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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Coutty of Bonglas. (George H. Tszchuck, secretary of The Ben publishing company, does solemnly awear that the setual circuitation of The Banky Ben for the week ending May 13, 1502, was as follows: Sunday, May 7 Monday, Muy 8 Tuesday, May 9 Wednesday, May 10 Thursday, May 11 Friday, May 12

GEO. B. TRZCHUCK

Saturday, May 13 .

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

NOT SURPRISING.

Hastings Democrat. Of the republican press of Nebraska Tur OMAHA BEE atone is making the impeachment fight. The other dailies, the World-Herald and State Journal, well knowing the rottenness that exists, are rather defending the fraud. This does not surprise us in the Journal, as it has been a direct beneficiary to the theft, but it does surprise us that the World-Herald should keep silent as to the rottenness that it knows exists.

WALL street has lost its prestige as the dictator of the national financial policy.

As a gambling resort Wall street is rapidly degenerating into a national nuisance.

THE Chicago newspapers are now talking of running the big show until October 1, 1894.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S strong box now contains nearly \$2,000,000 of free gold. It all came from the west, too.

OF ALL the arguments against prohibition dynamite is the least efficacious. The Muscatine saloon keepers have discovered this fact to their sorrow.

THE impeachment trial has reached its second stage and commencing today the defense will have its innings. THE BEE will continue to print the only reliable reports of the proceedings.

THE exposure of the alleged anarchist plot to blow up the World's fair was a very clever advertising dodge, but it will not have a reassuring effect upon the nerves of prospective visitors.

THE announcement that Rev. Sam

Small desires to be the presidential nomnee of the prohibition party in 1896 will enable people with reminiscent tendenmind to recall the fact that such a party is really in existence.

THE nonenforcement of the Geary Chinese exclusion act is rapidly assuming all the phases of a political issue in the Pacific coast states. The feeling against the administration is especially strong in Oregon and Washington.

A CAREFUL perusal of the evidence so far adduced in the impeachment trial at Lincoln will convince the average reader that one-half of the effort of the defense has been expended in behalf of the asylum and cell house boodlers.

THE assumption that the republican newspapers of the country are criticising Cleveland's financial policy in the hope of precipitating a panic is the veriest twaddle. The warmest support accorded the administration in the recent flurry came from the republican press.

WHEN the run on the Plankinton bank at Milwaukee commenced Saturday Phil Armour, with the characteristic modesty of a typical western man, chartered a special train and dispatched \$1,000,000 in gold to the rescue. It is just this kind of financiering that will prevent a panic and it has the genuine western flavor.

INDICATIONS point to a large gathering of representative men from different states in the union in response to the call of Governor Knute Nelson of Minnesota for a great anti-coal combine and other unlawful trusts conference. The convention will assemble in Chicago on June 5 and 6. Twenty-six governors have already responded to Governor Nelson's proposition for such a convention, among them the governor of Nebraska, Russell of Massachusetts, Pattison of Pennsylvania and Altgeld of Illinois. Each state is entitled to ten delegates, to be named by the governor, and Governor Crounse has acted promptly in appointing the delegation from this

THE state of Washington is piacing herself in the van of irrigating enterprise in this country. The new system for the irrigation of the Yakima valley into which the water is about to be turned will convert about 66,000 acres of sagebrush into a fruitful garden. Plans are now being made for extending the system so as to reclaim about 25,000 acres more. The building of the great ditch with its myriad laterals has been an undertaking of no small magnitude, and experts declare the entire work the most perfect in the country. Other systems are contemplated, and the impetus that irrigation is sure to give to agriculture and horticulture will enable Washington to contribute an immense volume of produce to the markets of the country. Here is another suggestion for the encouragement of irrigation enterprise in the state of Nebraska.

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

It is reported that the executives of the southern states are receiving letters from immigration agents in the northwest proposing to send foreign settlers to the south. It is also said that when the legislatures of the various southern states meet next winter some propositions will be made to establish an immigration agency abroad, to be supported by the different southern states. The governors of these states, it is suggested, appreciate the importance of having agents abroad and would have advised such a course at the recent conference at Richmond had it been deemed proper at that time.

