

Lyric Theatre
WEEK STARTING
SUNDAY

February 3

Among The Bush- rangers

Prices, 10, 20, 30 Cts.
Matinees, 10 Cts.

MATINEE
Wed. and Saturday

him good and plenty, but let the hope find expression that they are not numerous although figuring in a numerous class. Among a host of those owing obligations not in writing, and of those whose wants have received fitting attention at his hands, without a son marquis being paid back or expected, there may be a limited fraction whose voice is for crucifixion and would be tickled half to death to know that a bolt had descended upon his devoted head; now, if the other half could only be added, would it be unchristianlike to call on the fates to go ahead with the performance?

There is at present a very earnest and well defined desire on the part of Hon. C. M. Owen and some other prominent citizens to have Heber J. put through according to Hoyle because of his (Heber's, not Hoyle's) alleged multifariousness and adhesiveness in the matter of conjugality, aggravated by his paucity in the matter of inhabitiveness. Of course the laws must be obeyed; Justice must not be made to weep until the bandage on her eyes becomes as wet as one of our costly municipal highways. If we haven't got enough laws to cover the situation the factory where they are (supposed to be) turned out is in working order and expected to get a move on it almost any week now, so that the remedy may be said to be at hand. However, before hostilities begin, let us consider what it is we want, how we are to go to work, and what the harvest is likely to be. In this goodly age we are not supposed to punish people just for the sake of doing it, but for the sake of imparting healthful restraint upon the more impetuous through the example afforded, and with the hope that imprisonment or fine may be productive of contrition and this lead

to reformation. Now does any sane person suppose for a moment that if Apostle Grant were mulcted to the extent of thousands of dollars he would come any nearer being a good man like Col. Daugherty or Mr. Owen? Or that if imprisoned for a term so long that it would satisfy even those gentlemen, he would not emerge from the incarceration—if he ever did emerge—just as much Grant as he is now? So, what's the good? As Nasby used to say. Suppose all do as some of the Union soldiers did with new prisoners when overstocked—administer the oath of allegiance to him (if we can catch him) and let it go at that?

S. A. KENNER.

BROWNSVILLE INCIDENT.

The question of the rights or wrongs of the colored soldiers dismissed from the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville affray has been completely lost to sight in the tangle of politics that has grown up around it. Senator Foraker's resolution providing for a simple investigation into the facts had been before the Senate for a long time, affording endless opportunities for talk, as well as for embarrassing the President and obstructing legislation against vested interests. Senator Lodge tried to flank Foraker by offering an amendment that would have committed the Senate in advance to a recognition of the President's constitutional right to act as he did. He soon saw that this would not work, and then both Republican factions agreed upon a compromise resolution, which was called a "modification" of Foraker's original resolution, by which the investigation was to be explicitly limited to the facts in the case, entirely ignoring the constitutional question. Everything seemed lovely on the Republican side when Senator Blackburn, the Democratic leader, threw a bomb in the form of an amendment providing that the investigation should be undertaken "without questioning or denying the legal right of the President to discharge without honor enlisted men from the Army of the United States." To vote for this would be to defeat the whole purpose of Senator Foraker and his anti-Administration allies; to vote against it would put them in a little more open attitude of hostility to the President than they wished to appear in at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Aldrich tried to head off the Democrats by threatening an investigation of the general treatment of colored troops in the South, which might be expected to open up the whole race question, including the possibility of reducing the representation of the Southern States in Congress, but they declined to take alarm. The President was begged to avert a split in the party by telling his friends that he had no objection to their voting against the Blackburn amendment, but he was unmoved, and intimated that if there had to be a

party split he wanted the bigger half on his side. A complete Republican smash-up was threatened, but at last the opposition capitulated, and Mr. Foraker agreed to a further "modification" of his amendment by which it was provided that the investigation into the facts of the Brownsville "affray" should be "without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto." All hands, even the Democrats, professed themselves satisfied with this.—Collier's Weekly.

JAMAICA'S FUTURE.

