THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1894.

THEOMAHA DAILY BEE

H. BOWERATER, BRIDE

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DEPENDENT LETTERS. All faultheast below and continues should be be and the provide the solution of the company, sales fracts, choose and postation or free made to the other of the company. The first provide the other of the company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Gauge B. Taschurch amountary of The How Full-fering commany, being duly sworn, ways that the scheet consists of fail and complete optics of The Fully Morrise. Economy and Storage The pointed during the month of May, 1894, was as

Indiana	121.259	37.11
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703,197 Total deductions for useold and returned 15,511

Total add Daily average net streutation 487.676 22.183

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Buorn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of June, 184, then1,1 N. P. FERL, Notary Public.

The Industrials seem to have almost com pletely disappeared in the shuffle.

All the other states are getting shead of Nebraska with their congressional nominations.

A few more base ball games between the Fats and the Leans in this weather will place the fat man among the curiosities of the prohistoric age.

If it were not for this succession of strikes how would the mercantile agencies he able to explain with plausibility the slowness of our recovery from the financial depression7

This is the first week in July and the tariff bill is still undisposed of in the senate. The conference committee and the acceptsuport by both houses of conance of 11 Brens ar b come. There is still scope prophets to exercise their tht.

> does not shroud the anreturn to the United ime mysterious secrecy irrounded his silent de-

ason will probably appear spectacular performance is a re fully developed.

Yale has about determined to abolish the formalism of its commencement exercises and in the future to grant degrees without permitting the students to inflict long-prepared orations upon their enduring friends. For all of which both students and their friends have cause to rejoice.

triffe

Just in order not to di play undue discrimination the authorities at Washington

CRRED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Within the past week the Board of Edusuffor has been tern up over the action it has taken in the election of teachers for the High school. Two of the teachers have been dropped from the roll for religious reasons. One of these because she is a profeased Catholic and the other because she a presumed to be a nonbeliever in the dielne inspiration of the scriptures. The case of Miss Crowley has not been discussed in the prints by friend or foe. She is an Omaha woman, a graduate of our High ichool and has been a teacher in our publie achools for more than twelve years. During all that time nobody has ever charged her with offensive partisanship for her erced and the pretext under which she

lavishly are generally more actively sought after and more leniently treated than are those who are compelled to work their way through college. As the number of the former class of students increases and the number of the latter class decreases, it becomes comparatively more difficult for the self-sacrificing student to endure the odious comparison that is made between him and his richer fellows. To take another view of the same problem. who can point to a single college president

who has not been constantly making appeals for additions to the daily growing and alhas been dropped is very flimsy. Parties ready unwieldy endowments? It is seldom that he makes a public address without have whispered to members of the school board that Miss Crowley had attempted to deprecating the lack of funds at his commake proselytes for a nunnery in one of mand. He regularly deplores the fact that the alumni of his institution are not more her recitations. It turns out that this is a repetition of the fable of the three black wealthy and more disposed to share their crows. The so-called attempt to enlist rewealth with their alma mater. For the same reason he welcomes the rich man's son cruits for a nunnery occurred in the reading of Walter Scott's "Marmion," in which as a student because his arrival may lead to a sense of obligation terminating in a the author, who certainly was not partial to Catholics, represents that a nun that had handsome donation or bequest from his father or perhaps later from the student himself. attempted to escape from the convent had The colleges prefer rich men's sons as stubeen walled in as a punishment. One of dents. Such students give promise of making the girls, we are told, asked Miss Crowley the colleges themselves richer. The more rich whether nuns are wailed in nowadays and

> lege: A MONOPOLISTIC SCHEME DEFEATED.

students the higher the necessary average

expenses, but likewise the richer the col-

imposed upon similar issues by rallway

this new stock at par among the holders

cent on which the public would be required

to pay returns. In other words, this legisla-

on the market at \$200 would be put out at

par, thus enabling the holders of Bell Tele-

phone to reap \$30,000,000. Here would be

a total of \$60,000,000 on which the people

Referring to the action of Governor Green

halge, the Springfield Republican, which is

not in sympathy with the governor politi-

cally, heartily commends his course. That

paper says he has done the right thing in

the face of an extremely strong party pres-

sure in the other direction, and he may be

sure of the approval of the people. Regard-

ing the contention that the Bell Telephone

company is not a public corporation, but a

private manufacturing company, and so not

subject to the regulation of the state save

by a stretch of precedent and authority, the

Republican says it is essentially unsound,

for not only is this parent company behind

all the other telephone companies directly

serving the public, but the company asks for

its increase of capital stock in order to

would have to pay charges.

