

As a reward for his services in the cabinet, Signor Lemni, the grand master of the Masons, was granted by the cabinet of the day a monopoly of purchasing the foreign tobacco needed by the Italian government, a sale of tobacco in King Humbert's dominions being a state monopoly. This ended Grand Master Lemni and his Masonic adherents to realize enormous fortunes within the space of a very few years, and we are to believe the statements furnished by the national legislature, backed up by documentary proof, it would appear that the figures in the government estimates having been bought abroad for the state at the rate of 115 lire the quintal at a moment when the maximum price was under 100 lire.

In France any attempt to prevent the Masons from interfering with politics would be treated with derision, as the Masons regard themselves, with some degree of justice, as important factors in the creation of the republic. After the collapse of the General Bonaparte bubble a few years ago those of his adherents who belonged to the craft were subjected to severe disciplinary measures. Their lodges not because they had taken part in a political movement, but because they had been on the losing side. In order to appreciate this, let any American Mason consider how he would feel if called to account and punished by his lodge for having sided with the Farmers Alliance or some other factional movement against the party in office.

It was in the forties that the Masons of France and of Italy first commenced to draw their attention to politics. This was due to the severity of the various monarchical governments in dealing with persons professing liberalism and radicalism. The Masons found that it was only behind the closed doors of Masonic lodges duly tiled that they could make their voices heard and give free expression to their political opinions without peril of imprisonment, or even worse. Every radical politician in both Italy and France became affiliated to the order for political purposes only, and while in the Peninsula Masonry became synonymous with Garibaldiism and even Mazzinism, in France the mere fact of belonging to the order was understood to indicate adherence to the advanced doctrines of Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin.

During the empire Napoleon III, who considered himself a Freemason of the Italian order, endeavored to counteract the increasing tendency of the French Masons to radicalism and republicanism by getting his son, Prince Murat, and then the chief of the imperial household, bluff old Field Marshal Magnan, appointed as grand master. His efforts were doomed to failure, and as the Masonic element in French politics which contributed more than anything else to the overthrow of the empire. As I have said above, only in Italy and France that the Catholic church displays so much hostility toward Masonry.

A strong contrast thereto is the attitude of the clergy toward the craft in both Portugal and Spain, and I remember some years ago attending the funeral at Lisbon of the noble Antonio de Aguiar, who at the time of his death held the position of grand master of the craft in Portugal. Dom Antonio was an ex-minister of public works, a senator, the president of the Royal Geographical society, and for several years had served as governor and bear-leader to the reigning king. A great favorite at court, his death was sincerely mourned by the family. His body lay in state for two weeks in the Church of St. Isabel, arrayed in the Masonic insignia, and among the flowers and floral emblems deposited at the funeral were many bearing Masonic inscriptions.

STOP IMMIGRATION.

A REMEDY FOR INDUSTRIAL ILLS PROPOSED BY MRS. LEASE.

The Hordes of Europe Might as Well Starve There as Here—Stop Immigration Till the Laborer Shall Be Permitted to Enjoy the Products of His Toil.

[Special Correspondence.]

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The hand-to-hand struggle for existence is being transferred farther and farther west not because opportunities are limited, fertile soil or salubrious climate lacking, but because the great factors in the distribution of wealth, money and railroads are owned and operated not for the benefit of all, but for the enrichment of a few "who toil not, neither do they spin." As a result one man, a railroad king, acquires from the labor of all more wealth in a lifetime than the assessed value of six of our great states. On the other hand, we find that farming has ceased to be profitable. The western farmer who depends upon eastern markets finds himself robbed by extortionate and unjust railroad rates. While combines fix the price of his wares, he toils in hope, sows in patience, but to reap in disappointment and despair.



MARY E. LEASE.

Our present system of money loaning and usury enables a few to tie a string around every dollar that comes west and jerk it back almost immediately to the eastern money centers. The insane policy pursued for the past 20 years of trying to do the work of \$50 with but \$5 has depreciated property, cheapened labor, glutted the markets, filled our insane asylums and penitentiaries, converted 1,000,000 able-bodied wageworkers into tramps and paupers and hung darkly over the whole land the pall of mortgage indebtedness, while the fair face of our civilization is deeply marked with cruel scars.

