THE DISCUSSION BEGUN.

The House Takes Up the Mortgage Tax Proposition.

A NEW ELECTION BILL.

ADAMS WANTS TO CATCH THE TRANSIENT SHEEP HERDS.

A New Bill to Amend the Fish and Game Laws—A Bill for the Unconditional Repeal of the Medical Law—No More Bills by Request.

In the legislature yesterday, the proceedings were not of especial interest, although considerable business of importance was transacted.

In the Council, Hart introduced a bill defining the qualifications of electors and regulating the elective franchise; also a bill providing for the lease of school lands.

Adams introduced a bill providing for the assessing and collecting of taxes on transient herds. Booth, of Provo, introduced a measure providing for uniting the university and Agricultural college, the main features of which are substantially the same as the bill introduced in the House by Nebeker for the same purpose. The bill prohibiting practicing attorneys from becoming sureties was, after a long discussion, passed by a vote of 7 to 3.

In the House, Powers, by request, presented a new fish and game law, and Johnson added another to the great number of medical bills that have been presented this session. The committee on memorials made a favorable report on the memorials for the opening up of the Indian reservations and for the survey of our coal lands.

The discussion was begun on the bill for the taxation of mortgages, and Varian, for, and Hubbard, against, occupied the floor. The discussion will be continued today.

The proceedings were as follows:

The Council.

Hague was the only absentee when the Council met yesterday.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A communication was received announcing that H. B. 24 and H. B. 64, had passed the House.

FIRST READING.

C. B. 59, authorizing the registration of and defining the qualifications of electors and regulating the elective franchise, was introduced by Hart.

SCHOOL LANDS.

C. B. 60, to amend chap 76 of the laws of Utah, 1892, providing for the lease of school lands and making regulations governing the same, was introduced by Hart.

TAX ON TRANSIENT STOCK.

C. B. 61, a bill providing for assessing and collecting taxes on transient stock, was introduced by Adams.

UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

C. B. 62, respecting the uniting of the University and Agricultural College was introduced by Booth of Provo. It is substantially the same as the bill introduced in the House by Nebeker and which has been published in full in The Herald.

H. B. 64, by Powers, relating to the practice of attorney's before courts and the qualifications of judges and justices, and H. B. 24, by Allen, to provide for the establishment of free employment offices, were read the first time.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Eldredge moved to reconsider the vote on the report of the committee on C. B. 37, relating to the limiting of the legal rate of interest. Adams seconded the motion. Seaman asked the reason for the reconsideration. Eldredge replied that an opportunity might be given those who wished to further discuss the matter.

Taylor moved that he bill be filed until a motion be made to bring it up again and it was finally tabled until today.

SECOND READING.

Booth's bill in regard to the union of the University and Agricultural College was read the second time and referred to the committee on the University and College.

Adams bill C. B. 61, was referred to the committee on ways and means.

C. B. 60, by Hart, was referred to the committee on education.

C. B. 57, by Hart, was referred to the committee on elections.

H. B. 64, by Powers was referred to the committee on judiciary.

H. B. 24, by Allen, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

C. B. 49, by Eldredge, to amend chap. 18, session laws of Utah, giving mayors of cities of the first and second class a qualified veto power, was referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

THIRD READING

The committee on judiciary reported H. B. 12 as a substitute for C. B. 23, prohibiting attorneys-at-law from becoming sureties in any civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding.

Eldredge moved to amend by inserting the words "or any other citizen" after the word "law." Seaman seconded the motion. Eldredge stated that he saw no reason for class legislation, at least in this case. (Laughter from the Democratic side.)

Taylor said the object of the bill was to prevent unscrupulous attorneys from becoming sureties.

Williams said that it is not professional etiquette for an attorney to become a surety, but it is sometimes done. The object of the bill is to correct an abuse which does exist. A reputable lawyer may send his client to a third party for a bond. The ordinary business man understands this and acts accordingly. He was in favor of the bill.

