THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Genrie B. The blick, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly aworn, says that he actual number of full and complete contest. The Duly Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Hes printed during the menth of June, 1894, was as follows:

.651,787 cage net circulation GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of July, 1834.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

11.676

Less deductions for unsold and returned

Japan is reiterating the once popular California cry that the Chinese must go. The United States stands ready to sup-

cash or its equivalent. The heavens are again being bombarded by rainmakers and preachers, but they give

ply the munition of war in exchange for cold

but a feeble respone to these noisy invitations. The end of the cruel war at Chicago is

marked by the return of the deputy mar-

shals to the ranks of the army of the unemployed. A little country can sometimes create a great deal of strife in this world. The size

sioning a great big war. The death of General Pleasanton, the originator of the blue glass cure-all, reminds us that the real clixir of life and fountain of perpetual youth are yet undiscovered.

of Corea does not affect its power of occa-

Why not hold the meetings of the tariff conference committee in the white house and save all this interloping between President Cleveland and the leaders of the house conferees?

If Breckinridge of Arkansas gets the Russian mission to indemnify the loss of a reelection to congress, what will Breckinridge of Kentucky get after his constituents shall have repudiated him?

Senator Gorman berated the president before a crowded house, while Senator Vilas eulogized the president to empty benches. Fulsome flattery is evidently not very popular with Washington audiences.

The country must be safe once more when it can get along without Mr. Depew for a couple of months. But Mr. Depew will kindly continue to send us his fatherly advice from time to time as he meets the interviewer on

Should China go to war in earnest the stringent provisions of the Chinese exclusion act may be called into active requisition to prevent the invasion of this country by Chinamen who prefer to be as far from the seat of hostilities as possible.

It is positively amusing to watch some alleged democratic newspapers in their antics to talk on the income tax, now that its enactment into law seems most imminent. Some of them are trying hard to work up actual enthusiasm over the matter, in spite of the summer heat

Richard Malcomb Johnston's lecture upon Milton at the Catholic summer school in New York is being referred to as a complete defense of conjugal love. As if conjugal love needed any defense. If there is any defending to be done, let it be done by the devotees of extra-conjugal love.

Illinois democrats are apprehensive that the failure of the republicans to make a nomination for senator will leave their candidate, Mr. McVeagh, without an opportunity to meet an accredited opponent in joint debate. This may be the chance to decline a challenge, which Mr. McVeagh most wants. It won't be for lack of an opponent that he will refrain from joint debates.

The New York Evening Post is not satisfied with the work of the Chicago federal grand jury. It is tearfully regretting that "the preachers and college professors who have been teaching anarchy to the ignorant masses and stirring them up to revolution" have not been indicted. The only way to appeare the Post is to hang everybody who was not in favor of shooting down the strikers without warning.

Nebraska failed to get any representation in the list of officers elected by the Shriners at Denver this week, although the states all around her secured recognition. Nebraska Shriners will doubtless survive this oversight, but they might make it the basis for a fight for the location of the annual meeting the next time the question comes up. Omaha ought to be allowed to entertain the whole body of Shriners two years hence, instead of only those who pass through enroute to some other city.

Senator Harris, president pro tempore of the senate, tried to declare a motion appealing from his decision on a point of order tabled before the votes of the senators had begun to be recorded. It transpired that the effort was decidedly premature, the motion to table being lost on a tie. Had the vice president been in the chair and exercised his privilege to vote when the senators are equally divided, the motion would have been carried and the controversy ended without further ceremony. As it was there had to be three roll calls to dispose of the three propositions before the body. It was an occasion where the absence of the Ace president came near causing a stinging Sefeat for the democratic majority in the SLUMS STATISTICS.

just submitted a special report relating entirely to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore. In this boggy field of inquiry the labor commissioner claims to ployes of the government, and it is a mathave fished out some interesting and instructive statistics which were out of the reach of the national census taker. As a action. Thus everybody using the mails matter of fact, Commissioner Wright's compilation is for the most part within the reach | of everybody that has in his possession the published reports of the last census and is willing to take pains to make his own deductions therefrom. This is true as regards the population divided by nativity, sex and age. The reports of the census takers for each of the precincts in the district covered by the stums show in detail all this information, as well as the facts relative to the occupations of persons enumerated and the number of people classed as illiterate. On this score, therefore, the report supplies nothing new. The only points not included in the reports of the census enumerators is the condition of the health of the slum population, their earnings, and, lastly, the number of saloons and dives within these districts. Even on these points reliable statistics have been given to the public in New York by Dr. Crosby and Dr. Parkhurst, and we presume the commissioner could have obtained this information as to the slums of Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore from the chiefs of police and excise boards.