A good and great man once said, "Who ever controls the money of a nation controls its commerce and industry." Glutted warehouses, gorged elevators in the grain centers and idle workmen in Chicago and Cincinnati marching riotously beneath banners bearing the inscription "Bread or Blood," railroads lacking carrying facilities for the immense grain crops of the west, farmers holding their crops because they are offered less than the cost of production, or throwing the hastily reaped harvest upon the market for whatever is offered because Shylock points to the stipulations of the "bond" and de-

OPENING OF OUR NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT TO-MORROW.

28,416 PAIRS TO SELECT FROM.

Since the opening of this popular department two years ago, the trade grew so rapidly that it was necessary to enlarge the room to more than double its former size; to add 1,800 additional feet of shelving to employ 11 regular shoe salespeople in the place of 4, which we had with, and just three times as many fine leather chairs.

Tomorrow we will open this new department with 28,416 pairs of Ladies' Misses' Children's Shoes, or about three times as many as we started with two years ago.

Taking the Shoe Department as it is today, we do not hesitate to state that the handsomest Shoe Department in a dry goods store in America.

We have visited Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia and find that you can get from \$6 to \$1 on every pair of Shoes that we offer you tomorrow.

We will put on sale tomorrow a Shoe for \$1.00 that is a better Shoe than is sold in the above named cities for \$2.

Tomorrow for \$1 you can buy as good a Shoe as others ask \$1 for.

We will show tomorrow some of the grandest bargains ever offered in

Children's and Misses' Shoes!

If your children need Shoes bring them to the opening tomorrow. BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES. We now have the biggest line of Shoes for boys and youths ever shown by your boy needs a Shoe bring him to the store tomorrow. INFANTS, from \$1.00 up. Will find a complete stock to select from.

Entirely new Shapes.
LOT 1—Ladies' Custom Made Vici Kid Foxed, Cloth Top, Patent Leather Tips, Cloth Top, Philadelphia Square Toe, Button Shoes, regular value, \$5.00; in this sale tomorrow

\$4.00 Pair.

LOT 2—Ladies' Custom Made Vici Kid Button Shoes, Philadelphia Square Toe, Patent Leather Tips and Heel, Foxing, Hand Turned, regular value, \$5.00; in this sale

\$4.00 Pair.

LOT 3—Ladies' Custom Made Vici Kid Foxed Button Shoes, Cloth Tops, Patent Leather Tips, made on Piccadilly last, Hand-welt Extension Sole, regular \$5.00; value; price tomorrow

\$4.00 Pair.

LOT 4—Ladies' Vici Kid Button Shoes Hand Turned, Patent Leather Tips on Opera, Compromise and Philadelphia Square Toe Lasts; all sizes; widths A to EEE; regular \$4.00; price

\$3.00 Pair.

LOT 5—Ladies' Cloth Top Extension Sole Button Shoe, Patent Leather Tips, Philadelphia Square Toe, value \$3.50; price tomorrow

\$2.50 Pair.

LOT 6—Ladies' Cloth Top Button Patent Leather Tip, two styles, Opera Philadelphia Lasts; value \$3.00; price tomorrow

\$1.98 Pair.

LOT 7—Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, Patent Leather Tips and Plain Toes, Opera, Compromise and Square Toes \$3.50; your choice tomorrow for

\$1.98 Pair.

LOT 8—Ladies' Spring Heel, Cloth Top Button Shoes, Patent Leather Tips, worth price tomorrow only

\$1.98 Pair.

LOT 9—Misses' Spring Heel, Cloth Top Button Shoes, Patent Leather Tips, value price tomorrow

\$1.69 Pair.

LOT 10—Misses' Spring Heel, Kid Shoes, Patent Leather Tips, value \$2.00 tomorrow

\$1.50 Pair.

Bullene Moore Emery Job

A Card to the Public.

The barrel is not full and the guessing contest inaugurated so successfully goes on uninterrupted until the barrel is plum full of nickels. Guess what Louis Hammerslough is and you may be a rich person without a stroke of work. With every purchase a guess. We throw the nickel into the barrel, you do the guessing.

