

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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They still occasionally blow out the gas, even in Omaha.

Boston has given Corbett an ovation. Now, in truth, the iron has entered Sullivan's soul.

We are pained to observe that the Italian legation at Washington is again out of favor.

The Hamburg-American Packet company are entitled to all the execrations and curses leveled at it.

Dr. Talmage gets \$300 per week for his syndicate sermons, which is pretty huge pay and ought to secure good sermons.

Prayers are ascending night and day from every community in this land that the life of Mrs. Harrison may be spared.

The Connecticut democrats have evidently never read the revised version of the democratic platform, prepared under the supervision of Henri Watterston, esq.

The Mutual Life Assurance company of New York has given to the anti-cholera fund of New York \$20,000. Now it is in order for the New York and the Equitable companies to go that one better.

Chicago has already begun the display of a quality found most abundant in the stock yards. The boarding houses have raised the price of board because the landlords, they say, have raised the rent.

George Ticknor Curtis, the eminent author and student, has been a democrat, but he has repudiated the free trade platform for reasons which he states boldly and clearly. And there are many more to follow.

The credit which General Boynton gives General Thomas for the victory at Chancellorsville is entirely well placed. The people have always regarded Thomas as the "rock of Chancellorsville" and military criticism has never shaken that belief.

The Bee is informed that some of the republicans in Sarpy and Washington counties have confounded the names of Dave Mercer and Dr. S. D. Mercer of this city. The candidacy of Dave Mercer who aspires to a seat in congress has been freely discussed in THE BEE, but no reference has been made to Dr. Mercer in that connection.

Would it not be well for the members of the people's party to think a moment about the man Weaver, for whom they are expected to vote? No voter who exercises ordinary precautions and intelligence will fail to renege such a man, whose political character and record are open to investigation and will be always found unworthy.

The death of George William Curtis makes vacant many honorary positions, among them that of vice president of the Egypt Exploration fund, and the matter of his successor is now being discussed. Charles Dudley Warner's name is mentioned and also that of Dr. Charles H. S. Davis of Connecticut, who is the publisher of "Biblia" and an Egyptian student of profundity and breadth.

There is nothing very original about the plan by which the health and police authorities propose to insure the cleaning of the city at slight expense, but it is a good plan and ought to have been tried long ago. The police are to report all persons maintaining nuisances and they are to be arrested if they do not clean up their premises within twenty-four hours after notice is served upon them. If the city is to be kept permanently clean and free from disease this perfectly regular method should be practiced all the time, and not merely upon occasions like the present when a particular scare prevails.

The percentage of reduction in the number of business failures in this country holds about the same from week to week. During the past week there have been 182 failures as compared with 239 during the corresponding week last year. Considering the large increase in the number of industrial and mercantile enterprises during the past year these figures are very significant. This is a point to be kept constantly in mind in estimating the condition of the country's business interests. Even if the number of failures were as great this year as last, their proportion to the total number of business enterprises in existence would be far smaller than last year.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

There is a very general public opinion favorable to the proposition that the national government should have supreme control of quarantine at all frontiers. Whatever opposition there is to it comes mainly from the sticklers for state rights, on the ground that as the constitution does not delegate to the United States the power to establish quarantine it is reserved to the states, but the power conferred on congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States it would seem might properly be construed as comprehending the authority to provide against the invasion of a contagious disease which might spread over the entire country. It is true that the general government can establish a policy of non-intercourse and suspend immigration altogether, and it is not questionable that this would be the most effective way of excluding cholera. But that is a radical remedy to be applied only in an extreme emergency.

The practical arguments in favor of a national system of quarantine are conclusive. It is the testimony of those who are familiar with the state quarantine establishments that they are inadequate and that their administration is inefficient. One writer on this subject says that the ridiculously antiquated, obsolete and inadequate permanent establishments at most of our maritime quarantine stations, and the apparent impossibility, except perhaps when confronted with emergencies such as the present, of obtaining appropriations from local authorities of sufficient sums of money for the erection of extensive and commodious quarantine establishments in accordance with modern science and accurate knowledge of the nature, mode of spread and means of prevention of cholera, are incontrovertible reasons why the general public cannot rely upon independent local quarantines for the defence of the whole country against the introduction of the common epidemic diseases, much less of epidemics of cholera.