The convention of southern governors which met at Richmond a short time ago for the ourpose of formulating some plan to secure immigration to the south was not strikingly successful, but it very plainly indicated that there is a strong sentiment in the south favorable to immigration and that the movement to encourage it is likely to gain in strength. What the possibilities of success are is a question. It is a fact that only about one-hundredth part of the immigrants that come to this country declare their intention to become citizens of any of the states of the south, while the rest of them settle in northern states. What is the reason for this? The climate of the south is genial. The agricultural capabilities of a large portion of that section are unsurpassed. Land in the south is not dear, relatively, and there is every reason to suppose that it will yield rewards to industry proportionate to any other part of the country. There are economic reasons why the south should be the most tempting field for immigration in the world. Yet so few of the people coming from the old world does it attract that an extraordinary effort is deemed neces sary to present its claims and advantages to the people who are seeking homes in the new world. While the economic

to that rection, very little goes there. There seems to be but one explanation of this, and that is the social conditions that prevail in the south. In the first place, the immigrant from Europe, if he have any intelligent information about the social conditions in this country, knows that he cannot occupy favorable a position in the south, either as a small farmer or as a laborer, that he can in the west. The old aristocratic spirit has not gone out of the former section, while in the latter it has never asserted itself. It still remains true of the south that the toiler and the poor man must stand in the background. In the west this has never been the case. Another obstacle to immigration to the south is the fact that the political conditions in that section are unfavorable to free and independent action. They put a constraint both upon the opinions and the conduct of men, compelling them pursue a certain course in order to win success in any direction. Still another obstacle is in the loose regard which the southern people have for law. The many instances of mob violence in that section, which there is no attempt to remedy, cannot fail to impress Europeans, familiar with the authority of law and taught to respect it, that there is in the south an absence of that security for person and property which is to be had in other portions of the country. It is evident that if the south is t

conditions strongly invite immigration

tain the immigration which it desires and which it undoubtedly needs for its development and material progress, there must be a radical change in the social and political conditions of that section. Unhappily there seems at present but small promise that this will

MASTER AND SERVANT.

A recent decision of the supreme court respecting the liabilities of a railroad corporation to an employe for injuries received while in the service of the company does not seem to have attracted the attention its significance should ommend.

Thirty-six years ago Chief Justice Taney banded down his famous opinion in the Dred Scott case. Six of the associate justices of the supreme court held with him that the negro was so far inferior that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. Only two justices of the court, McLean and

Curtis, dissented from this opinion. It is thought by some that the decision just handed down in this railroad case may prove as far-reaching on the law relating to master and servant as the memorable decision had on the institution of slavery. The opinion disposes of the case of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad against John Baugh, reversing the judgment of the circuit court and remanding the case for a new trial. A noticeable coincidence is, that the decision, which was read by Justice Brewer, was reached by the same vote as the majority opinion in the Dred Scott case. Chief Justice Fuller joined with Justice Field in a lengthy dissenting opinion, remarkable for the vigorous language in which it is couched and the drastic manner with which the conclusions of the majority are contro-

The circumstances of the case, related more fully than given in the dispatch, are these: Baugh, a locomotive fireman on the road, was injured, as he claimed, in a collision at Bellaire, O., through the negligence of the engineer. He brought suit against the company and was given a verdict for \$6,750. The railroad company appealed from the circuit to the supreme court. The question considered was whether the engineer and fireman of this locomotive, running without any train attached, were fellow servants of the company, or . whether the engineer was in the position of master, representing the company. Justice Brewer and the majority of the court held the former opinion. In doing so he reversed the decision in the case of a railroad company against Ross, that went to the supreme court from Minnesota some years ago, and has since become a leading case. In the Ross case the court held that "a conductor of a railroad train, who has a right to command the movements of a train and control the

persons employed upon it, represents

the company while performing these

duties and does not bear the relation of fellow servant to the engineer and other employes on the train." In the Baugh case there was no conductor, as the engineer was a helper, but rule ten of the company provided that in such cases the engineer became the conductor. The majority of the court maintained that Baugh was a fellow servant of the engineer, knowing with him the peril of the trip, and by voluntary riding assumed the risk, and, The principal objection in Justice

