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SIXTEEN PAGES

The general opinion seems to be that there has been too much playing at government in Chicago.

The weak point in popular government seems to be the prompt use of force in dealing with sudden emergencies.

Your Uncle Sam is not a dream of beauty. In fact, his foot is big enough to cover the whole country when he sets it down.

The Sentinel stands where it stood thirty years ago—against the enforcement of law and the establishment of national authority.

The only member or champion of the administration indorsing Altgeld is the Sentinel. Even Judge Gresham is "forninst" him.

Governor Altgeld is very jealous of the right of local authorities to prove their incompetency to enforce law and preserve order.

The way for Governor Altgeld to demonstrate the ability of the local authorities to preserve order in Chicago is to demonstrate it.

Those men who turned incendiaries Friday night in Chicago are not "honest workingmen," the Indianapolis Sentinel to the contrary notwithstanding.

The destruction of so much railroad property will not help companies to a position where they can pay better wages, but incendiaries are not wage-earners.

The interest which the school fund earns for somebody could be much better used to induce Superintendent Jones to remain in charge of Indianapolis schools.

Men differ, and it is well that they do, else there would not be members of a school board who are ambitious to be the puppets of a people-defeated boss.

The man who only sees the present will often find himself in an agitated frame of mind, while the one who remembers and compares will possess his soul in peace.

Governor Altgeld is like a man who would raise a point of etiquette as to the polite method of saving a burning house. The first thing to do is to put out the fire.

It is a great mistake to suppose because a republican government is a government by the people that laws will enforce themselves. All government implies force, and plenty of it, for all emergencies.

The Anarchists who tore down the orders of the courts and shouted "d—n the United States" may imagine that they startled the American eagle, when, in fact, they did not and cannot so much as ruffle a feather.

If Mr. Bynum were a Southerner, and if he had not declared himself in favor of specific duties and criticised the ad valorem system, long since condemned, he might have been on the conference committee on the tariff bill.

It is an immense relief to turn away from the rioting in a few localities on the Fourth to read in exchanges from all parts of the country that there were never so many national celebrations in which so many people eagerly participated.

If Eugene V. Debs, the head and front of the present insurrection, had been arrested and put in jail a week ago, as he ought to have been, along with a few of his fellow lawbreakers, the trouble would have been ended before now.

Dictator Debs has it "on reliable authority that thugs and toughs have been employed to create trouble so as to prejudice the public against our cause." Is Debs a fool that he expects anybody to believe such rubbish as this?

Thanks to the promptitude and firmness of the Mayor and police authorities, the roads are open so that Indianapolis people can obtain seasonable supplies of vegetables, berries, etc., from the surrounding country. Few cities can say as much.

When Mr. Debs was asked to arbitrate the differences between the Great Northern and its employes, he demanded as a condition of arbitration that the scale of wages which the men demanded should be conceded. And that was all there was to arbitrate.

The casualties of the Fourth were not so fatal nor so numerous as usual, but the firecracker caused Hudson, Mass., to offer up a million dollars' worth of houses and factories, and others in less amounts—all for patriotism; but Chicago burned a million for the lack of patriotism.

Mr. Pullman has made a long statement in the Railway Age which affords some information respecting the affairs of the company. When the previous depression began 5,816 men were on the pay rolls, to whom $305,000 per month was paid, or an average of $52.50 a month, assuming that every man worked every day, which was not the case. As to rents, they ran from $6 to $9 a month. Some were as high as $10, but these have rooms which are let. Single rooms rent for $3 a month, including water and the removal of garbage. Rents are the same outside of Pullman as in the town, and employes are at liberty to rent where they prefer. The net income on the houses was 3.82 per cent. a year for the last two prosperous years. The much-proclaimed story of starvation wages is not sustained by the above figures, and when it appears that the deposits of the saving bank department were $488,000, nine-tenths of which belonged to the workmen, the statement of starvation wages is further disproved. It further appears that the employes have drawn but $82,000 from the savings bank since the strike.

