



# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

## Need of Leisure.

**A**MERICANS need holidays, but they need also a less strenuous life, especially for the women. It is not only for our physical welfare that we should seek to labor for only a reasonable length of time each day, but for the intellectual welfare of the whole nation. Leisure for cultivating the little amenities of life is absolutely necessary. We must have time to study the art of playing. We need to take time to read, to study, to reflect. The highest enjoyments of life come from intellectual associations and accomplishments, but if one has no time to attend to them he must miss their whole import. The uplifting of the laboring classes and the improvement of their physical conditions must come through this leaving of the whole mass with culture. Without that time to read and observe what good will all the art museums and public libraries and cheap papers amount to? We have all these to-day in abundance, and every year they are being placed more generally at the disposal of all, but men and women worn out with drudgery of toil cannot appreciate them. Worked up to the full limit of strength and endurance, what cares a man or a woman for science, art, music or literature? There must first be leisure and surplus strength enough to make use of these great benefits conferred by modern civilization.—Ledger Monthly.

## Character of a Gentleman.

**D**R. JOHNSON said that a man's real character would appear from his pleasures, since no man is a hypocrite in his amusements; so the character of the gentleman will be disclosed by his admirations, and, therefore, a moral philosopher enjoined his hearers in his lectures to admire the good as a duty: "Love innocence, love virtue, love purity of conduct, love that which if you are rich and great will sanctify the blind fortune which has made you so, and make men call it justice; love that which, if you are poor, will render your poverty respectable and make the proudest feel it unjust to laugh at the meanness of your fortunes; love that which will comfort and adorn you and never quit you; that which will make your motives habitually great and honorable, and light up in an instant a thousand noble disdains at the very thought of meanness and fraud."

It is said that "all honest men, whether counts or cobblers, are of the same rank, if classed by moral distinctions," and as conduct, which is the true test of morals, is the mark of the gentleman, the possession of money or place in the world cannot make a gentleman, nor the lack of them debar any one, however humble his station, from the ranks of the gentleman. There is a grace, a beauty of conduct, depending on education, knowledge of the world, long training and self-culture, and Cardinal Newman in depicting a gentleman of this kind, who has had all the advantages of life, yet dwells on the moral basis as the indispensable quality in his characterization of the gentleman; the man who realizes his ideals in practice and applies the Golden Rule to conduct.

"It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. He carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast—all clashing of opinion or collision of feeling, all restraint or suspicion or gloom or resentment, his great concern being to make every one at ease. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## Value of Human Life.

**A**WIFE got \$100,000 damages in a New York court for the death of her husband in the tunnel accident. The suit was for \$200,000. It was based on the allegation that the man's life had a cash value to this amount from the fact that he earned \$30,000 a year. Already in suits caused by this accident damages of \$30,000 and \$60,000 had been awarded, but \$100,000 is said to be the largest on record. The fact is well recognized that the lives of men have a cash value based on the earning capac-

ity of the individual. A great many men carry life insurance of \$100,000 and more, but this fact perhaps rests on another basis, as presumably the insurance company does not look at the earning capacity of the men as such, but considers only generally the question of credit and bases the insurance on his physical condition, age and willingness to undertake the policy. The court case seems to go more directly to the individual's money-earning capacity as a quality. Quite likely the jury's verdict was not so far as this; it is not improbable that hostility to railroads had something to do with it. At all events, it establishes the principle of assessment of a man's life on earning capacity, and opens, one would think, a very pretty question akin to the one that is recognized in freight carriage.—Indianapolis News.

## Two Kinds of Trusts.

**T**HE industrial trusts are being fought in Great Britain by voluntary co-operative organizations under the control of consumers. There are now about 1,500 retail co-operative societies in that country. Their sales last year exceeded \$250,000,000 in value, and about \$40,000,000 were divided in profits. While some well-known traveling retailers, who have their stores in the principal cities of the United Kingdom, have the benefit of extensive advertising, the retail stores under the direction of local organizations have made even greater progress. A combination of consumers may be called a trust, but there is a difference between trusts which divide their profits among consumers and trusts which advance prices to consumers and divide profits among a few stockholders. The defect in the organization of American industrial corporations is in their excessive capitalization. Were the stock they offer to the public represented by an investment equal to their face value, the people would become stockholders and, as such, get their share of the profits. But this plan would afford promoters no other profit than their investment would entitle them to. There would be no \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for the service of promoters. In the course of time it is probable that the water will be squeezed out of these industrial corporations. If the public refuse to buy shares at an inflated valuation shares will depreciate in market value to a point which will attract the dollars of the people.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## The Pulpit and the Pew.