Seaman considered the bill a blow at liberty. The gentlemen who had spoken were speaking for themselves, but there are attorneys outside the city who might not have the class of clients referred to. He did not believe in throwing such protection about lawyers, any more than bankers or any other class. He contended that the better judgment of lawyers should protect them as it does business men in similar cases. In the second place the Bar association can protect its members from impositions. He is opposed to class legislation in any case. If the bill were made to read "disreputable" attorneys, or "unscrupulous" attorneys, instead of "practicing" attorneys, he would support the bill.

Booth, of Salt Lake, said it was to protect clients as much as lawyers that the bill was proposed, and cited instances in which such protection would be needed.

Hart said it would relieve the attorneys of embarrassment when asked by clients to become sureties. It would relieve him, too, of the necessity which sometimes arises of challenging the financial standing of a brother lawyer. But he felt that the bill is a blow at the liberty of the people, hence he did not favor it.

The first amendment was lost and Booth proposed an amendment providing that the bill would be operative only in the district in which the attorney resides. Carried.

Eldredge moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was lost, and the vote on the final passage of the bill stood: Ayes, Williams, Lund, Breeden, Adams, Booth, of Provo, Booth, of Salt Lake, Taylor, 7; nays, Eldredge, Hart, Seaman and Seely, 4.

At 3:20 the Council adjourned.

House.

The House was called to order at 2 p. m. by Speaker Emery with twenty members present.

Prayer by chaplain.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

Allen presented the petition of the board of education of Provo which asks that the school law may be so amended that the maximum rate of taxation may be increased in cities of the second class, so that bonds will not need to be issued, and so cities of the second class may make needed improvements without going into debt, and that the law may be amended also so that the board of education of said cities may borrow all necessary moneys. Committee on education.

Clark presented the claim of John W. Coons, sheriff of Sevier county, for $141.60 for going to Denver to recover a car of cattle supposed to have been stolen from Piute and Sevier counties. Referred.

Warner presented the claim of James H. Lewis for $100 witness fees. Referred.

SURVEY OF COAL LANDS.

The committee on memorials reported back H. J. M. 13, asking for the survey of coal lands, recommending that it do pass. Received.

OPENING OF RESERVATIONS.

The committee also reported back H. J. M. 11 and 12, relating to the opening of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations, recommending that the former pass as amended and the latter lie on the table. Adopted.

FISH AND GAME.

H. B. 80, Powers, by request, introduced a bill to reconstruct the laws in relation to fish and game. He stated that certain residents of Utah county wish to be heard on it. Referred.

NO MORE "BY REQUEST."

Wines introduced a resolution that hereafter no bills be introduced by request, saying his desire is to keep out such measures as the medical bills introduced by Johnson and Clark. Committee on rules.

ANOTHER MEDICAL BILL.

H. B. 81, Johnson, by request, introduced a bill to repeal the medical law. Referred to the committee on public health. Wines wanted the petition of the residents of Washington county in connection with this. Granted.

COUNCIL BILLS.

C. B. 8, relating to fees of city justices of the peace outside of city business, 28, relating to instruction of juries before argument, and 19, relating to the service and form of summons, were read and referred to the committee on judiciary.

SCHOOL BONDS.

C. B. 26, to validate all issues of school bonds was referred to the committee on education.

TO REVOKE PLATS.

The bill to allow county courts to revoke plats of land was taken up and discussed until a call was made for the orders of the day.

THE MORTGAGE BILL.

At 3 p. m. the House took up Varian's bill for the taxation of mortgages and Sears asked that it be postponed for one week, as he wished to get together statistics.

Varian did not want to give the time, as he was ready to debate the measure at once.

Allen was not prepared to grant this extension of time.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Varian opened the argument on the bill by saying that there is a great deal of obscurity regarding it, particularly among the newspapers. The first bill submitted proposed an entirely new system for the people of Utah. The bill before the House proposed to put all solvent debts, whether secured or unsecured, on the same plane before the law. If it were designed to remove any taxes remove them from all debts. The bill should be considered from a standpoint of the state, not as it relates to A. or B. Revenue laws are necessary. They are inexorable. Every man, rich or poor, well or ill, must pay taxes according to the property he owns. There is harshness in these laws, for no man has ever conceived a system that would not be harsh.