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

Yesterday was a day of great excitement in Chicago. The rioting which had continued until late the night before was renewed early in the day with the same accompaniments, mobs operating simultaneously at widely separated points, burning cars and destroying railroad property. The destruction of property yesterday, however, was not nearly as great as the night before, and the rioters met with much more resistance. The local authorities seem to have gathered themselves together somewhat and the police did some good work in protecting property and dispersing crowds at different points.

The first fatal collision between the troops and the rioters occurred yesterday afternoon and resulted in the killing of a number of persons. The firing was done by a company of State troops and the police, and they did not fire until they had been attacked by the mob. It is evident that the military force at this point was too small, consisting of only thirty-eight men, and it is unfortunate that after firing they were not able to hold their ground and disperse the mob. The regular troops have not done any firing, and it is evidently the purpose not to have them unless it shall become absolutely necessary. If they do they will do bloody work. The civil and military authorities are co-operating and are doubtless equal to the situation, though they have been slow in acting.

The order issued by General Miles yesterday afternoon, directing the troops to fire upon all persons interfering with or attacking trains or trainmen, shows that there is to be no more temporizing with the mob. It means that all trains in and out of Chicago are to be afforded ample protection, and that any attempt to interfere with them will be followed by swift punishment. This order, and the warrant for the arrest of Debs and other leaders of the strike shows that the government is moving with force. There will now be a speedy end of trouble in Chicago.

FOLLY OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

It will not be creditable to the intelligence and good sense of members of labor associations if they leave their employment by the order of such an irresponsible person as Sovereign. No wage earner in any employment has any grievance which can be remedied by leaving his place for no better reason than that a loud-mouthed accident like Sovereign directs it. Better listen to the advice of such cool-headed men as Powderly. A strike might be defended if there was immediate cause, but such a strike as that which Sovereign may order is without reason and is an admission that those who obey his orders are unreasoning dupes. The better way, indeed, the only wise way, is for men who have employment to keep it at the present time. A man's wife and children should have stronger claims upon him than a distant hot-headed dictator. The Journal speaks only for the good of the communities where it is read and for the best interests of every person who has a position in which he can earn bread for himself and those who depend upon him. The only object of such men as Sovereign is to inject the Knights of Labor into this unhappy and disastrous controversy, as a desperate man would throw a dice. Unless men leave their work to stop all traffic and production, such a strike can have no aim or purpose. If men who depend upon daily toil strike to paralyze business and cut off the supply of food, who will be the first to suffer—those who have very little money and credit, or those who have more money and credit? Let men be wise, prudent, and remember that it is not manly to surrender without cause the rights which come to men twenty-one years of age.

THE HUMILIATION OF CHICAGO.

Chicago is reaping the whirlwind. It has been sowing the seed for several years. By degrees the control of municipal affairs has passed into the hands of venal and otherwise disreputable men. All recent elections have been tainted with fraud and violence. In 1892 it has been estimated that no less than 25,000 persons were made voters in violation of the spirit and letter of the naturalization laws. This fraudulent and largely vicious body of so-called voters holds the balance of power in the cities. Polluted at the fountainhead, the government of Chicago has truckled to this lawless and vicious element. Knowing that its votes made Mr. Hopkins Mayor and Mr. Altgeld Governor, that disreputable element has presumed upon its neglect to enforce the laws against lawlessness; and those whom that Mayor has since stigmatized as "riotous bodies of men intent on committing felonies" were led by the inaction of Mayor Hopkins to assume that he would not resist lawlessness with a vigor which would carry terror. For more than a week, while the mobs of thugs were augmenting and becoming bold and defiant, he was apparently passive. It was not until the mobs assumed the character of an insurrection and were intoxicated to madness by success on Thursday that Mayor Hopkins was aroused to the necessity of vigorous action. When he did act it was too late, and Friday night the flames of burning millions of dollars' worth of property presented the humiliating spectacle of the Mayor and police of Chicago in confessed helplessness, while mobs shouted defiance and hundreds applied the torch of the incendiary. Not since the draft riots in New York has a great American city been so much at the mercy of fiendish mobs as was Chicago on Friday and Friday night. To retain the good will of the fraudulent and ignorant voters who are now in insurrection Mayor Hopkins dallied and even held conferences with Mr. Debs. This was accepted as an indication of sympathy, which made every one of the footpads, sneak thieves and like criminals a bold and defiant plunderer and pillager. The same element counted on the Governor who pardoned the Anarchists. Both have now taken decisive action, but meantime millions of dollars of property have been destroyed. The public press of Chicago is remotely responsible. Above all things else it has held the accretion of population. People outside Chicago saw that the city had become the spot in which the worst of the foreign element congregated, and yet the loud boast of its unprecedented growth in population was continued.