**W**E should like to plead for a little more courage in the pulpit, both in dealing with difficulties of belief and in dealing with questions of duty and practical conduct. . . . We are all lamenting the disappearance of Sunday; can it be said that all our congregations have had clear teaching about the principles on which Sunday observance should be based and the practical rules which must be kept in order to secure opportunities of rest and worship all round? Is there not great timidity in treating many other questions of "applied Christianity," such as the conditions under which manufactures are carried on, the responsibilities of investors, and the stewardship of wealth? Thorny subjects all of them, no doubt, but the penalty for shirking them is the inevitable forfeiture of the respect and sympathy of the men who are in earnest, the men who distrust a religion that appears in any way to divorce itself from the practical guidance of life.—London Guardian.

## Uncle Sam's Business Methods.

**T**HE Postoffice Department of the United States was considered a good deal of an institution before the Civil War. In 1852 its receipts were \$6,900,000. In 1862 they were \$8,200,000. Last year they were \$121,800,000. The receipts of the department have trebled since 1882. They have increased \$50,000,000 in ten years, and in the same time the annual deficit has fallen from \$6,000,000 to \$2,000,000. These are big figures on a big subject. If the abuses in the postal business can be reformed, no difficulty will be experienced in making receipts and expenditures balance. Congress should deal promptly with postal affairs. They touch the welfare of the people at many important points.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

iron producers at the head in the world's markets.

Mr. Hewitt took an active interest in politics in the metropolis. He was elected to Congress in 1874 and served until 1886. In October of the latter year, he was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, Henry George and Theodore Roosevelt being his opponents. He was elected after a memorable strife and served his term most acceptably. Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876. He visited the Paris Exposition as one of the 19 United States Commissioners appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Hewitt was a frequent speaker on subjects connected with finance, labor and the development of national resources, and the United States geological survey owes its existence principally to an address delivered by him in its favor. In 1876, he was elected president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The plan of Cooper Union, the society for the advancement of science and art which has become one of the leading organizations in New York, was devised by a Board of Trustees of which Mr. Hewitt was the active head and as its secretary he devoted for over a quarter of a century a vast amount of time and labor for its success.

## FUN IN A JUSTICE'S COURT.

**R**etort of Negro to Magistrate Creates Mirth, and Elections Are Necessary. A case was being tried in a downtown courtroom recently, in which an Italian and a number of negroes were witnesses. The negroes were first called upon to give their evidence. With the exception of a childish inclination to wander from the main point at issue, a tendency which in attempting to curb, afforded the attorneys in the case an opportunity for strenuous effort, their testimony was finally given to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Then came the Italian. His first move brought an expression of dismay and perplexity to the faces of his legal inquirers. Without prelude or provocation he began in the most excited manner to pour forth a perfect torrent of Italian. The perplexity of

the attorneys was clearly shared by the presiding magistrate, whose linguistic attainments ended with a knowledge of his mother tongue. He was completely taken aback, and so plainly did his face express his feelings that one of the darkeys, immensely tickled by the oddity of the situation, burst into a loud guffaw. Instantly the judicial eye was bent upon the offender with threatening severity, and the magisterial voice fairly boomed through the suddenly quiet room.

"Stand up, sir! Stand up!" Trembling from the consequences probably attendant upon his want of respect, the culprit obeyed and an impressive silence.

"Sir," asked the judge, with an ominous frown, "can you designate anyone here who speaks Italian?" Half frightened out of his wits by the terrible possibilities which he imagined to be contingent upon his failure to point out such a person, the darky rolled his eyes fearfully in the direction of the Italian and designating the latter with a trembling forefinger stammered in tremulous tones:

"Yais, sah, Judge, youah honah, dat man do."

Order was only restored after three of the spectators who could not, or would not, control their mirth had been ejected from the crowded courtroom.

## As Some Others Do.

"They say," said Willie's mother, as they were watching the "Armless Wonder" wind his watch, write his name, and do other remarkable things with his toes, "that he can play the piano; but I don't see how."

"That's easy, mamma," replied Willie. "He can play by ear."—Youth's Companion.

## Trade in Germany.

Trade in Germany has never been at such a low ebb, and the large towns are filled with thousands of persons out of work.

"I have so many things on my mind," complained a woman to-day, "that my brain is beginning to sag in the middle."

It is too bad that people who gossip a great deal do not occasionally shut down for lack of fuel.

## BORN WITH LEGAL MINDS.

Americans as a Rule Make the Best Lawyers in the World.

