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**DISCREET RESOLUTIONS.**

The City council has acted with discretion, which is said to be the better part of valor, in challenging Dr. Goshen and ignoring Dr. Short's indictment of the party for encouraging lawlessness, for the profit there is in it. The latter arraignment needs no proof. It is based on facts apparent to all. Hence the council wisely closes its ears to that accusation; and turns upon Dr. Goshen, hoping to prove by an investigation conducted by the tools of the party, that his assertions were rash and ill considered. Nothing will come of an "investigation" such as that proposed by the council. The councilmen cannot prove their honesty, nor their independence of political crooks, by a sham investigation. If they really want to prove that they merit public confidence, let them go to work and do something. Let them take up the slot machine proposition and clean the City of all devices operated in violation of the ordinances. Let them tackle the other evils that pollute the moral atmosphere of cities. Let them close amusement halls that are running on Sundays against the law. Finally let them make an effort to straighten out the financial tangle in which incompetency and extravagance have involved the City, and make both ends meet instead of urging the contraction of further debt to enable party bosses to continue a policy of robbery. Such acts would be proof of honesty. Weak resolutions and fake investigations are but silly devices by which to postpone the day of judgment which is surely coming.

The resolutions of the council set forth that none but efficient, honest men are wanted in office, so far as the council can control the same. This is a somewhat safe proposition if it is to be understood as an admission that the council does not control the officers but merely acts, as the invisible power behind the screen pulls the strings. The assertion reminds us, however, of a statement made in a letter from Logan written by a gentleman who labors to convince the "News" that the laborers of this country are "slaves." During the course of his long argument he says:

"It is one thing to boast of the preferred condition of the American workman and another to act the part. I have worked some in the streets of your City, brother. I have helped to cheat the City out of at least 1/4 the quality contracted for. And was there a free man among us that did the contractor do his dirty work himself? No, not one. We did not want to lose our job after having secured it through recommendation from some city councilor—a regular beggar's license."

**THE CLIFF DWELLERS.**

New facts about the Pueblo dwellers, one class of the aborigines of America, have come to light from explorations recently made in Southwestern New Mexico and Southeastern Arizona.

Most of this region has for a number of years been carefully guarded by the government in four forest reserves and an Indian reservation. It is a very uneven country. Mountains ranging over nine thousand feet above sea level, covered with a dense growth of pine, constituting part of the greatest virgin forest remaining in the United States, slope down in less than sixty miles to cactus covered plains. The roughness of the region, rendering communication difficult, probably had much to do with the many different varieties of culture represented by the remnants of dwellings and the specimens of handiwork found there.

In Dr. Hough's account of this trip, just issued by the American Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, it is said that the region was probably deserted by its inhabitants long before the middle of the sixteenth century, when the gold seeking expedition of Coronado and his adventures passed by these ancient caves and pueblos. Many generations afterward roving bands of Apaches scoured the territory, probably keeping away many possible settlers, and in fact, it was not until 1886, twenty-two years ago, that these renegade tribes were pacified through the establishment of military posts.

What became of the people who built these numerous villages is wholly unknown. It appears that the pueblos, or dwellings, were not deserted on account of warfare, since they show no traces of violence. Lack of food is given as a probable cause for the abandonment of these habitations, although the prohibition of marriage among the clan may have induced the members to abandon their old homes to live with people with whom they might intermarry. Such a prohibition exists today among existing Pueblo tribes.

On the San Francisco river is a pueblo wherein first the outer and later the inner rooms were used as cemeteries. This fact leads Dr. Hough to the conclusion that we have here "what seems to be the life history of this pueblo from its culmination to its extinction, the gradual enuring zone of tombs being an index of the life of the inhabitants. The evidence invariably shows that no sudden cataclysm overwhelmed the pueblos; that no hasty, disorganized abandonment took place, but that no wars devastated them, but that, rather, like a tree, they passed through the successive stages of growth, decline and decay to final extinction."

On open lands the pueblos were built of mud or stone. The rooms had fire-boxes in the center; sometimes there were low benches about the sides and small openings into adjoining rooms. In the mountains and near the steep banks of rivers, similar peoples dug cliff dwellings, which are now blackened with smoke and filled with implements, refuse, and sometimes graves. Single houses were often placed in niches or fissures in the rocks. Scarcely any pocket large enough to shelter a human being but shows evidence of occupation, mostly temporary, perhaps, though frequently these places, too, are blackened with smoke and contain much refuse.

