

retard of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney general and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of the government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the custom revenue, and will control postal matters and Philippine interest and trade, and commerce.

The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specially provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory.

On the 10th of August, 1899, Brigadier General Bates, U. S. V., negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By article I the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed and the sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice persons engaged in piracy.

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will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held or controlled by our troops. To this end, I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing a municipal government and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the proper conduct of military and naval operations they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided. The readiness and kindness to them will be a swift defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of the strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the entire Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that they have not lost their journey to their shores.

EMBARRASMENTS IN HAWAII. Some embarrassments in administration have occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawaiian islands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation, approved on July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the republic of Hawaii, as an independent nation, was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system was not ordered. While municipal laws of the islands not enacted by the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the islands, and do not touch many subjects of importance which are of a local or national character. For example, the Hawaiian republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the islands and not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homes, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the under purchase, lease or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law by his particular agreement or entry.

Questions of doubt and difficulty have also arisen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports; with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance and exit therefrom; as to patents and copyrights; as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers and as to several other matters of detail, touching the interests both of the island and of the federal government.

By the resolution of annexation the president was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to congress such legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. These commissioners were duly appointed and after a careful investigation and study of the system of laws and government prevailing in the islands, and of the laws in vogue there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of "The Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to congress on December 6, 1898, and the bill still awaits final action.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our constitution, but in the absence of any act of congress providing for federal courts in the islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

ALASKA NEEDS BROADER LAWS. A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing for the government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meager in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska

at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business centers of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality may be organized and maintained.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purpose of local government, and in some instances they have petitioned for a charter, under which paid officials have been appointed and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, fire department, a department of health and making provision for the insane and indigent poor and providing for public schools, have passed. These ordinances, passed by said municipalities, are without statutory authority and have no sanction except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration.

The population, consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under the present business has more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district, with one marshal and one district attorney, and under the present business has more than doubled within the last year and is many times greater, both in volume and importance than it was in 1884. The duties of the judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The territory should be divided into at least two districts, with an additional judge, district attorney, marshal and other appropriate officers be provided.

There is practically no organized form of government in the territory. There is no authority, except in congress, to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to be congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided.

Following the precedent established in the year 1805, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory, then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, a legislative council, having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rights of subjects of local origin, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the congress if in session, and if that body is not in session, then by the president. In this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities, having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other such purposes, could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

CIVIL RULE FOR PORTO RICO. I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which provide for a very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and of private right it is not probable that much, if any, legislation, is desirable, but with reference to public administration and the relations of the islands to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation to establish judicial jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice, there are subjects for public lands, the control and improvement of rivers and harbors, the control of the waters or streams not navigable, which, under the Spanish law, belonged to the crown of Spain, and have by the treaty of cession passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries, the importation of contract labor, the imposition and collection of internal revenue; the regulation of the navigation laws; the regulation of the current moneys; the establishment of postoffices and post roads; the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the island into the United States; the establishment of ports of entry and delivery; the regulation of patents and copyrights; these, with various other subjects which I cannot entirely within the power of the congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products, except upon terms to

which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco with customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for it, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Porto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, without homes, and deprived of the necessities of life. To the appeal of the War department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people, the War department has expended for the relief of the distressed \$322,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the executive department, should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that the president, prior to going into effect, in the municipalities and other local subdivisions it is recommended that the principle of local self-government be applied at once so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of self-control and a self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt that their habits, their training and experience are such as to fit them to exercise at once in so large a degree of self-government as they are now accustomed to expect that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental principle for these people, as for all other people, is education. The free school house is the best precursor for free citizenship, and the introduction of modern educational methods, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly, and that history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions, based upon common sense methods adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future movement and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

The love of law and sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of those sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouse public condemnation. The guaranties of life, liberty, and of property should be faithfully held; the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rules of the court should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offences, and upon the conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of the court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crime.

What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat: "The constitution and authorities should be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws."

The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the basis of safety upon which our government securely rests."

In accordance with an act of congress, providing for an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee consisting of the governors of all the states and territories of the United States, who have been invited to assemble in the City of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, which, with the committees of the congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of this celebration.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$5,000 to enable the chief engineers of the army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval observatory ground, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac river to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property." In accordance with the provisions of this act the chief of engineers has selected four eminent bridge engineers to submit competitive designs for a bridge connecting the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishments and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication of the "memorial to American patriotism." The designs are now being prepared and as soon as completed will be submitted to the congress by the secretary of war. The proposed bridge will be a convenience to all the people

from every part of the country who visit the national cemetery, an ornament to the capital of the nation and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favor and approval.

AMEND CIVIL SERVICE RULES. The executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the civil service not previously classified. Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical, and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments, responsible for their efficiency, that in order to remove these difficulties and promote efficiency and harmony, amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in an order dated May 29, 1899. The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving judicial responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination, or in the discretion of the appointing officer, than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the war department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the president, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy yards service.

