THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 10, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, May 4	22,600
Monday, May 5	19,568
Tuesday, May 6	19,447
Wednesday, May 7	19,484
Thursday, May 8	19,421
Friday, May 9	19,599
Saturday, May 10	20,028
Average	20,072

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 10th day of May, A. D. 1896.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,758 copies; for August, 1889, 18,631 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,410 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,751 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30 day of May, A. D., 1890.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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UNDER which king — Cushing or Broatch?

THE sanitary commissioner under any other name would smell none the less.

COMMANDER MCCALLA, the naval tyrant, escaped with a light sentence, in view of the testimony adduced at the trial.

WITH coal at Niobrara and silver in Murphy's canyon, North Nebraska is bowling to the front with a rich array of mineral wealth in prospect.

WHILE the officials are discussing ways and means the wily Mongols are sliding through the exclusion act all along the coast. It will require something more effective than words to check the Chinese invasion.

IN the history of the legal profession there is probably no parallel to the case of Ed Van Metre of South Dakota, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who has just been admitted to the bar and starts in business with the claims of the entire Sioux nation.

THE destruction of Covington by fire will hasten the return to Sioux City of its former distinguished residents who were exiled during a spasm of political malignity. The return of the prodigals will be properly celebrated. To Nebraska their room is more desirable than their company.

THE fact that Spokane Falls is young in years accounts for her remarkable exhibition of councilmanic backbone. Proof having been furnished that one of the city fathers tendered a bribe to a fellow member, the council rose as one man and promptly expelled the offender. As a specimen of municipal morality the spectacle is as rare as it is commendable. It will bear transplanting.

ANOTHER brace of financial Napoleons has surrendered in New York, with liabilities in the hundreds of thousands, assets none. It will be consoling to the victims to learn, on the authority of the wreckers, that no individual loss will exceed ten thousand dollars. The losers, however, have not been heard from, probably because the Morse alphabet does not contain a sufficient number of dashes.

AFTER all the criticism that has been heaped upon the senate, it is a matter for congratulation that its conservatism promises to protect the country against hasty, ill-digested legislation. Heretofore the house has been looked upon as the body which reflects public sentiment, but its action on various important measures this session shows that it is actuated more by local interests than by progressive national statesmanship.

THE annual statement of the Canadian Pacific presents many striking features. It shows that the receipts have increased and operating expenses decreased, leaving a surplus of nearly two millions after paying all fixed charges and a dividend of five per cent. The company enjoys advantages superior to those of any American road. It has no competitor for local traffic, and is in position to give rates on transcontinental traffic that would bankrupt an American road. The operating expenses are fifty-five per cent of the receipts, while the ratio in the United States ranges from sixty to seventy per cent. This is chiefly due to cheap white and Chinese labor.

THE secretary of the state banking board reports that there are seventy-one banks in the state doing business in defiance of law. They have failed to comply with a law which has been in operation for ten months. This condition of affairs is due to the negligence of the officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law. They have temporized and threatened and then appealed, but in vain. The duty of the state officers is clear. The power rests with them to protect the poor people of the state, who are the largest patrons of savings banks, from institutions conducted on reckless business methods. The board must show that it means business by compelling compliance with the law. There should be no compromises.

AN IMPRACTICABLE SCHEME.

For several days the house committee on ways and means has listened to arguments from representatives of farmers' alliances in advocacy of the bill to establish sub-treasuries for the receipt of agricultural products, upon which the government would issue certificates to be employed as currency. These spokesmen of the farming interest dwelt at great length upon the depression of agriculture, the urgent necessity that exists for some legislation to relieve the farmers and the great advantages that would accrue from the proposed sub-treasury arrangement. It would destroy speculation in agricultural products, it would bring the producer and consumer together, and it would make a large addition to the money supply of the soundest and best currency in the world. The bill proposes to appropriate fifty million dollars to carry out its object, but one of the alliance representatives thought that perhaps half that sum would be sufficient for the purpose and another suggested that sixteen million dollars would supply the farmers with all the warehouses they need. In the event, however, that the committee thought land a better basis for currency than crops, the alliance would accept that alternative.

