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A New York Herald Editorial.

The story that the New York Herald property is to be turned into a stock company and capitalized at \$2,000,000 was a ridiculous one. The Herald is worth five times \$2,000,000. It seems that the absurd report was started by Reuter's news agency, and an editorial in The Herald the other day, evidently inspired by Mr. Bennett himself, states that unless a categorical denial of the report be made legal proceedings for libel will be instituted.

The editorial referred to is a breezy one—that is to say, for The Herald, which turns out a rather dull editorial page as a rule. Mr. Bennett says:

The Herald today is at the height of its prosperity, and any syndicate having for its sole object making money could easily earn 10 per cent on \$20,000,000 by taking off extra expenses for special cabling, reducing the extraordinary salaries of \$20,000, which some members of The Herald staff receive, cutting down also some of the \$15,000 and \$10,000 salaries and curtailing many of the \$5,000 salaries, besides numerous other economies that would at once be effected, supposing The Herald to be simply a corporation like an ordinary railroad or factory.

The present proprietor, it is true, has in view the formation of a co-operative society, but one for the sole benefit of the members of The Herald staff, including the general manager, city editor, news editor, night editor, all editors, correspondents, reporters, artists, cashier, clerks, foremen press and composing rooms, proofreaders, compositors, printers, exchange readers, shipping clerks, telegraph clerks, advertising clerks, messengers, porters, firemen, machinists—for they are all members of The Herald staff, are they not—and not for any stock jobbing or speculative purpose, as has been done so often in England and America. This co-operative society may be formed at any moment by the proprietor whenever he thinks proper.

As to the withdrawal of Mr. Bennett's name from the title page, it is intimated that the name of the paper and its owner are synonymous. As to the names of Messrs. Howland, Reick and Henderson, the general manager, city editor and night editor respectively, Mr. Bennett says they were "placed there by the proprietor because he reserves the privilege of selecting his own executives and desires credit to be given where credit is due."

All of which does credit to Mr. Bennett. Time was when he did not feel that way—when he would allow no one's name but that of his own on the title page. The man who does not change his mind never corrects his mistakes.

A Good Neighborhood.

There are localities in this country in which the population increases little from census to census. They are in the older states, too, in spots where the soil is fertile enough for all needs and the climate good. Yet no modern improvements march that way; no rich city people make country homes in those neighborhoods; railroads come no nearer,

though they are built all around these hoodooed spots.

The inhabitants mourn and want enterprising immigrants, capitalists, factories, railroads and telegraphs. Well, it is not hard to make the population and wealth of a locality increase if its leading citizens take the matter in hand the right way. There are a few points to be observed, that is all, and they can be put in a few words. Those neighborhoods that seriously want capital and intelligent people to come their way and stop there must observe certain conditions.

First, they must make their locality entirely safe for life and property. They must have no lynchings or deeds of lawlessness and violence. Lynchers, hangers, shooters, masked whippers and mobs must be absolutely rooted out. There are whole counties in this Union in which the price of farming lands has sunk so low they can scarcely be given away, for the sole reason that mobs and lynchers have terrorized them till law-abiding citizens have moved out and left them forever. A neighborhood in which the law is not permitted both to protect citizens and punish crime in the regular way will be shunned as a plague spot by all people having either money or decency. You can set that down, and it is the main point. Neither will they go to a place where gangs of unwhipped young hoodlums roam at large, breaking down fences, setting fires to trees and destroying private property.

Then you must have first class public schools. No intelligent people will settle in a place where they cannot educate their children in those schools that are the crown of America's glory. Set that down too. One other little point is that you must have good roads. Will public spirited, stirring citizens go to a neighborhood where they are shut off from market and all the world six months in the year, and where they cannot get to the postoffice even for a whole week?

About Burning Witches.

There is a widespread belief that witches were burned at the stake in Salem, Mass., and elsewhere in the American colonies 200 years ago. A popular stage play represents a stern Puritan on the point of applying a torch to the pile of wood which is to consume a witch, when suddenly a reprieve arrives and everybody is happy but the Puritan. More than this, a newspaper correspondent assures us that he has seen in Washington a collection of spirit portraits, painted or photographed by the spirits themselves, one of which is the picture of Mary Salisbury, with the flames curling about her breast. Mary

informs us in her own handwriting that she was burned at the stake in Salem in 1628 for being a spiritualistic medium, mis-called a witch, and that, moreover, she never felt calmer in her life than when she was sizzling in those cruel flames in the manner aforesaid.