All of the amendment had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the appointment and established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under these operations the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism the administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. As it is the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

The 14th of December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in a few years to come the benignant influence of the Father of our Country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensitive of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's wishes for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and insure to the islands the honor of this country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

A Hungarian philologist, Dr. Anton Velles, thinks he has discovered the original language of man. He has found that the great groups of languages, Indo-Germanic, Semetic, Hattic and Altaic, are all based on between 200 and 300 ancient Chinese roots, some of which have disappeared from the Chinese language and are now found only in Japanese. He has published his theory in Hungarian, but is going to translate it into German, so that other philologists may be able to criticize it.

General William McE. Dye, vice minister of war in Korea, who has just died, while on leave of absence, in Muskegon, Mich., was chief of the Washington police during the Garfield administration. He had previously served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars and was a graduate of West Point. After going to Korea he played a prominent part in that country's politics and was finally chosen to organize and instruct the Korean army.

It doesn't look as if the world's supply of champagne was in any immediate danger of petering out. A report from the champagne districts of France says that if not a single bottle of champagne were produced in those districts, the world could still go on drinking champagne for five years, at its present rate of consumption, without using up the supply on hand.

Captain Henry Kelley, of Milan, O., is reported to be the oldest living captain on the great lakes. He began in 1831 on the steamer Superior, which was the second built on the lakes, having been set afloat in 1827. He is 83 years of age, and, though retired from active duty, is still indirectly associated with the lake service.

Natural gas conveyed in bamboo tubes was utilized in China years ago, and one of their writers mentions boxes which repeated the sounds of persons' voices that were dead—a machine similar to the phonograph.

An enterprising Cincinnati milkman invites his customers to have the milk he serves analyzed twice a year, at his expense. The tests may be made at any time, without warning to the dairyman.

The higher you sit, the better you can drive.

The home is the headquarters of the humanities.

Conservation is not so much in getting, as in letting.

Usually there is more rattle than anything else in a rattling speech.

The prizes men pursue are often but the bubbles blown by their own breath.

You are good, your acquaintances bad, and the rest of the world indifferent.

The unexpected happens occasionally, but not so often as the expected fails to happen.

There should be no objection to a lady lifting her skirts a little over two feet on a rainy day.

Even the engagement ring is the outcome of a trust, and the wedding ring is the natural result of a combination.

There are times when this world seems very small—one of the times is when you are trying to dodge your creditors.

President McKinley has received a picture of the peace conference valued at \$20,000. It is supposed to be done in "protocols."

The practice of sending dead bodies in trunks is objected to by the St. Louis police. Live bodies, of course, are expected to look out for themselves.

Huntsmen in Essex Union county, England, have seen a snow white fox. Probably, like most of the other foxes hunted by these same sportsmen, it will die a natural death.

Prof. G. H. Pepper, an archaeologist of renown, who has been excavating in southern Colorado has discovered an ancient Indian city with an area of 400 square miles and evidences that it was once inhabited by about 9,000,000 people. The professor's announcement will probably bring tears to numerous aldermen of our larger cities as they realize what a field for franchises they would have had if they could have but lived in that pre-historic town.

France has a new submarine boat and will soon subject the invention to a series of trial tests to prove its superiority to recently constructed American vessels. The chief trouble with the submarine boats built up to date has been their tendency to be entirely too submarine—to stay down and refuse to come up again. If the French have really made a boat which will dive, swim under the surface and arise when due the art of naval warfare may be materially revolutionized.

The omnipresent microbe is making its disturbing influence felt in strange and unexpected quarters. Beards and mustaches are placed under ban as being nesting-places of errant intruders, some of them pathogenic, or, in everyday parlance, having the power to produce disease. Because of this, the London Globe states, on the authority of a French scientific journal, that the motion of the celebrated Dr. Hubenck of Breslau, the leading surgeons of Austria and Germany are considering the adopting of a rule requiring surgeons to be clean-shaved, or to, at least, as a preventive of danger, disinfest the hair of the face before operating. Nothing is said as to the hair of the head, but if this, too, is included in the interdiction, bald-headed surgeons will enjoy a gratifying advantage.

The excessive candor which characterizes the criticism of men who hold public offices should not be considered proof that Americans do not respect such offices. Freedom of speech often degenerates into flippancy, but when a public man who holds an important place of authority appears in his official capacity the gathered crowds manifest a respectful deference. The highest illustration is furnished when the president of the United States is greeted at various points on a journey. Partisan violence ceases. No voice, no gesture expresses contempt or disrespect, although in each assembly may be many a political opponent whose private remarks may be uncomplimentary to the verge of savageness. The chief magistrate, who is officially the representative of all the people, moves through throngs which are cordial, appreciative, considerate. Antagonists may not like the man. They do not fail to honor the office. Tested with respect to their opinion of exalted station, Americans are to be judged by their behavior, and not by their talk.

A curious point of copyright law has been decided in England by the High Court of Justice. It appears that a volume of Lord Rosebery's speeches was prepared, in which were addresses, or portions of addresses, that had been reported from his lips for the London Times. As they were first put in literary or written form at the cost of that journal, the court decided that they were the property of the Times, and therefore granted an injunction to restrain his lordship from approving the report of his own words.