The fact that the agricultural interest of the country is depressed everybody admits, and the desirability of finding some judicious and practicable way of improving its condition everybody feels. But it must be apparent to all intelligent and practical men, farmers or others, that such an expedient as the proposed sub-treasury system would not only fail to give the farmers the relief they are seeking, but would inevitably produce a condition of affairs which would in time bring disaster to the currency and a common ruin to all interests. The representatives of the alliances assert that the farmers of the country do not ask special legislation, and it ought to be obvious to them that the plan they propose could not be permanently confined to the products of the farm nor to the agricultural interest. Every other business would have an equal right to demand like consideration from the government. Any industry in which there might be depression, from overproduction or other cause, could justifiably call upon the government to warehouse its product and issue currency on it. Thus in a few years, as suggested by a member of the ways and means committee, the country would be banking on grain, live stock, iron, copper, coal, lead, and there would be a mass of so-called currency that would get to have no more value than confederate scrip in the last year of the rebellion, when a handful of the paper was given for a plug of tobacco. The intelligent and honest farmers of the country do not want any such condition of affairs as this.

THE BEE does not believe the farmers would be helped by a currency which it would be impossible to maintain on a sound and staple basis. The steady growth and permanent prosperity of the country depends very largely upon a sound monetary system, and such a system it would be impossible to maintain under the policy which has been urged on their behalf. It will not be surprising to find some advocates of this policy among the politicians of the house. It is reported that some of them have become extremely anxious as to their political future in view of the determined stand the organized farmers of the country have taken to secure attention to their needs and demands. But it is simply out of question to put into effect the remarkable sub-treasury plan or the no less perilous scheme to have the government supply money directly to farmers at one or two per cent on fifty per cent of the assessed value of their farms.

THE SILVER-LEAD ORE DUTY.

It is highly probable that one modification of the McKinley tariff bill will be the rejection of the proposed duty on silver-lead ore. This is asked for by nearly the entire smelting interest of the country, and it is stated that sixteen senators are pledged to vote against the duty. Thus even if retained by the house it will very likely be stricken out of the bill by the senate.

A report from Mexico states that a contract has been entered into between the Mexican government and the smelting works at Kansas City for the removal of the business to Mexico and the establishment of five plants there, the government guaranteeing the free importation of all machinery and material needed by the company, and also pledging itself not to put an export tax on the product of the works. It has been reported that other smelting enterprises contemplated removal into Mexican territory, probably with the assurance of receiving liberal treatment from the Mexican government. In the opinion of the president of the Kansas City smelting works, if the proposed duty is levied on silver-lead ore it will compel nearly all of the smelting factories in the country to move across the line or bank their fires and wind up the business. This would be a very considerable industrial loss to this country, for which it is by no means apparent we should derive a compensating advantage from the duty on silver-lead ore.

But this loss would not be all. It is not doubted that if this legislation against the most important product of Mexico, which, according to good authority would be practically prohibitory, is adopted, the Mexican government will retaliate by putting prohibitory duties upon our products. The disposition to do this has already been manifested, and it may safely be predicted that as soon as possible after the adoption of the proposed duty Mexico would enter upon the policy of excluding our manufactures and products by heavy duties. Thus we should have a new and more formidable derangement of our trade with Mexico, a readjustment of which on a basis of mutual benefits would be more difficult than ever before. Obviously Mexico would have the advantage of the situation if most of our smelting works went to that country, which very likely would be the case, but even if they should not there doubtless would be no difficulty in securing all the foreign capital necessary to establish smelters in Mexico. It has been stated that both English and German capital to any amount was ready to embark in this enterprise in case the American market should be closed to Mexican silver-lead ores, and there is no reason to discredit the statement. Meanwhile European merchants and manufacturers would not fail to encourage retaliation against American products and to take prompt advantage of the opportunity to extend their trade with Mexico.