have pointed to the commentary on The republican governor of Massachusetts 'Marmion" as it appears in the text book. has, by the exercise of his veto, defeated So much on that score. a scheme of the Bell telephone monopoly The dropping of Miss McGee from the

ahe responded that the only convent she

had ever visited was the Sacred Heart in

this city and that had nothing but coal in

its basement. Incidentally she is said to

which ought to increase his popularity with roll has caused some discussion in the the people of that state, though he has papers. The charge against her originated of course incurred the relentless enmity of with Rev. John Williams, pastor of St. the men whom he has thwarted in theis Barnabas Episcopal church. attempt to more than double their wealth

Rev. Mr. Williams declares that he does by a simple act of legislation. The not care to meddle with the teachers' con-Massachuretts legislature passed a bill giving troversy, but he does meddle with it and to the Bell Telephone company the privilege muddles it up with his high church notions of increasing its stock from \$20,000,000 ts and his narrow-gauged ideas of the func-\$50,000,000 without any of the restrictions tions of the public school system. The idea that in this enlightened age any man, and kindred organizations. - The obvious whether layman or clergyman, should ask purpose of the company was to distribute the Board of Education to exact from teachers a confession of faith in all the of the present share capital. As the stock miracles of the Old and New Testament of the company is now quoted at about \$200 and denounce as an infidel any teacher per share of \$100 par value, this would that does not believe that the world was amount to a stock dividend of over 100 per created in six days of twenty-four hours each, or that the sun was created after the earth for the especial benefit of its intion meant that a stock which now sells habitants, passes comprehension. Rev. Mr.

Williams might as well denounce as infidels all teachers who do not believe in the divine inspiration of the doctrine that the earth has four corners and is as flat as a pancake. If his peculiar notions were carried out in the High school and university all text books that teach the theory of

evolution and all works on geology would be expurgated as heretical and tending to weaken the belief of the literal text of the scriptures.

If there is anything that should be excluded from the schools it is sectarianism in any form. If teachers are to be catechized as to their individual conception of biblical teachings we might have a clashing among

Episcopalian low churchmen and ritualists; among Christians who believe in infant damnation and Christians who deny that any soul can perish; among the Seventh-day Baptists, the Ascensionists and forty other sects of professed Christians. Rev. Mr. Williams assures the public that

embark in the long-distance telephone busihe does not care whether Miss McGee is ness as a rival of the Western Union Telepunished for alleged teachings of the Dargraph company. The lines of the American winian doctrine of evolution, but he ought) care if he is a true disciple of Christ and his teachings. He should have been the first to protest against depriving a helpless woman of her livelihood just because some busybody has represented her as lacking faith in the divine inspiration of the Testament. If he was a broad-minded Christian he would direct his efforts to her reclamation to the faith as he sees it instead of casting the stigma of infidelity upon her and seeking to circulate injurious reports concerning her and revamping old woman's gabble about what she is alleged to have uttered in the presence of her pupils. As a matter of fact Miss McGee is a church member in good standing in the Episcopal church of which Rev. Mr. Mackay is pastor. Miss McGee is not personally known to any member of our editorial staff. She has made no complaint in person or through any of her friends. But we deem it an outrage that any efficient teacher should be deposed on the tattle of women and second-hand reports of orthodox bigots without giving her chance to deny the charges or make a money, Governor Greenhalge did a most comdefense. The Board of Education should be mendable service to the general public. above all intolerance and bigotry. They should exact moral rectitude from teachers and have them inculcate truthfulness, uprightness and all the cardinal virtues. The spirit and letter of the law excludes from our public schools all sectarianism and religious training. Creed should not be a test either with the teachers or their pupils. Those who want to force the bible into the schools would destroy the public school system. We would have the Old Testament and the New, the Catholic version and the Protestant version. We would also have the Mormon bible and revelations of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and the Latter Day Saints. We would have the Trinitarian version, the Unitarian versions and we might have the unique version of the Rev. Mr. Williams. It is very unfortunate for our public schools that this contention has arisen. The board has made a grave mistake in permitting it to enter into its councils, and it is to be hoped that it will rectify the mistake it has made under a misguided

is there any reason to wonder why the aver-age atudent's expenditures reach a sum 31- not permit any interference on the part of The only education that avails to prevent nations of Europer that they must keep most appalling? Yet it is unquestionably their hands out of the civil conflict in the southern republic and they respected the true that students able to spend money well known sentiment of the American people. The course of the United States tought Brazil that the Monroe doctrine is no emply theory, but a genuine source of help for republican institutions everywhere in the west ern hemisphere, and this teaching has given to that republic, an it may to all the republics of the south, a stronger sense of security against possible Huropean aggression. The