In 1892 there was a law on the statute books of our territory which taxed all property. The lawmakers had recognized, as all men have recognized, that not more than 40 per cent. of the wealth of the country is in taxable property. Sixty per cent. of the wealth is in notes or bonds. These things are property, as much as the round yellow gold piece. Credits are property and are recognized as such. This was recognized by the Legislature, when it passed the revenue law and also in the attachment laws which have been passed. Up to 1892 no distinction was made between debts secured and unsecured.

He said that in 1892 the Legislature passed a law exempting from taxation mortgages and trust deeds and the debts secured thereby. He wanted to know why an exemption had been made of a $10,000 note secured by mortgage and not one which was not thus secured. He thought that the system is wrong. The Legislature should deal with it not from the standpoint of the money lender or of the borrower but from the standpoint of a sovereign body. It should look up not down.

He denied that the taxation of credits is double taxation, saying that every court in the United States which has considered the subject, with one exception, has held that way. All courts have held that credits are property. Blackstone and every other writer have spoken in this way.

He wanted to know whether the Legislature was prepared to continue a system that is wrong, a system which taxes the tangible and allows the intangible to go free. He thought that would be wrong.

He thought history would not bear out the opponents of the measure in their assertion that lenders will withdraw from this field in case this bill is passed. He thought that the law of supply and demand regulates the money market. The money will not be taken away and the great burdens of taxation should be placed on all property, real and personal. The territory is soon to take up additional burdens and should see that all property helps to raise the revenue.

Sears wanted to know if the judiciary committee had used due diligence to find out everything about the question. Varian wanted it understood that anyone who wanted to come before the committee could have come.

HUBBARD REPLIES.

Hubbard took up the discussion. He said that unlike the previous speaker he did care who pays the tax. If he thought that the bill would entail more burdens on the already over-burdened poor, he would consider that sufficient cause to vote against it.

He read an extract from the report of the territorial board of equalization, in which the entire board puts forth the assertion that the tax on mortgages is a double tax on the borrower, who is compelled to pay them. He read from the letter of W. J. Lynch, county assessor, claiming that the cost of collecting taxes on mortgages amounts to more than the amount realized and that the taxes are paid by the borrower. He knew that the bill provided that mortgages should contain no provision making it obligatory on the borrower to pay the taxes but realized that this provision will prove ineffective, as it will simply result in a raising of rates of interest. The exemption of foreign capital under the law will make it necessary only for our capitalists to have their money loaned from outside the territory and will work only hardship on the small lenders if any hardship is worked. He proposes to vote against the measure.

The House adjourned at 4:50.

Notes.

Carnaigre root hasn't been heard from lately.

Allen is preparing to close the debate on mortgages.

Captain Addleman was in the upper house yesterday.

Eugene Lewis was a member of the third house yesterday.

The frequent use of "why?" is a mannerism with Varian.

The twenty-fourth day and still the printing muddle is not settled.

If many more medical bills come in the Legislature will be swamped.

Orson Smith, of Logan, was among yesterday's visitors to the Council.

Varian's "earsplitting eloquence" could be heard in the Council yesterday.

Mr. Carlisle, an ex-member of the legislature, was seen within the Council bar.

Though the Council is not rushing any House bills the House is rushing their measures.

Johnson is not expected to be an enthusiastic advocate of the bill now before the House.

The adjournment last night left two bills on the fence to come up under unfinished business.

After the adjournment most of the councilors heard the House discussion on mortgage tax.

Johnson did not much relish Varian's allusions to the mortgage bill presented by him.

Sears and Allen spent a great deal of time yesterday discussing the meaning of the word "contiguous."

The committee on public health of the House will give the Allopaths a hearing on Tuesday morning.

According to the committee on memorials, Poor Lo will not be allowed to rest in peace on his reservation.

Some enterprising but hardly honest individuals are in the habit of taking things from the desks of members.

The press representatives in the House are indebted to Sergeant-at-arms H. C. Snyder for copies of the statutes.

The House in its headlong course is rushing through a reference of petitions and claims without reading titles.

Wines wants the introduction of bills by request stopped because of the nonsensical measures sent in by Clark and Johnson.

Hubbard had to fight the mortgage issue in his district. That is why he was not afraid to tackle the subject yesterday.

