

Kentucky's popular uprising has ceased. Probably they ran out of lynching material.

A dangerous counterfeit \$20 silver certificate has been discovered, but the average citizen doesn't know how it was done.

Sam Jones says there are 200,000 sinners in Boston. If that statement is correct Boston doesn't deserve to rank as a city of the first grade.

In Solomon, Mo., a solid silver pitcher is to be voted to "the best husband" by popular ballot. We cannot guess who will get it, of course, but it is very certain that the gentleman is dead.

An Ohio woman is in St. Louis looking for a man who described himself to her in a letter as ten feet tall. He probably is some fellow who thinks he has a cinch on a federal appointment.

A hot-headed Virginian who sent a challenge to an adversary to meet him in mortal combat was dragged before a justice of the peace and fined \$2.50. There isn't enough of the code left to frighten anyone.

Probably the St. Louis Star was entirely justified in denouncing the recent drowning of four school children while skating as "sad." Even at this distance there appears to be nothing hilariously jolly in it.

When a Ness County, Kan., farmer runs out of meat, the Kansas City Star says, he steps to his door just before he goes to bed and lets go both barrels of his shotgun. The next morning he picks up enough jackrabbits to keep the pot boiling for a week.

Mr. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, Ga., enjoys the plutocratic distinction of being president of more banks than any other man in the world, probably. He is at the head of no less than twenty-seven banks, all in the State of Georgia, and he says every one of them is making money.

Chicle, an exudation of the sapote tree of Mexico, is the basis of all the chewing gum manufactured in the United States. Over 4,000,000 pounds of this gum is imported into this country annually, the product being valued at \$1,500,000. One factory made over 100,000,000 pieces of gum last year.

Queen Victoria has begun to prepare the program of the ceremonies which will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, and although these will not occur until next year, rents in London are said to have risen already in anticipation of the great number of strangers who will visit the city.

Americans are fond of guessing, but that often they are wild guessers has been shown again in Portland, Ore. A grocer put a demijohn of cranberries in his window and promised a big, fat goose to the person who guessed nearest to the number of them. Nearly 2,000 persons guessed, some saying as high as 100,000. Careful count showed there were 19,885.

Considerable interest is being taken in the reported discovery of a vein of good domestic bituminous coal between Cheyenne, Wyo., and Grover, Colo. The coal is being mined at a depth of 125 feet, and is said to be of good quality. It found in quantities to justify extensive mining the product will supply a large area in Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska with cheap fuel.

Mr. Marion Crawford can look upon his efforts as a novelist with a vast deal of complacency. More than half a million copies of them have been sold in the United States, and the demand for them shows no sign of cessation, while they have an enormous circulation in England and the colonies, besides being translated into French, German, Italian, and a number of other languages.

Delaware is threatened with the loss of one of its picturesque features, the whipping post. For more than a century this inspiring instrument of torture has been in use for the punishment of petty criminals. Now the constitutional convention proposes to abolish it forever. Delaware will be a sad little nonentity without its distinguishing whipping post. For years the State has been kept before the public chiefly because of this relic of barbarism.

The law proposed by a Kansas woman, making it an offense to wear corsets in that State may be made to work so far as women resident in Kansas are concerned, but how about those who pass through it on trains? Now when trains approach Kansas and Iowa waiters from the dining-cars go among the passengers taking orders for liquors which may be served but not ordered in those States. Will they, under the new law, come down the aisles with the request to women, "Remove your corsets, please?"

The Queen of Roumania has given her royal approval of cremation as a method of disposing of the dead which she thinks is not only hygienic but reasonable, but she is pained to declare that the method is very unpoetic and somewhat conflicts with the sentiment conveyed in certain verses written by her Majesty upon one of the numerous occasions when she courts the muse. In these verses she expresses

ed the belief of the future life of the body as well as of the soul, and she can see no cheer in ashes which she declares are dead in truth and in deed.

