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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

AFTER all the recent outbursts of race prejudice in the South, it is a pleasure to record that the South Carolina Legislature refused, by a vote of 99 to 9, to strike out an appropriation of $5,000 for Claflin College, an institution devoted to the higher education of the negro.

FROM present indications nothing can prevent "that boy of Grady's" from becoming one of the national issues of the next campaign. Whether he shall be educated at the foot of Plymouth rock, among the descendants of the "tough" Pilgrim fathers, or at the tomb of Jeff Davis is one of the leading questions of the day.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, is right when he says that Congress must settle the place for holding the world's fair without the eloquence of the advocates of the four places spoken of as locations. Hearings would not only waste time, but would prove competitive tests in real estate booming, which is the most common form of breaking the ninth commandment.

IT was only a couple of weeks ago that rails were quoted higher in England than in the United States, and now comes the information that 10,000 tons of American structural iron has been ordered for English consumption, and that we are underselling the British manufacturers in wrought-iron pipe by a difference of 2.37 cents. It is hardly to be wondered at that Br'er Cleveland "feels tariff reform in the air," when the "robber tariff" produces results so alarming—to English manufacturers.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been making an exhaustive investigation of the Louisiana lottery swindle estimates that it takes out of the pockets of the people $24,637,500 annually, and returns but a small portion of this. The lottery ticket is sold nearly all over the country, but specially in the West. The money comes from those who cannot well afford it, and very rarely does a dollar find its way back. One of the regular purchasers in a city on the Missouri river is said to be an Episcopal clergyman, who got a dollar for hundreds expended.

THE Chicago Herald objects to millionaire Senators as a general thing, but it suddenly displays a leaning to Calvin Brice, because Brice was a poor boy and is a self-made man. With the exception of the Astors and the Vanderbilts, and perhaps two or three more, none of whom is in the United States Senate, all the millionaires of this country were poor boys, and gained their wealth by their own exertions and "smartness." The Herald should hunt a better reason for supporting the claims of the man who conducted Cleveland's losing campaign.

THE Voice, a paper that masquerades in temperance disguise, prints a cartoon entitled "How good people go to sleep and expect temperance reform to come." Among other sleepers in a bed is Francis Murphy. The Voice will not do itself and its third party much good by circulating a picture of this character in regions where Murphy has labored and where he has worked the regeneration of hundreds and thousands of men whom the third party and other so-called temperance societies had made no attempt to save. Murphy's best witness is his work.

IT isn't a good day for the Washington gossip-mixer when he does not relate some incident or conversation which, if it ever took place, occurred between the President and one Congressman. Nevertheless, they relate a long conversation, like the alleged talk between the President and Speaker Reed, with no others present, in which the latter is made to appear somewhat impertinent to the President. The Speaker denies it, and it is not possible that the President would give a gossip stuff to print reflecting upon himself. Yet this is the sort of stuff which is telegraphed to the enterprising press as news. It is lying, all the same—and petty lying, at that.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer has been asking the views of the leading clergymen in that city upon the rather forbidding subject of hell. The answers are various, but while quite a number of the ministers of the prominent trinitarian, or so-called evangelical denominations, pronounced a belief in hell as being the place for the eternal punishment of the wicked, all of them assert that it is not a place for the physical torment of sinners—not a lake of fire and brimstone. Several evangelical preachers seem to have doubts about the length of punishment, while the Universalists believe in a period of punishment according to the deserts of the individual. But why this subject during Christmas season?

RECOGNITION OF BRAZIL.