A series of deep, circular constructions near Luna, N. M., revealed what must have been at one time a village of subterranean houses, occupied by people about whom all that is definitely known is that they made coarse, brown, undecorated pottery. Although other subterranean structures have been disclosed by previous explorers in this region, and although Dr. Hough himself came upon other isolated pits probably used as ceremonial places or lodge rooms, there is no record of any previous discovery of a whole village of underground dwellings such as this. Since, over this site, had been built a stone pueblo, these subterranean houses may have served to shelter a tribe even earlier than the prehistoric pueblo builders. The ruin covers many acres and is evidently of great antiquity.

Among the specimens brought back showing what sort of arts and industries these cliff peoples practiced there are stone axes, hammers and rubbing stones, and disks of all sorts, shell ornaments for the purposes mentioned above, bone implements and decorations, usually colored with pigments, wooden ceremonial apparatus, bows and arrows, fibre cloth dyed in various colors, baskets of a number of intricate weaves, and pottery of many shapes and hues, bowls, platters and small figures. How they amused themselves is shown by a number of rude dolls and house dice, and reed and yucca flutes, and wooden and gourd drums and rattles.

In Grant county, N. M., were found remains of a great dam—an engineering feat that must have revealed our modern projects of reservoirs for the reclamation of arid lands. "It consists," says Dr. Hough, "of a gigantic earthen wall five and one-half miles long and twenty-two to twenty-four feet high, involving in its building the handling of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic yards of material. The purpose of this earthwork, which is undoubtedly of an artificial character, was to impound water for irrigation, and the work is comparable to that found in the irrigation systems of the ancient inhabitants of the Gila and Salado valleys, Arizona."

These discoveries will be of especial interest to students of the Book of Mormon, whose statements they tend to confirm.

**CLEVELAND ON LIFE INSURANCE**

We have received the quinquennial number of the Spectator, a publication issued in the interest of life insurance. It is a beautiful anniversary number, containing many good things. It has one contribution from the pen of ex-President Cleveland. He says:

"The American people have had more than twenty years' experience with the American plan of legal reserve life insurance, and the fact that about 15,000,000 of them—men, women and children—so nearly as can be estimated, are now carrying life insurance policies can only mean that they have become convinced of the certainty of that form of protection against the emergencies and uncertainties of the future."

"The recent outcry against life insurance companies in general was born of sudden, though not unnatural, indignation resulting from the exposure of breaches of trust and bad management on the part of a few insurance officials, who were deservedly swept out of office by a wave of popular resentment; but in the face of the fact that approximately one-fifth of the entire population of this country now are and long have been paying premiums to these same companies, the disposition to indulge in indiscriminate criticism of life insurance companies in general should have no permanent significance, but should be regarded as a not uncommon but undesirable incident of a moral awakening whose general trend is in the direction of wholesome reform."

"In all the adverse comments that have been written and spoken during this awakening there has not been a serious impeachment of the basic principles upon which American life insurance rests, nor a single sober suggestion of doubt as to the ever present ability and ever present inclination of all reputable, honest and successful American life insurance companies to make prompt and full payment of all legitimate claims on their policies."

April showers bring shivers.  
Sweet sixteen—the battleships.  
This springs hats for ladies and brimful of flowers.  
The cadet fund is growing but it hasn't reached maturity.  
Is the Boston agreement to become as famous as the Boston tea party?  
It is a bad thing for a country when its citizens confound jingoism with patriotism.  
The vote of the Senate on the battleship program shows that it does not "view with alarm."  
To say that the "Mormon" Church does or ever did encourage the whiskey traffic, is a malicious lie.  
Why not call a mass meeting in the interest of the cadet fund and take subscriptions right there?  
Governor Johnson in his lecture on "Landmarks of American Liberty," did not once mention Plymouth Rock.  
The scout Attentia seems to have been inattentive when she ran into and sunk the torpedoed destroyer Gata.  
So the superintendent of waterworks wants the City Council to buy him an

automobile. Go, get then to a water wagon.

Throughout the country the women are raising the cry, "Equal and exact suffrage to all; special voting privileges to none."

Prince de Sagan and Madam Anna Gould have gone to Rome. Will they do as the Romans do or as they themselves have done?