The most striking feature of this so-called exploration of the slums is the comparative preponderance of the foreign elements over native Americans within those horrible slums. Upon reflection it must, however, be apparent that this preponderance affords no proof that the foreign elements are more eriminal, vicious and 'immoral than an equal number of natives in poverty flats. The reason why the tenements in the slums of large cities are overflowing with Chinese, Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Germans, Arabs and Africans is not because these wretched foreigners love to wallow in the mire and take to vice and crime like a duck does to water, but because they are obliged by poverty to seek shelter in the quarter where rents are lowest. The tumbledown rookeries in the lanes, alleys and byways of the slums naturally become the habitation of the poorest class of the population. The fact that in spite of filth, vermin and crowded flats, the health average in the slums is not below that of other portions of the great cities covered by the commissioner's inquiry affords reasonable proof that the police and health boards of the cities are doing efficient work in the way of enforcing sanitary regulations.

REINSTATEMENT OF POSTAL CLERKS The proposal to reinstate in the railway mail service certain clerks who were dismissed therefrom during the early part of the Harrison administration is in effect a proposal to disorganize and demoralize that very important branch of the postal service. The argument urged in support of this indefensible scheme is that the removal of these clerks was for partisan reasons. Representative Bynum of Indiana, the author of the bill for reinstatement which passed the house last Tuesday, said in reference to these dismissals: "From the 4th day of March, 1889, the day on which Mr. Harrison became president, to the 15th day of May, a period of less than two months, 1,700 democratic clerks, with records for efficiency and integrity theretofore unequalled, were summarity dismissed and their places filled with virulent republican partisans without experience. A more outrageous partisan assault upon a class of government clerks who had earned and secured their positions by aborious and efficient work cannot be found even in the history of the unparalleled greed of the republican party." There has never been made on the floor of congress a more wantonly false and misleading statement than this so far as it applies to the motive which prompted the dismissal of clerks in the railway mail service during the period stated by the Indiana congressman.

The facts in connection with this matter are of so recent occurrence as to be easily remembered. Under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland republicans in the railway mail service were removed as rapidly as competent democrats could be found to take their places, but down to 1888 a majority of the railway mail clerks were republicans. They were not "offensive partisans" in the sense of being "perniciously active" in polities, but they could be depended upon to always vote the republican ticket. Mr. Don Dickinson was postmaster general, appointed to that position largely because of the reputation he had made as a political organizer in Michigan. The railway mail service was not under civil service regulations in 1888, and there was a clamor from democrats for positions in that service, which the postmaster general was very ready to listen to. To get as many democrats as possible into the service was deemed to be good politics and demanded by the situation, and without regard to what the effect might be upon the service, experienced clerks were removed for no other reason than that they were republicans, and the places filled by democrats, who for the most part had little to recommend them except the fact that they were partisans of the administration. After the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in 1888, the democratic party having no further use for the railway mail service as a political machine, it was proposed to place it under the civil service regulations, and an order for the accomplishment was issued to take effect eight days after the incoming of the succeeding administration. Mr. Cleveland was willing, from a sense of propriety, perhaps after having filled the service with democrats, to allow the republican administration a week in which to put a few of its supporters into that service if by any possibility it could in that brief time find opportunity to give any attention to this ser-

But when Mr. Harrison became president he was informed by the civil service commission that they had not been given time enough under the order of his predecessor to make the arrangements necessary for the proposed classification, and upon this information President Harrison extended the time at which the classification should take effect a little more than a month. In the meanwhile the Postoffice department had been overwhelmed with complaints of the inefficiency of the postal service from all parts of the country. Senators and representatives were appealed to by their constituents to seek a remedy for the wretched condition of affairs, which was causing loss and trouble to the business interests of the country and annoyance to nearly every. body. The whole source of the difficulty was in the demoralization of the railway mail service, due to the sweeping removal of experienced clerks and the appointment to their places of men not only without experience, but in many cases without the capacity to acquire the knowledge necessary to the efficient performance of the arduous and exacting duties of a clerk in | 20, 1870.

the rallway mail service. Desiring to re-

store the efficiency of this service, the Har-Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has rison administration did reinstate a large number of clerks who were able to establish the fact that their dismissal was not because of any fault in their record as emter of common knowledge that improvement in the service immediately followed this was benefited, and at the same time fustice was done to men who had been faithful

and useful servants of the government. The railway mail service was brought to its highest state of efficiency under the Harrison administration. Its great importance as a part of the postal system was fully recognized and appreciated, and special effort was made for improving it. The standard of efficinecy thus attained has not been impaired under the present administration, but it will be impossible to maintain it if the clerks dismissed five years ago are reinstated. Certainly, if the public, and especially the business interests, properly understood what is proposed by the bill which has passed the house, there would be a general and most vizorous protest against it that even so uncompromising a democratic partisan as Mr. Bynum would be compelled to give attention to.