An average man who should undertake to live on strawberries alone would have to consume eight-eight pounds of them in a day in order to obtain a sufficient quantity of one of the most important elements of food, protein. But while he was getting the proper amount of protein from the strawberries, they would give him seven times too much of another necessary compound, namely, carbohydrates. Forty-four pounds of tomatoes a day would supply nearly the right quantity and proportion of protein, carbohydrates, and fat, the three most essential constituents of food. The chief value of fruit consists in its acids which are important to health.

It seems to be the general opinion that Bismarck's secret understanding with Russia was known to the Emperor of Austria and Count Kalnoky before 1890, and that the information in the first place came from Russia. It is pointed out that when Prince Bismarck was dismissed, no secret was made in Vienna of the general relief, and even the acknowledged organs of the foreign office openly said that with Count Caprivi an era of frankness, sincerity, and plain dealing had begun in the relations of the two allied powers. Less than a year ago, according to the New York Evening Post, the Austrian Emperor is said to have declined to receive a member of the Bismarck family in the followings words: "I am not only an Emperor, but a man of honor, and I associate only with men of honor."

Wyoming's game warden is credited with the statement that the number of elk wintering in the Jackson's Hole country is greater than for many previous years. A conservative estimate fixes the number at 30,000. They are on every hill and in every valley, and the night's sounds are most piteous from the crying of the calves lost from their mothers. Every morning thousands are seen traveling from the great swamps along the Snake River to the Gros Ventre hills. The game warden says: "I recently gazed upon a sight which far surpassed anything that I had ever seen, and it utterly astonished and amazed me. For a distance of six miles a herd of elk was stretched out. The animals had made a trail through the snow which was packed as hard as flinted ice. I know there were 15,000 head of elk in that band."

In telling of the children of Cu'na, the Rev. S. G. Miner, a missionary in Poochow, speaks first of the boys. One-fourth of the children of the world are born to Chinese parents, and the goddess Mother is the most diligently worshipped, so that they all may be boys. But this is a hard thing for even so great a goddess to control, and many girls are born. When the news of a birth is announced everybody asks, just as they do in America, "Is it a boy or a girl?" If it is a boy all the friends of the parents call at once to offer congratulations and presents; but if the baby is a girl they extend sympathy. The kindest remark that the disappointed mother ever hears under such circumstances is, "Well, a girl is worth something." Every city has a baby tower built on its outskirts, which is the burying place of infants. Not infrequently a newly-born girl is drowned, left on a missionary's door-step, thrown into the street, or before she stops breathing, is tossed into this death-house.

The usefulness of the Senate of Colorado as a legislative body has been seriously menaced, it appears, by the presence of young and beautiful women, and the Senators have been forced to take drastic measures of self-protection. This action has been precipitated by the hopeless imbecility of some of the more susceptible members and has taken the form of absolute banishment of all women from the Senate chamber. When the inexorable purpose of the solons became apparent an effort was made to effect a compromise on a promise by the women that they would never enter the Senate unless heavily veiled. But the Senators who were banded together to defend their impressionable associates would not yield to these tempting blandishments. The decree was made to include even the women stenographers who have been wont to preserve for posterity and others the oratorical graces of the Senators. It looks as if there were some sinister purpose back of all this that is not yet revealed. What is the Senate going to do of which it is ashamed?

Matthias Splitlog, the aged chief of the Wyandotte Indians, who recently died at Washington, was a noted man in his day, a man of enterprise and liberality, with shrewd business qualifications, and died the wealthiest Indian in the United States. He belonged to a Canada tribe, but came to Ohio early, married a Wyandotte, and was adopted into the tribe. Splitlog was a great stickler for promptness in his business transactions, and never failed to meet an appointment at the exact minute. Some years ago he sold a valuable tract of land in Kansas City, Kan., to a syndicate for \$150,000 and arranged to meet the purchasers at a certain bank at 10 o'clock the next morning to close the deal. The Indian was on time to the second, but for some reason two or three of the syndicate were a few minutes late. Owing to this lack of punctuality Splitlog refused to make the sale at the price agreed upon, but demanded several thousand dollars more and got it. He declined to accept a check for the purchase money and insisted that every dollar should be paid in gold, which was done.