An Albion, Mich., minister has been asking that "Merry Widow" hats be worn at services, saying, "I don't see how I can preach through those flower gardens."

The world encircling cruise of the battleship fleet will, it is said, be a higher education to the American people. And like all higher education, it comes high.

"Two battleships a year is what President Roosevelt says he has accomplished through his fight for his naval program. Had he been victorious in having four such ships authorized at this session, the United States could have dictated terms of disarmament to the nations of the world," says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington. Was anything more contemptibly ridiculous ever written? Had four battleships been authorized, "the United States could have dictated terms of disarmament to the world" how foolish, how absurd, how astirring a statement. England's naval program is the dual powers policy, and to date she has carried it out. The authorization of four battleships by Congress would hardly have reversed it. President Roosevelt would be the last man in the world to subscribe to the assertion contained in this silly dispatch, yet his name is, designedly or otherwise, connected with it. Such assertions are calculated to make the United States the common laughing stock of the world.

**WE SHOULD LIVE LONG.**

Charles H. Cochran, in May Metro, writes:

Every man who dies before he is a hundred years old does so because he has neglected the laws of health. I believe the time will come when men shall commonly live to be 150 years old. But to do this they must be born right, and be taught matters of health with their a, b, c's. A majority of the people of America live about 30 years of life through not understanding, or not following the demand of nature for regular and adequate exercise. Our systems of civilization have worked a vast improvement in production by training men to special lines of work. Thus they become wonderfully proficient. To see a man rattling up long columns of reading his far on a linotype machine is inspiring; to hear a lawyer clearly and incisively summing up a case fills one with admiration; to read a strong, forcible editorial affords pleasure at the thoughts so well expressed; to watch the violinist and listen to the sweet melodies he draws from the strings warms our souls to the point of ecstasy. But the type of man such a rapid pace, the oratory of the lawyer, has been acquired at the expense of a dyspeptic stomach; the man who wins with his pen is ailing from overwork; the strength of the sturdy laborer shivering in the street; the virtuoso would fain have the appetite of the performer on the big horn in the little street band. In this specializing, each is apt to neglect the routine of work for all the muscles that nature demands to keep up the physique. Had each of these performers or geniuses done his stint of work on a farm, raising the food he consumed, he would have been less skilled in his vocation, but possessed of vastly better health. And all would live out not only their full 70, but a round 100 or more of years.

**WORK FOR THE BLIND.**

New York Times.

One of the striking things about the report of the New York Association for the Blind, which covers the two years of its existence, is the frontispiece. This exhibits "the blind secretary taking the shorthand notes for this report," which she wrote entirely, with the exception of the financial statement, and transcribed on the typewriter. Here is the youngest home teacher of the association, who is also totally blind, is reading her stenography from the Stenograph-Wayne method. Her two employments which it might be assumed are practically unattainable without eyesight, and good eyesight, actually pursued with success by the blind. Other illustrations show the work of blind persons in dressing dolls, making chairs, mattress making, massage, operating a telephone switchboard, broom making, carpentering, shaving and haircutting, and blind youth engaged in athletic sports.

**JUST FOR FUN.**

Mistaken.  
"Ah, I see you are married," exclaimed the merchant.  
"No, sir," replied the applicant for a position upon which he was in a railroad accident.—The Bohemian.  
Seaver—I see the market is pickin' up.  
Weaver—You bet. Picked up all I had last week.—Judge.  
Chapple—Have a cigarette, old man? Spelph—No, I don't smoke foolkilers.  
Chapple—Well, I don't blame you for refusing to take chances.—Chicago Daily News.  
The Woodpecker's Finish. The Robb—In-Why, it's very sudden. What did he die of?  
The Jay—Of jealousy and despondency. He was over by the new steel bridge on Monday and heard a pious-minded riveter at work.—Puck.  
The Mistress—What, Suzanne, going to leave me? Going to get married?  
This is most unexpected.  
The French Maid—Oul, madam, but eet ees not my fault. Eet was only last night zat your son proposed to me.—Harper's Bazar.  
"Come, Willie," said his mother, "don't be so selfish. Let your little brother play with your marbles a while."  
"But," protested Willie, "he means to keep them always."  
"I guess not." "Cause he's swallowed two o' them already.—Philadelphia Press.  
Gaddie—Yes, he's very vindictive. That's one of his worst faults.  
Markley—I didn't know he had that fault, too.  
Gaddie—Oh yes; I tell you I'd hate to have a man like that owe me a grudge.  
Markley—Yes, but there's his other fault. He never pays what he owes.—Philadelphia Press.  
The Point to Point season. Excited countryman (up a tree, to hunterman, who is keeping the course)—There's one of 'em in the water! It's that gent

what runs the Temperance club. 'Adn't you better go and 'sip 'im? Hunterman (not an abstainer)—Oh, he's all right. 'E's in 'is element!—Punch.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