ONE WINTER'S CHARITY.

The first comprehensive report of the work of poor relief accomplished in this county during the last winter, as given in the statement of the county clerk, published a week ago, discloses some valuable information upon the subject of public charity which ought to serve as a guide for similar work in the future. There have been one or two reports of private charitable organizations that did more or less effective work, but a comparison will quickly prove that the great bulk of the poor relief administered in this county is administered through the county authorities and paid for out of the general tax levy.

That the winter of 1894 was an extraor dinarily hard one for the poor has become almost a truism, but the figures for the last few years give us a statistical measurement of the facts. Whereas in 1892 there were 550 applicants for poor relief, to whom goods costing \$15,808.35 were distributed, or an average of \$28.74 per applicant, and in 1893, 750 applicants, costing the county \$20,820.81, or an average of \$27.76, in 1894 the number of applicants was 2,003, and the cost to the county of \$29,826.32, or an average of \$14.89 per applicant. Of these, 211 are regular county charges, receiving assistance at stated intervals, the remaining 1.792 being thrown upon the county as temporary dependents, the average length of time during which assistance was given

being two and a half months. An interesting feature developed from the figures compiled by the county clerk is that the too readily acquired habit of charging the greater part of the expense of poor relief to be due to pauper immigrants has no foundation whatever in fact. Over half-or to be exact, 1,079 out of 2,003claimed to be of American birth, while 239 were Germans, 135 Irish, 108 Polanders, 119 Swedes 90 Danes, 74 Bohemians, 51 English, 40 Italians, 33 Russians and so on. That is to say, just the nationalities that are usually accredited with furnishing us the most industrious citizens are represented the most among the applicants for poor relief. Nor are they all, or even many, mere birds of passage, less than twenty confessing to have resided in the county one, two, three, four, five and six months respectively, 336 claiming to have resided here one year, and smaller numbers various years up to thirty years. We must bear in mind that these facts have been gathered upon the applicant's own statement, and that he might think it to his advantage to misrepresen them. Yet allowing for error, they make a

remarkable showing. It is seen from this review that the greater part of the winter's charity was dispensed by the county, and that any chairty organization scheme that fails to take into account the work done by the county au thorities must give but partial results. Private associations must, to be effective, cooperate with the county and make the work of the county the back bone of the entire system. Should the demands upon public charity continue to be heavier than usual during the winter to come, a plan of cooperative work should be carefully constructed well in advance and systematic charity should entirely supplant all desultory though well-meaning efforts.

RATIFYING AMENDMENTS In an interview regarding the prospects of his proposed amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote, which has just secured the requisite two-thirds majority in the house, Congressman Tucker of Virginia gives as the reason for his confidence that the amendment will eventually be ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states and become incorporated into the constitution, the fact that there is no limit to the time within which the states are to give their consent. What Mr. Tucket regards as a fortunate feature of the law respecting constitutional amendments is, however, quite generally regarded by authorities on the subject as an unfortunate feature, if not a positive defect, in the machinery provided for altering that fundamental document. The only express provision of the constitution on this subject demands that amendments properly proposed shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three fourths thereof," as may be designated by congress. It is not clear whether congress has power to fix a time limit when the proposed amendment must have been ratified or shall be considered to have failed of ratification, though as a matter of fact congress has never essayed to do so.

Reference to the practice of the govern nent under this constitutional provision will show that Mr. Tucker is not entirely warranted by experience in looking upon the lack of a time limit for ratification as favorable to the success of his project. Of the nineteen amendments that have been proposed by congress to the states, only fifteen ran the gauntlet of the necessary number of legislatures, and all of them were ratified within a comparatively short period. The first ten amendments proposed, September 25, 1789, were declared to have been legally adopted by the close of 1791. The eleventh amendment was pending longer than any of the others of the successful fifteen, being before the legislatures of the states from September 5, 1794, to January 8, 1798, or over three years. The twelfth amendment, proposed December 12, 1803, and declared duly ratified September 25, 1804, thus came through in less than a year. The same is true of the thirteenth, proposed February 1. 1865, and declared ratified December 18 of the same year, the shortest period on record. The fourteenth was pending from June 16, 1866, to July 28, 1868, and the

on the other hand; have never been ratified by three-fourths of the states. Two of them were offered along with the first ten, one relating to the representation in the lower house of congress and the other prohibiting congressmen from varying their own compensation. One was proposed by the eleventh congress in 1810, to disfranchise any one who should without the consent of congress accept a gift from any foreign power. The other, proposed in 1861, as a preventive of the threatening war, aimed to prevent the adoption of any amendment to the constitution authorizing congress to abolish or interfere within any state with the demestic institutions thereof. Under the peculiar status of the law on this subject any or all of these four proposed amendments can be adopted tomorrow and incorporated into the constitution by the ratification of three-fourths of the states compromising the union. That is to say, there is no way in which congress can withdraw the propositions which it has made nor in which those states which have given their assent can retract, although states which have dissented can change their courses at any time and express their approval.

