

Japan comes to the front with a declaration of \$750,000. And yet they say that country isn't fully civilized!

The Memphis Scimitar says: "Miss Ittey O. Hayne left this morning for California." Poor girl! Even marriage cannot help that name.

While Queen Victoria's reign has been notable in many respects, it has experienced many things which Englishmen would like to forget.

The Houston Post undoubtedly is right in saying that "this is a time for sober second thought." But why not have such thought first occasionally?

A woman in Buffalo wanted to buy the entire police force of that city and have the men shot and cremated. And they actually locked her up as a crazy woman.

A New York inventor claims to have discovered a way to prevent eggs from spoiling and says he can keep them fresh forever. This will be glad tidings to the one-night-stand actors.

A New Jersey wife has applied for a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty because her husband put a live turtle in her bed. That woman doesn't seem to have found matrimony a soft snip.

When you have fixed upon a plan, even in trivial matters, do not reverse it, except for good reason. Decision of character will thus in time become habitual and habit has well been described as second nature.

If we struggle to overcome a fault or to resist a temptation, and succeed, the time comes when we lose all desire to commit the wrong; the self-restraint is over, and we enter into the true freedom, where desire and duty are one.

Miss Claire Ferguson, of Salt Lake City, has been commissioned a deputy sheriff. Unless Miss Ferguson's newspaper pictures flatter her, we are ready to wager that if she ever issues an attachment for an unmarried man she will land him.

Rockefeller one day gives a million dollars to endow a church or college. The next day with a stroke of the pen he raises the price of some product of oil for a week and goes it back. This is "business" in partnership with religion.

The Waller (Texas) Free Press says: "Who wouldn't be an editor? When he goes to his office he finds that some friend has been there and left melons, fruits and vegetables. And the best part of it is, there being no graveyard here, we have prospects of living always."

The Phillipsburg (Pa.) Record says: "Our handsome young friend, Jack Barnes, is spending a few days in town. Jack is all right and a nice boy; but those rattle-snake pants are corkers." Well, they might be worse; suppose they were trousers.

An insurance publication in the East has issued "Fire Tables for 1897." From this series of figures it is seen that in 1896 the losses were \$118,000,000, a decrease of \$24,000,000 from the losses of 1895, \$222,000,000 under those of 1894, \$50,000,000 less than 1893, and \$34,000,000 lower than 1892. Unfortunately there is no text with the figures showing the cause of the encouraging decrease.

The editor of the Merkel (Texas) Mail rises to remark that "the editor of the Guide has merely assumed greatness, with no provocation whatever to don such an unbecoming disguise. His puerile attempts at wit are irreducible and proportionately irrelevant. He is about as much of an editor and gentleman as a sheep is a billy goat." This ought to help to boost the undertaker's business a little.

Sir Asimond Bartlett's information from a "source usually reliable" that Queen Victoria will soon abdicate may be correct. Stories of Victoria's approaching abdication have been set afloat at least once a year ever since the prince consort's death in 1841, and the world is at last getting skeptical on this point. There has been no voluntary abdication in the annals of British royalty. Few English sovereigns die and none resign.

The expected has happened and Kaiser William has written a play. The German Emperor was long overdue for something eccentric, and a survey of the field showed that when he finally broke out it would be in the histrionic line. There was nothing left. He had performed in music, made faces and other unpleasant pictures, gone to catch whales and caught Tartars, and done about everything else from failing to go in when it rained to bluffing the other powers of Europe. Now it was time for him to rise up and shine again, and naturally he wrote a play. A description of the piece has been published, but it is not material to the episode beyond establishing the fact that the dramatic attack is a new one. The play will be praised by the critics and possibly acted, and that will end the matter as far as the public is concerned. But William ought to sustain this latest freak longer than has been his custom with the others. He ought to inject a part for himself and go into the acting line for a season. He needs the training in detail. He has been appearing in

various star parts in the European theaters of peace and war, but has failed to make a good impression chiefly because the audience has mistaken his heroics for farce-comedy. The play's the thing, but William must be in it.