The attempt of the Democratic Senators to commit the government to the immediate recognition of Brazil as a republic is an illustration of the feverish previousness of discredited party leaders who feel their need of a new issue more than anything else. It certainly comes with bad grace from the same gentlemen who sustained the late Secretary Bayard in his fatal dalliance with Great Britain over the fisheries controversy and his weak conduct toward Samoa. There are good reasons why our government should not make haste to recognize Brazil as a republic. True, a provisional government in Brazil has proclaimed a republic, but it is equally true that the provisional government stands to-day, and the people of that country have not been called upon to take action to create a republican form of government. As a matter of fact, what is really a republican government does not exist to-day in Brazil. No doubt the provisional government will make the change and give the people a voice in affairs as soon as possible; but until they do so, and until a republican government is established, it will be too early to recognize the United States of Brazil as a republic. It may be possible that the leaders may fail in their purpose, and that they may not be able to carry forward the work. In the event of such failure, this government would be in a very unpleasant position. Our relations with the present provisional government of Brazil are cordial; and if any government on the other hemisphere which is hostile to the change which Brazil has announced, should interfere to prevent its success, it would be the duty of our government to call its attention to the Monroe doctrine, and to the fact that the United States proposes to live up to it by protecting its people in forming such a government as they desire. The administration which has made the all-American congress a great success, and has so commended itself to all the delegates that they have taken every occasion to express their appreciation of its good will and generous purpose, will not be silent when the republic of Brazil intimates that the recognition and fellowship of the United States is desired. Moreover, the people of the United States well know that the statesmen who took the initiative, in 1881, to strengthen and cement the republics of the American continent are now in the administration, and they will trust them to deal promptly and intelligently with the government of Brazil. Therefore, there is no political capital in the demonstration of the Democratic Senators—not a cent's worth. It is noise, and very cheap noise at that.

SACRED PRECINCTS INVADED.

There was a sensation about the Senate chamber on Thursday. The Senators were listening to the reading of the lists of postmasters whom the President had named, quietly answering affirmatively when the question of confirmation was put upon each. The Senate doors were barred, and it was believed that the sanctity of secrecy and custom were surrounding that body. By chance some one cast his eye to the gallery, and there sat a youth looking down in pea-eyed wonder upon the scene. The alarm was given; the august proceedings were stopped, and door-keepers were summoned to eject the intruder. His fright and astonishment showed that he had no design upon the secrets of that session, else he might have been deprived of his liberty until he would have taken a solemn oath not to tell that the vote on the question of the confirmation of the postmaster of Hardscrabble, N. M., was unanimous. The youth still lives, but he will never again be caught in that place on such an occasion. Indeed, he may never again dare to look down upon the Senators of forty-two States.

At this distance from the capital there is a disposition to smile at this episode, because outside people fail to see any necessity for secret executive sessions; and it may be added that a large and growing minority of Senators hold the same opinion. It is urged in behalf of the secret session that the characters of nominees are often discussed, and that this could not be done freely if the doors of the Senate chamber were open, and the public could listen. The Senator who opposes a nomination should not make a statement against a nominee which he has not the facts to substantiate, and, having these, he ought to be willing that the public and the accused should listen. If secrecy is demanded to give a cover to defamation of character, it is the best possible reason why the executive sessions should be open to the public. Besides, nothing is gained. The nominee who is assailed will be informed by friends, who are Senators, of the precise nature and temper of the attacks. This may be a violation of the pledge of secrecy, but, if so, it is defensible on the ground that a man has a right to know the nature of the charges made against him, that he may vindicate himself if possible. If it is the purpose of the executive session to be a star-chamber, where a man is not permitted to face his accusers, and is to be condemned without a hearing, then the executive session should go, and go speedily.

More absurd is the custom of secrecy regarding the ratification of treaties. The President negotiates a treaty in secrecy and sends it to the Senate to be considered and passed upon in the same manner. If ratified it has the force of law in two countries, affecting, possibly, the commercial and industrial interests of whole States, and involving matters of the gravest importance. Yet such important documents are guarded with the utmost vigilance lest the people who are interested should learn their import and their bearings upon their interests.

The whole thing is absurd, and some day a Senate will realize the fact and abolish a custom which was copied from the secret tribunals and star-chambers of rulers who never recognized such a thing as government for the people.

THE LIMIT OF NATURAL RIGHTS.

WE often hear people declare that what is called organized society, or government, has no right to interfere with what they are pleased to call the "right of conscience" and "natural rights." It may, at first thought, seem that the claim is unassailable, and that people clearly have a right to do what they believe their conscience bids them to do, and that there can be no freedom and no human responsibility unless human beings are left to walk in the light which they possess.