American republic will not meddle with the political affairs of its sister republies and it will tolerate no interference with them by other nations. The friendship between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil will be made stronger by the honor which the latter will show us on the coming anniversary of our Declaration of Independence.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The proposed income tax schedule of the new tariff, as amended in the senate a few days ago, expressly exempts from the operation of its provisions the salary of the president of the United States. The amendment by which this was effected was doubtless introduced as a mark of courtesy to the chief executive of the nation, but it was adopted without dissent, probably because the senators voting upon it were convinced

that the president's salary would be exempted from such a tax by the constitution whether or not an express stipulation to that effect were incorporated into the bill. The words of the constitution on this point are subject to either a strict or a loose construction. They say simply that "the president shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." Those who argue for the absolute inviolability of the president's salary maintain that this clause protects it against encroachments of every kind, particularly the payment of an income tax. A similar constitutional provision protects the salaries of federal judges from diminution during the terms for which they are appointed and some of them objected to the imposition of the income tax levied during and after the war, but the issue was never joined in the courts. The proposed measure includes them among the expressly exempted classes.

On the other side there is room for the contention that the framers of the constitution never intended to give the president any special advantages over his fellow citizens in the way of evading taxation. Taking their language in its most literal sense. it means simply that the statutory salary of the president shall not be altered during his term of office. It probably was calculated to cover any attempted confiscation of that salary by the imposition of a spe cial tax that would hit the president alone, but it offers no excuse for the president to shirk the burdens of government which ordinary citizens are compelled to bear. Carry the opposite doctrine to its extreme and it at once becomes absurd. It would prevent congress from decreasing the appropriation for the maintenance of the white house because the president might feel impelled to expend part of his own compensation to keep up former pretensions.

It would prevent congress from ousting the president from the white house altogether, because compelling him to pay rent diminishes his income in a greater degree than taxation. It would exempt the president from increased taxation on taxable property which he might hold within the jurisdiction of a state, because if that property were unimproved such increased taxes would have to come out of his official sal-

crime in any substantial degree must be education that is as much physical and moral as intellectual, and education that enables the individual to play a fair part in social life. The proportion of criminals, says this authority, with some intellectual life is now becoming very large; the proportion of criminals who are acquainted with any trade at the time of the crime is very small; the proportion of criminals engaged in their trade at the time of their crime is smaller still. "We are now approaching a point," says Mr. Ellis, "at which it will become obvious that every citizen must be educated to perform some social function In the interest of society he must be enabled to earn a living by that function. If we close the social ranks against him he will enter the anti-social ranks, and the more educated he is the more dangerous he

will become." Among the principles accepted by all prison reformers not the least important is that in all prisons moral and religious culture should be the leading reformatory influences, and a prison school, with com petent instructors, should be an indispensable requirement. Productive labor, as a moral and hygienic necessity, as well as in justice to taxpayers, should dominate every prison, and as a reformatory influence industrial training is deemed to be indispensable.

It has been just seventy years since a ruler of France has died while occupying was his guardian. the position of chief executive of the government. Louis XVIII, the restored Bourbon king, made his exit from the throne in 1824 peacefully and naturally. Since then not a single French monarch or French president has been permitted to retire in a manner ordinarily to be expected. Charles X was forced to abdicate under stress of the July revolution in 1830. Louis Phillippe preached, that "The Sun Do Move." suffered a similiar fate in the February revolution of 1848. Napoleon III saw his position and his fortunes wrecked by the Franco-Prussian war. Thiers, MacMahon, Grevy were all forced to resign from the presidency. And now Carnot makes his exit by the assassin's hand. The record city, whose painting, "The Bagpipe Lesson," was shown at the last academy exhibition is certainly not attractive. With but one exception the public career of every French there. ruler since the great revolution of 1789 has can Methodist Episcopal church have en come to an untimely end. It is to be hoped that the future occupants of the executive office in France may be attended by better auspices.

Some of the illustrations of substitutes for sleeping cars to be used during the continuance of the Pullman boycott are almost as ridiculous as the illustrations of substitutes for coal for use during the late coal miners' strike. It must be remembered that sleeping cars are not yet fifty years old, and that the early railroad travel was entirely without special accommodations for sleeping. In European countries the introduction of existence blotted off the earth. But that

Looks that Way.

Philadelphia Times. Occasionally finding petrifactions in our ider demeteries suggests that some of our older demeteries suggests that some of our fogyish citizens may be fossils before they

MILLS IS MAKING TROUBLE There are a few flies on several augartorial

Democrats in the Senate Have a Hard Time Keeping Him in Line.