The property of railroads and of individuals valued at millions and paying thousands as taxes, which should secure for it protection against mobs, has gone up in flames. Responsible through its supine city administration, Chicago should pay every dollar of this great loss. If it were a city in Pennsylvania or in some of the other States Chicago would pay the damages caused to property owners by the remissness of its officials. If Chicago does not now cease boasting about numbers and give some attention to quality and to matters which will restore the assurance which a week of mob rule has destroyed it will pay a much larger penalty than if it was required to make good the millions which the thugs it has harbored and cultivated have destroyed.

THE GLORY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

No city in the West, large or small, is passing through this crisis with so little friction as is Indianapolis. There has been nothing that could be called turbulence. There have been some excited remarks and threats, but no effort to prevent the passage of trains which the police were not able to counteract at once. Some railroad men have gone out, but many more remain at their places. While labor organizations, in part, undoubtedly sympathize with the general aims of the strike, they have not deemed it wise, much less necessary, to meet to pass denunciatory resolutions or enter into loud street-corner protests. While business has been and is hindered by the interruption of transportation, affairs generally are proceeding in the usual manner. People who would go away are surprised that trains are interrupted elsewhere. Indeed, most people have ceased to be troubled by the rumors which were disquieting a week ago. Why is this? Chiefly because the mass of people in Indianapolis know that the maintenance of public order is best for all concerned. More railroad men live in Indianapolis than in any other city of its size. As many of those having families own or are paying for homes, compared with their number, as in any other employment. Of wage-earners generally, embracing mechanics, laborers, clerks, carriers and the many employments which city life creates, there are probably a larger number of home-owners and purchasers than in any city of its size. Indianapolis belongs to them. It is, in the truest sense of the word, home. They prize its execellent public schools, its churches and that neighborhoodship which is a distinctive feature and the social cement which binds people together. In no city is there so little of what may be called class distinction, and in none is that prejudice of race which so often divides so inappreciable. While not advertising itself as a model city, the people of Indianapolis are proud of their town, its institutions, and of what it is. They propose to cherish it and to maintain its reputation as the city of homes, of respect for law, and of intelligence.

A PARTIAL EXPERIMENT WITH BELLAMYISM.

For years magazines in illustrated articles and newspapers in syndicate columns have praised the experiment of Mr. George M. Pullman in creating the town to which he has given his name. Indeed, within six months one of the Indianapolis newspapers has devoted two columns to the rather stale recital of the glories of the city of Pullman. The plan of Mr. Pullman was to own every house within certain limits and rent them to employes at a fair rate. These houses are undoubtedly much more desirable than many wage earners occupy. All of the retail stores were leased to such men as suited Mr. Pullman's agents. The water works, the gas supply, the streets and even the schoolhouses were practically owned by Mr. Pullman. He looked after the morals of Pullman, consequently there was no saloon within its borders, but ultimately too many just beyond them. In short, Mr. Pullman had carried the theory of Bellamyism as far as he could before that recent luminary of sociology had appeared in the firmament. If he had come after Bellamy, Mr. Pullman might have gone further by paying off his employes in tickets as suggested by Mr. Bellamy, which they could exchange for such meals and such clothing as the car-building millionaire might ordain. But Mr. Pullman did not carry the Bellamy theory so far as the novel writer had developed it. A head is necessary under Bellamyism, and Mr. Pullman for a time seems to have been a very successful head for the limited experiment.