If such a state of affairs should be brought about it would effectually stultify our professions in calling the Pan-American conference, and the impression it would make upon other American countries would hardly be otherwise than unfavorable to us.

NONE are so deaf as those who will not hear. The ministers who have forsaken the pulpit for the political platform in Nebraska pronounce prohibition a howling success. Omitting the condition of Iowa and Kansas from present calculations, let us take South Dakota for an example. The state is within the Omaha revenue district. Prohibition went into operation there on the first of May. What has been the result? The records of the revenue office show that during the past two weeks over two hundred revenue licenses have been issued to liquor sellers in that state. Does this sustain the claim that "prohibition prohibits" in South Dakota? Men who are supposed to preach "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," must be daft to expect intelligent people to accept unquestioned their emotional fictions while facts stand out in bold relief that flatly contradict their assertions.

THE local literary treat of the season has just been issued from the pen and scissors of Hon. W. J. Connell. It is neither romantic nor sentimental, but contains the congealed wisdom of past Omaha city councils, and a material fragment of the present. Between the mutton lined covers of the "Charter and Ordinances of the City of Omaha" is a prosaic serial of lawful points and phrases. It opens with an original package of the federal constitution and closes with a touching chapter on "bankrupt stocks." On the whole the volume is interesting and forceful, the matter arranged in proper sequences and copiously indexed, but the typography, paper and letter press are execrable.

MISSIONARIES always strike out for strange lands. Temperance agitators, morally out-at-the-elbows at home, tramp the country at fifty dollars a stand, denouncing a state of things in Nebraska which is infinitely better than they left at home. Mercenary New York papers, oblivious of the depravity all about them, make a fifteen-thousand-dollar effort to pulverize the rum power in Nebraska, where the liquor traffic is subjected to more stringent restriction than in any other state.

THE action of the board of education in reducing the amount of bonds asked for as well as the rate of interest, commends the proposition to the people of Omaha. The total amount asked is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the rate of interest four per cent, thereby effecting a saving of twenty-five thousand dollars in the principal and two hundred and fifty dollars a year interest, as compared with the proposition annulled by the courts.

NOW that the omnibus grading ordinance has been passed, the board of public works should push the grading of the streets with all possible speed. It is important that this work should be expedited, to give employment to men and teams and to enable property owners to make such alterations and improvements as changes of grade involve.

THE fact that the proprietor of the official organ of the council combine and midwife of the Broatch boom was present at the recent Tammanyite corkus in Postmaster Gallagher's private office is very suggestive. His presence foreshadows the birth of another political monstrosity the paternity of which nobody will want to own up to.

MAYOR CUSHING said to a reporter that if he found "a certain thing" to be as represented he would put Birkhauser on public works and Morrissey on the garbage heap. That "certain thing" may have been the unanimous wish of Broatch's Twenty-eighters. Late underground advices indicate that the latter are not so all-fired unanimous.

MAYOR CUSHING is simply feeding the flames that will eventually consume his political house. He should repudiate the Tammany gang and do his whole duty to taxpaying citizens without fear or favor.

THE Nebraska druggists have very properly declared against prohibition which, if enacted, would demoralize their business and bring them into disrepute in every community in the state.

THE council has issued its edict against adulterated milk. Now we shall see how many members of the gang will be necessary to enforce it.

WILL the coming chairman of the board of public works wear a Blumer costume?

The Democratic Predicament.

Quincy Whig.

The present attitude of the democratic party in Illinois and General Palmer reminds one of nothing so much as the old story of the man and the bear. They daren't let go and they can't hold on.

North Dakota's Barley.

New York Tribune.

The people of North Dakota have just discovered that they can raise the best barley in the world, and are consequently in great hopes of shipping vast quantities of malt ere long to other states and countries.

The Mexican Bourbon.

New York World.