It is possible, then, by this process for the states to ratify the amendment relating to representation in the house and give themselves one representative for every 50,000 inhabitants. Or to prohibit themselves from giving congress power to interfere with slavery in the states and thus to throw into inextricable confusion the law and the constitution on this point Should Mr. Tucker's proposed amendment pass the senate by the requisite majority, i might hang fire for years and decades and be suddenly made effective by the change of sentiment in one or two states that had all along opposed it. It is not at all probable, however. As is plain from the his tory just cited, the chances are that unless a proposed amendment is ratified within three or four years at most, it will drop out of view, never to be heard of again At the same time there is an element of danger in thus imperiling the stability of the government, not very threatening just now, but yet within the range of possibillty. Congress might, we believe, furnish the remedy by inserting a time limit as a condition in its resolution. The absence of a time limit for ratification of proposed constitutional amendments is at any rate not the advantage claimed for it by Mr.

CREDIT'S PART IN BUSINESS.

Very few people have any conception of the extent to which checks, drafts and other instruments of credit are used in the operations of trade, taking the place of currency. The advocates of more money usually avoid, as far as possible, all reference to the employment of "credit paper" in business transactions, leaving the uninformed in ignorance of the fact that more than 90 per cent of the business of the country is carried on by the use of this sort of paper and that the function of the currency is confined to small or retail transactions, so far as business is concerned, so that it is not so much a question how much currency a country has as the condition of credit in relation to its prosperity. The results of careful inquiries have shown that about 98 per cent of the transactions through the New York national banks were by means of checks; about 93 per cent in the other great cities were by the same means, and that in the smaller cities checks are used to the extent of about 81 per cent in transactions through the banks. It will thus b seen that for the whole country checks and other instruments of credit are used for more than 90 per cent of the business transactions, currency playing a very small part in commercial affairs.

These inquiries have been directed to the use of credit instruments by people who use the banks. The present comptroller of the currency proposes to investigate more broadly, with a view to ascertaining how generally the banks are used, and especially whether they are used by people of small means. The circular of inquiry which he has sent to each national bank calling for the report of condition on July 18, requests a report for the same date of the number of depositors and the amount of their deposits by classes. He asks for a separate statement of deposits under \$1,000, of deposits of \$1,000 and less than \$2,000, of deposits of \$2,000 and less than \$10,000, and of all deposits over \$10,000. The comptroller, it is said, is especially interested as to what the results will be in the banks of the smaller cities and country towns. He expects the returns from the city banks to show the general use of the national banking system by small tradesmen and others who have to conduct monetary transactions. Whether the country banks are availed of to the same extent is a question which has never been answered statistically from so wide a basis of facts as the comptroller hopes to have at command when the replies to his circular are received.

It is thought that this inquiry, taken in connection with that as to the forms of money deposited by retail tradesmen, may afford some strong arguments to the advocates of the wider extension of the banking system, and it will certainly throw a light of its cwn upon the use of credit in struments by people of small means, for it will indicate whether any cansiderable proportion settle their weekly or menthly accounts by checks upon their bank account. Greater popular enlightenment on this subtect is certainly to be desired, since there can be no doubt that its effect would be to materially reduce the number of those who demand that the currency be inflated until it shall reach \$50 per capita. The principle cannot be too strongly impressed upon the popular mind that it is not the amount of currency, but the soundness of credit, which is the basis of pational prosperity. Argentina is the most striking present illustration of this. That country has no lack of currency, such as it is, but credit has been so seriously impaired that her people are struggling almost hopelessly against disaster and distress that are the product of wild inflation and reckless speculation.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE Boston, that prolific fountain of many organizations with beautiful theories and impracticable designs, is about to launch upon the country another association of silk stocking men whose object is to enlighten and educate the country up to the Boston standard of viewing a particular problem of the day. "The Immigration Restriction League," as the new organization assumes to style itself, is said to already comprise some of the best known men of Boston and vicinity, chiefly professional men and college professors, with Mr. Robert De C. Ward, an instructor in Harvard and editor of the Meteorological Review, at the head. To vary the monotony of the subject with which he fifteenth from February 27, 1869, to March is usually engaged Mr. Ward has been active in establishing the league, through Four proposed constitutional amendments which he hopes to come down from the