The Republican file leaders in the House will not allow an interruption for a question, but they always ask for that privilege.

Since his landlord's lien bill has been so warmly received, Ivins is in favor of the resolution to have no more bills introduced by request.

The number of House bills has reached eighty-one and memorials have struck the thirteen mark. This is closely approaching the maximum for last session.

Varian does not possess a great deal of tact. By his remarks about Mr. Sears yesterday he probably did not raise himself in that gentleman's estimation.

A beautiful slab of onyx, a sample of that to be used in the joint building, graces the clerk's desk in the House. It was brought in by Powers and comes from the Lehi quarries.

The House is allowing business to accumulate on the table and there are now four or five bills waiting for third reading. There will be morning sessions in the near future.

Varian's refusal to allow more time for preparation for the discussion yesterday was one of his most discourteous acts during the session. And the request came from the Republican side, too!

Hon. Walter R. Pike, father of the present medical law, except where amendments crop up, happened within the bar of the House yesterday just before Johnson presented his bill for the repeal of that law.

The committee has stricken out from the memorial asking for the opening of the Indian reservations the words "the lands are not necessary for the support or comfort of the Indians upon said reservations to any extent." They also make the memorial allege that there are 4,000,000 acres of land tied up for the benefit of less than 2,000 red men.

An amusing incident occurred in the House yesterday during the debate on mortgage taxation. Hubbard had reached the climax of his argument and in order to clinch matters said, "I speak not as a borrower but as a lender." Nebeker immediately whirled about and shook hands with him, but he hastened to explain that it a lapsus linguae and he is a borrower.

The Genuine and the Sham.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. The imitators always choose the most valuable and popular article to counterfeit, so that when they claim their sham to be equal, or as good, or the same as "So-and-So's," the public may depend upon it that "So-and-So's" article is the best of the kind. The sham proves the genuine merit of the thing it copies and never his this been better illustrated than by the imitations of Allcock's Porous Plasters.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the standard of excellence the world over, and its imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as Allcock's" are only emphasizing this fact and admitting "Allcock's" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. The difference between the genuine and these imitations, which copy only general appearance, is as wide as that between copper and gold.

The only safe way for purchasers is to always insist upon having Allcock's Porous Plasters. They are the only perfect plasters ever produced.

An Important Meeting.

An assembly of women under the auspices of the Utah W. S. A. is to take place at the Fourteenth ward hall on Saturday, February 3, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m.

There will be brief speeches from some of the most eminent ladies and gentlemen of the territory, intermingled with song, recitation, etc. Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, Hon. John E. Booth, Mrs. Emily S. Richards and several others will take part. All are invited to attend.

MARY M. WELLS,
Chairman Pub. Committee.

What a Prominent Insurance Man Says.

H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d st., St. Louis, writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister, who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommend this syrup to my friends.

John Cranston, 908 Hampshire st., Quincy, Ill., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price, 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 2

The Deseret Savings Bank.

The attention of those desiring to open savings accounts is called to the Deseret Savings bank, which allows interest on deposits at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly. Money to loan on approved real estate security. Its officers are as follows:

James T. Little, President.
Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.
E. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John R. Winder, James Sharp, Moses Thatcher, Henry Dinwoodey, E. R. Eldredge, J. C. Cutler, J. R. Barnes, D. H. Peery, J. T. Little, Elias Smith, W. W. Riter, F. W. Jennings, George Romney.

IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Good News for the Rio Grande Western Men.

WAGES ARE RESTORED.

THE BULLETIN ISSUED BY SUPERINTENDENT WELBY.

Talk of Reconstructing the Utah & Nevada Into a Standard Guage—Trains to Saltair Will Soon be Running Once More.

Superintendent Welby, of the Rio Grande Western, yesterday issued the following order:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 29, 1894.
Bulletin No. 12.

Engine and Trainmen:

The 10 per cent. reduction in wages for engine and trainmen will be restored February 1, 1894, but in case the management deem it necessary to make a reduction in wages at a later date, such reduction shall be effective from date of notice in accordance with terms of letter addressed to the chairman of joint committee, dated Oct. 27, 1893.