LOUIS HAMMERSLOUGH
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Our prices are way below par; our goods above par. No reasonable offer on Winter Suits and Overcoats will be refused. Three Special Sales tomorrow on Suits and Overcoats from 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p.

appointed as grand master. Forts were doomed to failure, and Masonic element in French plan contributed more than anything overthrown of the empire. I have said above, only in Italy that the Catholic church dis- such hostility toward Masonry. In contrast thereto is the attitude toward the craft in both Spain, and I remember some attending the funeral at Lisbon Antonio de Aguiar, who at the death held the position of grand and the craft in Portugal. Dom An- an ex-minister of public works, a re president of the Royal Geo society, and for several years had governor and bear-leader to the king. A great favorite at court, was sincerely mourned by the king. His body lay in state for two days in the Church of St. Isabel, arrayed in the royal insignia, and among the and floral emblems deposited at were many bearing Masonic in-

the whole time that the body re- the church priests were kneel- the attitude of prayer beside the cofe- day of the funeral, which was by representatives of the late queen and the present king in robes, a large cortege of prelates in full canonicals were present, the cemetery in court carriages. services of the Catholic church performed at the grave by the clergy, in course of which discourses of the dead statesman were deliv- deputy Senor Elias on behalf of the kings of Portugal, and by Senor in behalf of those of Spain.

of interest to add that Senor minister of the most Catho- holds the rank of grand master of the masons of that country.

Britain, in Germany, in the lands and in Scandinavia it is said to eschew politics and to entire attention to charitable and undertakings. Moreover, it is religious.

Britain the craft is presided over by Prince of Wales, who succeeded the Duke of Ripon. In Sweden and Norway grand mastership is held by King Oscar, and that office before his ascen- throne. As in the case of the grandsons of the queen of Eng- and are the sons of King Oscar of the craft. In Denmark it is the king who is at the head of the craft, while the late Emperor Fred- the grand mastership of Germany from 1855 until the time of his present emperor, although a declined, I believe, to accept the grand mastership to his fa- attend any lodge meetings since the throne.

A MASONIC EX-DIPLOMATIST

Out of Bringing Up Girls.

It is a matter so delighted because a man is not because he is superior to our boys, how much less or more than a young's bringing up a young mother. Freedom that left no doubt. A girl is a constant in the cradle to the day of her marriage. The bringing of a boy like a girl to the parents is considered in the same way. The death of the secret of the birth of a

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back almost immediately to the eastern money centers. The insane policy pursued for the past 20 years of trying to do the work of \$50 with but \$5 has depreciated property, cheapened labor, glutted the markets, filled our insane asylums and penitentiaries, converted 1,000,000 able-bodied wageworkers into tramps and paupers and hung darkly over the whole land the pall of mortgage indebtedness, while the fair face of our civilization is deeply marked with cruel scars.

A good and great man once said, "Who ever controls the money of a nation controls its commerce and industry." Glutted warehouses, gorged elevators in the grain centers and idle workmen in Chicago and Cincinnati marching riotously beneath banners bearing the inscription "Bread or Blood," railroads lacking carrying facilities for the immense grain crops of the west, farmers holding their crops because they are offered less than the cost of production, or throwing the hastily reaped harvest upon the market for whatever is offered because Shylock points to the stipulations of the "bond" and demands his pound of flesh regardless of American blood, and the world beholds the sad spectacle of the proudest and richest nation on earth becoming a collecting agency for foreign usurers—starvation stalking in the midst of plenty, and everywhere the portentous signs of a mighty social and political upheaval, the rumbling of the coming storm.

Glancing at figures gleaned from the report of the 11th census, we find a startling condition of affairs, an alarming increase of tenant farmers, and under our system of industrial feudalism seven-eighths of our city population are liable to be turned out of work at the end of a week, and with their families into the street at the end of a month. One-third of the farmers of the entire country are tenants. The figures show also a decrease of small farms and a startling increase of large farms or landed estates in the last 10 years, proving conclusively the concentration of wealth in a few hands, and the remorseless and swift reduction of the tillers of the soil to the condition of serfs.

The American workingman is becoming a slave, the American farmer a peasant. Without stopping to discuss the causes, the revolutionary tendencies of our times that foreshadow the downfall and decay of republican institutions, it must be manifest that without restriction—aye, suspension—of immigration volcanic fires of discontent, whose angry smoke is puffing up even now through the chimneys of Homestead and from the mines of Coeur d'Alene, will flame across the continent to ruin and destroy.

A general suspension of immigration is necessary for a few years, or until such time as the government will own and operate the highways of the nation in the interest of all and issue money for the people and not for the national banks.