therefore, cannot recover, Field's dissenting opinion, supported by the chief justice, to the decision read by Judge Brewer, is to the claim that the question is one of general law, in which the state laws and decisions of the courts of Ohio, the state in which the accident occurred, are not followed. The verdict and judgment in the court below, he stated, were reached in conformity with the law as settled by the supreme court of Ohio and under the judiciary act of 1789 that was the law to control. Under the opinion of the majority, he said, the Ross case falls, and the law of master and servant is given a construction that will make it exceedingly difficult for a co-employe to secure damages. Pointing out the dangers in the opinion of the majority he said the decision "destroys the autonomy of the states, wipes out the state line and goes far toward building up a powerful centralized government in place of the government of limited powers which was created by consent of the sovereign

This decision by the highest court in the land is certainly an important one and will be sure to attract greater attention than it has received as soonas its full purport is generally known and understood.

THE complicated state of public affairs in the Republic of Nicaragua and the apprehensions necessarily felt as to the issue of the battle that seems pending between the government and revolutionists, commands the special attention of the people of this country. Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American states, with an area of 49,500 square miles and a population of nearly 313,000. Its commercial intercourse with the United States is measured by about \$1,500,000 of exports and as great a value of imports annually. But chief interest centers on this republic in city and democrats as well as republithat across its territory is to run the maratime ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. This is eminently an American enterprise, progressing under a charter granted by congress in 1889 to capitalists of this country. In view of the disasters that have overtaken the Panama canal enterprise, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua channel becomes a matter of importance to the commerce of the world. The total length of the proposed route is 169 miles, but of this 142 miles are included in the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. The original total estimated cost was \$90,000,000, and six years were set for its construction. More rapid progress will have to be made on the work than heretofore to carry out this intention, and the troubles in the state are likely to retard operations. The reports received at Washington regarding the progress of the revolution are conflicting, as are also the statements respecting its inception. That it was incited and is supported by New York capitalists is de nied by the former secretary of the Nicaraguan legation in that city. That the troubles jeopardize American interests is evidenced by the fact that the United States government has dispatched a war ship to either coast of the disturbed republic. The Atlanta from New York is envoyage for Greytown, and the Alliance from San Francisco for Corinto. Upon these will devolve the duty of protecting the interests of Americans, for the cities now in possession of the revolutionists embrace those on the entire line of the canal west of the lake and the principal portion of the canal from Greytown to the lake.

Some years ago Michigan abolished the death penalty for murder. The judiciary committee of the lower branch of the legislature of that state has just reported in favor of restoring that penalty. The justification for this is found in the increased number of murders. A bill to restore the death penalty provides that only persons convicted by direct evidence shall be hung, while those convicted wholly on circumstantial evidence shall be imprisoned for life at hard labor. Under such a law some murderers would escape hanging who deserved that penalty, but if a compromise must be made this is perhaps the best that is possible, although circumstantial evidence is sometimes almost as convincing as direct evidence and it would be rare indeed that conviction for murder could be secured without it. But the important and instructive fact in this matter is that after many years of trial the people of Michigan are not satisfied with life imprisonment as a deterrent to murder. Capital crime has increased out of proportion to the growth of population, and convictions for murder in the first degree are no more numerous relatively under the present law than when the penalty was death. The experience of Michigan is commended to the attention of those who advocate abolishing the death penalty. There is a number of such in Nebraska, whose efforts to secure such legislation from the last legislature fortunately failed.

THE letter from a wounded veteran making inquiry respecting the significance of some of the changes in the rules governing the pension office, of which mention was made in a recent issue of THE BEE, indicates the close attention paid by the old soldiers to the new methods under the present administration. The changes to which he alludes are only part of a long series that Commissioner Lochren is placing in practical operation. Important as their observation must prove to claimants and their attorneys they do not possess approximate significance to the sweeping order just issued revoking the celebrated "completed files" order of ex-Commissioner Raum This radical change in the method in vogue prior to 1889 is for the avowed purpose of dealing more