A. E. WELBY,
General Superintendent.

As a result of this order the Rio Grande Western engineers and trainmen will today go about their duties with lighter hearts, congratulating themselves that their wages are restored while others in their occupation on other lines are suffering reduction in wages.

Speaking of this order and of the outlook for future business, Mr. Welby said to a Herald reporter yesterday: "Yes, sir; the 10 per cent. reduction will be restored to engine and trainmen, commencing tomorrow, and we are glad to do even this much to better conditions. In doing this, we are inclined to look at the bright side of things, believing that revenues will pick up. Railroads in the west are having a hard time of it now, but the light should soon begin to break upon us. While there is a rejoicing in railroad circles over the evidence of returning prosperity, conservative railroaders are of the opinion that the Utah road is premature in its good offices."

THE LAKE RESORTS.

Talk of Reconstructing the Utah & Nevada Line.

There are already evidences of activity on the part of the lines controlling the rival lake bathing resorts. The indications point to a reconstruction of the Utah & Nevada into a standard gauge line, so that special tourist cars and trains may be taken to Garfield beach. General Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, in his report to the receivers of that line, recommended the alteration of the narrow gauge Garfield beach road, and the only thing that can prevent the carrying out of the plan will be a lack of money in the receivers' hands. The Utah & Nevada has disposed of a narrow gauge engine, a coach and several freight cars to the Sanpete Valley line, and it is not probable that such sale of narrow-gauge rolling stock would have been made, had the Union Pacific management intended to maintain a narrow-gauge line to Garfield. A local Union Pacific official stated to a Herald reporter yesterday that something was to be done, and he knew what it was, but did not feel at liberty to announce the plans at present.

The bright sun of the past few days has brought visions of springtime and tourist trains to the Salt Lake & Los Angeles management. Painters will go to work immediately to decorate the big Saltair pavilion and the resort will be put in condition to receive visitors. Regular trains will be running in the course of a fortnight if the weather continues favorable.

The Saltair Beach company has placed an order with an eastern house for a supply of large colored lithographs of the Saltair pavilion and will place them at every station in the United States.

The Rio Grande Western.

Mr. J. M. Bolitho has returned from his trip to the deathbed of his mother in Iowa, his father came with him and will stop here some time and see how he likes Sevier weather. He is delighted with it so far. Mr. Bolitho reports having met Mr. Babcock, of the Rio Grande Western, on the road, who told him that Mr. Palmer of that road was now in London hunting up capital to extend the Rio Grande Western southward; and if he was successful we would see the dirt fly in the spring. The petition sent down from Richfield some time ago had been duly considered and if the cash could be procured the road would be a go.—Richfield Advocate.

Railway Notes.

S. V. Derrah, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific, has removed his office one door west of his former place of business in the Morlan block.

The Rio Grande Western passenger department will run a special out to Saltair today with a party of business men, F. L. Mordaunt, of Chicago, being one of the guests.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

J. B. Fishleigh Arested at Ogden on Request of Marshal Pratt.

J. B. Fishleigh, of the firm of Fishleigh & Snow, was detained in Ogden last night by Chief of Police Davenport at the request of Chief of Police Pratt on the charge of embezzlement, though the charge may be changed this morning when Fishleigh will be brought back to the city.

Last evening Mr. Snow, the other member of the firm, reported at police headquarters that his partner had just left the city, taking with him $40 of the firm's money and several smaller amounts which he had borrowed from various persons upon one pretense or another. At his request Chief Pratt sent a message to Ogden asking the chief there to meet the train upon which Fishleigh had taken passage for the east and detain the man until further orders. About 10 o'clock an answer was received to the effect that the arrest had been made and the desired man was in the city jail.

It seems, from the story of Mr. Snow, that the firm was about on the eve of opening an extensive meat, fish and game market in a stall of the Continental market. Yesterday Fishleigh reported that he had loaned a friend $20 of the firm's money and taken his check for the amount as security. It afterwards developed that the check was signed with a fictitious name and that no such person was known at the bank upon which the check was drawn. Fishleigh took the night train for the east, and while at the depot borrowed $3 from a gentleman, stating that he desired to pay a freight bill. Mr. Snow afterwards found out that there was $40 of the firm's money gone instead of $20, as stated by Fishleigh.