Rival political and commercial interests are inimical to the perfect protection of the general public of the whole United States by independent and local quarantines. Another suggestion is that it is but natural that municipal organizations should, in looking after their own interests, pay little regard to the welfare of distant communities. Notwithstanding the frequent paramount interest of inland communities in the efficiency of the establishment and administration of quarantine at the seaboard, the local authorities of the latter frequently evince an unreasonable jealousy of any sort of investigation or suggestion looking to the general welfare. The country has just witnessed an example of this jealousy in the conduct of the health officer at New York, who arrogated to himself the authority to disregard the order of the president prescribing the period of quarantine at that port.

The arguments in favor of national supremacy of maritime quarantine are: It is only in this way that the necessary protection against the importation of epidemic diseases in all our ports can be continuously secured. It is the only practical mode by which uniformity of establishment and administration can be assured. The benefits of quarantine inure to the welfare of the whole country and therefore should be paid for by all the people, instead of imposing the entire expense on those of the seaboard. A national quarantine, properly administered and conducted by trained officials, accustomed to deal with contagious and infectious diseases, would tend to prevent panic, to allay undue anxiety, and to favor a reasonable sense of security. Finally, a national system would secure advantages not attainable by independent local quarantine establishments, however complete. There are still other cogent reasons in favor of government control of quarantine, but those cited ought to be sufficient to satisfy all intelligent people of the necessity of such a system. This matter will undoubtedly receive the attention of congress at the next session and it is highly probable that there will be legislation looking to giving the government a larger if not the supreme control of maritime and frontier quarantine.

OMAHA'S ART SCHOOL.

The Western Art association of Omaha, which has met with a fair measure of success, has decided to continue the art school for another year. The proposal of Mr. Lininger, the president, to incorporate the association with a capital of \$25,000 has been adopted and a committee has been appointed to arrange the details. It is but a year since the school was organized, but the art association has seen four years of hard work, which is now beginning to bear fruit. If a proper degree of interest is shown by those upon whom the success of the school depends it is expected that it will soon be self-sustaining. It is stated that the Chicago art school is earning \$10,000 above expenses and it is hoped that Omaha will eventually attain an equally good financial footing.

The work of the Omaha art school during the past year has greatly elevated the cause of art in this community. Throughout the state of Nebraska there is a growing interest in art which is largely traceable to the work of our local school. In no other city west of the Missouri has so wide an interest in art matters been created among the people. Kansas City, St. Paul and Denver are learning art from Omaha, and among the cities of the east there are few that have made more rapid advancement in art than we have done. Many students from all parts of the state are in attendance, and their work will stimulate interest in art throughout the great state of Nebraska.

If it should chance that one student out of the many who enjoy the advantages of the Omaha art school should prove to be a genius, which is by no means improbable, the school would immediately become famous. The instructor of the school, J. Lawrie Wallace, who comes from the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and who is doing everything possible to promote the advancement of the pupils in art. The work of the school embraces all branches of art, including drawing and

modeling, and deserves the support of all classes of people. The prospect for the present year is exceedingly bright, and it is to be hoped that it will be made yet brighter by the patronage of many Omaha people who have as yet paid little attention to the school. It is not enough that this city should make progress upon the lines of material prosperity; the refining influences of art should not be neglected.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Lieutenant Peary's Arctic expedition, in which a deep interest has been felt by all who are curious as to the results of the yet mysterious northern latitudes, has safely escaped the dangers of the icy region and has reached St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the return trip. The steamer Kite, in which Lieutenant Peary and his little company of adventurous scientists embarked from Philadelphia in the spring of 1891, succeeded in reaching Lockwood, the northernmost point attained by Lieutenant Grooley's party in 1882, the latitude of which is 83.24. This is supposed to be the nearest approach to the pole ever made by man. It was the purpose of the Peary party to push on farther north, but no reports thus far received indicate that they did so. Although only one man was lost, it is to be assumed that the history of the expedition, like those that have preceded it, will be chiefly made up of accounts of hardships endured.