Now is the summer of royal discontent DETERMINED TO HAVE FREE SUGAR Adjutant General Tarsney displayed con iderable pluck in the subsequent proceed-

Speaker Crisp Talks of the State of Business in the House and Expresses Himmanagers to enjoy a monopoly of the self as Being Well Pleased With Progress Made.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.

ful against upstart political hacks. He pre-fers the closed variety. It has been the belief and expectation of An Indian girl, daughter of a Winnebago democratic leaders in the senate that every of Nebraska, is one of the brightest students in the graduating class at Smith college this democratic member of that body, exception Mr. Hill, will vote for the revenue bill. The Congressman Curtis of Ransas spent sev

country is well aware of the fact that Senaeral of his earlier years as a jockey. He claims to have ridden some of the fastest tor Hill of New York has harassed and annoyed the democratic managers in every conceivable manner. It is not generally Ex-United States Senator James W known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Bradbury, who is 92 years of age, delivered the oration at the laying of the corneratons of the Lithgow library building, in Augusta, Senator Mills of Texas has privately caused the friends of revenue reform almost, if not quite, as much anxiety and solicitude as The guardian of the star-eved goddess, re-

Senator Hill has openly and aggressively ferring to the situation in Washington, de done. clares "The confusion is radiative; its dissonance epidemic." Henri is unduly agi-Senator Mills, in the finance committee,

insisted upon a differential duty on refined. Senators Sherman and Hoar and ex-Secre sugar of one-quarter of a cent, stating tary Evarts are all related. The latter two to the committee that it was the desire are double cousing, both on their fathers of the president that this should be done and and on their mothers' side, and when Mr an absolute necessity in order to secure the Evarts was a youth Senator Hoar's father passage of the bill. Senators Vest, Jones A calf was tied to a fence at Hazard, Ky., of Arkansas and Harris objected strenuthe other day, near where W. T. Drake had ously, but consented finally to the placing hung his coat, and the animal managed to of a differential of one-eighth of a cent, chew up \$2,116 in notes, checks and bank mainly because of the insistence of Senator bills out of one of the pockets. Another ar-gument in behalf of hard money. Mills.

Rev. John Jasper of Richmond, Va., the After the bill was reported to the senate most noted of all slave preachers, is now over 80 years old and believes as firmly as and was being discussed Senator Mills prepared an amendment striking out the he did in 1878, when his famous sermon was duty of one-eighth of a cent and placing He re refined sugar on the free list. He showed this amendment to Senator Berry of Arkansas, who became very much alarmed and agitated and endeavored to disuade Senator Mills from his radical course. Senator Mills, however, in a dictatorial manner, told Senator Berry that nothing could induce him to change his mind and that he was deterdelphia Record, is Henry C. Tanner of that mined to have sugar on the free list, and would fight for it. Senator Berry, in great trepidation, informed Senator Vest of the

situation, and the little giant from Missouri walked quietly to the desk of the Texan and inquired if he intended to force such an amendment. Senator Mills said that such was his intention, and he showed the written copy to Senator Vest.

MILLS TORE UP THE AMENDMENT.

"If you offer that amendment," said Sen-ator Ves.. "I will vote for it. However, Mills, before I vote for that amendment I will tell the senate and the country what ccurred in the committee room so that there will be no treachery nor deceit praciced upon the public.

done in order that the seminary may retain Senator Jones had just heard of the comthe services of Dr. Briggs, whose chief value plication and asked Vest of the result of his to the institution consists in his refutation of dogmas which are regarded essential by conference with Mills. Vest narrated the story as it is given above, and added: "I the supreme deliberative body of the Pressee that Mills is tearing up that amend-

Springfield Republican: Rev. Mr. Mur-This incident is but one of many of the doch of Rome, Ga., has been deprived of most annoying and harassing kind which hampered the work of the democratic manahis pastorate over a Methodist church by his bishop because he was also editor of a gers of the revenue bill from its inception. newspaper. His newspaper was reputable was a hard blow to the democratic party and honest, and only the bishop's notion when Mr. Mills, upon the floor of the senate. denounced the bill as a protectionist measure mix caused Murdoch's dismissal from his and sneered at the work of his party colchurch. Murdoch showed his good sense leagues. Senator Mills has called the pendin sticking to the newspaper, which is the ing bill a "Brice-Gorman compromise. As a matter of fact, Senator Brice had nothing to do with the preparation of the revenue bill, and believed absolutely in free sugar, for the bill containing one-eighth differential protection because he was induced to be-lieve that it is the proper thing for him to ember of the faculty, even though deposed -a thing which has not yet been done-from do as a democrat in order to aid in securing the enactment of a revenue bill. Senator The trustees have taken a just and wise course, the only course consistent with duty, Gorman is primarily a democrat, an intense honor and the welfare of the greatest partisan, far above the sneers of censure of ils or any other democratic member of the

ire burled

The Epidemic Threatens Kansas.