They have a fool bourbon prince in Mexico named Iturbide. He wants to wear a little Mexican crown under a grant from the bogus Emperor Maximillan. He has written a foolish letter and is in jail. He ought to exchange notes with the Orleans booby whom the French have in a cage at Clairvaux.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The interest of the world continues to be most largely concentrated upon Germany, and there is much profound and curious speculation as to the result of the social and political programme which the emperor has worked out. For a thorough understanding of the political situation in Germany, it will be valuable to review the origin and development of the controversy between the Prussian government and the clerical party. The Catholic clerical party, which as such had practically disappeared from the political arena since 1862, was suddenly revived in 1870 by the virulent and unnecessary parliamentary warfare waged by the Prussian liberals against the monasteries in the diet of 1869. The result was that in 1871, when the elections for the first German reichstag were held, the newly reorganized clerical party elected sixty-three representatives. Their first political action was to demand that the German government should intercede with Victor Emanuel in favor of the restitution to the pope of his worldly possessions which had been annexed to Italy in 1860. Bismarck did not accede to this demand. Moreover, the eighty-four theses then recently adopted by the council of prelates, clothing the pope with greater ecclesiastical powers than ever before, threatened an unwarranted interference with the prerogatives of the secular government and the German chancellor considered it his duty to avert the danger which thus presented itself by curtailing the influence of the Catholic clergy in the Prussian kingdom. His first step in this direction was the abolition of the Catholic section in the department of public education. A year later the Jesuits and other Catholic orders were banished from Prussia, and laws were passed by the Prussian diet which placed the Catholic schools and seminaries under the control of the state, restricted the privilege of the clergy to try and punish their own members for offenses against church regulations, and established an ecclesiastical court, consisting of lay judges, to decide controversies rising between clergymen and their superiors. In May, 1873, the climax was reached by the passage of a law which declared all appointments of clergymen or prelates void unless the candidates had been approved by the government. The bishops refused obstinately to comply with this law, and heavy fines were imposed upon them. Moreover, the Prussian government withdrew the financial support heretofore given to the clergy and assumed the management of all church funds and other property. The controversy between church and state in Prussia had continued with unabated vigor for more than seven years when Bismarck felt the necessity for terminating hostilities in order to gain the assistance of the clericals for the furtherance of his economical projects. The death of Pope Pius IX., which occurred in February, 1878, as well as the fact that the majority of the clerical representatives were landed proprietors and in sympathy with the high tariff ideas, was of great assistance to the chancellor. The diplomatic relations with the vatican, which had been interrupted since 1872, were once more resumed, and modifications of the stringent "May laws" followed at short intervals, as circumstances required. Whenever Prince Bismarck desired the votes of the clericals for one of his tariff measures, or for a particularly large army appropriation in the reichstag, he conceded to them another little slice of the May laws in the Prussian diet, until, in 1886, that part which relates to the state control over the education of clergymen, the approval by the state of clergymen to be appointed to fill vacancies, and the ecclesiastical court were practically done away with. Since 1887 up to the present day further modifications of those laws have not been made, but the present situation seems to require more and far reaching concessions to the centrum party.

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The French are showing remarkable activity in the western Soudan. Within the past three or four years they have conquered three Mohammedan princes, and annexed their large dominions on the upper courses of the Niger and the Senegal; they have doubled the area under their control between the Atlantic ocean and the Niger; their gunboats have twice been seen at the port of Timbuctoo; east and south of the Niger they have made treaties with many chiefs in a vast region never before visited by white men, and they have extended the limits of their protectorates almost to the ivory coast on the Gulf of Guinea. The last surprising news from the French Soudan is that on April 10 a French column from Bamaku on the Niger occupied the stronghold of Segu-Sikoro, 150 miles further down the river, next to Timbuctoo the most famous town on the Niger, and the capital of the large district of Segu. This town is a famous religious center and the home of the Mohammedan pretender, Ahmadu, who has been one of the bitterest opponents of French progress in the Soudan. All the western Soudan believed that Segu-Sikoro was impregnable, and the news of its fall has doubtless made a sensation. Lieutenant Mage was of the opinion that the town could not be carried by assault of infantry, and that cannon would be required to reduce it. It was not that its situation made it easy of defence, but that its fortifications are perhaps the strongest and best that have been reared by negroes. The town of 30,000 inhabitants is entirely surrounded by a wall of earth, stone and timber, about twenty feet high and very thick. Near the top the wall is pierced for musketry, and on each face of the quadrilateral the natives could direct the fire of two thousand muskets upon an approaching enemy, while they were entirely under shelter.