clouds, and, leaving meteors above him, to lustrue: the people of the United States that they are too free in permitting the immigrants from Europe to share in the

blessings of their government. In the circular sent out to prominent men inviting them to partake of the privilege of membership, the objects of the league are set forth as follows: "The objects of the league are to work for and advocate the further judicious restriction or stricter regulation of immigration. It will issue documents and circulars, solicit facts and information on the subject, hold public meetings and in every way try to stir up public opinion to the nocessity of some action. It is not an object of this league wholly to prohibit imprigration nor to prevent the entrance of laborers or others of character and standards which fit them to become citizens The league intends to be not a theoretical but a practical working body. It will not at first attempt to advocate any one form or method of regulation, any one theory or hobby, but will endeavor to inform and keer before the public all facts and all possible methods in the hope of bringing about some reform in the present system, of whatever nature it may be." It must appear to most intelligent people

who recognize the value of a steady flow of immigration, so long as the vast expanse of unoccupied land in the west remain un settled, that this is not the most opportune ime for advocating a further restriction of he classes that are permitted to enter into this country. It is not a better enforcement of the existing laws nor more rigid laws on the same lines as those in force at which this teague aims, but rather an increase in the list of objectionable classes that are t be excluded. When for the past two years the annual immigration to the United States has shown an alarming falling off, and when at the present moment the number of emigrants taking passage to Europe exceeds the number of immigrants taking passage from Europe, the advisability of shutting the door to the few that are applying for admission and who comply with the stringent laws already on the statute book appears to b questionable, to state it mildly. Our im migration laws provide for the exclusion of paupers and criminals and contract laborers and for the return of those who fall upon public charity within a year after landing. If hese provisions are evaded, it is the administration to whom the complaints ought to be made. This league, however, has no intention of uncovering individual cases of violation of the laws or to strengthen the officers who execute the laws. It wants merely to harp upon the glittering generality that there are too many people in the country and that the coming of more means the crowding of those here. It wants to stimu late prejudice against the foreign-born citizens of the United States. It is a movement of eastern people who fear that the west will grow too fast unless its resource: are cut off. Its chief excuse for existence seems to be to gather in the \$1 a year an nual dues and spend them in printing tracts

The national organization of the retail jew elers intends to take up the crusade against cheap jewelry in dry goods and department stores and to restore the feweler's trade as it was before the days of these mammoth establishments. This is not an altogether original movement, because other national associations of retailers have agreed at difforent times to make similar onslaught; against their competitors. The retail druggists, for example, not long ago formulated a plan by which they were to boycott all jobbers and manufacturers who sold patent medicines and soaps to the dry goods merchants, but their success seems to have been decidedly meager. The jewelers now find that they are underbid by the jewelry departments of the large concerns and are unable to compete without giving up some of their accustomed profits. This they are very loathe to do, and so they expect to try the same plan of refusing to buy from jobbers who sell to the proscribed dealers. Whether they will succeed any better than the druggists remains to be seen. If it is merely an effort to keep prices up, it will have little or no sympathy from the public. The large department stores flourish because they fill a public want. The most effective way for the jewelers to hold their patronage is to tempt customers with goods and prices that are unexcelled.

and employing a few clerks down in Boston

It is now made public that the jury of awards in the manufactures department of the World's fair voted unanimously not to pass judgment upon the face powders submitted for competition, on the ground that there are no fair means of testing their merits and that they are used in secret only. The jury, however, had no compunctions about deciding upon false hair and artificial teeth. We think the members of the jury displayed crass ignorance when they said there are no fair means of testing the respective merits of face powder. Had they sought advice they would soon have had the whole subject elucidated to their satisfaction.

When a majority of the council voted for the resolution to increase the rate of wages of men employed under the Department of Public Works they knew that they were making a mere spectacular show that could not possibly have any beneficial effect. The charter requires city laborers to be paid current wages-no more, no less. The council cannot make current wages higher by resolution. The workingmen understand this, as they also understand and discount the bld which certain members of the council are trying to make for their votes.

The Kingly Quartet Philadelphia Record.

It will make small difference whether senators shall be elected by the people or by the politicians so long as a Big Four shall be able to dominate the senate. Wonderful Country, This.

Somerville Journal. It is an interesting fact that every one of the symmetry resorts that is advertised in the papers is described as "the most beautiful spot in America." That being no, it is evident that nobody can be disappointed in going anywhere.