This is an important matter, and, therefore, deserves a little consideration. A few days since, a physician employed by the city of Brooklyn to look after the children in a poverty-stricken locality, found a child suffering from diphtheria. He left medicine, but the father would not allow it to be given, having become a member of the sect of faith-curists. He maintained that "God, who gave the child its sickness, knew His business best." It is possible that this man could give texts from the Bible which he is sure sustain this repulsive and illogical belief. Now, if this person were allowed his "natural rights" the physician representing society and government would have retired, leaving the child to die; but he was not. The man was arrested for violating health laws by refusing to allow his sick child to be treated, and was convicted. Will any one say that this man's "right of conscience" should have been respected? Moreover, a number of the members of this faith-cure congregation were arrested in their meeting-house, because they had gone there from a place infected with diphtheria without taking any precautions against spread of the disease. These people believe that there is no such thing as contagion, and consequently are very much outraged because the authorities broke up their congregation. Again, Congress has enacted laws for the purpose of breaking up one of the practices of the Mormon Church which is held to be immoral. The Mormon hierarchy maintain that it is a divine institution, and the sacrifices they have made to perpetuate the practice establish the honesty of their belief in it. Nevertheless society, or government as organized under the Constitution of the United States, has adjudged it evil and demoralizing, and has passed stringent laws to root it out. But the Mormons could plead the sacredness of the right of conscience in behalf of their offense against the conscience of civilization.

There is another phase of the subject which comes nearer to us. Society, that is, the organized state, holds that the child, to be a good citizen, must have a common-school education. True, this will not always make him such a citizen, but it will remove him from all the dangers and temptations of ignorance, and will make him more valuable to society. Already people are compelled to pay taxes to support such schools, and several States have adopted what is called compulsory attendance; that is, they have enacted laws requiring children between certain ages to go to school a certain part of the included years. If a parent should object he could claim the privilege of keeping his children from school as his "natural right." Now in the cases of the child sick with a contagious disease, the congregation spreading it, and of the Mormons, one would decide that the government has the right, for the public safety and good, to "ignore the rights of conscience" and "natural rights" of individuals. If in these cases, why may not society, through its government, require all children to attend some school?

There is a limit to "natural rights," and also to the "right of conscience," and that limit must be fixed by the intelligence and experience of well-organized society; and, thus fixed, only the vicious and those who are the victims of rickety intellects will ever feel that the limit curtails their liberties or infringes on their rights of conscience.

WEATHER AND GULF STREAM.

People who have a penchant to find, or assign, a reason for anything not in the usual line of occurrences, have been agitating themselves for causes for the apparent change in the climate of the past two or three years—particularly in the winter. The mildness of last winter was noted all over the country, and this one has commenced in the same manner. Even in New England, where the ice crop has been a certain quantity until last year, and was a fair one then, the fact that snow and zero have not appeared the week after Thanksgiving has caused comment and incited the usual Yankee guesses to give the cause. Sun-spots have been responsible for cyclones and other atmospheric changes which have distressed people elsewhere, and now we are told that the same blotches are likely to appear on the face of that luminary that were witnessed during the summer. But the cause of the mildness of the weather is of more importance, and one person, in the East, thinks that it can be accounted for by a change in the course of the gulf stream. He does not know that the gulf stream has been so inconstant, but if it has, and the change has been to a channel nearer the American coast, the fact will not only account for the mild weather, but it will give New England such a change of climate that its coast resorts for summer may be turned to those where it will be most agreeable to spend the winter. There is no reason why this should not be so—that is, why the American people should not claim the gulf stream, since it may be said to be largely an American product. For centuries it has been devoting itself to modifying the climate of Europe, giving Great Britain its moist and even atmosphere, and its November fogs; Ireland, the Emerald isle, and the Irish people the habit of "wearin' of the green;" Denmark and Sweden habitable climates so far as they are so. If, therefore, the gulf stream has found another channel, if it has determined to be an American institution, the result will be bad for the countries named, and of a corresponding value to the eastern portion of the American continent. New England may be deprived of snow and ice, and given the climate of England and northern France—a change which may partially reconcile the American Anglomaniac to remain in this now "beastly country, you know."

But there are other possibilities from vast ocean rivers. One of them pours its caloric tide through the Pacific off the coast of Mexico, California and Oregon, and then, instead of sweeping up toward Alaska, spends its usefulness in the open ocean. Some years ago a magazine writer advocated the opening of a channel through Behring straits to the Arctic ocean in order that the hot river might be inveigled along the American coast, making a habitable country of Alaska and affording the great American desert all the moisture it will require to make it blossom as the rose. But after the bearer of these glowing hopes to the improvement of real estate came one of those horribly practical men who, with figures, demonstrated that it would take a million men a hundred years or more to dig a channel that would prove a sufficient inducement to this western gulf stream to devote itself to the redemption of American deserts. But now if the eastern gulf stream has really come to us, may we not expect that the one in the Pacific may in time, of its own motion, seek a country so altogether desirable as the United States and Canada?