PULSE of the PRESS

There is a rumor that Lillian Russell is not engaged to be married again.—Cincinnati Tribune.

It is a capital offense to wreck a ship, and it should be the same to wreck a bank.—Florida Times-Union.

Beware of the grip. It has come to town, and is as dangerous as an unuzzled dog.—Baltimore American.

Only those whom the gods love die young. The others live to a ripe old age and hold all the offices.—Detroit Tribune.

The Cuban liar and the Spanish liar are so incessantly active that it's mighty hard to tell just what is going on down there.—Baltimore Life.

It is said to have cost less than \$5 to inaugurate the new Governor of Colorado. He may prove to have come high at that.—New York Press.

The one general purpose of the whole trust system is to stifle enterprise, and the inventor and the consumer suffer alike by it.—New York Journal.

The time is drawing near when the absorbing interest of the country will be concentrated on the kind of bicycles which will bloom in the spring.—Baltimore American.

Now that the cabinet is agreed upon, and it has been decided what kind of a gown the wife of the President-elect is to wear, the country can breathe more freely.—Detroit Free Press.

Why not take some of those warlike Senators who want to fight Spain and are opposed to the arbitration treaty and turn them loose among the rabbits that are devastating Missouri?—Cleveland Leader.

According to a new ordinance, every Chicago woman who wears a big hat to the theater will be fined \$3. But it's not big hats that Chicago women are noted for.—Atlanta Journal.

It is hereby respectfully suggested to Mr. Cleveland that it would be a good time when he and McKinley ride down the avenue together to unfold a few of his best fish stories for the edification of the major.—Washington Times.

Aftermath of the Storm. It's too short a time between cold waves.—Buffalo Express.

Future cold waves will please play this town as a one-night stand.—Cincinnati Tribune.

The plumber is listening to more pipe stories than he has heard for many months.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For a week or more nature has been running a stiff competition with art in the business of manufacturing ice.—Chicago Tribune.

Coming so late in January, the cold season will be shorter and the sufferers will soon be able to care for themselves.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fuel is often more needed than food in ameliorating the sufferings of the poor in winter, as they soon found out in Chicago.—Boston Globe.

Of course there is suffering in Chicago. Any person who is compelled by circumstances to live in Chicago is bound to suffer.—New York Press.

Seasonable Charity. When the cold wave wraps us in its icy folds the wolf forsakes poverty's door and snarls from the hearthstone.—Baltimore Life.

The Salvation Army is housing something like 1,500 homeless men every night. Are all the denominational churches in Chicago doing as much? No.—Chicago Dispatch.

If you have a poor neighbor, with a big family and no work, this is just the right time to send him around a ton of coal. It's a good deal better charity than sending money to the heathen.—Boston Globe.

It's a strange sort of cold snap that doesn't blow somebody good. Men out of employment in all parts of the country now have a few days' work cutting and packing ice.—New York Evening Journal.

The man who sends bread and coal to the station houses and strews ashes on the ice before his door is the man whose name Abou Ben Adhem's angel will write in his book as one who loves his fellow men.—Baltimore American.

Brave Fire-Fighters. With numb hands and clothes covered with ice, the firemen worked steadily against the progress of the fire.—New York Journal.

The heroic efforts of the firemen and the great store's employes to fight back the flames and confine them to the tower were frequently cheered by the shivering spectators.—Washington Star.

It is when the temperature is hovering around the zero mark, making fire fighting exceptionally hard and dangerous, that our firemen show the stuff they are made of.—New York Herald.

Had the flames enveloped Wanamaker's, nothing could possibly have prevented the destruction of scores of big buildings on Chestnut street, which is narrowly and closely built.—Baltimore American.

The Naval Review. The trouble with the navy is that the ships are allowed to go too near the water. We cannot risk having a pierless navy.—Chicago Tribune.

It looks as though some of those battleship architects had gone on the theory that the fatal gift of beauty alone might sink the enemy.—Chicago Record.

With nearly every vessel in the navy in a weakened and dangerous condition, as official reports say, it is perhaps well that we should seek arbitration.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is probable that the river Delaware will suffer more than the cruiser Brooklyn from the recent collision between the bottoms of the two. The cruiser can be patched.—New York Press.