We are sorry to spoil a powerful scene in a play. We are sorer yet to contradict a departed spirit, but when Mary Salisbury says she was burned at the stake in this country she is, so to speak, "talking through her hat." The most careful and scholarly research on the part of Moncure D. Conway, J. H. Beale and others fails to find evidence that a single person in America was ever burned for being a witch. Numbers of persons were hanged for witchcraft in New England and some few in the southern states. Quakers were also hanged in New England. This is bad enough. But burned at the stake? No. Even the bloodthirsty malice of superstition was not cruel enough for that 200 years ago.

The law under which Secretary Carlisle may cease to give out gold certificates was passed in 1882. It provided that whenever gold coin in a sum of not less than \$20 should be presented at the United States treasury the presenter should receive in return therefor treasury notes of a denomination not less than \$20, certifying that on demand the treasury would again pay out the gold coin. These gold certificates, interchangeable with the gold, have circulated instead of it, thus preventing the wear and tear of the coin. The same law of 1882 provides, however, that when the gold reserve in the United States treasury shall fall below \$100,000,000 the secretary shall cease paying out the gold certificates in exchange for gold coin. This provision of the act prevents speculators from draining the treasury of its gold and holding it for their own purposes.

There seems to be a general tendency among civilized nations to lower the birth rate. In Hamburg in 1892 there were 3,800 fewer births than deaths, not counting at all the deaths from cholera, which numbered 10,919, a terrible record for one city.

Since the middle of February, 1892, we have sent out of the country nearly \$100,000,000 in gold. But we shall get considerable of it back during the World's fair this summer.

Observations and photographs of the solar eclipse were more satisfactory than they have ever been before, and they will add largely to astronomers' knowledge of the sun.

Where are those weather prophets who declare that a cold winter is always followed by an early spring?

If you see a bicycle coming, do not change your pace. If you stop or hasten, it may knock you over. A bicyclist can appreciate this admonition.

So President Cleveland was not the author of the phrase "innocuous desuetude" after all. It was invented by a White House factotum.

In more respects than one our World's fair is the greatest that ever was. It is the first international exposition in history in which women took active official part in the management and the first one in which the work of women has assumed such proportions. Empresses and queens have been warmly interested in the Woman's building at the fair and have sent from their countries specimens of all the kinds of the distinctive work of women. Thus on a broad scale attention will be attracted to woman as an industrial factor. This was the especial idea of Mrs. Borthu Honore Palmer and her coadjutors. Then, too, there was the women's own ceremonial opening of their world's fair. Not even the president was called on for that. The ladies made their own speeches. The fact that addresses were made on this occasion by titled ladies from Spain, Italy, Great Britain and Russia shows how deeply the women of all nations are at present interested in the question of women's wage earning work. The display at the fair cannot do otherwise than have a beneficial influence in bringing up the pay of women workers.

In the president's World's fair address occurred this truly Cleverlandesque sentence: "We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people."

The greatest man of the nineteenth century in Europe is undoubtedly Gladstone, as even his enemies must admit. One way he proves his greatness is by becoming sweeter tempered and more full of fun the older he grows.

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A new and complete treatment consisting of suppositories, capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree, it is also an excellent Remedy for Female Weaknesses and Nervous Debility and is always a benefit to the general health. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and expensive, and seldom a permanent cure and sometimes resulting in death, unnecessary hereafter. Why suffer from this terrible disease when we guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case? You only pay for the benefits you receive. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. Guarantees issued through our agents.

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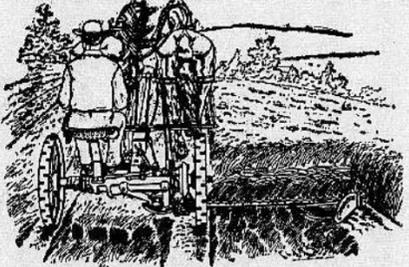
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