After all, would it not be more prudent to wait and see if we are not going to have a winter with snow, ice, and zero, and to justify those who are now sweltering under winter garments in the expenditure? Let us wait patiently—for winter.

OUR FISH AND GAME INTERESTS.

It has taken quite a length of time and considerable agitation to create a sentiment in favor of the enforcement of our laws for the protection of fish and game, but the work is in a fair way of accomplishment. The convention just held in this city of persons interested in the subject was much better attended than any previous one, and the proceedings were practical and interesting. The State Fish Commissioner, to whose efforts the present interest in the subject is largely due, was able to report material progress, and give excellent reasons for a continuance of the work.

It is illustrative of the general recklessness and wastefulness of American methods that within a generation of the time when our waters were abundantly stocked with native fish, we should be devising means to restock them with new varieties. With proper care they need never have been depopulated of fish, and even now with proper protection they would not need restocking. The destructiveness that makes this necessary is the same that has so nearly deprived our fields and forests of game, and close akin to the wastefulness that destroyed native groves of walnut and other valuable trees, which far-sighted men are now beginning to replace by planting seeds. This wanton waste is little less than criminal.

Professor Jordan, than whom there is no higher authority in fish lore, stated at the convention that out of 155 different kinds of fishes found in Indiana waters, about fifty are good as food fishes. With such a number of native food fishes a reasonable degree of protection should have kept our waters well stocked for all time, and even now will soon re-people them with fish. Protection is more important than restocking, and domestication or fish culture should go hand in hand with protection. An acre of water can be made to produce more food than an acre of land, and food than which there is none more wholesome or nourishing. Professor Jordan had a good word to say for the "channel cat," which he pronounced one of the best food fishes in America. It is quite as good a fish as the German carp, about which so much has been said of late years, and which so much pains have been taken to introduce. With the same amount of culture and attention, the cat-fish would no doubt make a much better fish.

These objects appeal not merely to the sportsman and the angler for pleasure, but to all who are interested in protecting and developing the natural resources of the State. As for the lake fisheries they demand the protection of Congress. The Mayor of Michigan City writes that the fishing interests at and near that city, formerly important and valuable, are rapidly declining, owing to the reckless manner in which nets are dragged during the spawning season. If this wholesale destruction goes on it will not be long till our lake fisheries are destroyed and the rare table delicacies from that source will be things of the past. This matter should be brought to the attention of Congress. All that is here said relative to the protection of fish applies equally to that of game, and it is gratifying to know that the efforts of the new association are to be directed equally to both.

LINCOLN AND HOOKER.

President Lincoln, it will be remembered, placed General Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac after he was charged with being unfriendly to General Burnside, and after the latter had recommended that Hooker be cashiered for insubordination. When President Lincoln notified Hooker of his appointment he wrote him the following characteristic letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1863.

Major-general Hooker:

General—I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appears to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe that you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm. But I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course, it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain success can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done, and will do, for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, criticising their commander, and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you, as far as I can, to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army which such a spirit prevails in. And now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories. Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

IT seems a number of young ladies in the High-school have united in a petition for the organization of a class in French, which has been referred to the proper sub-committee of the board. With due respect to the young ladies, their petition should not be granted. The public school system is already top-heavy and the course of study in the High-school too extended. Instead of being enlarged it should be curtailed. Instead of tacking on French, German should be cut off, as it has been in some cities and soon will be in all. The teaching of German in the public schools is a waste of time, labor and money, and the attempt to teach French would be still worse. If the young ladies have any extra time or energy, let them devote it to the study of English. Most Americans have only a scant and superficial knowledge of English, and our schools are not doing much to increase it. In this connection we quote from a tribute to "our glorious English mother tongue" by Professor Thorn, of Virginia:

Returning to our own country, we find that we are favored of all peoples as to our form of government; favored by the presence of powerful religious sentiment and practice, and no less so by the absence of religion in government; favored by the possession of immense and still undeveloped resources of territory; but that we have a diversity of race elements which demand loudly the mollifying influences of our splendid birthright, our glorious English mother tongue. No other colonists that the world had hitherto seen had carried with them such a possession into their new homes as our ancestors brought with them during the seventeenth century, in the form of the English language, containing King James's Bible and Shakspeare's plays; and this birthright of ours is to-day our most precious possession and the surest stay and support of our national life. For nothing else, neither troops, nor laws, nor railroads, nor all combined, can take its place in keeping at one our widely separated sections, in making State feel in touch with State, in bringing home to our people their common interests, in Americanizing our whole country. It is, we may say with regard to our foreign population, the great solvent wherein other race associations of ideas and foreign forms of thought become changed and prepared for absorption into our forms of thought, thence to issue into patriotic action.

SPEAKER REED announced the House committees yesterday. Indiana Congressmen secured two chairmanships, the committee on revision of laws going to Gen. Thomas M. Browne, of the Sixth district, and the one on immigration and naturalization to William D. Owen, of the Tenth.

ABOUT a year ago a citizen of Chicago announced that he would give a valuable farm in Cook county for an industrial training school as soon as $40,000 in money was raised for the same purpose. The sum having been subscribed, the owner of the farm has deeded it for the purpose indicated. There are no conditions to the gift, but in making it the founder of the school says:

The ease with which fortunes have been amassed has done much to create a spirit of unrest among the masses and to imbue the minds of the productive classes with the idea that to labor is not genteel. Are not our educational systems at fault that the essential dignity of labor is not more fully recognized among the rising generations?

Through such an enterprise as this training school hundreds of boys may be trained in a way to become good and useful citizens and at the same time a reactionary tide of humanity turned back toward the rural districts to offset the one now streaming into the great cities.

It is more economical and harmonious with the spirit of our civilization to educate in the principles of right living and to inspire to honest endeavor than it is to support prisons, erect scaffolds, or to maintain standing armies to prevent lawlessness, that is fostered by ignorance and passion unrestrained by right influences.

These are sound and philanthropic views, and they point to some radical defects in our educational and social system. With all our talk about "the dignity of labor" there is probably no country in the world where more people are trying to live without work than in the United States. Our cities are largely nurseries of genteel idleness and our educational system contributes to the tendency.

THE Rev. F. H. Hays, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Crawfordsville, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, and tendered his voluntary resignation. According to the Crawfordsville Journal his reason for resigning was his inability to satisfy the demand of members of the church for pulpit entertainment. He disclaimed any desire to be regarded as a "religious entertainer," and thought that feeling among church members was a prolific cause of trouble. Mr. Hays is undoubtedly right. The average church congregation of the present day, including members, is more anxious to be entertained, pleased and tickled intellectually than it is to be fed on the strong meat of the gospel or edified by plain truth plainly spoken. Nowadays the Sermon on the Mount, the Ten Commandments and the fundamental truths of the gospel have to be administered in very small doses and thickly sugar-coated to make them acceptable.

MRS. MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, formerly a resident of this city, and still well remembered here, has achieved a permanent place in the literary world. Her novel, "The Romance of Dollard," has won golden opinions, so high literary authority as the London Athenæum saying: "It is more than a romance in name. It is a bit of the real thing at last, and proves that Mrs. Catherwood is among the few who know how to animate the past and to recreate bygone deeds of heroism—is, in fact, one of the chosen few in whom the light of true romance is still burning." During her residence here Mrs. Catherwood built a snug cottage with the proceeds of her pen, but at that time she was writing only children's stories, and had not yet attempted a novel.

A HENDERSON, Ky., paper says a farmer entered a drug store in that town a few days ago and purchased some small article, for which he gave in payment an old, dingy piece of money, which the proprietor took to be a 25-cent piece. Upon taking the cash out of the drawer at night his attention was directed to the oddity of the piece. An application of soap and water revealed a beautiful Roman gold coin bearing a Latin inscription and the date 1258. Who the farmer was that passed the piece upon him the druggist does not know, and states that he never saw the man before. He was probably a noble old Roman who had been voting the Democratic ticket in Kentucky ever since the fall of the empire.