We can assist Jamaica in her distress, without offending any of her rulers, by eating double our allowance of bananas, says Collier's. Her fertility of soil is offset by our tariff. In bananas alone she finds a competitor in neither Florida nor California. Kingston's idle streets, welcoming with tropical languor in later times the thin stream of tourist silver, knew in her bolder days the tread of hurrying adventurers and the zest of quick profits argosied home as tribute to the mother land. Her opulent planters were ruined by the abolition of forced labor and the rise of the beet-sugar industry. Few people English born or of pure English blood remain. They have left the field to the blacks and the mulattoes. The British naval station has been withdrawn. The key to the Caribbean in buccaneer days has ceased to be even a strategic point in imperial calculations. In vain have shipping agents tried to make Kingston a winter resort when the south of France is only a day's journey from London; in vain have royal commissions tried to establish cotton-raising and exploited expert agricultural methods amid a population. African, easy going, and the relic of slavery. The treasure island of a hundred years ago has become to the British mind a waif of the distant sea, ever calling for help. This latest disaster follows a long train of ill fortune, somewhat relieved by proximity to the United States. American capital has set banana plantations among the ruins of the cane mills. England perhaps no longer wants Jamaica, while the United States, with the Filipinos beseeching the "standbatters" for fair play, seeks no more foundlings for the national fold. English the island must probably remain, but it is economically an appendage of the United States. Its future prosperity rests mostly with the growth of winter travel and of American appetite for fruit.

NEGRESS SUES A HARVARD PROFESSOR.

Not in recent years has Harvard been involved in a scandal so sensational as that which recently led to the resignation of Professor Phillip Marcou as professor of modern languages, following the filing of a breach of promise suit against him by Annie Manley, a negress of unmixed African descent. Marcou was highly popular with both faculty and

students and the explosion of a bomb upon the Harvard campus could hardly have caused more consternation. The charges against him read like a Jekyll and Hyde romance, and many people believe that the elderly professor is the victim of a conspiracy. Professor Marcou indignantly denies that he has ever been intimate with the negress or has promised to marry her and will fight the case in the courts.

The Manley woman is about 35 years of age and is as black as the proverbial ace of spades. For years she has resided in the South end, where she owns a handsome and lavishly furnished house at 28 Holyoke street. Among her neighbors she is reputed to be wealthy, and merchants in the vicinity declare that until recently she always seemed to be well supplied with money. It is declared that for the last ten years she has had a frequent visitor in the person of an elderly white man, who called once or twice every week and at times apparently passes the night at the home of the negress. Shortly before the negress filed a breach of promise suit against Professor Marcou it is said that the white man ceased his visits and Miss Manley's source of income was suddenly cut off. It is understood that if Professor Marcou is successful in defending the suit he will resume his former position at Harvard.

TONSILLITIS.

The tonsils are two collections of gland-like structures at the back part of the mouth, one on each side, between the pillars of the palate. It is not known what purpose they serve. Some have supposed that they arrest the germs of disease which may be inhaled or taken in with the food; but they evidently can catch very few of the germs which rapidly pass them in the food or water, or in the air which is inhaled; and it is well they cannot, for they are themselves very susceptible to disease, as some sufferers know to their sorrow. Others have thought they serve an evil purpose, acting as portals of entry for many disease-germs into the body.

The tonsils are very liable to become inflamed. This condition constitutes tonsillitis, or, when an abscess forms, quinsy. Young persons, over fifteen and under thirty, are most subject to inflammation of the tonsils, although children and even those well along in life may suffer. It occurs with special frequency in those whose tonsils are enlarged, and usually in persons who are "run down" in general health, or in whom the power of resistance has been lowered as a result of worry or overexertion.

There are various kinds of tonsillitis, but the symptoms of all are quite similar in the beginning. The patient feels ill, has chilly sensations, loss of appetite, more or less headache, perhaps, constipation, feverishness, and a feeling of discomfort or actual pain in the throat. Soon the fever becomes high, the throat is dry, swallowing is painful, there is often more or less earache, and the patient seems to be seriously ill.

Suppuration may or may not occur. The pain and throbbing are most severe when it does.

The attack lasts usually from two or three days to a week, and is apt to terminate quite suddenly, although if but one tonsil has been affected, recovery may be delayed by an extension of the inflammation to the other tonsil. In that case the whole tiresome process must be gone through with again.

The disease is almost serious enough to require the physician's care, for the treatment calls for internal remedies as well as local applications. Whatever else is done, the bowels should be kept open from the beginning of the attack.—Youth's Companion.