The Turn of the Tide.

Globe-Democrat.

Jone's railway earnings were worse than Mny's, and July's thus far ire worse than June's, but the turn must be near at hand. When congress, by either killing it or pussing it, gets through monkeying with the tariff hill the railroads as well as all other business niterests will have better times.

Slanders on a People.

Slanders on a People.

Kanaas City Star.

In the denunciation of foreign-born working people now in this country the Hollanders are sometimes included with the Poles and Huns, who have distinguished themselves by their turbulence and unreason. The Hollanders are a quiet, peaceable and indomitably industrious people with nothing in common with the Slavs. But occasionally, when it is popular to attack any particular class of people, the business is overdone. Just now a lot of politicians are screaming for "exclusion" who a few years ago were "welcoming" Everybody from everywhere to our shores and taking care to secure the votes of the new arrivals immediately on their landing.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THEFULPIT.

Atlanta Constitution: When a preacher begins to talk about Christ as an anarchist his friends should swear out a writ of lunacy

and lock him up. Philadelphia Ledger: teristics of religious activity in our day is the mobilization of young workers in church work. The annual national and international assemblies of these societies attrac world-wide attention and interest. These assemblies bring together as many persons as the national political conventions, and few cities now have balls large enough to accommodate them.

St. Paul Globe: Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, the missionary from Turkey who announced his intention of converting the American people to Moslemism, has abandoned the enterprise. He finds too many religions here ahead of his. He spent a good deal of money in the publication of a Moslein paper at New York; but his wife more farsceing than he, invested a thousand dollars in a farm in New Jersey, which now

Kansas City Star: Mr. Mohammed Webb's effort to Mohammedanize the United States gives signs of exhaustion. A suit has been brought against the American prophet of Islam for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, and all looks dark, original Mohammed propagated his faith with the sword; his American successor eems to have had no sword, and what was Without either of these worse, no money. means of influencing opinion it is useless to start a new religion or revive an old one,

THAT SPECK OF WAR.

Beston Globe: If China should really go o war in good carnest she could bring a gigantic army into the field. Her population is almost innumerable, and General Wolse ley and the late General Gordon have predicted that Europe may some day be overrun by a great Chinese inundation. China would be powerful if she were aware of her power. Chicago Herald: Should the latest reports of active hostilities prove authentic, we shall see a cruel and frightful conflict, which will not cease until European concert steps it in the name of humanity, and when the stop comes it will be found that Corea has acceded to demands for freedom and equity of Japan will bear the brunt of the struggle, but the civilized world and

Jorea will be the beneficiaries. St. Paul Globe: The war between China and Japan, which has now begun, will not be a long, but it will be a bloody one. Japan has the advantage of a better and more modern armament than her neighbor. The Japanese have learned more in the past ten years than the Chinese bave acquired in a century, and, although inferior in numbers are vastly superior in their methods. orute force will soon be overcome by welldirected and intelligent effort.

Chicago Tribune: Should war break out and the great powers not interfere there can be little doubt how it would result. between Japan and China would be like a war between England and Europe. Japan, like England, has about 40,000,000 of people, while China, like the rest of Europe, has 300,000,000 or more. Geographically Japan bears about the same relation to China that England does to Europe. The Japanese have a better and stronger navy than the Chinese, as they are a more progressive people and quicker to adopt modern naval ideas. The Japanese navy has twenty-two fighting vessels, twelve of them steel, one of iron, seven composite and two wooden. Of these five are completely armored and eight are protected cruisers. Their average speed is about nineteen knots an hour and two of them are capable of twenty-two and one The Chinese pavy has been greatly strengthened during the last ten years and now exceeds that of Japan in numbers but not in fighting capacity, as it has but one first-class battleship and its nine best cruisers are all of the second class. A war between China and Japan, however, would not be fought on the water. It would be fight between armies, and in such a fight China would conquer by sheer force of num On a peace footing the army of Japan numbers 73,000; on the war footing the most it can muster is 260,000. nese army on a peace footing numbers 300. 000, while its fighting strength is a round is moreover now armed with foreign-made improved weapons.

Engene Field's Portrait of Debs

Chicago Record. The newspaper portraits of E. V. Debs are not accurate. They represent him as fat and sleek, and he is not. Debs is tall, due-eyed, pale, smooth-shaven, and he looks very like Ell Nye, and the fact that he wears spectacles emphasizes the resemblance. He dresses very plainly but neatly. He talks fluently, He is an omnivorous reader, and he particularly likes poetry. Of address he is can-He is an omnivorous reader, and he particularly likes poetry. Of address he is candid and cordial; he has to a degree that quality called personal magnetism. Five minutes with him would suffice, we think, to convince a reader of human nature that Debs is a man of high ideas, honest convictions, unswerving integrity, great intellectual vigor (or perhaps, rather, zeal), exceptional simplicity of character and consummate impracticability. His traits are those, we believe, which, taken singly, are most admirable, but which, bunched, are very likely to get him into trouble.