It now seems that the scheme of Mr. Pullman has not stood the test of time. It is not paradise, or even satisfactory to Mr. Pullman or his employes. Indeed, it now looks as if it might be a failure. If it is so, it is because Mr. Pullman has refused to permit his employes to purchase houses in his town. Not having a home, to the purchase of which savings could be devoted, and no loan and building associations in which investments might be made, and by which houses might be built and owned, the thousands employed by the Pullman company had no abiding interest in the town. They were a community of tenants at will. With no incentive to save and to practice self-denial to save money to purchase homes, it is probable that most of the men spent the good wages which, two years ago, the Pullman company is said to have paid as they earned them. With no permanent interests in the town, it is very natural that Mr. Pullman, in the double capacity of employer and employe, and landlord and tenant, to say nothing of the suggestion of general guardian and ward which his Bellamy-like regulations conveyed, there is little wonder that they drew apart.

If Mr. Pullman had begun by encouraging individualism and had offered inducements to purchase lots and homes in Pullman, even if less regular in appearance and less striking in uniformity and general effect, the chances are that he would have succeeded much better, and instead of having a large part of his houses filled by strikers who pay no rent, he would have two thousand actual home owners, or so near home owners that they would be permanent and interested citizens, whose general aims, so far as the well being of the town was concerned, would be identical with those of Mr. Pullman. Government paternalism, which is now advocated, would become as odious to those over whom it should be exercised as the semi-guardianship of Mr. Pullman has proved. Individualism and individual freedom and possession will be better until human nature shall be reconstructed on another plan.

A REMINISCENCE.

The present situation in Chicago recalls the fact that during a period of nearly two weeks after the great fire of 1871 the city was virtually under martial law. The circumstances were very different from the present, but there was an emergency and the men of that day were equal to it. The fire occurred on the 8th and 9th of October. When it ceased a large part of the city had been destroyed, the city government was paralyzed and the city itself was in a state bordering on anarchy. There was great apprehension and real danger of a general outbreak of plunder and crime. Lieutenant General Sheridan was at that time in command of the military division of the Missouri, with his headquarters at Chicago. During the fire he telegraphed to Omaha, Fort Leavenworth and other military stations for supplies and camp equipage and also for two companies of troops for temporary service. He did not wait for orders from Washington to do this. On the 10th of October the Mayor issued an order making certain dispositions of the police, directing the swearing in of 500 citizens as special policemen in each division. He also said, "the military will cooperate with the police organization and the city government in the preservation of order; the military are invested with full police power, and will be respected and obeyed in their efforts to preserve order." The next day the Mayor issued another order intrusting the preservation of the good order and peace of the city to General Sheridan and directing the superintendent of police to consult with him to that end. General Sheridan at once accepted the responsibility, summoned eight companies of regulars from other posts, ordered a regiment of volunteers to be organized, and disposed of his forces for the prevention of disorder. On the 19th of October General Palmer, then Governor of Illinois, addressed a letter to the Mayor expressing his surprise that the control of the city had been virtually turned over to the military and his hope that civil government would be restored as soon as possible. "The United States troops," wrote the Governor, "are now in Chicago in violation of law. Every act of the officers and soldiers of the United States army that operates to restrain or control the people is illegal, and their presence in the city, except for the purposes of the United States, ought to be no longer continued." There was this material difference between the situation in 1871 and the present one: Then United States troops were used to perform police duty, while now they are there solely to enforce national laws. It will be observed that Governor Palmer protested against their presence "except for the purposes of the United States." They are there now for no other purpose. Gradually the civil government began to assert itself, and on the 23d of October the Mayor requested General Sheridan to withdraw the troops, earnestly thanking him in the name of the city and its citizens for his efficient services in the preservation of order. The troops were accordingly withdrawn that evening. During the occupancy of the city by the military a man was shot by a soldier on duty, and Governor Palmer tried to have General Sheridan, along with others, indicted for the crime. The matter was brought before the Cook county grand jury, but instead of indicting General Sheridan they passed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and him "for the measures which they took to preserve order and protect property in Chicago after the fire."