The social, industrial, political and sanitary interests of America demand a cessation of the importation of human freight and pronounce it an unmitigated evil, and this is said with a full knowledge of the breadth and scope of liberality of our federal constitution and the spirit in which our forefathers framed it—with a full knowledge, too, of the fact that our country has been developed, our civilization advanced, by inviting and gathering to our shores the cunning hand, the inventive brain, the patient toil of the old world. We are confronted in America with a condition of affairs similar to that which is changing the map of Europe, making crowns tremble and thrones totter. We have passed through the period when the laws of industry reward or the tendency of the times demand the thrift of the sturdy German or frugal Dutch. The hard working Scandinavians and the industrious French have, as well, hunger and tramp in their own land as tramps and hunger here. The weary hearted war of 1861, started from the back cabin that shrieked his funeral dirge, dead look to the south, stretching eyes toward America as the source of a living. The same fate awaits the slave. The great black manhood of the

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HAMMERSLOUGH CLOTHING COMPANY,

Ninth and Main Streets.

shall be permitted the products or his toil and the right to exchange those products untaxed by any man; till cheap wheat in Kansas means cheap breadstuff in Massachusetts; till the vampire trusts flee abashed before the sunlight of justice; till capitalists are disarmed, that the laborers may march under the white banners of peace; till the church shall practice as well as preach Christ crucified; till ministers and laymen learn the real sin against the Holy Ghost is to strike at God through his image; man; till it shall be a disgrace to our civilization to build churches or cathedrals while God's homeless poor perish and pine for shelter.

Take up the book of books from the rubbish of the temple, make justice the foundation of every structure, read and profit by the thundering lessons of the world's past history, then swing wide the noiseless portals of our land and bid the old world's toilers come, for "in the right hand of this nation shall be riches and honor, in the left wisdom and righteousness, and all her ways shall be paths of peace."

MARY E. LEASE.

A NEW MAGAZINE EDITOR.

Some Precedents Cited That May Be Discouraging to Professor Hardy.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Feb. 13.—No announcement of a change in editorial management in any of the magazines recently has caused so much comment as that one which makes Professor Hardy of Dartmouth college the new editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. He is to succeed William D. Howells, and there is much of speculation whether Professor Hardy has those executive gifts which are essential to the successful magazine editor. As a writer of novels he attained great popularity with the first one that he wrote, but it has seemed to those who admired his style and his story telling capacity, although he hardly maintained himself in his later novels. In fact, he seemed to have met with the experience of nearly all authors in recent years who made a hit with their first novel.

Professor Hardy has obtained a year's leave of absence from Dartmouth college, although those who know him think that he would not have been here had he asked for only a shorter leave. Experiences have shown that it may be no advantage to leave school

some 20 years ago he was not able to make it a success.

"George William Curtis, who has been called the editor of Harper's, was never really placed in that post. He was perhaps the most successful of editorial contributors, excepting perhaps Dr. Holmes, and he was an editorial writer without a superior. But Mr. Curtis could never as an editor, pure and simple have developed that magazine. Mr. Alden, who has for many years been the real editor, was not supposed to have any great literary quality until a year or two ago, when he published a remarkable theological essay.

"The history of The Atlantic Monthly is full of lessons of this sort. James Russell Lowell, who was at one time its editor, found the work irksome and confessed that he never liked it, and it was due to the assistance of men who had the editorial faculty that that magazine gained and maintained its prestige. The greatest editor it ever had, and one of the greatest America has ever known, was James T. Fields, who was a publisher, and who with an exquisite literary judgment nevertheless gained no fame as a writer.

"When Mr. Howells was called to the editorship of The Atlantic great things were expected of him. He persevered, and yet before he had been long in the chair it was made plain to him and his friends that his power was with the pen, and that editorial judgment was a lesser capacity with him. For that reason he retired from The Atlantic, and for the same reason, gave up last summer his post as assistant editor of The Cosmopolitan.

"Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a good editor of The Atlantic, but he was a greater writer, and his experience suggested to him that creation was his proper sphere rather than passing editorial judgment upon the creations of others. Therefore he resigned.

"The only successful writer of fiction who also made a successful editor was Dr. Holland. He had written several poems which attained wide popularity and some epigrammatic essays, which gave him fame as Timothy Titcomb. After he became the editor of The Century Dr. Holland wrote several novels for serial publication in it, but that he was a greater editor than writer is proved by the fact that these stories only created a brief interest and are now almost forgotten, while The Century