A genius in Rochester, N. Y., has discovered, or thinks he has, the cause of the hard times. He says it is bicycles. There are 39,000 bicycles in that city of 180,000 inhabitants. This wisecracker estimates their cost at \$2,100,000, and that the owners do not earn any more wages because they possess the wheels, and therefore concludes that the bulk of the owners economize in the matter of food, boots and shoes, clothing, slaves, drinks, street car rides, liveries, and so on. That genius thinks that the wheel, which has afforded so much pleasure and brought rosy cheeks to heretofore pale faces in such large numbers, is destined to keep on maintaining hard times. That genius will bring up in a madhouse if he does not throw over that peculiar phase of the bicycle question. His friends should present him with a bicycle and set him to riding it. That will be the surest way to divert him from scoldings or an insane asylum. What the world wants on the bicycle question is information that will lead to the extinction of the scorchier.

Chicago Times-Herald: For many years James Aram resided and prospered in the pretty village of Delavan, Wis. He was not what might be regarded a rich man at his death, a few weeks ago. He had taken part in most of the enterprises calculated to advance the interests of his town. It is apparent that he wanted to live in the thoughts of the people after he had crossed the river, for he generously remembered several of the churches and the cemetery association and then directed that \$20,000 be used in building a home for superannuated Methodist ministers and their families, to be located at Delavan. That was to be in memory of his father and mother. He did not stop there, but left another \$20,000 to be used in establishing a public library and reading-room. These be monuments that are monuments. They are none the less valuable, none the less prized, because the man whose memory will be preserved by them built them himself. Fortunate, indeed, is the village or city that has a James Aram, living or dead.

One of the boasts made upon the accession of the present czar was that there would be greater religious freedom for the subjects of Russia. According to information lately received, however, it would appear that, on the contrary, the established church is going to greater lengths than ever in its prosecution of dissenters. With the aid of the government extreme measures are being resorted to to punish those who refuse to conform to the regulations of the State church. These are being carried on by the chief procurator of the holy synod, who has already made himself notorious by his work against the dissenters. The latter are said to number from ten to twelve million, embracing many sects and varieties of belief. The curious thing about the prosecutions is that they are being carried out against some persons who, "owing to the absence of a formulated creed, try to strengthen the basis on which their faith is built by conforming themselves to the moral and practical demands of Christianity." That is certainly strange ground for prosecution, but the procurator finds it sufficient for the harassing of these people. It will only sow deeper the seeds of the whirlwind which Russia is to reap.

A movement is on foot to secure pardons for the notorious Younger brothers, who have been in prison for the last twenty-one years for complicity in the robbery of the Northfield, Minn., bank and the murder of two men at that time. The Younger and James boys were the leaders of a desperate gang of bank robbers and murderers of that day at whose door many crimes have been laid, but to whom are attributed by admirers many of those qualities which distinguish better men. Jesse James went to his bloody account many years ago. His brother Frank is living a life of comparative decency among a community where the James boys were regarded as deities. The Youngers were captured and have since been in prison. The warden, who is said to favor their release, speaks of their having given twenty-one years of "honest, manly and faithful service to the State" and a St. Paul newspaper professes to discover that there is "something fundamentally good and noble in men who preferred capture and probable death to deserting a wounded brother." It is asserted that during their incarceration they have been thoroughly reformed, and that no good can be had by their further imprisonment. If this is really the case they might be liberated, but there is no use in becoming mawkish about the matter.

Salary of Senators. There is a common impression in this country that the salaries of the United States Senators are larger than those of the Representatives. As a matter of fact the two classes are paid exactly the same—\$7,000 a year each, with allowance for stationery and mileage. There was formerly a difference in the salaries, the Senators being paid a per diem for attendance, the amount being somewhat greater than that of the Representatives, but many years ago this difference was abolished. Cabinet Ministers receive \$8,000 a year each, and this fact is probably responsible for the popular blunder, many persons supposing that a Senator is paid as much as a member of the Cabinet.

We wouldn't be a prodigal son for the little veal there is in it.

LOGAN THE SOLDIER.

HIS VALOR AND RESOLUTION IN DESPERATE CRISES.

When "Black Eagle" Charged the Battle Line Knew Not Fear—Chivalrous with Women, and the Unrushing Friend of the Nation's Veterans.

