

van's record on the bench that even the Omaha Bee, to use its own words, "would have championed his re-election" if only the court of which he is a member had decided differently the case brought last year by Mr. Rosewater against the State Board of Equalization.

The Columbus Times (Republican), edited by Colonel Will B. Dale, has this to say of Judge Sullivan:

Some hide-bound partisans have ventured to criticize the Times for declaring in favor of Judge Sullivan. They seem to think that it is the business of a newspaper to servilely applaud whatever the party in convention with whom the editor individually affiliates in its wisdom or folly may see fit to do. But the Times has never been a yellow-dog Journal. It has always maintained its own self-respect and it has tried to show a decent respect for the intelligence of its readers. Why shouldn't we support Judge Sullivan? He was six years on the bench of this district and has been almost six years on the supreme bench. Nothing is alleged against him, and nothing is brought forward in especial favor of his opponent. Every lawyer in this district, whatever may be his politics, will promptly allow that the district never had a better judge; and it is just as freely conceded all around that the state never had a more satisfactory judge of the supreme court. Why then in the sacred name of common sense should we advocate a change in the membership of the highest court? No reason has ever been given except that Judge Barnes is a good republican. We do not question his republicanism, but we do seriously question the wisdom of republican politicians who are trying to put him off the bench. If the attempt is successful it will, in our humble judgment, be a bad thing for the state and a worse thing for the republican party. You can't, under the most favorable conditions, fool the people very long; and it is a purblind policy that contemplates fooling them at all. Judge Sullivan was twice elected judge of this district by republican votes. When he was a candidate for supreme judge 700 republicans in this district laid politics aside and gave him their support. These republicans did not make any mistake and they know it. They are intelligent men and an appeal to them to "vote 'er straight" because Judge Barnes is a good, loyal republican would be as futile as it would be foolish. When it comes to electing judges, there is, after all, a good deal of sanity in politics, and the sooner politicians come to recognize this fact the better it will be for them. In advocating the election of Judge Sullivan we are doing precisely what the most influential republican paper in this district did when the judge was a candidate for the district bench. What the Fremont Tribune did twelve years ago the Times may certainly do now without giving any one cause for questioning its editor's devotion to republican principles.

This is also taken from the Columbus Times (Republican):

Judge Sullivan, as every one admits, has exceptional qualifications for the bench, but there are plenty of people, who have little to do with courts and judges, who will be inclined to support him on other grounds. He is liked because he is genial and democratic. He is always considerate of other people. He never forgets to be a gentleman. If you should be wandering about the supreme court rooms and have occasion to inquire the way to the governor's office or to the town pump you would probably find the chief justice more approachable than the bailiff or the janitor. He would give you the information you wanted without making you feel that you had been up against a high public official. And you would receive just the same attention whether you happened to be dressed in a Prince Albert coat or a jumper.

An independent newspaper, the Free Lance, expresses an opinion and gives some advice:

Voters should be independent in elections and vote for the men who will serve them best. The voter who doesn't exercise his judgment and vote accordingly is not voting for his own best interests, and what is to his best interests is to the public's best interests. And nowhere along the line of public service should more care be exercised than in judicial mat-

ters. This year with our voters to select a supreme and two district court judges there is a demand for great care. The men are nominated and in each case it does not require a long time or serious study to decide that Sullivan is the superior in every way to Barnes, both as to ability as well as being free of undue influences, and is also an honorable man.

John J. Sullivan should be retained on the supreme bench because he is the proper man for that place. He has been tried and found worthy, and our voters should see to it that he is endorsed at the polls.

The Omaha Examiner (Independent) comments on the nomination of Judge Sullivan as follows:

"The democrats of Nebraska have made no mistake in nominating Judge Sullivan of Columbus for judge of the supreme court. He has served in that capacity for six years and has made a splendid record:

The New York World has this to say of Judge Sullivan:

SEDUCERS OF WOMEN NOT FAVORED.

Side Light on the Moral Qualities of Judge Sullivan.

A man between 32 and 35 years of age was convicted of statutory rape and his case appealed to the supreme court, where he sought to escape punishment on technical grounds. Judge Sullivan wrote the opinion, affirming the judgment of the district court. It is well worth the perusal of every man and woman in the state, and is a revelation of the abhorrence with which the chief justice regards offenses of that character.