WILL CUMBACK is filling some lecture engagements in Canada, and while at Clinton he was invited to attend a meeting of the faculty and students of the Collegiate Institute, located there, and make a speech. The chairman, in introducing him, said that if he was in Canada to work up any annexation scheme, it would be futile, as Canada thought seriously of annexing the United States. Mr. Cumback replied that he had no such schemes, as that would deprive Canada of the greatest advantage she had, that of laying right alongside of the United States, which brought down the house, and they gave him three cheers with a hearty good will.

A NEW YORKER who has been South tells a story to illustrate the new spurt of enterprise that is springing up there. He says at Atlanta he met a friend, living a few miles from there, who had a large number of bee-gums, and asked him how they were getting along. "Pretty well," said he; "the bees work mighty hard all day and lay up a heap of honey; but I think they might do a little better. My mind is running on crossing them with lightning-bugs, so that they can work a little at night."

JOHN CRERAR, the Chicago philanthropist, gave a very sound definition of what a public library should be in his will providing for a great library in Chicago. He said:

I desire that books and periodicals be selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn-books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

IT is said that on Jan. 18 Archbishop Corrigan will sail for Rome, to make his periodical visit ad limina to the Pope.

TENNYSON'S new book of poems will be entitled "Demeter," and will contain about twenty-eight poems, including one on the jubilee.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN made a scrap-book of the hundreds of threatening letters he received during his prosecution of the "Mollie Maguires," and in after years often looked it over with grim amusement.

THE interesting coincidence is observed that Judge Brewer and two of his leading rivals for the vacant place on the Supreme bench, Judge Brown, of Detroit, and Hon. John Mason Brown, of Kentucky, were all fellow-members of the Yale class of 1856.

THE Pope has received a bequest of £680,000 from Baron Lilienthal. The latter was by extraction a Jew, and made money in the Union Generale speculation, and his desire was to render the Pope independent of Peter's pence. The will will very likely be disputed.

"THAT bard's a Browning; he neglects the form;
But ah, the sense, ye gods, the weighty sense!"

The reader may not suspect that the above lines were written by Robert Browning; but they will be found in "The Inn Album." More than once he put his own name in verse to point a joke.

WILLIAM BLACK, the English novelist, is forty-eight years of age. He takes good care of himself and is fond of outdoor sports. He is especially addicted to yachting. Black receives $6,000 apiece for his novels, and, as he is very prolific, manages to keep the wolf from the door with his pen.

THE marriage of Emma Gertrude Flower and J. Byron Taylor, of Watertown, N. Y., will take place at the residence of the bride's father, Congressman Roswell P. Flower, at Washington, Jan. 2. Miss Flower is an only daughter, is nineteen years old, and has $100,000 in her own name.

THE Jews are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers, wealth and influence in New York. Four new synagogues were recently opened within the space of ten days, and the city now has forty-seven of these places of worship, which is a larger number than can be found in any city in the world. The Hebrew population has doubled in ten years. Some trades they almost entirely control.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mlle. Valentine Eiffel, daughter of the constructor of the famous tower, and M. Piccioni, a Corsican gentleman, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office. Mlle. Eiffel is in her nineteenth year, and might have been frequently seen on the platforms of the tower during the summer, when she helped her sister, Mme. Salles, in doing the honors of the lofty eminence named after her parent, on the occasion of princely or other notable visitors ascending the monument.

ANDREW CARNEGIE impresses a stranger oddly. He talks fast and to the point, inclining somewhat to reminiscences and comparisons with things he has seen in other parts of the world. In stature he is rather short, and with just the least disposition to stoutness. His face is full of intelligence, and his eyes are quick, restless and piercing. He devoted all his time to the delegates, and was rapid in his explanations of everything the delegates saw and expressed wonder at.

WILLIAM BLACK is small and sunburnt, and hazel-eyed and black-mustached. He asks $6,000 for a novel, and gets what he asks, yet, withal, he is profoundly unaffected and a master of small talk. He is also addicted to yachting and epicurean dinners; has recently described his treatment at the hands of the autograph fiend, and he is alleged to have a sneaking regard for a Scotch mist. He is forty-eight, wears spectacles, and is reckoned among the admirers of Mary Anderson.