Black Jack's Career. John Alexander Logan, one of nature's captains, was born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. In a night-drama he played a commanding role. When he had hung up his sword he was raised to a select group of his nation's statesmen, and there he continued to sustain the respect that his blameless valor had won him on the bloody field. Named to sit beside the head man of his countrymen, he led gallant charges in that civil campaign that shook the eventful summer of 1858, and though unwarded with victory, he forfeited not the love and admiration of his followers, who afterward saw with satisfaction their swarthy chieftain continued in his statesman's chair. With powers suddenly called on the 26th of December, 1865, to exchange his toga for his shroud. These are the influential facts in John A. Logan's distinguished career. He was of Irish stock, his father emigrating from Ireland to Maryland, and Kentucky, to Missouri, to Illinois. He was educated at a common school, and by a tutor and at Shiloh College. He served in the Mexican war and served well. After the Mexican war he studied law. In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville University, admitted to the bar, and became partner of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins. He was now developing the gifts that made him a man to be chosen to lead. Therefore in 1852 and in 1856 he sat in the Illinois Legislature. He was also elected prosecuting attorney. In 1857 he removed to Benton, Franklin County.



LOGAN AS COLONEL OF 31ST ILLINOIS. HIS FIRST WAR PICTURE.

In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 as a Douglas Democrat he went to Congress. In 1860 he went again. He was a Douglas man in the presidential year of 1860, but when he heard the South threatened trouble he said he would shoulder his musket to have Lincoln inaugurated. In July, 1861, Lincoln had secession on his hands, and Congress was in extra session. Troops were leaving Washington for the front. Logan quit the halls of Congress, chased the troops, grabbed a gun and stayed at Bull Run until there were extra good reasons for leaving the field. He returned to Illinois in August, resigned his seat in Congress, organized the Thirty-first Illinois, and was made its colonel, Sept. 13. He was at Belmont at the head of his own hot bayonets, and lost a horse. He led his regiment at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, at the latter assault getting a wound that disabled him for some time. March 5, 1862, he became brigadier-general of volunteers. That summer the people at home said, "Come back, Logan, and run for Congress," and Logan replied: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and I never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become an established fact."

In Grant's northern Mississippi campaign Logan commanded the third division of the Seventeenth army corps under McPherson. He was made major general of volunteers Nov. 26, 1862. He fought at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. He commanded McPherson's center at Vicksburg and made the assault at the explosion of the mine. His column first entered the city, and he was made its military governor. In November, 1863, he succeeded Sherman in command of the Fifteenth army corps. In 1864 he led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca, repulsed Hardee at Dallas and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Mountain. At Atlanta he succeeded McPherson, and saved Sherman from disaster. When Atlanta fell, Sept. 1, 1864, Logan went home and took part in the presidential campaign, but returned to Sherman and active service until Johnston surrendered, April 26, 1865. May 23 he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

The war over, he resigned his commission, saying he did not wish pay when not on active duty. President Johnson appointed him minister to Mexico, but he declined the honor. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress, and was a manager in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was elected to the Forty-first Con-

gress and worked well for the reduction of the army. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress, but was chosen United States Senator before that Congress convened. He took his seat March 4, 1871. He became chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He had filled the corresponding position in the House of the Forty-first Congress. His term expired, he resumed the law in Chicago, but again was elected to the Senate to succeed Oglesby, and took his



GENERAL LOGAN AT THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

As an instance of his unflinching courage to the enemy, and especially to women and children, Major Mitchell, one of Logan's old staff officers, and a Board of Trade man now in Chicago, relates the following incident: "When the army was encamped at Huntsville a Southern woman, whose husband and sons were in the Confederate army, applied to Logan for protection. She lived alone with her two daughters, and was afraid that the family might be molested in some way. Logan at once stationed a guard at her house and kept it there until the army moved. Logan never could resist the appeal of the old soldier. After the bitter campaign of 1864 an old volunteer, lame and broken in health, presented himself before the general one evening. He proffered a request, compliance with which would have placed Logan in the position of an applicant for favor from the administration. Much agitated at the old man's story, the general at last exclaimed stormily:

"I have never asked a political favor from this administration and I never will." The poor volunteer stole out of the room abashed and disappointed. After half an hour the storm began to abate in Logan's mind. He rose and said to Mrs. Logan as he went out: "Mary, I can ask nothing of this administration myself, but I've got to do something for that poor fellow or I shan't sleep tonight." He put into execution a plan which soon brought his comrade all that he had asked. Luncheon in Two Courses. The bicycle club held a picnic in the River Bottom Park on Wednesday evening. Luncheon consisted principally of onions and garlic.—Martinsville Post. The peat bogs of Great Britain and Ireland are estimated to be the heat-equivalent to nearly 4,000,000,000 tons of coal.