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Emperor William is at present engrossed with the secret negotiations about the arrangements for his visit to Russia, which have reached a critical point. The emperor is very anxious to obtain a promise that he and his suite shall be addressed in German, both at Peterhof and during the Russian manœuvres at Krasnoe Seloe. In 1888 the czar, the imperial family and all the Russian court spoke only French when Emperor William was at Peterhof, and he was both annoyed and mortified at never hearing a word of his own language during his stay. General Schweintz, German ambassador at St. Petersburg, is reported to have opened negotiations on the subject by informing M. De Giers that when next Emperor Alexander visits Germany his ears will not be offended by hearing a foreign language, for only such persons as are able to speak Russian fluently will be permitted to approach him. This broad hint was followed up by an intimation that Emperor William himself was learning Russian in order that he may speak in it to the czar; to which M. De Giers is said to have replied that in case, perhaps, his majesty will kindly talk Russian when he comes to Russia, as the czar does not speak German well.

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The annual election, or political lottery by which the republic of San Marino selects its capitani reggenti, or twin presidents, for the new year, occurred in March last. San Marino, which has a population of about 8,000, is ruled by a double authority. On the day fixed for election the retiring magistrates march in solemn procession headed by the band of the republic, escorted by sixteen of the Mobile Guard belonging to the plebeian class, and followed by the authorities, to the chief church. Here they are received by the clergy. Then the Veni Creator is sung, after which the election begins in the church itself. One of the priests reads out the names of the citizens who are eligible, each written on a ticket which is placed upon a silver salver, and the latter emptied into a large silver vase. A child is called upon to draw two tickets out of the vase, and the names drawn are those of the elected rulers. The priest loudly reads out the names, the band strikes up a hymn, the bells of the town are set a-ringing, and San Marino has her two capitani reggenti for the next twelve months. The two magistrates who entered office on this April 1 were Pierro Tornini and Francesco Marcucci.

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The Brazilian government has decreed that patents of nobility shall be abolished, with all orders of knighthood, except one or two of a religious character. This is a salutary republican innovation. The empire, however, effectually discredited titles of this kind by making merchandise of them for religious purposes. A costly church in which the crown princess was personally interested was started with a fund obtained in this way. Any one who contributed even a moderate sum for its construction was furnished with a title. This degradation of the system caused so much scandal that the church was left half finished. The republican government does not attempt to invalidate titles of honor conferred under the empire. These will remain in force. But all hereditary dignities are revoked, and the whole system will henceforth be condemned as unrepublican.

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There is no rest for the wicked Arab slaver as long as Major Wissmann is on the East African coast. The two most notorious centers of the recent slave export trade south of Zanzibar have been bombarded and captured by him within the past three weeks. Kilwa and Lindi have seen thousands of poor wretches embarked on dhows in their harbors and sent wherever a slave could be sold; and the caravan routes leading to the lakes are marked by the bones of those who perished on the way. After the revival of the export trade about five years ago, caravans numbering a thousand slaves sometimes passed the doors of the Lake Nyassa missionaries bound for Kilwa or Lindi, and in Kilwa Wissmann found a great quantity of the slave sticks, chains, and other instruments of the traffic. The Arab traders think they are in great trouble, but their tribulations have only just begun.