Arctic exploration has not thus far yielded any results of great value to mankind. The various expeditions that have sought the north pole have in the aggregate cost many lives, and their contributions to the sum of human knowledge have been rather meager. They have proven that the polar regions are covered with ice, that they are intensely frigid, that the sun stays below the horizon for months at a time, and that the north pole is inaccessible. The origin and manner of formation of the great icebergs which come down into the Atlantic have been explained by the explorers, and some other matters, rather of curious interest than of real value to the world; have been made known by means of these perilous polar expeditions. Possibly Lieutenant Peary may have something new to contribute to the fund of the world's information concerning polar matters. At all events, his report will be awaited with interest by all who love tales of adventure in the forbidding and mysterious region visited by the gallant Kite and her courageous company.

TRAINING MIND AND HAND.

While we continue to boast, and not without reason, of our public school system and the very excellent arrangements we are making for the dissemination of knowledge, thinking people must admit that in many respects the education of American youth at the expense of the state falls far short of the object aimed at. Especially is this true of the public school as it exists today, so nearly approximating in its line of educational work the academic course of a few years ago. This is not said in disparagement of the idea of giving the young folks free of charge the insight into written knowledge that a very few years ago was denied to those whose circumstances were such as precluded financial reasons their taking an advanced course of study. The advance in public school methods has been very rapid, so much so, indeed, that it may not be too much to say that it has overshoot the mark.

One of the things that seem to have been overlooked in the plans of the modern public schools is the means of instilling in the minds of the pupils the practical application of the knowledge taught them. A certain degree of familiarity with the "classics" and an acquaintance with the polite information of modern society is not to be lightly set aside, for the reason that such knowledge serves to soften the rough places in life's journey and enables the possessor thereof to more fully enjoy whatever of amenity may fall to his lot, or to yet the superficial smattering of knowledge gained at a public school must not, as it too often is, be mistaken for "education." No matter how extensive the curriculum, or with what fidelity to detail it has been pursued by the pupil, there yet remains the solemn fact that "education" is a matter of life, or as Tennyson puts it, "knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast full of sad experience." This, then, should be the aim of the public schools, not alone to give the young lips a stunted draught from the Plerian spring, but to train the mind of the youth that when the time comes for laying aside school work and taking up the active duties of life unassisted by the guiding hand of the teacher, the boy or girl may go forth possessed of a confidence born of careful instruction in the ways of life.

How shall this be accomplished? is a question to which the answer is not readily apparent. One thing is certain; in this respect we have much to learn from the people of Europe. It is only necessary to cite the existence of a single German institution to show the force of this. In the turnverein the Germans have a factor whose value in the growth of the nation in every respect can scarcely be estimated. Certain it is that wherever there are Germans there is found the turner society, and in the turner halls the youth of the new race keep up the traditions of their fathers, and in their athletic pursuits are inspired by the idea that when their country needs their services they will be able to offer a sound mind in a well trained body. To be sure, America has never had a Turnvater Jahn, nor has she ever known the irritating presence of the eagles of a conquering Napoleon, such as inspired the patriotic old Bavarian schoolmaster when he added the training of the scholars in his care in feats of physical skill and endurance as well as in the three R's, looking forward to the time when the Fatherland would need strong, active young limbs, accompanied by vigorous minds, to aid in riding the country of the conqueror. Germany is no longer menaced by a conqueror, but the idea of Turnvater Jahn flourishes as the patriotic old man never dreamed it would. It is this coupling of mental with manual training, however, that makes education valuable. The idea of preparing pupils to be of use in

the world is the one that should be uppermost in the teacher's mind. It is not enough that a boy or girl can fool at home with the ancient writers or the modern essayists; they should also be at home with the notion that this is a busy world, and that nearly all the soft places were picked out before they came on the scene of action. They should know that in life, as in school, the way to learn is to begin at the beginning, and that there is no no excuse in performing the apprentice's duties while learning a trade than there was in learning the A B C's when first they sat foot on the bottom round of learning's ladder. It is not necessary to sink self-respect in inculcating this notion, nor is it necessary to hold out the idea that the years spent in school are wasted; only prove to the young people that the school is merely the threshold of life and show them that they are being fitted to begin rather than finish their education.

Then will it come to pass that the mechanic who sells his hands and thereby earns \$20 to \$30 per week is as much in value to society as the young man whose hands are always clean and whose linen is always immaculate and who earns from \$10 to \$20 per month in a store or an office.