AN Uncle of Emin Pasha, Dr. Emanuel Schnitzer, is visiting friends in Pittsburg. Emin's name is Edward Schnitzer, and he is a Hebrew. He went to Egypt in the first place to botanize, having made the acquaintance with Ismail Pasha; after Ismail's death Emin married his widow, a Greek woman of great beauty and talent. Gordon discovered his genius for governing, and put him over the equatorial province. Dr. Schnitzer says that Emin's mother died a few weeks ago from grief and anxiety over his supposed fate in Africa, before Stanley had been heard from.

EMIN PASHA'S uncle is visiting friends in Pittsburg. "He is my dead brother's son," he says, "and his right name is Edward Schnitzer. I knew him from the time he was born, at Oppeln, near Breslau, in Silesia, until he went to Turkey, where, from the first, he enjoyed the protection of Ismail Pasha." Emin is of Hebrew parentage, and from his earliest youth paid greatest attention to botany; from its study came the desire to visit tropical climates. He made the acquaintance of Ismail Pasha while the latter was traveling in Germany, and under his protection went to Egypt. After Ismail's death Emin married the widow, a Grecian woman of great beauty and talent. Emin's mother died a few weeks ago, succumbing to grief and anxiety over his supposed terrible fate in Africa.

IN the case of a stormy debate in the Diet of Bohemia the other day on the proposal to erect a commemorative tablet in the museum to John Huss, a measure which was vigorously opposed by the Conservatives and Clericals, Prince Charles Schwarzenberg caused an uproar by assailing the Bohemian reformer in the bitterest language, declaring that the latter must be considered as the incarnation of resistance to the Roman Catholic Church, and that he had been the bearer of an incendiary torch which had spread ruin and desolation throughout Europe. Upon this several members cried excitedly, "You would burn Huss to-day if he were alive." Prince Schwarzenberg thereupon amidst great uproar exclaimed that he was a descendant of those Rosenbergs whose crest, the rose, had been the emblem of the Catholics in their war against the Hussites. "There were few honest men among the Hussites," the Prince continued, "and they soon became a band of mere brigands." Being violently interrupted at this point, the speaker added excitedly, "Yes, and I should be glad to unfurl against you today, neo-Hussites that you are, the blue and white banner of the Schwarzenbergs."

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

All hearts are joyous;
What can annoy us
When plenty smiles and the bumpers flow!
And, mild shouts of laughter,
The boys run after
And kiss the girls 'neath the mistletoe!

—Boston Courier.

TRUTH ABOUT BRAZIL.

Cogent Reasons Why Recognition of the New Government Should Be Postponed.

New York Sun.

With every week such information as reaches us from Brazil should strengthen the decision of our federal authorities to postpone a recognition of the alleged republic until this has received authentic ratification at the ballot-box. It would ill become a government which rests on votes instead of bayonets to acclaim and foster a military dictatorship merely because the authors of a coup d'etat see fit to call themselves republicans. By their fruits we shall know them, and the longer they delay submitting the new regime to the test of a general election the more suspicious will their motives and designs appear to the true representatives of free institutions.

It is now about five weeks since the disaffected regiments quartered at Rio de Janeiro revolted, and established a provisional government. If the conspirators believed that the country stood behind them—as Louis Napoleon had reason to believe on Dec. 2, 1851—they would long ere this have called on the Brazilian people to sanction their acts. They have used the telegraph wires to place their partisans in office throughout the provinces, and they might have used the same machinery to invite the voters to the polls. In point of fact, however, not only has no day been definitely fixed for a general election, but the earliest date vaguely talked of is next August.

This unwillingness of the organizers of the revolution to meet the ordeal of the ballot-box, although the returning-board machinery would be wholly in the hands of their adherents, is inexplicable on the theory that they reflect the will of the Brazilian people. In minor respects, also, their acts cannot easily be reconciled with honest intentions. Take, for instance, their broken promise to promote decentralization. Under the regime now overthrown the provinces had local legislatures, but executive authority was exercised by delegates of the central government at Rio de Janeiro. To improve this state of things in the direction of local self-control, the provinces only needed the right to elect their own Governors. In the manifesto issued immediately after the success of the revolt Fonseca and his confederates pledged themselves to give the provinces this right, meaning, of course, ad interim, for they had no power to dictate the course of a constitutional convention regarding amendments of the nation's organic law. How this pledge has been kept we know from the experience of the province of Para, from which, luckily, we are able to obtain some ungarbled news by mail. Far from allowing the citizens of this province to choose their own Governor, the military usurpers at the capital have appointed one of their creatures to the post. Nor is that the only departure from the pretended decentralizing programme. The Para local legislature has been dissolved, and no date has been named for the election of its successor. In other words, Para, whose self-ruling machinery was formerly imperfect, now has no home rule at all. It turns out, however, that the revolutionists have a good deal of method in their inconsistencies. The so-called Governor, and real dictator, of Para has hastened to use his opportunities by imposing an export tax on rubber for the exclusive benefit of a company of which he is the president. That is the kind of patriot he is.