College Journalism Won't Work.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Cornell, having fully tested its "School of Journalism," will abandon the department after this year. Journalism will have to be brought up the old-fashioned way, and by harder knocks than they get in the class room of the university.

"In Spite of all Temptations."

Boston Herald.

Mr. Stanley proposes to have it clearly understood that he is an American citizen. * * * It is probable that there is policy in this, so far as Mr. Stanley is concerned, beside patriotism, for in the work which he has undertaken in the past, and in that which he may be called to undertake in the future, it is not unlikely that he has been able through his American citizenship to work as the representative of different national interests much more successfully than if he were the citizen of one or another of the various European countries.

A BUNGLING JOB.

OMAHA, Neb., May 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I noticed in THE SUNDAY BEE that the city engineer says that the Georgia avenue property owners are solely to blame for the bungling condition of the grade there. I want to emphatically contradict that statement.

The sidewalks south of Leavenworth street on Georgia avenue were all laid upon the ground as it was left by the grader, and the walks along the west side of the avenue are scarcely higher than the curb line ought to be. No dirt from the terrace was deposited where the sidewalks were laid. The fire hydrants are set to conform with the elevation of the sidewalks as they now lay, which is another evidence that the property owners had every reason to believe they had laid their sidewalks at proper elevation.

In setting the curb-stones this spring the contractor had to dig a trench and set in the curb so that the top of the curb line is fully a foot below the grade of the street. Now this curbing will all have to be raised, or the entire width of the street between lot lines must be graded down six inches to a foot. Somebody has blundered either in accepting the work of the grader or in fixing the elevation of the curb line.

The street was cut too deep in the first place, and if an attempt is made to cut it deeper the property owners have concluded to join hands and enjoin in the courts any further cut in the grade.

It is a bad job all round. The city engineer will be requested to rectify it and the council will be petitioned for relief.

H. B. J.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The Roumanian queen, Carmen Silva, is an illustrious epicure. She has invented several dishes, and sometimes cooks one for the king with her own hands.

Miss Ward of Toronto, who has an income of $150,000 a year, is to be married to Prince de Benyon Caraman of France.

Dr. Rosa Kerschbaumer is the first woman licensed to practice medicine in Austria. She is said to be an uncommonly able oculist.

Olive Logan is the recipient of a distinguished literary honor. She has been elected a member of the Incorporated Society of Authors, of which Lord Tennyson is president and Walter Besant is secretary.

Miss Lydia Van Finkelstein, a young woman of Palestine and something of a linguistic wonder, has made $100,000 in the last six years lecturing on the Holy Land.

Lady Arthur Butler, formerly Miss Stager of Chicago, is the mother of a fine boy two weeks old, who is the heir presumptive in the next generation to the titles of the yet childless marquis of Ormonde.

Mrs. Maxwell Scott, owner of Abbotsford, has a revenue of about $2,000 per year from the fees paid by tourists who wish to see Sir Walter Scott's books, curiosities and personal relics.

Miss Sonsabaugh, teacher in an Indian school at Philadelphia, has resigned her position, having married one of her red pupils named Alexander Ransom.

Mrs. John G. Curtis of New York has a most remarkable orchestra, made up of men, women and children from poor families. She has had them instructed by a good teacher, and now they play for public charity entertainments.

The queen of Roumania says: "I shall always maintain that the active life of woman ought not to go beyond the sacred interior of her home, and that the voice of woman sounds nowhere so sweetly musical as on her own hearthstone in the midst of her children."

Browning's Father.

Nothing could well have been happier or more fortunately ordered than was this poet's childhood, says the Academy. The father was much with his children, and we have a charming picture of how he used to carry his infant son in his arms up and down the study, singing him to sleep with lines of Anacreon. Of his debt to this wise and loving father Browning was fully conscious; and only a few weeks before his death he expressed himself on the subject in words that may well be quoted:

"It would have been quite unpardonable in my case not to have done my best. My dear father put me in a condition most favorable for the best work I was capable of. When I think of the many authors who have had to fight their way through all sorts of difficulties, I have no reason to be proud of my achievements. My good father * * * secured for me all the ease and comfort that a literary man needs to do good work. It would have been shameful if I had not done my best to realize his expectations of me."