At a recent celebration of Forefathers' day at Brooklyn President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton responded to a toast and took occasion to pay a tribute to the legal acumen of the average American of intelligence. "The motive of the forefathers of our nation," he said, "was that of religious faith and dependence. This motive has become national. I do not say there is no other motive, but this dominates and permeates the nation. Because of the motive is the achievement of the American vision of the idealistic for public service."

"I believe in the utmost freedom of combination in a free country. There is no people so able to form combinations as the American people. We are born lawyers. There is no race that produces a people so capable of self-government, because there is an inborn sense of the power of combination—always under parliamentary rules."

"I have heard denunciations and the expression of fear at the concentration of interests. The doubts extend to a plan for a concentration of government with a one-man head. I should pity the man who undertook such a government. The inborn parliamentarianism and the independence of thought of the race would make his lot a hard one. He would need to place a policeman at the elbow of every man and then he wouldn't be sure of the policeman."

"The American has no patience with inefficiency. We haven't time to put up with it. I know a great many uncomfortable things are said about our city governments. It is even customary for us when asked about them to say that we haven't time to discuss them, but we ought to discuss them. But we ought also to know what the trouble is and the time will come when we shall know."

President Wilson then went on to say that the broadening education given by the universities would go a long way to help solve the problems.

## QUEER STORIES

If great cold turned our atmosphere to liquid air it would make a sea thirty-five feet deep over the surface of the whole globe.

It is one of the privileges of Chinese commanding officers that they may only be beaten by the hand of their generals.

The Bushmen, or low-grade Hottentots, on the plains of South Africa have a language which has been declared by Prof. Gardner to be a close approximation to that of the higher apes. It consists of hissing, clicking and grunting sounds.

A watch made entirely of ivory—works, hands and case—is the production of M. Henri Houriet of Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. The material employed was taken from a billiard ball. The watch keeps good time, varying only about a minute a month.

On the Matterhorn an iron cross was set up recently. It was dedicated by the celebration of mass at, probably, the highest altitude on record in Europe. The Abbe Carrel climbed to the top, taking with him the vestments, the necessary vessels and an altar.

About five years ago a Maine woman, taking a consumptive husband to the mountains of Arizona, was shown an old abandoned claim by her Indian servant. She took it, with great difficulty secured \$500 to work it, and before the year was out sold it for \$50,000 and a life interest.

White River, Ark., is said to be the crookedest stream in the United States. It travels one thousand miles in traversing a distance of three hundred, zig-zagging, winding, twisting, curving, bending its many, tortuous way through the beautiful Ozark Mountains, the Alps of America.

## Latest in Blackmail.

Paris has been the home of "black guard arts and industries" ever since the days of Villon, and now, according to the Figaro, the subtle art of blackmail has been carried to a higher stage of refinement by the use of the carrier-pigeon. Thus the inventor: "It is very simple; when you have got hold of some one by the threat of sensational revelations, or awkward documents, or, more simply, when you have stolen some deeds which you are ready to restore for a fair consideration, you are always pretty sure to get caught in going to the poste-restante to get the reply with the cash. With my plan there are simply no risks. You send the bird in a basket to your client with a little note to this effect: 'If within twenty-four hours you do not set the pigeon at liberty after having fastened under its wing ten one thousand franc notes, you will catch it.'" This is pleasantly called le vol au vol. "Oh, that I had wings of a dove," will no longer be regarded as the sigh of innocence.

Women take more rapidly to kin; a bride is calling her husband's parents "mother" and "father" before her wedding ring is warm, but her husband never quite gets around to her relatives.



## Bunko Game.

Mrs. Newed—"I would like a pound of your best cheese."

Grocer—"Yes, ma'am."

Mrs. Newed (examining it)—"Why, this cheese is full of holes!"

Grocer—"Yes, ma'am. That's the way it comes."

Mrs. Newed—"Well, I don't want any of it. I'm not going to pay for a pound of cheese that contains a half pound of holes."

## Proof Positive.



She—Yes, Dolly loves Jack, and Jack is in love with some other girl.

He—How do you know?

She—Why, I heard her say last night that he was an idiot.—Illustrated Bjs.

## Supply and Demand.

"Say," exclaimed the haggard-looking man as he dashed into the drug store, "got any soothing sirup?"

"Sure," answered the druggist.

"What size bottle, please?"

"Bottle be hanged!" rejoined he of the haggard look. "Gimme a two-gallon jug full of the stuff. It's twins."