as that our correspondent states Its aim is to hia to be. take up for consideration hereafter all pending claims in the order in which the evidence is filed. But THE BEE'S old subscriber must recollect that there are a multitude of claims, filed previous to the date of his application, that must take precedent. The rule requiring all affidavits filed to be wholly typewritten does not promise to increase the expense involved in prosecuting a claim. As it is the pension attorneys and claim agents prepare the affidavits and the process by typewriting should be no more expensive than the employment of a good penman. Doubtless its chief object is to guard against the mistakes that are liable to arise from illegible writing, and it should benefit rather than prove a hardship to the claimant. The rule requiring all correspondence in regard to claims to be addressed to the head of the bureau need not deter the claimant making inquiries as to the status of his application and will most likely assure him more judicial consideration than he would otherwise receive. The special acts pensioning Mesdames Grant and Logan were passed under the intuitive appreheusion, it is probable, that these worthy beneficiaries would never marry again, and the utter improbability of the contingency renders it

hardly necessary to discuss the effect

such an event would be likely to have on

their status on the pension roster.

WASHINGTON state republicans are congratulating each other on the sweeping and decided victory won in the recent Spokane city election. The same result is also promised at the next day of municipal reckoning in Seattle. The conditions that prevail in the public affairs of these two strongholds of republicanism in that state are remarkably similar. The retiring democratic administration of Spokane, as that of Seattle, was carried into power by the wave of discontent that came from business depression during a republican administration. The same promises and questionable means were used in both cities to gain municipal control, and the subsequent management of the affairs of both cities has been equally bad. The reform promises have been broken, extravagance has been the rule, neglect of duty has been conspicuous in either cans have become heartily ashamed of the municipal officials. It is not likely that after the experience they have had the republicans of either city will vote the democratic ticket again, as many of them did last year, whatever the dissatisfaction that may exist. As indicating the carelessness with which the finances of Seattle have been handled, the city council has now pending three ordinances for validating certain warrants amounting in the aggregate to more than \$600,000, which have been informally, if not illegally, issued, and which must be adopted to save the city from the stigma of repudiating its just debts. Five bonding ordinances are also pending, aggregating \$1,075,000. Seattle's present bonded debt is already \$2,565,000, and if this proposed new issue of bonds is authorized it will increase the city's total bonded debt to \$3,640,000.

Now the Iowa democrats are complaining of Cleveland's ingratitude. The incumbent of the white house has much to answer for.

> All Under One Canvas Kansas City Journal.

One must expend \$15.60 in admission fees in order to see all the shows at Chicago.

Not a Favorable Time for Trusts.

Chie go Tribune, One of the welcome signs of the times is the fact that the bonds issued by the new trust in leather have been withdrawn "temporarily" from subscription by the banks, because the present seems an un-favorable moment for selling them. It would be a good thing if all the other trust stocks and "securities" were similarly found to be unsalable, not only now but forever.

Let the Dead Past Be Buried.

There is a general and firm belief among northern democrats that it is bad policy for the people of the south to perpetuate war recollections and to stimulate the perishing animosities of the war period by extravagant and untimely displays of the unwholesome sentimentalism which they may cherish or the subject. It is natural that they should love the memories of their heroes; that they should bestow the crown of martyrdom on those who died in their cause; that they should love the faded and worn emblems of their calamitous faith, and that they should regard with a lasting, mournful interest the pages of American history stained with their tears and blood.

But there is a time for all things. There are proprieties in personal, political and material life which command observance. The individual who does not at the proper time lay aside mourning for a dead relative s regarded as of unsound mind or sickly sensibilities. A people who flourish their sor-row long after their cause and its consequences have disappeared, and whose defeat has brought them countless blessings which their victory could not have produced, show a ridiculous weakness when they abandon a ridiculous weakness when they abandon the practical affairs of life to idle away their time as mourners in a graveyard where the sod covers a loss which was their incalcu-

After the Coal Combines.

Chicago Record.

In this year of political, religious and social congresses one meeting more or less in Chi-cago is not numerically noticeable. But on June 5 and 6 at Central Music hall a unique gathering will be assembled. In response to a call from Governor Neison of Minnesota at least twenty-six states of the union will send delegates to participate in a convention hav-ing for its object the defeat of coal combina-tions in all parts of the United States. Not only will ways and fliesas be discussed for preventing combinitions in coal but efforts will be made to counteract the influences of all trusts which operate in violation of state or national laws.