Today the change of shifts in the police department will occur and with it will come several other changes. Drills are to be resumed and Harry Ford has been detailed as drill master. This is deemed necessary on account of the new and undrilled officers who have recently been added to the department. Then again, there are several old members of the force who are as unskilled in the art of marching as the new and they will be initiated into the art of keeping their feet in time with those of the other members of the squad.

The heavy caps which have only been in vogue for a short time are to be discarded in favor of the old derby. In looking over the ordinance providing for a police uniform the chief found that the derby was the regulation and the order for the change was consequently issued. Naturally the boys are complaining somewhat for the reason that they were forced to buy the caps which are now rendered comparatively worthless, although almost new.

The new men of the department have nearly all been put on the night, or graveyard shift, as they are without uniforms and would, therefore, fail to make the showing desired. Their uniforms will be ready in a short time, however.

Reforming City Governments.

The spirit of party reorganization is abroad in the city as well as in the state. It would be better if the spirit of change and reform were active in every municipality in the country, for all municipal government in this country is bad. The system is wrong, and no permanent reform can be accomplished until the politics of cities is divorced from the politics of the nation. New York ought to take the lead in this work of municipal reform. It is the largest municipality in the country, and it is the city to which all other municipalities naturally look for a warning or an example. Thus far, it is true, its government and its governors have generally illustrated the worst features of city administration, but the consequences of its ill deeds and of its elevation of bad men to offices of public trust, have rather stimulated the ambitious and sharpened the cunning of bad men in other cities than inspired good men with the zeal and enthusiasm necessary to the overturning of the bosses and the destruction of predatory rings.—Harper's Weekly.

Modjeska's Charm.

Whenever Modjeska portrays the tragic role of Mary Stuart she wears about her neck a most curious charm, with a miniature lamb hanging from it. This charm is of virgin gold, and is known as the "Agnus Dei." There are only two in existence, so far as is known, and the original, which was the property of Mary Queen of Scotland, is now among the English crown jewels. On Modjeska's recent visit to London she met the Prince of Wales, who had always been an admirer of her genius, and as a tribute of her interpretation of this great character he had an exact duplicate of this priceless historic curio made and presented it to Modjeska.—New York Herald.

The Deadly Mannlicher Rifle.

The chief surgeon of the Roumanian army has been making gruesome experiments with the new Mannlicher rifle, with which the forces are now being equipped. He placed a number of human bodies in rows like soldiers on the field of battle. At 600 meters five bodies were placed a half a yard behind each other. A single bullet went through three bodies in succession. Upon the soft parts of the bodies the wounds were perhaps less serious than those inflicted by the old-fashioned rifles, the hole made by the bullet being smaller and more even; but on the whole the wounds are far more terrible. The range of the new rifles is about two and a half miles.

Variety Shows as a Social Fad.

The latest social fad in swell entertainments in Paris is a private variety show. In the salon, next month, of Baroness Morio de Lisle, she will give a unique soiree to inaugurate her winter receptions. The great reception saloon will be converted into a music hall. Little marble tables will be placed here and there, and a stage will be erected at one end. Comic songs, skirt dances, and other performances will be given by fashionable amateurs. Some of the guests, attired as waiters and waittresses, will wait on the others, and serve them to tea, coffee, beer and other refreshments.

The Gentle Sport.

Fond Mother—But, Edward, dear, football seems so brutal to me.

Edward—That is just a woman's view of the matter. It is the most gentlemanly sport possible. You recollect Billy Simmons, who was here last summer? Well, I happened to kick off his ear in the course of the play last week, and on the very instant the game was ended, mother, I went right to his cot in the hospital and apologized to him.—Indianapolis Journal.

An Editor's Criticism.

"Look here," said the editor of a New Mexico paper, to his reporter, "you refer to a 'Twelfth Night' scene from Shakespere's play."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, young man it may be just as well for the credit of this paper and for your future comfort, to remember that there were only 'Ten Nights in a Bar Room,' and that Shakespere didn't write the play anyhow."