A few days after the troops had been withdrawn, viz., on the 23d of October, a communication was sent to General Sheridan, signed by the chairman of the executive committee of the Relief and Aid Society and by several presidents of banks and other prominent citizens requesting him to cause four companies of United States infantry to be stationed at or near the city for the purpose of restoring and maintaining public confidence and suppressing any outbreak that might occur. General Sheridan asked authority of the Secretary of War to comply with the request, and it was granted. Governor Palmer wrote to the President protesting against this action on the ground that the State authorities were "abundantly able to protect every interest of the people that depends upon its internal peace and good order." General Grant replied that there had been no thought of overriding or interfering with the State authorities, and that "the only thing thought of was how to benefit a people stricken by a calamity greater than had ever befallen a community of the same number before in this country." Governor Palmer wrote another letter in which he placed his protest distinctly on the ground that the troops were being used not for the enforcement of the laws of the United States, but for local service under State laws. The Governor finally submitted the matter to the Legislature, where it was referred to a special committee, a majority of whom reported sustaining his views, while the minority dissented. The Legislature finally adopted a resolution commending all concerned, and so the matter ended.

Governor Palmer had much better ground for protest in 1871 than Governor Altgeld has now. In fact, the former had good constitutional ground, while the latter has none at all. In 1871 United States troops were used for local police service, while now they are being used to enforce the orders of the Unitd States courts and United States laws. The action of 1871 could only be justified on the ground of public emergency, while the present action is clearly constitutional as well as necessary.

We hear much about the value of human life and the great importance of putting down the present insurrection without bloodshed. It is evident that the Washington authorities are possessed of this idea, and that the officers in command of the regular troops in Chicago are acting under such orders. There is no other way of accounting for their extraordinary forbearance under provocation. General Miles must know as well as anybody that the only way to suppress mobs is to fire into them, and that, the sooner and the more effectively this is done the better for the cause of law and order. The talk about the sacredness of human life is largely sentimental. There are lives and lives. It would be a misfortune if a single valuable life should be sacrificed in suppressing the Chicago riots, but the lives of persons who go about firing buildings and plundering cars are not valuable. The life of no man is valuable who defies the laws of the country. What are the lives of a thousand or ten thousand rioters worth compared with the establishment of the authority of the government? There are some things infinitely more valuable than human life, and in comparison with which the lives of all the Anarchists and incendiaries in Chicago are not worth a moment's consideration.

During the last few days the federal courts in several States have issued orders prohibiting interference with the movement of railway trains engaged in interstate commerce. The United States marshals in the various States are charged with the service and execution of these orders, and they have appointed deputies to assist them. In this State the marshal and his deputies have been kept busy night and day hurrying from one danger point to another serving the order of the court. They are armed and authorized to use their arms if necessary. They represent the United States government as distinctly as its military forces do, and their employment is as much a violation of the sacred principle of State rights and local self-government as the employment of troops, yet nobody, not even Governor Altgeld, has been foolish enough to question the constitutionality or propriety of their employment. Really, the question of the right of the national government to send troops into any State to enforce its own laws or the process of its courts is one that should never have been raised.

Conjecture as to whether Superintendent Jones would accept the offer to take charge of the Cleveland schools is set at rest by his resignation, which was sent to the president of the board yesterday. In the selection of his successor the board will have a chance to disprove the growing suspicion that it is completely under the control of a one-man power, and to show that it regards the interests of the schools as of greater importance than the furtherance of any private schemes. The people have a right to expect that they will select for the new superintendent a thoroughly well-equipped educator in full sympathy with the most advanced American ideas, and able to keep the Indianapolis schools in their present place at the head of the column.

There is no falsehood of Debs more deceptive and yet more transparent than that to the effect that "the railway companies went into partnership with the Pullman company to reduce and defeat their half-starved employes." As a matter of fact, those corporations took no part in the contention between the Pullman company and its strikers. It was not until Debs threatened to tie up the roads if the companies did not abrogate their contracts with Pullman, and if necessary wreak vengeance upon the whole American people, and actually began to do so, that the railroads took action. Debs defied the railroads at the outset, as the order of events shows.