The Prize Fight. Now Nevada should pass another law insisting that prize fighters should fight, and not talk.—New York Press.

WILL FIGHT IN NEVADA.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest Very Probable Now.

When the Nevada Legislature passed an act last winter permitting the licensing of boxing exhibitions in that State and the Governor had promptly signed it, Dan Stuart immediately announced that the great encounter between Corbett and Fitzsimmons would come off there on March 17. Dan Stuart has since announced that the fight will positively come off on that date.

There is general rejoicing among the California sporting men over the news that the Nevada Legislature has passed the bill licensing glove contests. It is generally understood there that Dan Stuart and other promoters of prize fights will make their headquarters there and devote their attention to pulling off big mills. The first will be the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair. Hall, Maher, Choynski and other big men will also be in demand. The welterweight championship will at least have a chance to be settled.

Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons are expressing themselves as well pleased over the prospect of meeting in Nevada. They will soon depart for that State and finish training. Leading sporting men of the country are confident that the fight will be pulled off and that it will be the greatest pugilistic contest the world has ever seen.

Three Nevada towns are mentioned as likely to be selected for the battle ground—Reno, Virginia City and Carson City. But those who are known to be close to Dan Stuart agree that Carson City will be the place.

Carson City, the capital of Nevada, is at the extreme western part of the State. It has a population of about 5,000, is twenty-one miles south of Virginia City and thirty-one miles south of Reno. It is more than 3,000 miles from New York, and an unlimited excursion ticket for the railroad trip alone will cost the boxing enthusiasts who journey from the East more than \$1,000. Two special trains will leave Chicago, carrying more than 500 men who desire to see the fight.

Al Smith, who is aiding Stuart in arranging this big fight, said: "Dan Stuart's expenses will be probably \$40,000—\$15,000 for the purse, \$10,000 for erecting the arena and \$15,000 for outside matters. He will unquestionably erect a building capable of seating 20,000 persons. Supposing that half of that number attend, which seems a certainty, his gate receipts alone, besides what he will receive from the railroads, will amount to \$150,000, at an average admission fee of \$15. This will leave him a profit of more than \$100,000, not counting his profits from the kinetoscope." Peter Maher will be matched to fight either Choynski or Tom Sharkey.

SALVATION ARMY'S NOBLE WORK

Thousands of New York's Homeless Find Shelter in Its Buildings.

The number of men in New York City who are without a home and the necessary means to purchase food for themselves, on account of lack of employment, a New York correspondent says, is something appalling. With all its boasted public and private charities, there are thousands of human beings in the metropolis who are to-day suffering the cruel pangs of hunger. The Salvation Army has been doing a noble Christian work among these homeless, penniless creatures for the past two weeks, and it is no exaggeration to say that were it not for the grand work of Commander Booth-Tucker and his corps of assistants the number of deaths from hunger and cold would be large.

Commander Booth-Tucker was in Chicago and there saw the great suffering of the homeless because of the cold weather. He offered all the buildings in the control of the Salvation Army to the Mayor of Chicago and his offer was accepted with thanks. Realizing that the suffering among the poor of New York must be infinitely greater, he telegraphed to Mayor Strong the use of all the army buildings and meeting places as a shelter for those who needed it. Hundreds of the city's homeless have flocked to the different shelters every night since, and after spending a night there are each given a piece of bread and a cup of coffee or a dish of soup. In six nights no fewer than 10,000 men found accommodations, the number running above 2,000 on nights when the cold was more severe. The army officers extend a hearty welcome to all, irrespective of creed, color or nationality, and their only regret is that they have not larger and better accommodations.



The President has approved the act to withdraw from the Supreme Court jurisdiction over criminal cases not capital, and confer the same on the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Gen. William Price Craighill, chief of engineers, after a most brilliant military and scientific record, will be retired on his own application, under the forty years' service law.

It is the intention of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to authorize a favorable report on a bill providing for the use of the metric system in the United States.