Effect of the bugar Deal. Philadelphia Record (dem.).

Philadelphia Record (dem.).

The sugar ships are crowding into port in hot haste to escape the apprehended duty on the raw material laid in the new tariff bill, and never before in the history of Philadelphia was the harbor so filled with cargoes of this character. The refiners have already laid in such large supplies that they can stand the congressional dilly-dallying indefinitely; it is the government which is suffering by the loss of millions of revenue which it even now needs. The state of the treasury alone should make an imperative demand upon congress to get toimperative demand upon congress to get to-gether and perfect the revenue system on a basis of principle that could be trusted to stand the test of time; and if wisdom and public spirit shall be permitted to have sway in Washington this demand will not long continue to fall upon unheeding ears.

Wasting l'ublic Money. Globe-Democrat.

The mails for months have been weighted down with worthless tariff speeches. Over 5,000,000 speeches have been franked by members this session. A Cleveland member has sent out 1,000,000 copies of his speech on the income tax, and a Michigan member has real table 2000 copies of his speech on the member has real table 2000 copies of his speech. has mailed 200,000 copies of his tariff speech The people have to pay for the transporta-tion of this rubbish, though it represents the worst existing obstruction to a revival of business. Better a stone when bread is asked for than one of these wordy and wooden exhibitions of vanity and imbe-

The True Remedy New York Sun.

Compromise, when it was absolutely impossible in honor, has forced and prolonged the agony to which this country has been so outrageously subjected in aimless, unprincipled, and inconclusive quarreling over the tariff. But one course is consistent with allegiance to the democratic party and localty to American politics: Stop the tarifight on the spot. Destroy the bill as the democracy marshal its hosts under its ow

Modern Designations of Thief. Denver News.

Denver News.

A man who takes a loaf of bread is a thief. If he steals \$10,000 he becomes an embezzler; at \$50,000 he is a defaulter; at \$40,000 he is a defaulter; at \$40,000 he is a Napoleon of fin 100.00 he is a napoleon of the some name sufficiently 1 he sounding to fit the crime.

THEY WANTED ALL THE WATER. Ranchmen Cut a Dam Built for the Indian Authorities.

DURANGO, Colo., July 23 .- A dispute over rater rights has arisen between the Indian authorities at Fort Lew's, south of this city, and the ranchmen along the La Plata river which has been referred by the former to the secretary of the interior. Since the with drawal of soldiers from Part Lewis the buildings have been used for an Indian While soldiers were stationed there a dan was built about six miles up the river furnish a water supply. The water has b used for irrigation as well as drinking pur-poses. Ranchmen, who want all the water on their farms, recently tore the dam away and warned the Indians if they a tempted to rebuild it they would be shot. In spite of In spite of the warning they are rebuilding the dan

TORONTO, Ont., July 28.-Sanford B Battershall, whose name has been frequently printed this week in connection with the in vestigation of Sugar trust influences by the senate committee at Washington, has been here for some time, but left last evening for

PROPLE AND THINGS

Senator Hill is an exceedingly lonesome emocrat in the senate Hereafter dry spell binders will enhance

comfort by giving the west a wide berth. Mowbray! The name is suggestive

Evidently Governor Hogg did not exhaust The flashes of silence indulged in by re-

publican senators can be seen and admired at long range. President Harper of the University of Chirage is an admirable performer on the corare familiar to most editors,

It is due the genial and versatile Mulatton to say that he was not in the vicinity of Council Bluffs when Old Sol ignited the

"Honest" Dick Tate, the Napoleon of the Kentucky state treasury, has been located in Japan. His opinion on the Corean difficulty on not excite enthusiasm in the vicinity of the looted vault.

After paying his actual living expenses, Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania di-vides the balance of his salary among char-trable institutions in his district. Mr. Sibitable institutions in his district. Mr. Sib-ley's example is not liable to become epitemic in congress.

Rev. J. L. Weaver's torrid invocation at the lowe republican convention excites much comment. The reverend gentleman certainly violated the proprieties and threw the un-written law of custom to the winds. How much more becoming to observe the golden rule and "Speak not ill of the dead."