Only a small part of the railroad employes here and east of here are yet members of the Debs union. The more influential and experienced part of the employes belong to the engineers', firemen's and conductors' brotherhoods, of which Chiefs Arthur, Sargent and Clark, respectively, are heads. It is well known that Mr. Debs is hostile to these chiefs and would like to break up their organizations. The greater part of the members of them are not in the strike.

One of the plans for arbitration which have been presented to the House for the settlement of disputes between railroad managers and employes seems feasible—particularly that which makes the Governor of the State, the Labor Commissioner and three other permanent appointees a board. It could do no harm to try one of them, and Congress could render no greater service than to give one of the propositions the force of law.

The attempt of the Sentinel, in a critical time like this, to excite popular prejudice against the railroads is on a line with other incendiary utterances. The only question at present is between government and mob rule. It will be time enough to discuss the railroad question after the insurrection is suppressed. First, let us know whether we have a government or not.

There is reason to believe that the knowledge that Governor Altgeld had written the President protesting against the use of federal troops was understood by the rioters as a decree in their favor, and that Friday's lawlessness was the result.

Recent events have demonstrated the worthlessness of the Chicago city government for all practical purposes. With a nerveless Mayor, a police force in sympathy with strikers and a fire department handicapped by lack of water the municipal government of the most boastful of American cities is little better than an organized mob.

A writer in the North American Review complains that while colleges have broadened their courses of study, West Point has continued the same, whereat he is critical. Still, there are those who will be thankful that there is one school which teaches a few things thoroughly and has no elective course.

People who have been lamenting a lack of strength in republican government are likely to be undeceived very shortly.

Perhaps Debs didn't know it was loaded.

All last season the fool writer who is attached to the press association never failed to get in his beautiful work when he was turned loose upon the world's fair; and so, when the last of the world's fair buildings was going up in smoke, he took his opportunity, and, with a gleam of triumph in his eye, filed for transmission by telegraph the following unique gem:

As the evening sun was shedding his level rays for the last time on the erstwhile scene of life, movement and color, they fell on the familiar outlines of these flowers of human handiwork almost untouched in their serene loveliness. Two hours later the new moon bent her pale crescent above them, shining on a mass of ruins, wrapped in a pall of smoke, save where the yellow red of blazing timbers flared against the blue-black clouds which cover the site of the white city.

Nothing finer has caused the wires to throb for many moons, but there is a gloomy suggestion that when the sun "shed" the afternoon of July 5 it was its last shed for all time. Happily for the world, the sun rose as usual upon the tumult of the windy city, if the White City had literally been blotted out. But, then, the fine writer must have something upon which to hang that taking word "erstwhile," and what matter if the world is brought to an untimely end so long as it will afford an opportunity to use that choice word of the Chicago fine writer and moonlight writer of rhyme?

The Washington Post of the 6th inst. contains an advertisement of "Lost, a nineteen-foot boa constrictor," with an offer of $25 reward for its capture and return in good condition to the advertiser. No doubt it has been seen by a number of Washingtonians and been given a wide berth by them. It would probably take considerably more than $25 to induce the average Washingtonian returning from a late convivial party to tackle a nineteen-foot snake.

Whatever ill may be said of the Chicago rioters, their reckless bravery cannot be questioned. They permit the women in their ranks to throw stones.

A drought in Kentucky lasting nearly three months was broken last week. It was merely a water drought.

The chief horror of the strike is yet to come. Wait till the writers for the reviews tackle the question.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Effort and Achievement.

It's not the one who strives the most
Who cometh out the winner;
The fattest boarder's not the one
Who eats the biggest dinner.

Sad Affair.

There was a young chapple named Rea
Who drank ginger pop, sad to sea,
Till it went to his head,
And they put him to bead,
And there he remains to this dea.

Beginning at Last.

"Now," shrieked Mr. Barnes Tormer, in the great melodrama, "Fished from the Ferry," "now is the time to act."