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

No other class of people in the United States has so deep an interest in our foreign trade as the agricultural class. During the past fiscal year, according to the recent report of Statistician Dodge of the Department of Agriculture, nearly 80 per cent of the exports from this country to foreign lands consisted of agricultural products. The exported products of our farms amounted in value to \$793,717,676, exceeding by more than \$159,000,000 the value of our shipments of these products in any previous year.

It is true that the conditions which caused such extensive exports of farm products during the past fiscal year are subject to changes, and the foreign demand cannot be expected to be uniform; but it is nevertheless certain that it is increasing and that it must become greater year by year. There is a prospect that the farmers of Europe will be able this year to more nearly meet the home demand than was anticipated a few months ago, but there will still be a great market abroad for the products of the American farms. In respect to animals and animal products the foreign demand this year will be far greater than it was last year and may be sufficient to offset any falling off that may take place in the exportation of breadstuffs. It will be remembered that the removal of the embargo upon American pork in Europe, by which our sales in several countries had been suspended, came too late to have a great effect upon the year's exports, though our sales abroad were enormously increased thereby toward the close of the year. It took a little time for the removal of the embargo to produce its effect upon the market, but the European demand for American meats is now far greater than ever before. Our foreign sales of animals and animal products will increase with greater rapidity from this time forth than our sales of breadstuffs, the superiority and cheapness of American meats having placed them almost beyond competition in Europe. An illustration of the good that has been accomplished by the enforcement of our strict meat inspection laws is found in the fact that our exports of fresh beef in the last year aggregated \$18,053,732 as against \$11,451,881 in 1889, while our exports of live cattle increased from \$16,616,917 to \$35,000,095.

It is evident that the farmers of the United States are of some consequence in the world and that the importance of fostering every interest of agriculture in this country cannot be overestimated. To the farmer more than to any other man two things accomplished by the present federal administration are pregnant with significance. Reciprocity has opened the way to enlarged foreign markets and will do yet more in the same direction; diplomacy has caused the removal of the barrier that kept American pork out of Europe and has thus increased by many millions of dollars a foreign trade that directly touches the farmers of this country. The exports of farm products from this country may not again approach 80 per cent of the total exports, for the rapid growth of manufacturing industries in the United States, under a protective policy that is not to be soon abandoned, will inevitably result in the building up of an increased foreign trade in the products of our factories; but the aggregate of our exports of farm products must increase, notwithstanding the growth of the home demand. A vast extent of rich territory yet untilled in the west will continue to invite the farmer to turn its generous soil and the agricultural states will maintain their supremacy as producers of individual and national wealth.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The report of the commissioner of the general land office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, gives the total area of vacant lands in the public land states and territories as being 567,588,783 acres. This is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 369,529,000 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations and lands subject to sale for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, and exclusive of reservoir sites, timber reservations, filings, railroad grants and claims as yet adjudicated, a part of which in future may be added to the public domain. Nebraska has 10,674,332 acres of surveyed public land and 125,000 unsurveyed.

It will be seen that the public domain is still extensive, but a great deal of this land is not available for settlement. Much of it is arid and some of it is not available for agricultural purposes for other reasons, so that perhaps not to exceed one-third of it would under present conditions support population. Assuming that to be the case, and that lands will be about what it was during the last fiscal year, a little less than 14,000,000 acres, within the next fifteen years, or twenty at the furthest,

the public domain outside of the arid region will all have passed into private ownership and persons seeking agricultural land will have to look elsewhere than to the government for it. In the meanwhile, however, it is to be expected that the work of reclaiming the arid lands will make rapid progress and that the demand will be met from this source. The fact that irrigated land is very much more desirable than that which depends on natural moisture will cause it to be preferred whenever it comes into competition with the latter in the market, and it is highly probable that within a few years large areas of new arid lands will command the attention of settlers. There is some good land yet in the public domain, but the quantity is not large, and it is inevitable that all such will be taken up before half the life of the present generation has passed away.