sleeping cars is a thing of only a few years back, and both in this country and abroad the great majority of railroad passengers do not as a rule resort to the patronage of sleeping cars or parlor cars. It would be but an extremely small percentage of the world's population that would miss the accommodations were every sleeping car in

larger pulpit of the two, and gives him by far the wider hearing. small percentage would miss them badly. Boston Advertiser: Union Theological seminary has secured a change of charter by which Prof. Briggs can be retained as a

gaged to pay him \$1,000 for the picture, and will sell reproductions of it among their peo-ple. Mr. Tanner, who is in his prime, will return to Paris for further study.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Star: The Union Theological teminary has changed its constitution so as give the board of directors power to employ others than ordained ministers as members of the faculty. This has been

byterian church.

cently gave an outline of the celebrated disourse, which, he says, was composed in order to set at rest some doubts which had arisen in the mind of a young member of his flock. The finest artist the negro race in Amerca has yet produced, according to the Phila-

The board of ministers of the Afri-

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Politically speaking Governor Walte I

If Mr. Debs is wise he will keep off the

nade glorious by the rising son of York.

Mr. Pullman graciously permits the rail-

Mr. A. Conan Doyle is paying the way fo

profitable lecture tour by saying pleasant

Colonel Breckinridge is righteously wrath-

arred with the same stick.

grass in Judge Caldwell's preserve.

eputations

IT CB.

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worrying.

things of this country.

races ever known in the west.

have had a few Wall street brokers indicted along with the newspaper correspondents for refusing to answer questions propounded by the senate bribery investigating committee. The newspaper men are really the ones whom the senate wants to get at, and if a few brokers suffer at the same time it will make little difference. The dignity of the senate must be preserved.

Superintendent Byrnes of the New York police is the author of an article in one of this month's magazines entitled "How to Protect a City from Crime." From the revelations of the work of the metropolitan police now being made before the Lexow investigating committee people will infer that Mr. Byrnes could have written equally intelligently, and certainly more entertainingly, upon "How to Protect Criminals from Detection and Conviction."

An unusual case of flat paper is comprised in the corner which stamp collectors have manipulated in the one-dollar Columbian postage stamp, now worth ten dollars, The government simply ordained that the paper should be worth its face value, but the speculators have gone the government several times better and fix their price at ten times the face value. This is proving highly profitable to the speculators, but the farmers and artisans have not been made aware to what extent they benefit by it.

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The Philadelphia Record calls attention to the fact that Philadelphia is not only the City of Homes, but also the City of Married Couples. According to the returns of the last census that city can boast of the smallest proportion of single persons among its total population. It is not quite clear whether Philadelphia attracts married people or repela single people or promotes marriage among those who are already resident within the city. The fact of its large percentage of married population, however, is clear, and the Record invites all marriageable young ladies to set their faces toward Philadelphia.

An insight into magazine methods is given by the postscript to Charles Dudley Warner's paper on "The Attack on the Senate," in the current Century, in which he explains that the article in question was written over two years ago. It forms one of a series that go under the title, "Present Day Papers," How any editor can have the audacity to publish a present day paper which he has been holding in the pigeonhole of his deak for over two years mus be comprehensible only to the magazine editors themselves. For up-to-date literature the daily paper is the only reliable resource.

Receivers for the Northern Pacific have applications pending in the courts for permission to abrogate existing traffic contracts with a number of railroads that have proved unprofitable. This means that the Northern Pacific wants to get the benefit of its contracts where there is an appreciable benefit to be derived, but when there is any loss to be sustained it prefers to repudiate its obligations. This seems to be a peculiar way for the courts to preserve the obligation of contracts. It practically allows bankrupt concerns to make experiments with any kind of an agreement they can secure and if it turns out well to reap the gains, while refusing to share losses in the opposite event. The need of statutory legislation to define the rights and obligations of receivers is daily becoming more and more recognized.

zeal.

RICH COLLEGE STUDENTS. Several castern newspapers have been seriously discussing the question whether our larger colleges and universities are not fast becoming institutions exclusively for the rich. The impetus to this discussion was given by the publication of the class statistics of the graduating classes in two or three of these colleges, from which it appears that the average annual expenditure of each student during his college career is consider attainment. European influences hostile to ably more than what the son of the average comfortably fixed citizen could afford. The

highest year's outlay reported for a single student at Y le was not far below the \$5,000 limit, while the figures all around displayed a noticeable increase over what would have been thought a very extravagant allowance a few years ago. In other words, the fact that an education at these larger colleges is becoming more and more expensive is the startling point; the discussion undertakes to explain why this is so and to suggest the remedy. In connection with this dicussion a con

tributor to one of the papers participating cient to discourage European intrigue, if any seems to hit the nail on the head when he says that it reminds him of a remark of a student made to him within a few months that his college president "toadied" too much

legraph and Telephone company are be extended wherever the Western Unfor now penetrates, and it is to seek to do the business now done through the less direct means of the telegraph service. The odds ary. are with the telephone company in such a

rivalry and it is reasonably urged that if the company is to give the best possible rates to the public the cost of its extensions should not be enhanced in any way which legislation can prevent.