A NEWSPAPER RELIC.

Journalism in Washington When this Century Was a Babe.

Some quaint reminders of events and conditions in this country eighty-six years ago look out from the dim pages of a worn and faded copy of the National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser, bearing date of May 25, 1804. The paper was printed in Washington City by Samuel Harrison Smith. It is much smaller than the one-cent evening dailies now circulated in this city and is printed on a quality of paper that would be regarded as very poor wrapping paper in these days, says the New York Times. Its subscription price was $5 per annum.

Ten lines of large type, double leaded, gives the latest news in this venerable paper as follows: "As a testimonial of the president's high opinion of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Decatur in taking and destroying the frigate Philadelphia, a commission to him as a captain in the navy has been duly issued, and will, without delay, be transmitted to Commodore Preble to be presented to him." Following this piece of news is extract from a letter to the secretary of the navy, dated Havana, April 23, announcing that the governor of Cuba has manifested his friendly disposition toward the United States by prohibiting French privateers from bringing American prizes into any of the ports of Cuba.

The official returns of the April election for governor of New York are given by counties, showing that Morgan Lewis received a majority of 8,782 over Aaron Burr. In an adjoining column is a call for the citizens of Washington to exercise their privilege of voting for "eighteen characters" to represent them in the city council. Dispatches from New York dated six days before the day of publication announces the safe arrival in the metropolis of General Wilkinson, "commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, and several officers in his suite."

Thomas Bailey, a Maryland sheriff, advertises that he has captured a runaway negro woman, who is imprisoned in the Baltimore county jail, "and if her owner does not release her she will be sold for her jail fees according to law." John T. Mason advertises that he wants to sell a strong, healthy negro boy, fifteen years old, "whose conduct has been such as to oblige me to part with him." There are other advertisements offering rewards for the recapture of runaway negroes.

A two-and-a-half-month-old report presented to congress by the committee of commerce and manufactures occupies two full columns on the first page of the National Intelligencer. It sets forth the grievances of American seamen in their own country, claiming that, although taxed for hospital duties, they were refused admittance into the infirmary. The committee concluded "that the seamen of this country ought to be distinguished, when in distress, from common paupers," and recommended that steps be taken to increase the permanent and for the relief of superannuated and decrepit seamen.

One-half of a page of this old paper is given up to a sketch of General Moreau, "a young hero lately brought before the public in consequence of his supposed friendship and connection with General Pichegru." A letter from Constantinople dated the previous Christmas fills a column. It tells about the plague that had raged in Turkey, and discusses vaccine inoculation from a skeptical point of view. A batch of general European gossip six and eight weeks old is printed, including the statement: "A new class of people will be formed in Russia, under the title of free farmers, in consequence of an imperial decree which allows land owners to grant freedom to their peasants in order to raise money to pay their debts."

THE SUN'S HEAT.

A Theory as to be the Radical Changes Climates Undergo.

There seems to be sufficient reason for the belief that the heat at present emitted from the sun is neither greater nor less than that which our luminary used to dispense ages ago, says Good Words. Where the vine and the olive now grow, the vine and the olive were growing twenty centuries back. We must not, however, place too strong a reliance on the deduction from such a fact. Darwin has taught us how by natural selection an organism can preserve its adaption notwithstanding the gradual change of the surrounding conditions. The facts, however, fail to show any grounds for imagining that there have been changes in the climates of the earth with historic times.