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MEMBERS OF THE LOGAN FAMILY PRESENT AT THE DEDICATION.

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor. The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the House shortly after midnight Monday by a vote of 185 to 118. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after twelve hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the Republicans, one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate and one by Mr. Payne of New York in closing it. In all ten Democratic and one Populist speeches were made. The sugar schedule was the main point of assault. Every Republican in the House who was present voted for the report. The Democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Shaysden of Texas, Brossard of Louisiana, Meyer of Louisiana, Daxey of Louisiana and Kleberg of Texas. An analysis of the vote shows that 180 Republicans and five Democrats voted for the report, and 106 Democrats and twelve Populists against it.

The tariff conference report was presented to the Senate Tuesday, but little progress was made on it beyond the formal reading of about two-thirds of the report. Mr. Fillmore openly threatened a filibuster until next December if action bagging and cotton ties were not restricted to the free list, but the threat was regarded as somewhat facetious. The sugar amendments occasioned a long debate, and the lumber amendment also brought out animated criticism from Senators Teller and Pettigrew. Early in the day the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to take all necessary steps for the release of the Confederate prisoners from prison at Havana. Representative Mitchell of New York has introduced a bill in the House to establish a currency reserve fund for the redemption of United States and treasury notes of 1890. The fund shall aggregate at the start \$170,000,000, of which not over \$100,000,000 shall consist of gold and the remainder of United States treasury notes. The fund shall be added to from time to time as the treasury's cash balance exceeds \$75,000,000, but shall never aggregate more than \$200,000,000. The fund shall be used to redeem United States and treasury notes, which shall not be reissued, except in exchange for gold, to be deposited in the reserve fund.

The Senate concluded the formal reading of the tariff conference report Wednesday. Mr. Jones made a contest against the conference committee on the ground that it had exceeded its authority in so amending the paragraph relating to printing paper as to place a retaliatory duty against the countries paying an export bounty on wood pulp. His point of order was debated at much length, and finally overruled by Vice President Hoar. This removed the only obstacle thus far encountered by the report. The reciprocity amendment and the abandonment of the stamp tax on bonds and stocks developed much criticism. When the House met Mr. Evans from the committee on Ways and Means reported a joint resolution which finally passed, requesting the President to make such investigations as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under what is known as the "Regie" or government contracts. It also authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries with a view to obtaining a modification of these restrictions.

In the Senate Thursday the debate on the report was participated in by Senators Chilton of Texas, Jones of Arkansas and Pettigrew of South Dakota in opposition, while Mr. Aldrich took frequent occasions to defend the report against the criticism of these Senators. The credentials of the new Senator from Tennessee, Thomas B. Turley, who succeeds the late Senator Harris, were presented to the Senate by his associate, Mr. Fane. Mr. Turley was then escorted to the Vice President's desk, where the oath of office was duly administered. In the House, Mr. Stone introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission and to provide for its expenses. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated by the terms of the bill for the expenses of the commission. This bill has been prepared by Mr. Stone, after consultation with H. H. Hanna, chairman of the Indianapolis convention, and is understood to have the approval of the administration.

In the Senate Friday a House bill was passed authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and cargoes. Mr. Allison then moved to proceed with the tariff conference report, but Mr. Tillman opposed this with a motion to take up his resolution for an investigation of alleged corrupt speculation in sugar stock. Mr. Allison made the point of order that debate was not in order, and that the point had been established. A 100-yeas resolution was passed for the erection of a government building at the trans-Mississippi international exposition at Omaha. The consideration of the tariff conference report was then resumed, and Mr. Teller of Colorado took the floor for a general speech. The House passed the bill passed by the Senate to ratify the compact entered into between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska relative to the disputed boundary line.

Counted the Geese.

Under Henry V. of England an act of Parliament ordered all the geese in England to be counted, and the number of the families were required to furnish six arrow feathers from each goose.

Fasting of the Skirt Dancer.

France is doing away with the skirt dance and there is a return to the use of the beautiful, stately dances—the minuet, the gavotte, the polka, and the quadrille which last grace to the nineteenth century.

Hawaii's Best Safeguard.

The American flag over Hawaii will be a better defense for the Islands than half a dozen warships charged with maintaining an uncertain protectorate.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.