The convention as outlined is the result of the war which Miffinesota's legislature so successfully waged against the coal combination in that state fast winter. A joint resolution which passed the Minnesota legislature authorized Governor Nelson to issue the call and provided for a representation of ten commissioners from each state to be appointed by the several states. Twen governors have responded and as many states will be represented.

The questions which are to be agitated at this convention concern every portion of the country. In spite of anti-trust legislation these great corporations have sprung up overywhere until they have affected many of the staple articles of commerce, It may be questioned if everything so affected has been the worse for the consumer, but in any case the object sought by such organizers has been to reap greater profits by a control of the markets

For one reason or another anti-trust laws have been too long practically inoperative. If the convention does nothing else it will have demonstrated that the people of the country are shaking off their passiveness under the aggression of monopoly.

York Democrat: Lincoln is becoming a rather sultry place for the crowd that has been plifering the state. The developments in the impeachment trial are not helping matters very much for them. Custer County Beacon: Read the evidence taken in the impeachment trial. If the peo-ple had read more in the last quarter of a century and worked less, they would have

had more money in their pockets. Pierce Call: The trial of our impeached state officials has compensed and we hope that their doings will be shown to the people in their true light. If found guilty the should be given the full extent of the law.

Lodge Pole Express: The Impeachment proceedings at Lincoln are showing that omebody is sadly in need of punishment. The prosecution should be upheld by every conest man in the state regardless of poli-

Central City Nonpareil: As the impeach ment proceedings progress, the public does not lose interest in the matter, but, on the contrary, they are fast arriving at the con-clusion that for incompetency and loose business methods, the state board takes a

Platte County Argus: The impeachment urt continues to hear dameging testimony against the corrupt state house ring. When completed the trial should be compiled and published in a book form, with appropriate illustrations. We wonder if the State Journal would like to bid on printing the Genoa Leader: The impeachment trial at

Lincoln, though like the mills of the gods, "grinds slowly," is getting there just the same, and the mass of corruption being raked up is truly nauseating. But let the good work go on, and permit "no guilty man to escape" if it impeaches every official and ex-official back to Governor Butler. Beatrice Democrat: It is passing strange

that Colonel Dorgan, Captain Hill, George Hastings and other republicans of promi-nence, who are very busy just now in an attempt to dodge the penitentiary that they built, should have such treacherous memories. They hardly know where they are at or where they have been for the past year Holdrege Citizen: Whatever may be said

about the waste of money in conducting the impeachment trial and the big amount of oney the attorneys will make out of the deal, there can be no doubt that the state officials will be more careful about the way they handle state money in the future. There has been a terrible stink kicked up over the affair, and whatever may be the outcome as far as the accused officials are concerned, the state will in the future have its financial affairs looked after more care

Plattsmouth Journal; The persistent acpeachment trial to take advantage of every technicality to limit the testimony of prose-cution to the narrowest bonds possible, mdicates that the impeached officials are near so anxious to have the whole truth come out as they were when they issued their address to the legislature a month ago. Their profession of innocence has vanished, and they stand in the attitude of ordinary criminals, anxious to escape by every possie flaw in the indictment or lapse of the prosecuting counsel.

Nebraska City News: John T. Dorgan, who is mixed up in a coal contract with some state institutions in which the state is supposed to have got decidedly the worst of it, has been excused by the supreme court from testifying in the impeachment proceedings now being held at Lincoln, on that the testimony that he might be called upon to give would tend to his conviction as he is now under indictment by the grand jury. That is one of the worst admissions the defense has yet made. If there were no crooked transactions why should Dorgan or any one else be afraid to testify "to the truth and the whole truth."

Elmwood Leader: It is a mistake to atto preserve the reputation of any political party by concealing frauds and wrong doings of public officers who are re-garded as the representatives of that party. To even oppose objections to a proposed in-vestigation is to suggest the probable de sirability of such an investigation. An honest official feels no apprehension when an investigation of his public acts is talked Men who have done no wrong, know as

the entire public understands, that an investigation of their official conduct can only place them on a higher plane for recognition by the people. Popular judgment in this country is eminently just and equitable.

INDUSTRIAL.