"By gee!" shouted one of the two men in the gallery, "I t'ought it wuz purty near time for him to begin actin' if he ever wuz goin' to."

Profound Theory.

Mr. Jason—I'll jist bet it was the women that started this here strike.

Mrs. Jason—Fer the land's sake!

Mr. Jason—That's what I said. It's the fashion this year fer men to be out o' work, and them there railroaders' wives wouldn't rest till their husbands was in the fashion.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, it is reported, has in contemplation some important historical work.

Marion Crawford is said to have written, on an average, two thousand words of original matter a day during the past year.

"The truth is, every woman should be born a widow, with a comfortable income," says Sophie in "The Wares of Autolycus."

Robert Louis Stevenson will receive $15,000 for the serial rights of his new novel, which will be published in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Harris, in his book "Hermes," says that all the nations on the earth, ancient and modern, have ascribed to the sun a masculine and to the moon a feminine gender.

Mrs. James G. Blaine is busily engaged in collecting material for the biography of Mr. Blaine, which she and Gail Hamilton will conjointly write. Mrs. Blaine's health is vigorous.

According to common guesswork in London, Mr. Rudyard Kipling makes some $50,000 a year by his work, and Mr. William Waldorf Astor loses about $8,000 a week by his enterprises.

They have begun to make and print lists of the "most popular" books in Norway, from which, as thus far indicated, Charles Dickens seems to be the most popular of foreign authors. The Danish "Peer Gynt" is the best-liked book of all.

Dr. Conan Doyle's new story is to be published at first as a serial. Its title is "The Stark Monroe Letters, as Written by J. Stark Monroe to His Friend and Former Fellow-student, Herbert Swanborough, of Lowell, Mass., During the Years 1881-84."

Not one but many well-known artists have taken up the pen and are winning fame as writers. Mr. George Boughton led the way for Mr. George Du Maurier, and Mr. Remington, Mr. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. Hamilton Gibson, Mr. F. S. Church, Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Zogbaum are emulating one another's laurels.

A Boston letter in the Book Buyer says: "The loss of the month has been the death in Italy of Mr. Thomas Niles, of the firm of Roberts Brothers. Every one who has had any dealings whatever with the house will know that Mr. Niles has been its invaluable literary head, and those who did not already know his work have seen it so often commended of late in the literary journals that anything beyond a respectful mention of it would be unnecessary here."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Czar of Russia plays on the cornet, it is said, with such utter disregard to time and place that someone once hinted that it entirely accounted for the existence of Nihilists.

Bret Harte's hair is snowy white, contrasting vividly with the ruddy glow of his healthful complexion. His face is clean-shaven except for an ample mustache, and his smile most genial.

The marble bust of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, recently veiled in Hartford, Conn., was executed by Miss Annie Whitney, of Boston. The bust cost $1,000, and was paid for by subscriptions of Connecticut women.

Siegfried Wagner, the composer's son, will make his debut as a conductor in London in November. He is now five and twenty years old, and is one of the few conductors who wield the baton with the left hand.

There are eight women colonels in Germany, all of whom draw their pay regularly—namely, the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh and Queen Victoria.

Helen Gould is entertaining at her home, Woody Crest, at Tarrytown, thirty homeless girls from the Five Points Mission. The children are at liberty to roam over the broad acres of close cropped lawns and enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

Queen Victoria is possessed with a particular longing to visit the Holy Land, to look down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, and try to picture the past, and the older she grows the more is her desire to undertake this pilgrimage, and none of her immediate entourage would be astonished if she made up her mind suddenly to set out on the journey.

Margaret Long is a young Irish lady who has just received the medal of the Royal Humane Society for distinguished bravery. When skating on a lake last winter a barrister broke through into deep water. Miss Long skated to the spot and, lying on the rapidly-breaking ice, threw the end of her mantle to the drowning man and supported him thus until aid came.

Mrs. M. French-Sheldon has sailed for London en route for Africa. Her purpose is to establish colonies in the country on the Tuba river, about six hundred miles north of Zanzibar. The population of this region is about forty thousand, who are said to be industrious and most of them are runaway slaves who have received their manumission papers from the British East Africa Company.