## Another Point of View.

"Do you know," said the young M. D. who is inclined to talk shop, "that mankand is subject to more than 3,000 diseases?"

"Yes," replied Miss Caustique, "and I am also aware of the fact that there were only three or four on the list when the doctors began to get their work in."

## Fixing the Blame.

Police Judge—"Jaggsby, this is the fifth time you have been up before me charged with being drunk and disorderly."

Jaggsby—"That's right, your honor; but it ain't my fault."

Police Judge—"Whose fault is it, then?"

Jaggsby—"The police's."

## Smoke?

"I wish I could remember what it was my wife told me to bring home this evening."

"Why didn't you make a memorandum of it?"

"Confound it, I did! I wrote it on my cuff when I started from home, but the cuff is all one color now."

## Mixed as to Legs.

First Old Soldier—Yes, my left leg was left all right, but my right leg was left on the battlefield.

Second Old Soldier—Say, Comrade, what leg are you talking about?

## An Opportune Time.

He—I've decided to speak to your father to-night.

She—Oh, who told you so?

He—Told me what?

She—That he sprained his ankle to-day.

## Poor Girl!

"Poor Clara!"

"Why pity Clara?"

"She married a genius."

## More the Merrier.

Nell—"There is nothing more delightful than the knowledge that a man is in love with you."

Bess—"Oh, I don't know. What's the matter with the knowledge that two or three men are in love with you?"

## Wisdom.

He—I shall tell the world that you have rejected me.

She—What! And give me a reputation for so much wisdom?

## The Cause of It.

"Your husband's face wears a habitual frown."

"Well, he's in the theater orchestra and the man the soubrettes smile at."

## The Professor.

The doctor—"A queer case of insanity came under my notice the other day. The fellow is perfectly sane so long as anybody is looking at him, but raves violently when his friends quit watching him."

The professor—"H'mph! Out of sight, out of mind."

## Facts in the Case.

"I believe in a man telling his wife just what he thinks."

"Yes, of course. But they tell me that since your marriage you have been afraid to think."

## Love and Lovers.

Love is indeed a paradox.

Lovers? As to these.

Some think they are a pair of ducks, and some a pair of geese!

## Looking in Wrong Place.

"Is he a young man of brains?" inquired an old gentleman respecting a swell youth.

"Well, really," replied the daughter, "I have had no opportunity of judging. I never met him anywhere except in society."

## A Sad Hunch.

"Ah! if I could only share the tremendous sorrows of magazine editors!"

"Sorrow? Why, do they have any sorrows?"

"Do they? Don't they? Every letter I get from any one of them breathes regret!"—Baltimore News.

## Uncle Reuben Says.

"Dar an heaps of people who an allus lamentin' de wickedness of de world, but I am not one of 'em. When I sot down an' remember dat my hen-roost has only bin robbed twice in twenty y'ars I am surprised dat mankind is as good as it is."

## Breaking It Gently.



The Doctor—My poor boy! I'll tell you the worst! You'll be well just at the time school opens again!

## Caustic.

The Soubrette—"Yes, the great tragedian says he is going to play in the aims asylum for charity."

The Comedian—"Well, he is used to playing before poor houses."

## One Consolation.

Hewitt—After all I've spent on that girl her father chased me out of the house.

Jewett—Well, you had a run for your money.

## Where the Obligation Lay.

The Patient—Of course, doctor, if my appendix has got to come out, that settles it.

The Doctor—No. You settle it.

## Flirt.

"Your husband is a great flirt."

"Indeed; has he been amusing himself with you?"

## What He Was Doctor Of.

Tommy Figgiam—What makes people call Reverend Longwynde "doctor?" What did he ever cure anybody of?

Paw Figgiam—He's cured many a person of a supposedly hopeless case of insomnia.

## Forearmed.

She—Didn't I tell you you couldn't hug me?

He—Forewarned is forearmed.

## More Practical.

Cyrus—I see your darter is gittin' pretty spy aroun' that thar artist who can draw landscape.

Silas—Yes, but he ain't worth his salt on a farm. I'd rather she'd marry some one who could draw water.

## Doubtful Sweetness.

She—Wasn't it a lovely honeymoon darling?

He—Oh, wasn't it, sweetie!

She—My only regret is that it may never happen again.

## His Experience.

Wederly—"That old adage about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure is the rankest kind of nonsense."

Singleton—"Because why?"

Wederly—"Because a married man has no leisure."

## A Good Illustration.

Teacher—You say that heat expands and cold contracts most substances. Give an illustration, please.

Smart Pupil—We have the longest days in summer and the shortest in winter.