Senator Proctor of Vermont, with two local capitalists of Knoxville, Tenn., is soon to erect the largest marble mill in the world

Up to the end of last year the trustees of the Peabody donation fund have provided for the laboring poor of London 11,273 rooms, with wash houses and laundries, occupied by 20,114 persons.

The first organized strike in South Africa was made recently by the carpenters and joiners of Cape Town. They want an ad-vance of wages from 9s to 10s 6d a day, claiming that the cost of living has lately largely increased. They ask support of all workmen in South Africa. Ohio has a successful state employment

bureau and the last legislature created a state board of arbitration. Governor Me-Kinley has appointed two members of this new board, one an employer of labor and the other a workingman. These two are to select the third member, if they can agree. It's like pulling teeth for some of the labor papers to resist using what are known as "patent insides." The use of these plates is catrary to union printers rules, though hey would enable a labor organ to dispense with a vast amount of expensive composi

tion. In some instances the in spite of the printers protests. The removal of the headquarters of the Cigar Makers International union from Buffalo to Chicago is said to be well thought of. The cigar makers are now in the same building in which the switchmen have their grand lodge headquarters. The membership of the international union is about 28,000. Its finan cial condition is reported unusually sound.

F. X. Hooper of Baltimore, Md., has invented a rotary printing press which prints two colors at once from Princeton curved stereotyped plates. The press is the first in which this double color printing has been accomplished by the rotary principle, and it can make a speed, as shown by a trial, of 7,500 impressions an hour. It is said that the machine can print anything, from the smallest tabel to a flour bag.

Wood pulp is rapidly becoming one of the nost universally used of manufactured articles. Not only is it found available for making many of the necessaries and conveniences of man's life, aside from newspapers, but it is also appearing in artistic coffins in which to bury him. It is interesting to note in this connection that there are very few areas of soruce lumber in the United States west of

The Brass Worker thinks the \$1,000,000, which it estimates is spent annually in the holding of labor conventions, should be saved t thinks that the members of organizations hemselves should act on measures affecting the membership without waiting for conven-tions or spending cash for delegates exdelegates expenses. The constitutions of all associations could be changed, it believes, so that ques-tions could be regularly submitted to the members for their votes.

General Master Workman Powderly and A. W. Wright of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, have formed a pubishing company for the purpose of issuing a Labor Day Annual. They propose to publish each year a large volume pertaining to industrial affairs. The first is to be sent out to Knights of Labor assembles. Farm ers Alliance branches and to the leading hotels in November. The idea is to present histories of organizations and sketches of officers, together with sketches and por traits of leading employers of labor, articles y well known writers on labor topics, etc It is to contain advertisements and be made as general in scope as possibl losing sight of the labor interest.

An iron worker, writing to the Iron Molders' Journal on the subject of co-operation, gives this interesting sketch of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' association: "It was a result of dissatisfaction, with the wages and the condition of trade of twelve weavers, who met to discuss their poor weavers, who met to discuss their situation and advise as to some means to improve their condition; they met one night in November, 1843, and before they separated they agreed to pay into a common fund the sum of 1 penny each per week. At the end of a year the fund had grown to £28, and the membership of the embryo association had increased to twenty-eight members. With this small cantilat they began business to this small capital they began business to

1844. In 1880 the association sold £283,634 worth of goods, leaving a net profit for that one year of £35,033."

Vance W. Hjelm, who pronounces his name "Yelm," is believed to be the youngest telegraph operator in the world. He clicks off and receives messages at the important office at Colton, Cal., to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and is a complete master of all the intricate details of his profession. Hjelm was 11 years old last September

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1892 New York city paid for its school

Ex. Mayor Hewitt of New York presented to the University of the City of New York the 400 volumes sent him while a member of congress by the Sultan Abdul Hamed II

A fellowship worth \$600 a year, has been established at the state university of California, and Miss Kate Werts of the Oakland High school has been selected for the place.

A Denver boy has won the highest henors in the interstate oratorical contest at Columbus, O. It was only a few months since that Denver boys carried off nonors in the Harvard-Yale oratorical con-

The favorite student at the East Maine conference seminary at Bucksport is Dick Quick, the first mate of the four-masted schooner Talopa, who had the courage to enter the institution without knowing even how to read or write, but in two terms with hard work has become one of the smart pupils, and can now handle a pen as wellas a marline spike.