And he stalked haughtily forth.—Washington Star.

A Pumpkin Head.

The young man was prematurely gray, and was not a little proud of it.

"Looks quite poetic, don't you think?" he could not forbear asking of the young woman he was calling on.

"It does remind me of a certain poem, I must admit," said she.

"And what poem is that?"

"When the frost is on the pumpkin."

And his hair went on whitening at a more rapid rate than ever.—Indianapolis Journal.

What Would Ben Think?

"Perhaps," said the man who tries to be philosophic, "it is just as well that the lives of great men cannot be prolonged so as to enable them to witness all the fruits of their endeavors."

"Possibly."

"No 'possibly' about it. Just imagine Ben Franklin having to live in a city full of trolley cars!"—Washington Star.

What Did He Hear?

A good old lady said to her nephew, a poor preacher:

"James, why did you enter the ministry?"

"Because I was called," he answered.

"James, said the old lady, anxiously, as she looked up from wiping her spectacles, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"—Lynn Item.

It All Depends.

Jaspar—A woman, as a rule, rather enjoys seeing a man make a fool of himself.

Jumpuppe—That all depends on whether it is for her or for some other woman he displays his foolishness.—Truth.

Bobby—Pop, what is reason?

Fond Parent—Reason, my boy, is that which enables a man to determine what is right.

Bobby—And what is instinct?

Fond Parent—Instinct is that which tells a woman she is right whether she is or not—Brooklyn Life.

Reciprocity.

Wandering Willie—There is somethin' in that doctrine 'bout castin' yer bread on the waters.

Tottering Tom—Proceed!

Wandering Willie—Why, a cove asked me to hold his coat while he fixed his horse's hoofs, and I held the coat. Now the coat holds me. See?"—Boston Transcript.

From Jest to Earnest.

Mugger (the minstrel)—I thought you told me that "Joe Miller's Jest Book" was a celebrated work.

Bookseller—And so it is.

Mugger (contemptously)—Well, it ain't. There's nothing in it but chestnuts—some of 'em my own jokes.—Puck.

Trusts are a coming power in business. They already control over $2,000,000,000.

THERE IS HOPE

For every one who has blood trouble, no matter in what shape or how long standing, provided none of the vital organs have been so far impaired as to render a cure impossible. S. S. S. goes to the root of the disease, and removes the cause, by expelling the poison from the body, and at the same time is a tonic to the whole system However bad your case may be, there is hope

FOR YOU.

S.S.S. Cured me of a most malignant type of chronic blood trouble, for which I had used various other remedies without effect. My weight increased, and my health improved in every way. I consider S. S. S the best tonic I ever used.

"S. A. WRIGHT, Midway, Ga."

Treatise on blood, skin and contagious blood poison mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga

HELLO!

WELL?

They Are Having the Biggest Sale

—OF—

HATS and CAPS

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The Encyclopædia Britannica, compiled by Englishmen for the use of Englishmen, slights American subjects; as an illustration, the Encyclopædia Britannica will tell you more about an insignificant English borough than a sovereign American State; lengthy details about my Lord Tomnoddy, but sadly silent about Ethan Allen, whose acts as leader of the Green Mountain Boys in capturing the first fort (Ticonderoga) from the British in the War for Independence placed him in the front rank of liberty's heroes.

The Encyclopædia Britannica no doubt is a valuable work for the dreamer, the theorist or the man of leisure who can devote plenty of time in looking up such abstruse subjects as the infinitesimal calculus, the catacombs of Rome, or the dreamy time before the flood, but when it comes down to modern events, to use the latest slang, "it is not in it."

According to it (Encyclopædia Britannica), Albany, the capital of New York State, is still an overgrown town of only 70,000 or so inhabitants, Denver is still a hamlet of 15,000, while Chicago is put down for the modest population of a trifle over 400,000.

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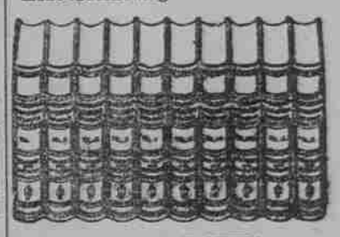

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