The action of the legislature in this matter is another illustration of the great influence of the Bell telephone monopoly in Massachusetts. It has more than once dem onstrated its ability to reach the courts and its latest manifestation of power with the legislature, in face of the fact that the privilege granted it was distinctly hostile to the established policy of the state, shows that it still has influence. In defeating the scheme of aggrandizement of the telephone monopoly, which would have compelled the public to pay returns to twice the exten necessary to raise the required amount of

> -A FRIENDLY SISTER REPUBLIC

Brazil has made preparations to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in honor of the United States and the people of that republic have subscribed liberally for a monument to James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, in grateful recognition of the famous doctrine associated with his name No more signal courtesy or marked evidence of friendship has ever been extended by one nation to another, and the distinguished consideration which Brazil will thus show to our country will be heartily appreciated by all American citizens. The Brazilian people who are in sympathy with republican institutions have good reason for entertaining sentiments of friendship toward the United States. This country was the first in the world to recognize the change from the imperial to the republican system in Brazil, thereby extending an encouragement to the supporters of the republic which was of importance to them, since its offect was to lead to the early recognition of the new form of government by other nations. Bad this country been dilatory in acting or had i manifested any doubt as to its duty in giving countenance to the overthrow of imperialism and the establishment of a republican form of government in Brazil opportunity would have been given for creating an opposition to the republican movement that night have rendered its success far less ersy of

a republic would have been given a chance to exert themselves, and while the result would doubtless have neen the same it is entirely possible that it might not rave been reached without some conflict and 'rouble. The prompt and unequivocal action of the United States government, however, was an foreign powers. It did not need any formal declaration by this country to assure the assurance to the world that the symmethies of the people of this great republic were with the Brazilians who had overthrown imperialism and that its influence would be used to sustain them. It was at least suffi-

were contemplated. Again during the Brazilian rebellion the policy and influence of this country was of great value to the government of Brazil. ties cater to the sons of wealthy parents position in respect to the revolution, it was preventing crime, though they may have a

Look at the question from this standpoint and this exemption is itself a violation of the constitution. The constitution not only protects the president's salary from dimnution during the period for which he has been elected, but it also prohibits its in-

crease during that time. If the president is subject to the same measure of taxation as other people then the remission of his taxes is nothing less than an outright gift to him. The sum which he saves must be made up from the taxes which his fellow citizens are compelled to contribute, and in reality constitutes an addition to his salary. His compensation is thus directly increased, despite the constitutional prohibition.

Either the statutory exemption of the president's salary from the income tax is unnecessary and superfluous or is absolutely unconstitutional.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

How to check the increase of crime throughout the civilized world is a problem kind of balt. worthy of the most serious consideration of

statesmen and those who are seeking genuine social reform. It is a fact, though to many it may seem almost incredible, that moral retrogression has been keeping pretty even pace with material progress. The splendid advance of civilization and the wonderful development of material resources have been accompanied by a steady growth of immorality and lawlessness extraordinary in view of the many instrumentalities for the prevention and correction of vice and crime. It is almost startling to read the statistics of the United States census in respect to the increase of crime in proportion to the population. In 1850 the ratio of

prisoners in the penitentiaries was one out of 3,442; in 1860 one out of 1,647; in 1890 one out of 757. In a few states this ratio does not hold, but upon the whole the increase of crime has been continuous.

At the recent meeting of the prison reform congress the president, General Brinkerhoff, presented in his address some highly interesting suggestions on this subject. He said that if society would deal with its children as it is possible to deal with them the present swelling river of crime could be reduced to a rivulet in a single generation. He believes that the public school system begins too late and that the first great advance must be made in the direction of the kindergartens, supporting this conviction by the work which has been accomplished in San Francisco by private kindergartens. These, it is said, have practically reconstructed and civilized some of the darkest wards of that cosmopolitan city. It is the opinion of General Brinkerhoff that more can be done in the formation of character before six years of age than in all the other years of life combined. Doubtless all enlightened human experience will endorse this view. He regarded as one of the most encouraging signs of the times the increasing number of chairs of sociology in our colleges and universities, "for every branch of sociology is a part of the prison question." He said that the churches also have a duty in this mat-

ter which they have never yet taken hold of. One of the most careful British students of the phenomena of crime, Mr. Havelock Ellis, holds that the more intellectual rudiments to rich men's sons. When college authori- While consistently maintaining a neutral of education have very little influence in

From the fact that a terrific cyclone has devastated Butler county, Kansas, it is inferred that William J. Bryan has transerred his free silver propaganda to the Sunflower state.

Possibility of a Gold Premium Chicago Record.