Wellesley college has for nearly twenty years occupied a foremost position in the progress of collegiate education for women in this country. Like all such institutions, however, the demands upon it have outrun its means, and for some reason difficult to understand, women's colleges attract fewo gifts, even from women, than men's institu-tions. The alumnae association of the college has set out to raise \$1,000,000 of additional endowment. Half of this is desired for the general fund and the rest for various pur-poses, of which the most important is a fund to aid young women unable to pay their own way

The gymnasium of the Women's College of Baltimore is unsurpassed in its equipment, and has in addition to the usual apparatus a set of Zander machines for particular movements in mechanical therapeuties. The requirements for admission are high, the same as the entrance examination for special work in the college for the purpose of ele vating the position of the physical culturist and to supply superior women as teachers. The physical culture department is in charge of a full professor, and is on an equal footing with the literary studies, and the required work in physiology and hygiene during the unior year covers ninety hours.

The school census of Atlanta shows an encouraging condition of things in that city The total school population is 15,716, which 9,221 is white and 6,495 is black. fact that only 58 whites and 215 blacks of school age have never been to school and that only 133 whites and 613 blacks of school age cannot read or write, is a striking proof the negroes in the south. It is true, probably, that the situation is more favorable in Atlanta than anywhere else. But admitting this, the fact that the most progressive city in the southern states can make so good a showing is encouraging, because every other city will be emulous to copy its progress.

Harvard Lampoon: "What term is applied to a man that signs another man's name on a check?" "Ten years generally."

Harvard Lampoon: "Time's up," soliloquized Bagley as he came out of the pawn shop where he has just left his watch." Brooklyn Life: "We lost our cook a week ago." Williamson; "Let me congratulate you. She is cooking at our house now."

Life: Von Dohm-Do you believe that St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland? Sincloud-Not I. It was the heavy tax on

Harper's Bazaar: He (exhibiting sketch)-It's the best thing I ever did. She (sympathet leally)-O, well, you mustn't let that discour-age you.

Life: "Do you think you could ever love a poet enough to marry him?" "Well, I might if he were very rich and promised faithfully to swear off." Kate Field's Washington: Farmer (in pawn shop, surprised at the diversity)—Ton my soul! Dreiballstein—How much do you vant on it?

Ueber Land und Meer: Drowning Man-Help! Do throw me a life-belt! Passenger 6 tailor)—Most happy to oblige. What size round the waist, please?

Puck: Mrs. Blewer-Blud-That tallor yours is getting very familiar. He had the in-solence to sainte me on the street ioday. I think such people should be kept at a distance. Mr. Blewer-Blud-Well, my dear, I'm sure ve done all I could! I've stood that man off

Boston Transcript: Deacon Jones—Do you think it sinful to marry for money? Parson Tium—It never occurred to me so; on the contrary, sometimes I have thought the fee was too small. Manager-Why don't little Eva come on?

Uncle Tom and—
"She is making a little speech to the company,
thanking it for the pleasant way it had remembered her 62d birthday." Kate Field's Washington: Stage Manager-I

thought I told you to hire only handsome mer supes? issisiant—Well, so I did. Why, three of them have carroty hair and

'Well, they're vegetable supes, you know." Washington Star.

Tis here—that short season That seems like a dream— Too warm for the oyster, Too cool for ice cream.

ANNEXATION AN INJUSTICE.

sentiment of the People of the Islands the Hawaii in Question. Hoxonut, April 20 .- To the Editor of Toth o BRE: This present crisis in the affairs couthe Hawaiian kingdom deserves all the who tention it is receiving from Americans. are asked to further and carry out the plablos of a certain party or faction existing amore col, the population of a friendly land. This I th

the exact truth. Will you permit me to i'm

There are now on these islands two gret.

a little into detail?