Very nearly half the land in the public domain is unsurveyed, and the commissioner urges a liberal policy in reference to surveys of public lands as dictated by the interests of the United States, but by the unwritten obligation which rests upon the government toward those who have been induced by the terms of the homestead and pre-emption laws to become pioneer settlers on the public domain. He states that the land office is in constant receipt of letters from settlers who complain bitterly of the burden they are forced to bear because of the unsurvey of their lands and the consequent uncertainty of their locations. The neglect of congress in this respect is not in harmony with the generous policy of the government regarding the settlement of the public lands. A matter of perennial interest in connection with the public domain relates to the forests, and the record of depletions last year shows a loss of timber valued at pretty nearly half a million dollars. This has been exceeded, but it is evident that greater care in protecting the public timber would be found profitable. The commissioner states that what is imperatively needed is a permanent force of not less than twenty special agents to devote their entire time and attention to the work of explaining the law and the regulations thereunder relating to the cutting of timber from the public forests. He suggests that a general law on the subject of public forests is demanded which shall make adequate provision in respect to both forest reservation and the cutting and removal of timber to supply the public necessities. He believes the passage of such an act would effectually dispose of all material questions relating to these matters and render further legislation on the subject unnecessary. In view of the fact that this matter has been regularly urged upon the attention of congress for years, there is not much encouragement to hope that the present congress will take practical action regarding it.

The Apollo club is admittedly the best musical organization Omaha has ever had, and the one of all others that has contributed most to the cultivation of local musical taste. Its aims have always been elevated and it has never failed to achieve gratifying results in whatever it has undertaken. Such an organization reflects credit upon the community, and it goes without saying that it should receive generous encouragement and support. The club has in contemplation some highly interesting plans for the coming musical season, which if carried out, as there is every reason to expect they will be, cannot fail to give it a still stronger claim to popular regard. Omaha should take pride in the Apollo club. It is doing a most excellent work in behalf of musical culture, and this is a service the value of which to the educational and social life of the community cannot easily be overestimated. It should hardly be possible for this admirable organization to make any demand upon our citizens that would not meet with a prompt, hearty and generous response.

OMAHA IS NOW PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LAWYERS AND MINISTERS.

A law school and a theological seminary having been successfully established here. In regard to the latter, it is pleasant to note that although it is called a Presbyterian institution its doors are open to students of other denominations, so that it fully meets the needs of this community. As matters now stand it is possible for young men to graduate at the University of Omaha, the law school or the theological seminary and begin their life work well equipped. It is often said that there are more lawyers than clients, but there is at least no complaint of an oversupply of ministers. The time may not be far distant when men of eminence in these professions will point with pride to the fact that they graduated from the law school or the theological seminary of Omaha. Now let the public-spirited men of wealth in this community see to it that these useful institutions are properly sustained.

THE WESTERN PEOPLE, AND ESPECIALLY THOSE OF NEBRASKA, HAVE REASON TO BE PROUD OF THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE CHAUTAQUA WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR OR TWO.

It does not by any means take the place of our school system, which is doing wonderfully well, but it supplements the latter and gives educational advantages to many who would not otherwise have them. It is a good sign of the times that education is so thoroughly appreciated in the west. With a far lower percentage of illiteracy than the old states of the east can show, the new west is steadily progressing upon lines which will surely lead to the highest and noblest development of American citizenship.

It is not easy to account for the present low prices of domestic fruits, considering the short crop throughout the country of many standard fruits which are always supposed to influence the general market. The September report from the Department of Agriculture shows that the apple crop of the country is extremely light, being almost a total failure in some localities extensively de-

veloped to this fruit. In New York the condition of the crop is returned at 64; Pennsylvania, 54; Virginia, 39; Ohio, 25; Michigan, 45; Indiana, 25; Illinois, 22. These figures show that apples cannot be plentiful this year, and yet they are selling slowly and at very moderate prices in New York city, while most other domestic fruits are in very light demand and bring low prices. There has been a falling off in the importation of foreign fruits on account of the cholera excitement, and this should help the market for domestic fruits, even if no account is taken of the short apple crop.

The burglar and the highwayman run dangerous risks in prosecuting their respectable trades in Omaha. The honorable discharge of Isaac Montgomery, who shot Burglar Griffin dead in his denials with a musket the other night in defending his property, shows that our local authorities are not disposed to be at all sentimental in dealing with such cases. If Motorman Gehoe had shot the highwayman who boarded his car on Thursday night, instead of frightening them off by holding a revolver at their heads, he would no doubt have been executed. The arrest and punishment of desperadoes by the regular course of law is the proper method in all cases where it is practicable, but in some situations the citizen is justified in taking the law into his own hands. The villains who prey upon society will do well to bear this in mind.