In the course of the opinion he said:

"We listened with great interest to the ingenious reasoning by which the learned counsel for the defendant undertook at the bar to sustain this position. We were charmed with the cleverness of the argument, but its logic was not irresistible; it failed to convince us that a person prosecuted for the commission of a criminal act must go free if it be made to appear at the trial that he transgressed two sections of the law against crimes instead of one. It may be conceded that section 207 of the Criminal Code is in full force and that the defendant might have been, and still may be, tried and convicted for debauching the prosecutrix. The act charged in the information constituted a crime under section 12 of the Criminal Code, while the act proved was a violation of both sections. One need not be specially skilled in divining the legislative will in order to perceive that the law forbidding illicit carnal relations under promise of marriage was not permitted to stand on the statute books for the benefit and protection of those seducers of children who take the trouble to add a promise of marriage to the other lures and enticements which they may see fit to employ.

"If the defendant were held to be innocent of rape because guilty of seduction, he might, according to the argument of his counsel, when prosecuted for the latter offense, secure an acquittal by showing that he was a married man and therefore guilty of adultery. And by the same logic a person charged with a murderous assault would be entitled to an acquittal if it should appear that the person assaulted was an officer engaged in the execution of his office, or a minister of the gospel preaching to his congregation. It would also entitle a licensed vendor of intoxicating liquors, charged with making sales on Sunday or election day, to an acquittal if he could show that the persons to whom the sales were made were minors, Indians, lunatics or habitual drunkards. The true rule undoubtedly is that a statute which denounces an act as criminal does not cease to be effective because another statute declares the same act to be a crime when done at a particular place or under special circumstances.

"All the rulings complained of have been closely examined, and have been approved without hesitation. The trial was in every respect a fair one; and, considering that want of previous chastity—the only defense relied upon—was but feebly supported by the evidence, we think the sentence of the court was tempered with mercy. The defendant has brought to ruin a young and inexperienced girl; he has violated his solemn pledge to make her his wife; he has embittered her life and clouded her destiny; and, finally, he has done what even a rouse seldom does under like circumstances—he has attempted to smirch her reputation by denouncing her before the world as a wanton. The wage of sin is certainly due to Mr. Chapman and the hour of liquidation is at hand. The judgment is affirmed."

(See Vol. 61, Nebraska Supreme Court Reports, page 889; or Vol. 86, Northwestern Reporter, page 907.)

Sympathy for the Phonograph.

George W. Peck, ex-governor of Wisconsin and creator of the most unruly boy in fiction, was induced to drop a penny in the slot and listen to a phonograph. "That thing is almost human," said a gentleman from the interior who was the governor's guest.

"I am sincerely glad that it is not entirely human," answered Mr. Peck, as the penny's worth of music still vibrated upon the atmosphere.

This remark caused a prolonged "why" to proceed from the other.

"Just imagine," mused the sympathetic governor, "how the poor machine would have suffered while a woman was transferring that awful shriek into its interior."

Good Chance for Ruskin.

When a new edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" was issued not long since the publisher received in his mail several letters addressed to "Mr. John Ruskin," in one of which the author was asked for his autograph. A similar case has occurred at the office of Harper & Bros. They have just published John Ruskin's "Letters to M. G. and H. G." A few days later they received a letter addressed to "Mr. John Ruskin, care of Harper & Bros., New York city." They opened the envelope, which contained a letter and some newspaper reviews of the book. It was from a clipping bureau, and the writer urged Mr. Ruskin to "try our service," as after doing so "you will wonder how you could ever do without press clippings."

New York's Sea Cow.

New York may be a bit shy on the bones of extinct animals, but she boasts of a fine collection of living monsters that are very rare. There is now on exhibition in the aquarium a sea cow weighing 800 pounds. It was caught a week ago last Tuesday in the Indian river, about four miles from Roseland, Fla. The sea cow has the general appearance of a seal, except that it has a beaver's tail, is minus hind legs and has a perfect cow's mouth. It is found along the Atlantic coast of North, Central and South America, and goes up the Amazon to the border of Peru. It generally lives in the lower parts of rivers and brackish lagoons.

Origin of the Hansom.