The May McClure's is a strong fiction number. "In the Dark Hour" is a stirring story of tropical love and adventure. "The Second-Class Passengers" by Lay Pratt's Ezekiel reappears in a delightful story, "In Charge of Trusty." "War on the Tiger" carries the reader through jungles, on the trail of the man-eating tiger. Other stories following more familiar paths are James Barnes' "The Silly Ass," "The Radical Judge" by Anita Fitch, "The Lie Detector" by Caroline Davis, and "The Misadventures of Cassidy," by Edward S. Moffatt. George Kennan's "Poverty and Discontent in Russia" presents a clear and vivid picture of a situation which hangs the fate of future generations. Carl Schurz' "First Days of the Reconstruction" is an absorbing narrative of a critical period in our own history. "The Life of Mrs. Eddy" by Georgine Milmine increases in interest as it nears the close. Ellen Terry's autobiography holds its interest in "Olivia" and "Faust" at the Lyceum. Mrs. Cutler's serial novel is beautifully illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. Blenden Campbell contributes the cover design and N. C. Wyeth the colored frontispiece. Other illustrators are Frederic Dorr Steele, Franklin Booth, and Eric Pape. Two notable bits of verse are "The Flower Factory," by Florence Wilkinson, and "The Heart Knoweth," by Charlotte Wilson. The insistent cry of children comes again to the ear in Florence Wilkinson's "Flower Factory"—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

Irfman Pfeiffer's prize cover gives much distinction to the May Woman's Home Companion. Another notable art feature of this magazine is a full-page reproduction of William Baillie Ker's painting, "Memories." Dr. Edward Everett Hale gives some good advice to young married folk. In "Are We Ready for Our Children?" Christian Terhune Herck approaches the problem of the child in the family from an actually new point of view. "Europe on Five Dollars a Day" is the first of a series of articles on the best way to travel abroad. Every person who is married or hopes to marry will enjoy greatly the hot discussion on the marriage question, under the title "There's a Panic in the Marriage Market." Mrs. Sangster talks to the American woman of her duties in entertaining her friends. The Summer Fashions, the Dressmaking Lesson, the Making of Linette Vests are found in Grace Margaret Gould's Fashion Department. The other departments contain: "What to Do With the Garden in May," recipes for twenty different kinds of salads by Edna Merritt Farmer; reviews of books; The Exchange, with its dozens of practical suggestions, and Sam Lloyd's Puzzle Page. The May issue is rich in fiction—"Don't Be Mugged," "A Heart Specialist," "Pancake Neighbors," "The Gentle Highwayman," are titles which will give some idea of the entertainment this magazine contains.—Madison Square, New York.

In the Outing Magazine for May Miss Agnes C. Laut has another illuminating paper in the series on "The New Spirit of the Farm." A work whose effects are well high measurable is described by Mr. George W. Wingate in an article entitled "The Public Schools Athletic League of New York City." Mr. Emerson Hough says in the article entitled "The Story of the Moccasin." Now that we have abolished the finding of a guilty man, Mr. Hough writes of the messages the Indians tried to transfer to their unique footwear; he tells how these messages may be partially deciphered. He also makes plain how impossible it is for modern civilized minds to thoroughly understand the child-like symbolism that is inscribed upon every genuine Indian message. Other articles in the May issue are: "Along a Brook Trout Stream of Vermont," by A. E. Marr; "Veiled Craters and We Ourselves," by Robert Dunn; "In the Green Theater," by Edwina Stanton Babcock; "A charming piece of spring fiction," "Longrope's Last Guard," the story of a fatal stampede by C. M. Russell; "Daring Merchants and their Ventures," by Ralph D. Palmer; "The Mountain Pony," by Allen True; a number of "Little Outdoor Stories," and a trenchant "Viewpoint" by the editor of the magazine, Mr. Casper Whitney.—112-114 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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