The House Committee on Elections, which has charge of the Georgia contest brought by Thomas E. Watson against Judge J. C. C. Black, decided to postpone its decision for a week.

Senator Perkins, of California, introduced a bill which is intended to pave the way to the establishment of a bureau or a department of the Government to be devoted to the mining industry.

The House Committee on Public Lands ordered a favorable report on a bill to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the placer mining laws.

The House Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill to place the four survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition on the retired list of enlisted men of the navy.

Senator Chandler introduced a bill permanently consolidating the labor and census bureaus and creating a department to be known as the labor and census department, with a commissioner at its head.



POWER IS WITH THE PEOPLE.

With every temporary Republican party ascendancy that happens in this country we have a revival of old and oft-rejected political theories, dug up for personal vanity or class advantage, and paraded as being as good as new before the nation. Just now Senator Proctor brings forward a proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States by making the Presidential term six instead of four years, and the Congressional term three instead of two. He would also forbid Presidents to be re-elected.

This is all nonsense. In a free country short terms of office bring the men in power back face to face with their constituents, and compel them to be on their good behavior against the day of reckoning. The nearer the public officer is to the time when he must account to his constituents, the safer the constituents are that he will obey their will. Four years is long enough for a good President to do a large share of good, and long enough for a bad one to do a vast deal of harm. As to the re-elections the people will take care of that, and it will not be necessary to tinker the Constitution to regulate them. And the Representatives in Congress ought to be removed no further than they now are from frequent accountability to their constituents.

Then comes Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, with a proposal to amend the Constitution of his State, so as to hold biennial instead of annual sessions of its Legislature. This is another attempt to remove power further away from the masses of the people. Under plea of economy it would postpone the correction of abuses, and, under the pretence of diminishing the bulk of legislation, it would crowd it into confusion to the advantage of the lobby. There are so many hungry corporations in New Jersey that the people cannot well afford to leave them unwatched by the law-making authority.

It begins to look as though every Republican statesman thought it his duty to advocate some method of taking power from the people.—New York News.

Aza n for a Democratic Movement.

The plan frequently advocated in these columns that United States Senators be chosen by the people direct instead of by the Legislatures has gained strength in consequence of the selections made in various parts of the country during the past week, and if the question of adopting it could be decided by the voters next month the chances are that there would be a substantial majority in the affirmative.

In New York State the wishes of the Republican voters were undoubtedly carried out by the legislators, but it would have been much more satisfactory if Platt could have been a candidate openly last November. The result would have been the same, but we would have had the satisfaction of knowing earlier that there was no chance for Choate.

In Illinois, on the other hand, the Legislature gave the public a genuine surprise by choosing a story-telling politician known as "Billy" Mason. He might have been elected by the voters in November last had he been nominated by his party, but the chances are that if he had been confronted with the ordeal of a campaign he would not have been selected.

The worst feature of the present system is found in the States in which contests are still going on. In several of the far Western States that are either factional differences, or the membership of the Legislatures is split up among three parties—Republicans, Democrats and Populists—so that neither has a majority. The outcome of a contest under these circumstances is generally the election of some nonentity who has either money or corporation backing, and the interests of all the people are made to suffer in consequence.

Were the Senators elected by popular vote, such demoralizing deadlocks would be avoided, a better class of men would be secured, as a rule, and there would be no danger of a betrayal of the trust of the people by venal legislators—as is so often the case in States in which the Republicans are in a majority, while the real choice of a party would always be sure of getting what he deserves. It would take considerable time, however, to alter the Constitution so that such a result could be achieved.—New York News.

America and Its Money.

It is given out, upon the authority of Senator Walcott, that President-elect McKinley, while not desiring to pose as a silver man, is in favor of international action upon the silver question. This statement seems like offering husks to a nation which is in financial starvation, owing to the extreme scarcity of money. That the money powers rule the old world is evident. Their influence is felt in the hovel and upon the throne. No relief from that quarter can be expected—not at least for a long time. And yet the demand for more American money is immediate and pressing.