The hansom was the invention of Joseph Hansom, the architect of the Birmingham town hall. But the two-wheeled cab he patented in 1834 little resembles the vehicle which now bears his name. It had a square, sedan-chair-shaped body, hung between two wheels nearly eight feet high. The driver's seat was in front, as also was the door; the fare entered the cab between the wheel and the shaft. The modern hansom was adapted from this original by Messrs. Gillet & Chapman. It is a peculiarly English vehicle, and no foreign nation has ever compassed the dogged courage of the Briton who can sit calmly inside it.

The Laidlaw-Sage Case.

The announcement that the Wall street firm of Laidlaw & Carrie has suspended revives the story of Mr. Laidlaw's celebrated suit against Russell Sage. When the crank Norcross, threw the bomb at Mr. Sage in 1891, Laidlaw happened to be near and it was alleged that Uncle Russell seized him and used his body as a shield against the exploding bomb. Whether Laidlaw received injuries which made this was true or not, it is certain that him an invalid for life and Sage escaped unhurt. When Laidlaw got out of the hospital he sued Sage and got a verdict of \$25,000. Later this was vacated on a technicality and Laidlaw sued again. This time he was awarded \$43,000, but Uncle Russell carried it higher up. After litigation that extended over two years Laidlaw finally gave up in disgust.

Miles Did Not Know Powder.

The Galveston News is authority for a good story about General Miles' recent visit to that city. While inspecting Fort San Jacinto, one of the men who have the ammunition magazine in charge was standing at the door of the

place with two little strips of something that looked like macaroni, they being about the size and length of the Italian delicacy. "What's that?" said General Miles. "Don't you know, general, what that is?" said the government official. "Don't believe I do," said the general, examining a piece of the stuff. "That's the powder we use in that rifle there," as he pointed to one of the giant 10-inch guns fronting out over the emplacement.

Kubelik's Honest Double.

Kubelik, the celebrated violinist, has a double in Franz Wister, of Prague, who also plays the violin. A short time ago an impresario, Jassinski by name, took him for a tour in Russia. When they arrived at Kamenetz Podolsk, the young violinist discovered that Jassinski advertised him as Kubelik himself. He refused to play, paid the expenses incurred and broke his engagement with the impresario. For some time he wandered about the streets unable to get money to return home. Finally his music and his likeness to Kubelik attracted attention and on his story being told he obtained enough money to take him back to Prague.

The Kaiser's Artistic Taste.

The refusal of the German National Gallery to purchase Professor Kampf's "The Sisters," which was the picture of the season, still excites German connoisseurs. The cause of the refusal is the kaiser and the often-expressed belief that art should express only that which is cheerful and pleasant. According to the commonly accepted story during the exhibition the kaiser was being piloted around by Professor Kampf himself. When he reached the picture his majesty wanted to know who had painted those two miserable little girls. Kampf admitted he had done it. The kaiser made no comment but notice of the refusal of the gallery to buy the picture followed a few days later.

Tolstoi's Present Life.

Professor Edward A. Stainer, of Grinnell college, who has recently returned from a visit to Russia, spent some time on the estate of Count Leo Tolstoi. He says the count has been exceedingly ill of late, but is recovering and spends a portion of each day working in his fields. He receives many tourists, whose visits he does not crave, yet he treats all with courtesy. He keeps in touch with everything going on in Russia of a political or socialistic nature, but recognizes the fact that his age and infirmities will not permit him to participate in public affairs or discussions of any sort. He is still writing, however, but does not expect to undertake any extended literary labor through fear that he will not live to complete it.

Filipino Basket Ball.

Basket ball is a game that especially appeals to Filipino boys, but they do not play it in the American style.

In the first place, the ball is really a small, hollow basket, made of wicker work, and therefore extremely light. An equal number of boys line up on either side, and they kick the ball to each other, the trick being to keep it over on the other side. Instead of forcing it forward, as boys do when playing football here, the rules of the Filipino game demand a backward kick, so that the boy must look over his shoulder and strike out with his heels, mule fashion.

Sometimes Filipino boys have lively skirmishes, in which the ball does not get all the kicks.

Silk Made of Wood.