Another detail is hard to account for on the assumption that the Brazilian people have unanimously and cordially acquiesced in the revolution. Why, if that assumption be well founded, should they not be suffered to communicate by cable freely with Europe and the United States? As a matter of fact, dispatches intended to be forwarded by cable are still subjected to as rigorous a censorship at Rio de Janerio as they ever have been in Russia. What are Fonseca and his coadjutors afraid of? What are they trying to conceal? The inference seems unavoidable that what they dread is a divulgation of the truth. Such a deduction is justified by facts that are beginning to reach us through private letters. We have learned in this way that the banks of the capital have been compelled by threats to keep the rate of exchange with Europe steady. We are also told that in the province of Maranhao the authority of the provisional government was only established by a massacre, and that it is repudiated by the rich and populous province of Bahia, whose chief city was formerly the capital of the country. How the news of the coup d'etat was received in most of the other provinces, we do not know, for the assertions transmitted through official channels are justly viewed with suspicion.

But, it may be said, how could a revolution undertaken by a small regular army and a few vessels of war have succeeded in a great city like Rio de Janeiro, and in large towns like Pernambuco and Para, unless the masses of the people sympathized with the movement? No such coup d'etat could now be accomplished in the United States, because the small regular army would be shortly overwhelmed by the disciplined militia belonging to the various States. But on No. 15, 1889, Brazil was totally destitute of militia. Steps had, indeed, been taken to create a national guard, and it was the knowledge of this fact that impelled the disaffected officers of the regular army to precipitate their outbreak. They knew that for the moment anything like organized and effective resistance would be impossible, and that its development would require time.

What at present confronts us in Brazil is a military dictatorship, which is, of all regimes, most hateful to genuine republicans. Not until the Brazilian people signify at the ballot-box their approval of the violent proceedings of Fonseca, ought the United States look upon his usurpation of authority as legitimate.

Practical Tendency of Modern Education.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

There is a multitude of persons who have a smattering of electrical knowledge seeking employment in the electrical factories of the country, and the factories are overstocked with them, but thoroughly equipped electricians are in demand and likely to be for some time to come. Not long ago a young man applied at a Pittsburg establishment for such employment. He was not a graduate in electrical science, but claimed to have picked up much knowledge and had some practical experience. His application was refused, the official to whom he applied stating that they were overwhelmed with such applications. Soon after this, Professor Thomas, of the Ohio State University, wrote to the same man, asking if there was an opening for a graduate of the electrical department of that institution. An immediate answer was received, stating that there was an opening for such a man. The young man in whose behalf the Professor had written went to Pittsburg, and was put to work immediately at a good salary. The incident shows that the electrical department of the university is already well known in the other States, and that young men who thoroughly equip themselves in this useful science are sure of lucrative employment. The signs of the times are that young men are drifting into the sciences, where they can work and earn at least a fair living, instead of into the "professions"—the law, theology and medicine.

Popular Names of Women.

Chicago Tribune.

I wonder if any woman ever liked her own name! When I was in the harness I used to have to read all the manuscript that came to the office. Most of our contributors were women. Women, I have sometimes thought, are naturally inclined to literature. I never knew one who didn't drift into writing for the press if she had the slightest encouragement. And when they begin to write, of course, the first thing they do is to select a nome de plume. These assumed names used to amuse me, and I took a fancy one day to keep track of them for one year. At the expiration of that time I discovered that the name "Maud" led the list. The next was "Lillian," and then they scampered off into the realm of fiction, "Beulah," "Mizpah," "Rowena" and the like.

The Slot-Machine in the West.

Nebraska Journal.

The Schuyler Quill man, who dropped $300 in the slot and watched an embezzler walk off with it, announces that the price of the Quill will remain the same. Now is the time to subscribe.