We have geological evidence as to the character of the climates which prevailed at a remote antiquity far earlier than any historic tesitmony. The records of the rocks show us unquestionably that our globe has passed through many striking vicissitudes of heat and cold. Those records demonstrate that there have been periods during which some of the fairest regions of this globe were desolated by a frost so frightful that they became thickly cased with solid ice. There have also been periods when conditions of a precisely opposite character have prevailed. Those polar regions which are now the perennial abode of impenetrable ice have once enjoyed a succession of long and delightful summers, divided by winters remarkably alike for their brevity and their mildness. Arctic solitude, now so dismal and so barren, then nourished plants and animals that can only thrive under genial conditions of climate.

No doubt the question as to the origin of these great climatic changes which have so frequently occurred in the course of geological time presents many difficulties. Opinion is divided as to what the cause of these changes may have been. I do not now enter into this subject, because for our present purpose it suffices to note one very important conclusion. Those who are competent to offer an opinion on the question of the cause of the geological variations of climate are in substantial accord that the changes have not been due to any actual variations in the supply of heat emitted from the sun. In other words, there is not the slightest reason to believe that the sun itself has been either appreciably hotter or appreciably colder during geological times than it is at the present moment.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Depew Talks About It in an After-Dinner Speech.

The press is the mirror of the daily life of the world, but it performs the very highest duty in selecting what it shall reflect. The newspaper is read by the boy before he begins the study of his morning's lesson, and it is his companion after he returns from school; it is beside our daughter in her boudoir and her bedroom; it drops into those young lives facts, thoughts and impressions which bear sweet or bitter fruit in after years, says Chauncey Depew in his "After Dinner Speeches". You and I have known the whole moral nature of youth soiled and spoiled by this unguarded and ungardable communion. There are cases of leprosy and small-pox and a vast variety of unsightly and contagious diseases in the hospitals, but we do not take our families to see them. They are in the by-streets and alleys nightly scenes which furnish food for earnest reflection to the reformer and sociologist, but if we can help it our children never hear of them. We become the willing victims of the plumber to keep sewer gas out of our houses, and the newspaper under the guise of faithful reporting, with picturesque and attractive details, has the liberty to bring all these things and worse into our homes. It is often said that there is enormous profit in ministering to the depraved and debased elements in a human nature, and that the papers which refrain throw away fortunes. I do not believe it. if the paper has come to stay. The Switches and Scorpions, and all their blood are notoriously short-lived and unprofitable. The family is the unit of society, and no matter what its head may be, he does not introduce or tolerate in that circle any element which he believes will destroy it. Without the family support no newspaper can survive, and that journal will have the longest life, the largest profits, and the greatest influence which as far as possible admits to its columns only such matter as its editor would freely narrate at his own table.

HUMAN EQUALITY A DREAM.

Men Are Not Born Free and Equal in Natural Qualities.

Thus men are certainly not born free and equal in natural qualities; when they are born the predicates "free" and "equal" in the political sense are not applicable to them, writes Prof. Huxley in the Popular Science Monthly; and as they develop year by year the differences in the political potentialities with which they really are born become more and more obviously converted into actual differences—the inequality of political faculty shows itself to be a necessary consequence of the inequality of natural faculty. It is probably true that the earliest men were nomads. But among a body of naked, wandering savages, though there may be no verbal recognized distinctions of rank or office, superior strength and cunning confer authority of a more valid kind than that secured by acts of parliament; there may be no property in things, but the witless man will be poverty stricken in ideas, the clever man will be a capitalist in that same commodity which in the long run buys all other commodities; one will miss opportunities, the others will make them; and, proclaim human equality as loud as you like, witless will serve his brother. So long as men are men and society is society human equality will be a dream, and the assumption that it does exist is as untrue in fact as it sets the mark of impracticability on every theory on what ought to be which starts from it.

Frost in Kansas and Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—Heavy frosts are reported in portions of Kansas and Missouri, doing damage to crops, early vegetables and fruit.

A special from Eldora, Kan., says a heavy killing frost visited southern Kansas yesterday. Strawberries, grapes and berries of all kinds were completely destroyed and garden vegetables frozen to the ground.

At Marshall, Mo., ice formed one-eighth of an inch thick. Growing corn has been much injured.