditions of life among the great casses of the people are, of course, different n the old world than they are with us, and there are not so many institutions for the savings of the workingmen as weehave. But may be of interest to note the growth of he postal savings bank in Great Britain and o realize what a factor it has been in help ng people who would not be reached by ther savings banks.

The figures that are given in a recent re-

ort as to the postal savings banks in Eng and, Scotland and Ireland are startling There are 11,000 postoffices at which deposits are received daily, and any sum from 27 ents to \$250 may be deposited in one year nterest being prid on all sums that are a cuitiple of \$5 and is compounded. Depositors may, if they choose, have their accumu-lated deposits invested in government bonds and small savings can be made by the pur-chase of postage stamps, which, when they reach a certain amount, are recorded as deposits. There are 6,000 schools in which the children are encouraged to save in the way, and a postoffice cirk comes to the school at intervals to receive the stamps and furnish pags books. In 1893 there wer nearly 10,000,000 deposits made, aggregatin \$123,000,000, and at the end of that year the rggregate deposits in postal savings banks was \$402,500,000, while, besides this, 69,311 depositors held \$31,500,000 of government bonds.

Increase of facilities for saving and chtaining a small interest on accumulation must have an effect on the character as wel as the wealth of the people.

TIME TO STOP IT. Dangerous Methods of Initiation in

Secret Societies.

Within about a month four deaths have nitiation ceremonies. This record of acc dental deaths his attracted general attentio. The most conspicuous of these deadly accidents happened to take place in Des Molecand the readers of the Democrat are family with the particulars. The last one of the series up to the time of this writing four its victim in a little Minnesota town. The candidate who was in the act of undergoing the ceremony fell dead and the physicia who were summoned called the troul valvular disease of the heart. These ceremonies are common to all, nearly all, secret societies, though th

are by no means the same. Those who has adopted by college societies are the roughest of all. The principal object seems to be to give the initiated ones all the "fun" possible far, and it ought to be checked by public indignation if there is no legal means through which it can be reached scarly all reputable societies the object in

There are ways of doing this without break-

ing limbs to say nothing of the taking of life. These are not the "ceremonies" to

which objection is made. But as the list of recent fatal accidents shows the time

has come when a halt ought to be called.

THE ADAMLESS EDEN.

Chicago Post: The Adamlese Eden of the south Pacific, recently described by the cap-tain of a ship that passed it, is to have a Whole shipload of Adams just as soon as boat can get there; and, in view that the woman are somewhat dusky and the men are going there merely because it promises a life of ease, we are not quite sure whether the Adams or the Eves are

entitled to the more sympathy. Philadelphia Record: Several colonies are being organized in the state of Washington being organized in the state of Washington, which will start next spring for St. John's island, in the south Pacific ocean, "where there are plenty of women, but no men." Strange, that the colonists should go so far in quest of heaven's last, best gift, when from many parts of our own country, and expecially the coast rewrite there comes a onstant cry that "there are plenty of women, but no men!

Philadelphia Ledger: All things considered, this country will probably suffer little loss in the departure of a large number of men from the Pacific coast who are going to to be inhabited only by women. Men who are not estisfied with the wives they can get in the United States are of small value to any community, and the circumstances indi-cate that these adventurers belong to that large class of rovers and irresponsible men which never stays long enough enough in any one place to add to the industrial wealth of the community. The effect of their expedition on the morality of the couth Pacific island is something not to be dwelt upon with auticipation; but, bad as it is likely to be, there is nothing to be done by way of prevention. It only remains to hope that the habit of self-dependence has for keeping their coming husbands under proper subjection.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Somerville Journal: Smith—So, you were narried on election day, were you? You bidn't vote then? Brown—No, I was paired.

Indianapolis Journal: "My dear," Mrs. That's husband finally dared to remark there seems to be but one end to your ouversation, and that is the beginning."

Brooklyn Life: He-It's hard to be re-dected all around. I spoke to your father first, and he swore I could never marry She-Then why didn't you say so? I'm be-ginning to love you already.

Philadelphia Record: "Bufferton married a highly intellectual woman." "She doesn't ever have much to say." "No, but she sees that the carving knife is always kept sharp."

Detroit Tribune: When they told her that the young man whose suit she had rejected the previous evening had hanged himself to the gate post directly he left her, the beautiful girl shrugged her shoulders, "It isn't my fault," she said coldly, "I specifically told him he mustn't think of hanging around here any more,"

Chicago Record: "My husband has gone but of town, to be gone two weeks," said "Too bad" said the grocer.
"And I want you to put me up a half bushel of the best onlons you have and send them right up to the house."

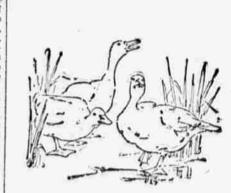
Indianapolis Journal; "I think I shall have Indianapois Journal; "I think I shall have to get Johnny a box of lead soldiers," said Mr. Riether. "I had great enjoyment out of them when I was his age."
"Johnny," said the lady whose money Mr. Blether had married, "shall have a box of gold soldiers. Lead! Please to remember that his position in life is much better than yours was." better than yours was."

> WHERE'S MOTHER? London Mail.

Bursting in from school or play.
This is what the children say;
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold in the hall
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by.
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain This same question comes ngain; From the boy with sparkling eyes, Bearing home his earliest prize; From the bronzed and bearded son Perlis past and knoners won— "Where's mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task, One day we may vainly ask for the comfort of her face, For the rest of her embrace; Let us love her while we may Well for us that we can say, "Where's mother?"



Ducks.....

Take to water so are parents taking advantage of our great opportunity sale in the children's department. Yesterday we had a rush that tested our capacity to its utmost, and still we failed to sell all of the bargains advertise1 - two piece Suits, Kilts, been reported in the daily papers from the own cause, that of secret society of the course, that of secret society etc., and all odd articles were included in this special sale.

We are going to continue it as long as an article remains, which won't be long. So don't wait till the last moment-come early they before they are all picked over.