There is no fear of the bankruptcy of the government, but there is danger of a premium on gold. That this danger threatens the country furnishes the reason why the New York banks are not breaking

their necks getting over each other with their gold to aid the treasury.

Facts Refute Allen. San Francisco Chroniele.

San Francisco Chronicle. Senator Allen says he voted for a duty on sugar "because Harrison left a bank-rupt treasury when he left the white house." As the net cash balance on the lst of March, 1887, four days before Cleve-land took office, was \$125,009,060, Senator Allen must be a trifle mistaken.

Kentucky Jealous of Her Fame. Courier-Journal.

Courier-Journal. The scientific experiments which the learned savantis of the French academy have been conducting in search of a cure for snake bites are a waste of time and talent. But for its habit of always go-ing the long way around, science would know the only sure cure for snake bite has been distilled for years in Kentucky. We presume these iconoclastic gentlemen, so proligal of time and book learning, will be trying next thing to discover a new kind of bait.

Ammunition for Republicans, Philadelphia Ledger.

Philadelphia Ledger. Senator Hill may not be an ideal states-man, but he is a student of history, and his arraignment of his party for inconsist-ency will endure as one of the most scath-ing and unanswcrable indictments ever made by a congressman against the leaders of his own party. With respect to the revision of the tariff, it is entirely incon-sistent for the democrats to refuse to lum-ber and wool the protection they extend to coal and iron ore. Similarly, they placed themselves in an awkward position by adopting an income tax, which was recom-mended only in the populist platform, and by defeating the repeal of the state bank tax, which was called for by their own platform. They are furnishing plenty of powerful ammunition for republican cam-paigners.

Religious Tolerance in England.

Globe-Democrat.

Globe-Demoerat. The appointment of Sir Charles Russell to the post of lord chief justice of Eng-land to succeed Lord Coleridge, whose death occurred recently, Illustrates the ex-tent to which religious lines are being broken down in that country. Russell is one of the greatest lawyers in the United Kingdom, but he is an Irishman and a Downen Catholic. This is the highest juone of the greatest lawyers in the United Kingdom, but he is an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. This is the highest ju-dicial office in the country, and it is not often given to an Irishman. Still less often is it bestowed on a Catholic. Rus-sell, we believe, is the first man of that faith who has held this post since the Ref-ormation. The appointment, nevertheless, appears to afford great satisfaction in Eng-land. It had been expected, and all classes seem to have thought it would be a decidedly appropriate one to make.

Washington Fost. Looking over the democratic field at pres-ent is a confusing occupation. Two years ago the party was a compact and home-ogeneous organization. Democrats knew what they wanted and spoke their minds without reserve. At that time they still adhered to the doctrines and traditions of a glorious past. They believed in a bimetal-lic currency, in a tariff for revenue only, in the sovereignty of the states and in the distribution of political patronage among those who had done the political work and achieved the political results. They opposed populism, socialism, and pater-nalism and all their mischievous and foolish fads. They abhorred class prejudice and the class legislation which is its logical outgrowth. They were not only democrats in name, but they cherished the true tenets and observances of democracy. Today we find the party committed to the single standard of money, to the populisitic income tax, to the monstrous theory that wealth is a crime and that capital is the lawful vic-tim of national legislation. We find it preaching with paternalism in its most grotizing with paternalism is the most grotizing that they have some we hen it preaching to the discontented and the unfortunate that they have some we been wronged by the industrious and the thrifty.

It preaching to the they have some two been wronged by the industrious and the thrifty. We find it astray from wholes are and patriotic statesmanship and works. In the patriotic statesmanshi leash with demagogy.

school of sacred learning under their care. Their course is also one that will best promote the interests of the Presbyterian church itself, which stands much in need of more men of Charles A. Briggs' charac ter and caliber to train up young men for

its pulpits. BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

ministry of the Presbyterian church

that newspapers and ministerial duties don

Self-love sends out no mis-ionaries. A temptation yielded to is a step toward the pit.

We are on trial ourselves whenever we condemn another. The true hero is the one who has the

courage to do right. The man who minds his own business

will always have business to mind. The man who is willing to learn one thing at a time will soon know much.

There are men who hope to get to heaven simply because they have never been i iail.

It is not necessary to have a gun in the hand to show that there is murder in the heart.

It may be that the woman who gave the two mites never had very much to say in the church.

The one who sets a scandal affoat would go in for lynching the man who would turn wolf loose in the street.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Truth: Father-That young man of yours

night just as well live here. Daughter—That's what he proposes to do after we are married.

Siftings: A novel under the curious name of "The Wasp" is just published. t must have a bad ending.

Buffalo Courier: "Does Brasher exercise his authority much since his promotion?" "Exercise ht? Why, man, he works it!"

Indianapolis Journal: She-You have met the beautiful Miss X., have you not? What do you think of her? He-She is one of that sort of women that any man could die for, but none could live with.