parties—the annexation party and the Hbe watian element. The former has a clear at mad-definite aim—to put the Islands under the de-United States. These people are almost i foreigners—they are in some cases descen ants of missionaries; very many of the other are merchants, shop keepers and sugn planters. In addition to these are the mass drade Portuguese immigrants, a number of whitclerks and mechanics, and a few Hawalian ed in The appexationists comprise the greatedury part of the foreign element and almost all elect the rich and educated population. Were optenta form of government a moneyed aristocrac the they would be the natural rulers, and ; the fact, they propose to arrange matters and that in case of annexation they shall har stees exclusive control here. This purpose the Bary representatives avowed in Washington and ate, their newspapers here, at first, made similar tieth statements. After slowly waking up to the fact that the United States does not propose to require property qualifications refless suffrage the journals here speak much clion, giving the franchise to the natives. Imerprivate the whites laugh at the idea. It rade repugnant to them that a dark-skinned rac will should rule, merely because they are in thinning alority. Democracy and civic equality arrisit very absurd notions in their eyes. Mone must prevail; "force must rule "a laught rule". must prevail; "force must rule," as a leadglas ng spirit among the annexationists said terid.

Those who desire the independence of theher country are its original inhabitants in a mass-gerand also many of the foreign residents. On be course, the Hawaiians do not desire foreign rule. Their treatment of us has alway: been friendly, and to me it seems harsh and cruel to deprive them of their country and the right to choose the form of government most acceptable to them. In case of absolor-lute necessity, we might, of course, invade the country and seize the islands. Thewn, action of Minister Stevens in establishing a n of Minister Stevens in establishing a action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate and in backing up the revolutionary "provisional government" was simply an outrage upon an unoffending people.

That he and we were invited by the foreign arfaction merely aggravates the offense. Life, and property were perfectly safe here, as Nethey are now, and have been for the last twenty years or more.
It may be asked why the Hawaiians sub-

mitted so easily to the overthrow of their of laws and their queen by the foreigners. The answer is easy; they are a peaceable people, they had no warning, no military (save a per handful of palace guards) and no arms, en Besides, they knew better than to dofy two en United States war ships. They rest their ook cause upon our justice and honor. If wo ok confiscate their country, they can hope for no redress.

It will be observed that I say not a word a word F.

about any reasons for or against annexation; I only aim to give opinion, as it is here in Honolulu and on this island of Oahu. It must be distinctly understood that the cry for annexation is foreign without any feeling of friendship for the United States or for the welfare of the Hawaiians, and wholly the for dollars and cents. The old missionary K element forms only a part of the movement. To find just how people feel, one must mix among them, listen to clerks and carpenters and Portuguese laborers, and throw aside the stuff printed by the newspapers here. My authority for Hawaiian sentiment is con-versation with every-day natives and with their leaders. They are fighting annexation by mass neetings, by patriotic leagues, by distribut-

ing Hawaiian flags, by petitions to our com-missioner, Mr. Blount, and similar methods. think they deserve to succeed. HENRY C. CARTER.

JAMES G. BLAINE,

From Henry Austin's Poem Read at the Boston And yet he missed the crown of his ambition;
He, like Napoleon, was with failure dimmed;
And so by history's easily blinded vision.
His portrait half in shadow must be limned.
Believe it not. No more material gain,
No office, not Columbia's chiefest prize.
Can make success. The powers within de-

Not long ago a man worth millions died— His heart mere cruelty, mere craft his brain— The dreariest failure neath the pitying

All true success is what a mortal makes Out of his gifts and gives to brother men; And when one's life is lived for others' sakes, Each talent of the heart is turned to ten. Was this the secret spell That made him leader? More than twenty

Without a gift or office to bestow,
He moved the minds of millions, and so well
That by his will the third-term danger fell
(For this alone what, priceless, debt we owe!)
Into that maelstrom dark whence nothing reappears.

Seeming fatheres, sure distresses,
Far superber than successes,
Some suns at setting show more glorious rays,
'Mid shrouding clouds, than those that roll
through cloudless days.
E'en in defeat Blaine was a leader still.
The strange conspiracy of accident
That robbed him of earth's crowning compilment. There be, withal, in life's mysterious maze

ment.
Intensifying more his power to thrill.
A shade of pathos to his splendor lent;
Deepening that clantike loyalty.
That personal tie profound.
Which makes men love true royalty
Most truly, when discrowned.

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in a week or so-provided they don't say anything about hammers—and speaking of hammers reminds us that we're hammering out a lot of suits, the prices on which have been hammered down to the lowest ebb.

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