Artificial silk is now being made in Europe from wood fiber, under an English patent. The American consul at Stettin writes of it: "The sample shown me was very soft and of a cream color. Each thread is made up of eighteen single strands. A single strand is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. As to the relative strength of a real silk thread and this imitation, the real silk is two-thirds stronger. It is said to take coloring or dyeing readily, and when woven into pieces has the appearance of real silk. It is impossible to get samples here, or information as to the process of manufacturing, excepting that no particular kind of wood is required and that the pulp undergoes a chemical process and is pressed through very fine tubes by hydraulic pressure, forming the single strands which go to make up the thread."

Famous Moated House.

The moat, which so often surrounded halls and castles in the old days is now generally dry and filled up, but some remarkable specimens still remain. Perhaps the finest example of a moated house is Helmingham hall, the seat of Lord Tollemache, in Suffolk, about eight miles from Ipswich. The drawbridge still remains, and it has been raised every night for more than 300 years, the ancient precaution being observed even though the need for it has long passed by. The moat which surrounds Leeds castle, near Maidstone, is so wide that it may almost be called a lake. The ancient episcopal palace at Wells is surrounded by walls which inclose nearly seven acres of ground, and by a moat which is supplied with water from St. Andrew's well. A venerable bridge spans the moat, giving access through a tower gateway in the other court.

Be generous, and if you keep out of the poorhouse you'll be blooming lucky.

The breeding of cattle in Mexico is steadily increasing. Large numbers of different breeds have recently been imported from the United States, Holland and Switzerland.

Men of science have never been able to explain why a thunderstorm spoils milk, beer, meat, and other articles of consumption. The latest German theory is that there is some injurious electric influence, which also causes headache or depression in many sensitive persons just before a storm.

Insurance experts are discussing statistics as to the increase of longevity, and they generally agree that the surest guarantee for a peaceful and happy, old age and for becoming octogenarians and nonagenarians, and even going beyond the century mark, is the taking out of a plentiful supply of life insurance policies.

Transcontinental automobile trips are becoming numerous, but the public is beginning to discount the value of a test of this kind with a specially-prepared vehicle, operated by paid machinists and fitted at various points along the route with new tires, parts, etc., as these become necessary. Such tests must be made under normal touring conditions to have any great influence upon prospective buyers.

The Grand Palais in Paris possesses a wonderful clock, which was shown in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. It was the work of Collin and has just been overhauled. It is claimed for this chef d'oeuvre, says the Debats, that it does not vary more than the hundredth part of a second in a year. It is four and a half metres in height, and indicates the time in the twelve chief cities of the world, each city having its own dial. The clock not only marks the year, month and day of the week, but its pendulum forms a barometer of singular precision.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine Dr. Garnier cited cases in which hysterical women had brought the most monstrous accusations against their relatives, their neighbors, and their very fathers and mothers, the whole being entirely a figment of their sick brains, but related with such perfect self-possession that even courts of justice had been wrongly led to infer that they were true. The judge in a trial where hysterical women appear should, he said, have them examined by a medical commission as a means of protection.

The study of words serves a double purpose. A wide vocabulary not only enables us to express our ideas exactly and concisely, but new words actually bring us new ideas. Someone spoke to me the other day of exercising a "corrigible influence" over another. The word was new to me; I looked it up and found a whole train of new thought started up by the new word, says Adeline Knapp, in The Household. It was a great pleasure. An enlarged vocabulary actually means an enlarged mind; every new word that comes to our knowledge brings with it a new chain of ideas by suggestion.

The sanitary measures introduced in Cuba during the American military occupation have been continued, and the island as a whole is now more healthful than at any time in its history. Minister Squiers in a recent report says: "In the District of Havana the death rate decreased in June to 400, against 448 in the preceding thirty days, and against 540 in June of last year, and is the lowest figure for June ever recorded in Havana, as far back as reliable statistics can be obtained. The whole island is free from smallpox and yellow fever. In many of the provinces the death rate has been abnormally low for the time of year, owing to the improved methods of sanitation."

Beggars in a Combine.

The beggars of Spain have formed a combine and are going to try to keep all of the 2 centimo pieces out of circulation by holding them whenever they secure any. The object of this beggars' trust is to make people give a larger coin.

Desirable Cure.

"Perhaps your stomach trouble is due to over-eating. Maginnis. Why don't you try the fast cure?" "The fast cure, is it? Begorry, that's the cure Ol'm after wanting. The faster, the better."