The county fairs hold in Nebraska this year have awakened great interest and have been attended by many thousands of people. The reports indicate that the exhibits have been unusually large and excellent. The friendly rivalry created among the farmers by these annual exhibitions has a wholesome effect in stimulating them to renewed endeavors to improve the products of their lands and increase their variety, while a valuable educational influence is exerted by intercourse and interchange of ideas. The county fair is a useful institution in many ways and deserves encouragement.

For years, centuries even, Paris has been fashion queen and no garment was orthodox unless "worth" was stamped thereon. But, alas! Vienna is aroused and has made a declaration of independence and proposes to run things in fashiondom to suit itself. From this bitter strife, we are forced to conclude that the standards of fashion are to be henceforth rendered doubtful and subject to the same fickle fancies as those of law and medicine.

FAILED TO PROFIT BY IT.

Cannizz wants to be free and independent. The United States showed her the proper method to adopt 116 years ago.

DISCIPLES OF ARTEMUS.

Those Long Island kickers agree thoroughly with Artemus Ward in his assertion that only mighty men are entitled to letting their wives' relations all go to war. They are convinced that the imperiled cabin passengers should be removed, but they seem to think that they ought to be removed to Europe or some other suitor.

SHANNING THE CONSUMERS.

The hard coal trust must be making heavy profits these days. The ordinary sizes of coal used in stoves and ranges are from 75 cents to \$1 higher now than they were a year ago, and they do not cost any more to the producers than they did then. Hard coal, however, is not desirable, and the trust cannot be attacked at the custom house.

LONGEVITY OF AMERICAN POETS.

It is refreshing to be able to point in our own country to those modern exemplars (Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow and Holmes). No other modern country can parallel them in this respect. And it is pleasant proof that we have reached a time when the conception of the poet as a roving, Bohemian sort of individual, short-lived in the nature of the case, is not only in his habits and hardly amenable to the laws and usages of society, must be retired as being opposed to the facts.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

There rests on the shoulders of Dr. William T. Jenkins, health officer at the port of New York, a burden of responsibility heavier than that which any other man on the face of the earth is bearing at this time. He stands before the people of the United States and the choicest pestilence. Upon his personal judgment, self-reliance, his firmness in resisting the pressure of private and minor interests, depends the issue of the

present struggle against an invader a hundred times more dangerous to New York and to the country than a hostile fleet of iron-clads.

RAMS' HORNETS.

The same wind that ruts the chaff cleans the wheat. Nobody ever blames a good apple for having come from a twisted tree. Living for self is the smallest business any one can be engaged in in this life. There are too many people in the church who want to be the nickel plating on the machinery. A long face in church and a short measure in trade are two things that never help the cause of God a bit. The devil would rather start a fuss between a couple of God's people than to sell a drunkard a barrel of whisky.

When the devil sees church members wrangling with one another, he knows it will be safe for him to sit down and rest. If we only had a millionaire's name fixed to the promises of the bible, how many of us would stop worrying about the troubles we expect to have tomorrow.

SABRATH SPEAKS.

Washington Star: Mr. Hill shows no evidence of intending to come forward with the contrite remark, "Pecklavi."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Dobbs: This is rather an expensive way to get a bargain. You buy the stock, and you pick it up at a bargain store. Dunner: Not exactly. I picked it up at a bit of a bargain.

Boston Globe: The editor who will print a jest on "human lives at stake—Hartford steak"—deserves to have the cholera himself or else be quarantined for life.

New York Sun: Mrs. Hendrick—I've noticed that at dinner two things are common to help you with a great deal of liberality. The first is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the second is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the third is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the fourth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the fifth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the sixth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the seventh is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the eighth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the ninth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the tenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the eleventh is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twelfth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the thirteenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the fourteenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the fifteenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the sixteenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the seventeenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the eighteenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the nineteenth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twentieth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-first is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-second is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-third is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-fourth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-fifth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-sixth is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the twenty-seventh is "Mrs. Hendrick" and the 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