The United States is in a position where it need not consult the powers of Europe in taking any step to add to its own influence or prosperity. The Monroe doctrine is antagonistic to the whole of Europe, and yet it is acknowledged as an American policy which must be respected. All the leading nations of Europe cry out against the

American tariff system, and yet we heed them not in framing revenue legislation. The proposed restriction of immigration will likewise prove an offense to the residents of many European sections, and yet America neither consults their wishes nor heeds their opposition.

In its financial policy the United States should exercise the same freedom that it displays with its revenue laws. Let us first meet the conditions of this country before giving thought to the desires of other nations. A change in our financial system—one which will put more money in circulation—is an imperative necessity. The question of politics should not be allowed to figure in the matter.

What the leaders of one side or the other want should have no influence in deciding this question. It should be viewed only in the broadest, the most, fair-minded manner. Let us place American interests above those of any foreign clime or section, and unravel the financial tangle as speedily as possible.—Philadelphia Item.

A Bad Selection.

The selection of John Sherman for Secretary of State means that a halt is to be called in diplomatic aggressiveness. Sherman is notoriously conservative in matters affecting our relations with other countries. He may be a patriot in a way, but the acute sense of national honor and the proud sentiment of national pride is lacking in him. He is cold-blooded to clamminess, and there is no reason to believe that he would show either an aggressive or an unyielding spirit in his dealings with other powers. The Dispatch only yesterday called attention to his physical condition, a good reason why he should not be called to so important a trust. To-day we say that he lacks the mental essentials, and that he will prove a failure. In his life he is, or has been, a great statesman, though one with an eye single to his own interests, but he has not been trained to diplomacy. His bent is in another direction altogether.

The indications now are that unless the Cuban war is brought to a close before March 4 nothing will be done for the insurgents after that date. Mr. McKinley's attitude toward them is unknown, and the section of his platform about Cuba can be easily evaded. Sherman has never been enthusiastic in his advocacy of the Monroe doctrine, and he is known to oppose territorial extension.

Mark Hanna will probably go to the Senate, where he will become the administration's mouthpiece. Two worse things for America, short of war or pestilence, could not happen than the elevation of the ancient Sherman to be prime minister and the Cleveland labor crusher to be Senator. How would Mark Hanna look rattling around in old man Thurman's shoes?—Chicago Dispatch.

About the Next Congress.

There appears to be a tolerable certainty after the choosing of United States Senators last week that the Republicans will be able to pass a new tariff bill in both branches of the next Congress without making concessions to the advocates of the free coinage of silver. This probably also means an extra session immediately after the inauguration of McKinley and some exciting political debates at Washington during the spring and early summer.

The Republicans will be able to muster one-half the membership of the Senate on the side of fresh tariff-tinkering, but it is doubtful whether they can do likewise on any purely financial measure. The chances are that they will not try to meddle with the currency for some time to come. What the country has to contemplate, therefore, just now, is the McKinleyizing of the customs duties once more and a do-nothing policy as to the money question, with all sorts of possibilities in the way of talk about foreign affairs—arbitration with Great Britain and other powers, the recognition of the Cubans, etc.

The prospect is not a very cheerful one, but it would undoubtedly be worse if the Republican majority in the Senate were a working one on financial issues. Then we would undoubtedly have to witness a serious effort to retire the greenbacks and turn over the entire paper currency of the country to the national bankers without consideration for the masses and their interests.

The trusts and monopolies in the manufacturing field will promptly get their reward for aiding in the securing of the Presidency for McKinley. The bankers will not be so fortunate. They will have to wait until the party bosses satisfy themselves as to how much the people will stand in the way of class legislation.

Queer Result of an Injury.

The case of Howell Witherspoon, of Eckerty, Ind., whose skull was fractured in October last during a melee, has assumed a queer phase. Although his death was predicted at the time of the injury he has recovered sufficiently to go about and take care of himself. However, he has forgotten everything he ever knew, save to read and write. He did not even recognize his wife and family for some time, and he does not recognize an old acquaintance until days have passed. Another peculiarity is that he delights in reading children's school books and literature suitable for young people of tender age.

Betray no trust, divulge no secret