Chicago Record: Front-Say, the man on the top floor complains that the roof leaked so badly last night that he was soaked through and through. Landlord (of the summer resort hotel)-Is that so? Well, just charge him up in the bill with an extra shower bath.

Detroit Tribune: "As I was saying,

resumed the corporation agent, when the loor had been locked. "I have some con-siderations to suggest"— "You said offer before." Interrupted the alderman brusquely, turning to go

Washington Star: "Don't you think it is rather cowardly," said the bald-headed professor to the fly, "for a six-footer like you to jump on me in this manner?" INSOMNIA.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. He closed his eyes But sleep came not-With weary sighs

Then he got up. "'Tis vain!" he said; "I've tried before To go to bed Without the score."

THOUGHTLESSN: 8 .

Cleveland Plain Dealer Cleveland Plain Dealer, The bright young eyes were tearful, That slyly looked at me, Half mirthful yet half fearful Of troubles yet to be; The costly vase had tumbled Down from the window's brink, And the pouting lips but murmured; "Please! Please! I didn't fink!"

Ah, philanthropic maiden, Ah, philanthropic maiden, An infant but in years. That shattered vase is laden With lessons through thy tears. They think not of the morrow At mischiefs fount who drink— They stem the wave of sorrow Because they do not think.

Poor manhood's trembling weakness Hath found a refuge here; Heré cowering mortal meekness Hath sought to hide its fear; Before the solemn altar The guilty soul will shrink, And humble pride will falter; "Alas! I did not thick!"

SPEAKER CRISP VERY WELL SATISFIED "I am much gratified," said Speaker Crisp, "at the expert use and satisfactory manuer in which the present house of representatives

has dispatched its public business." In view of the near approach of the close of the session Mr. Crisp has been asked to outline the general features of legislation accomplished by the house and what will remain to round out the work of the ses-

"We have been singularly free from exasperating delays, and the great questions of tariff and finance have been acted upon with promptness, considering the vast busi-ness involved. And yet there has been no curtailment of reasonable debate, and I have heard very little complaint on that score. On the other hand, filibustering is practically a thing of the past and the house

experienced little delay." He was asked to enumerate the leading

easures passed by the house. "The tariff bill naturally comes first," said he. "Its passage by the house per-mitted the organization of committees, so that the ways and means committee was well along on its work before the date when congress was usually assembled, and the bill was actually presented early in January, when, as usual, the committees are just be-ginning to organize. In the debate also there was no wasting of time, and I thiak Chairman Wilson succeeded in satisfying both sides of the house that he desired to

be fair and yet to satisfy the wishes of the people, so that the bill could be brought to vote. "In the financial question," also, he said,

"we have avoided irritating delays. When the business depression of last summe-brought on the widespread public demand for repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, the house met in extraordinary session and quickly performed its part in the repeal for which President Cleveland

had officially convened congress. "Those opposing the repeal recognized the propriety of allowing the house to reach vote without delay and an agreement to

that effect was made and extended. "Another measure of great importance passed by the house was the repeal of the federal elections law enacted during the reconstruction period. Three new states, reconstruction period. Three new states, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, have been admitted to the United States as far as the house can accomplich that end and in remains only for the senate to complete the work. The appropriation billy have been passed by the house and most of the most important ones were passed at an unusually early stage of the session. It remains for the senate to complete the work

on these bills." "Altogether," added the speaker, "it is a record of work done and done quickly which must prove satisfactory to the house and to the public as it does to myself." Mr. Crisp was asked to outline the more important work yet to be done by the

house. "There is a general desire," he said, "to take up the bill so widely discussed for choosing senators by direct vote of the people, and it is probable that this measure will be considered. There is also the im-portant bill known as the pooling bill, which gives mutual advantages to railroads by al-lowing the roads to pool their earnings. The judiciary committee has several bills of a judicial character which will be as hearing. These are the main yet to be heard, and with them passed on by the house I think we will be entitled to congratulations as well as an adjournment.

PREFER AMERICAN GOODS.

Replies from American ship owners as as received by the bureau of navigation of the Treasury department, show that Americans own, under foreign flags, sixtyfour steel or iron steamships, of 197,108 gross tons, in transatlantic trade. There are forts under the old registry law of 1792 to fly the American flag, and are accordingly subject to foreign, chiefly British laws. The Ameri can steel or iron-steel tonnage, in transat-lantic trade under the registry law, connists of eighty-two steamships, of 175,960 gross tons, of which nineteen steamships, of 42,821 gross tons, including the New York and Paris, were built abroad, and have been permitted to fly the American flag by spo cial acts of congress or as wrecks repaired in the United States.

Democracy in 1896. Washington Post. Looking over the democratic field at pres-

paigners.