It is generally conceded that China, posseasing overwhelming numbers, will come out victorious in a war with Japan. But out victorious in a war with Japan. Japan possesses a reserve power that critica If the worst comes, the Japs can turn defeat into victory by a simple maneu-A drove of rodents turned loose at a critical moment will stampede the enemy.

The Star of Bethlehem, which flickers at Leeds, Eng., grasps the strike situation by the topknot and exhibits the many sides of it in this style: going on in the United States of America, and there is little doubt that the government will be defeated. The dictator, been driven from his palace, and he and his ministers are now hiding in the mountains. The greatest trouble has been experienced in the capital of Chicago, where Grover Cleveland, the ringleader of the rebels, has obtained complete control. track at that place was torn up and thrown nto the Mississippi river, a stream considerably longer than the Severn, and where the government palaces are situated, have been razed to the ground, The trouble was started by a man named Pullman, who has a stronghold in the moun tains of Illinois, one of the most considerable provinces of the country. The man Pullman manufactures a cattle-car,"

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

It is always safe to be right. Foreboding is always an enemy of rest. Men are often gainers when they lose their

What a little god some very big people worship.

Too many people would rather have glory than goodness. St. Paul never carriel a stick in which to notch his converts. Society is what people are when they

know they are watched The devil walks beside the man who goes o church with a long face. The man who don't care what others think of him is not worth their care.

"Is the young man safe?" Not while his father is taking crooked steps. The man who does no praying at home often prays too much in church. The man who is least willing to practice is sure to find the most fault with the

preaching. People who are always telling their roubles are never at a loss for something to talk about.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Christian World: He was a countryman, and he walked along a busy thoroughfare and read a sign over the door of a manufacturing establishment: "Cast-Iron Sinks." It made him mad. He said that any fool ought to know that.

Boston Transcript: "Would it surprise you if I said that Bilkall is one of my trusted employes?" "Not a bit. I under-stand he owes everybody in town."

Buffalo Courier: "They say Plungem's horse was well backed in the race." "It certainly looked that way. The blamed skate persisted in covering half the distance wrong end to."

Detroit Free Press: Jilson-What do you think of the proposition to put the United States flag on postage stamps? Jenks-Don't like it.
"Why not?"

"Old Glory has never been licked," Vogue: Miss Haverly-Uncle Ned has the

Vogue: Miss Haverly—Uncle Ned has the funniest way of speaking of my sister's two little children.

Mr. Austen—How?

Miss Haverly—Well, their names are Ebenezer and Florence.

He calls them Ebb and Flo of the Tied.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-What do you think of the idea of popular election of Potts-I hardly know. Do you think it ild result in the election of popular sen-

ators? Harper's Bazar: "I hear Charlie Wil-kins' engagement to that Boston girl is off." "Yes, Charlie made a bad mistake, He wrote a poem in which he made ele-matis rhyme with tomatoes, and she threw him over.

Washington Star: "Is there a public li-grary in this town?" asked a member of brary in this town, asked a member of the Coxey band, "No; not as yet," "Talk about hard luck an' short provis-fons!" he murmured with pathos. "Here's ions!" he murmured with pathos. "Here's a place where a feller can't even get food for thought!"

> GREATNESS. Detroit Free Press. "How big was Alexander, pa, That people call him great? Was he like old Goliath, tall, His spear a hundred weight?"

"Oh, no, my son; not quite so large, I think it safe to say, As was the umpire that we saw Conduct the game today."

LAND OF THE "PRETTY SOON."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox. know of a land where the streets are With the things which we meant to It is walled with the money we meant to have saved, And the pleasures for which we grieve. The kind words unspoken, the promises And many a coveted boon Are stowed away there in that land somebroken The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame
Lying about in the dust.
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mold and rust;
And, oh! this place, while it seems so near,
Is farther away than the moon,
Though our purpose is fair yet we never

The land of "Pretty Soon." The road that leads to that mystic land
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,
And the ships that have sailed for its shin-

Bear skeletons on their decks t is farther at noon than it was at dawn, And farther at night than at noon; bh. let us beware of that land down there-The land of "Pretty Soon."

HER REPLY.

Truth Dear Daisy: I'm reading his letter— Poor Jack, whom I once loved the best; He says, "My dear girl, you had better Come John me out here in the west. "Oh, come to me, sweetest! my only— (Here his tears blot the words for awhile) My darling, I'm awfully lonely, And I long for the light of your smile."

Ah! Jack, foolish Boy! must I answer, And rack your poor hearistrings with pain? Though how under heaven you can, sir, Still love me, I cannot explain!

And now, my old friend, you must bother No longer to keep yourself true; For I've promised to marry another, Who's many times richer than you.