As an outcome of the Congress of Religions there has been chartered in Illinois the American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies. It is not intended to attempt active work on a large scale this year on account of the lateness of the season, as some of the promoters are away for their holidays and conflicting engagements have already been entered into by many of those interested.

"You are never too old to ride a bicycle," says a professor of the art of bicycling. "There are bicyclers who are between sixty and seventy years of age, and I can tell you of some who are over seventy. One of the best bicyclers in town has got beyond his sixty-fifth birthday and he is bald as a drum, too, but can beat most riders of twenty or thirty. An old wag on his machine scooting along a level road under a full head of wind is a sight to behold."

The Pall Mall Gazette prints the following story about Mr. Stanley, which it credits to Archibald Forbes: Stanley had delivered an unsuccessful lecture. When the manager called on him about it he heard an unearthly noise going on below. "What's that?" asked the manager. "That's my black boy; he always makes that noise when he is cleaning my boots." "All right," said the manager. "You divide to-night's lecture in half, and at the end of the first part have your black boy on to make that noise." The experiment was a triumphant success—such a success that the audience would not hear of his leaving off for Mr. Stanley to resume.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It is a wise man who knows why he is on a strike.—St. Louis Republic.

If a man is selfish, getting married will not cure him of it.—Ram's Horn.

Mercy to an Anarchist is injustice to civilization.—Philadelphia North American.

Some of these days the public will get up enough nerve to go out on a strike.—Washington Post.

There is no institution more genuinely heartless than the so-called sympathetic strike.—Washington Star.

Lightning set fire to a bar room at Rockaway Beach on Saturday. This is an era of reform.—New York World.

Generosity does not consist in giving, but in making sacrifices in order that you may be able to give.—Barrows.

Debs is getting $3,000 a year, while the other fellows are getting experience. Debs ain't on a strike.—Louisville Commercial.

Come to think about it, it is a pity that we didn't bottle up a few of those blizzards when they blizzed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The desire of a boy to be just like his father doesn't extend to wearing his father's made-over clothes.—Tammany Times.

A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy.—William Mathews.

In this hot weather Congressmen can look forward pleasantly to the cool reception they will find awaiting them at home.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Great is the power of a life which knows that its highest experiences are its truest experiences; that it is most itself when it is at its best.—Philip Brooks.

"We have caught our defaulting bookkeeper," said one merchant to another. "Then he is now a spotted adder," replied the latter.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The trouble with not a few men lies in the fact that they have a tongue that runs fifteen knots an hour and a brain that moves at the rate of only ten knots—Boston Transcript.

After school has been closed about a month the graduate stops thinking of how she may reform the world, and wonders where she can get a job to make $30 a month.—Atchison Globe.

WIFE SELLING AT SMITHFIELD.

Authentic Case and a Ballad in Which the Heroine Is Sold.

Sala, in London Telegraph.

One social song is noteworthy, inasmuch as it relates to the sale of a wife. In a note to the song Mr. Ashton states that in his works he has given numerous instances of this barbarous practice being resorted to in quite modern times. The halter around the neck was used when the wife was sold at market, it being considered that, being thus equipped, she was on a level with cattle and could thus be legally disposed of. In the Ashton ballads the wife is sold for 10 shillings to the inevitable young sailor beau, and the date of the song is pretty clearly indicated in the concluding line of the ballad, in which the fiddler and the piper played "Rosin the Beau" at the lady's remarriage.

"Rosin the Beau" was about the earliest of the nigger songs that reached London and was contemporaneous with "Sich a Gittin' Upstairs" and "Dandy Jim from Caroline"—about 1842, I should say. "Good William Taylor" is another street ballad of which there are several variants. In the Ashtonian version the name of Taylor's sweetheart is Sarah Naylor. After his impressment Sarah follows him, in male attire, to sea, but the captain of the ship, after her sex has been discovered, tells her that the faithless William has married a rich lady. The deserted Sarah calls for a brace of pistols, shoots the perfidious Taylor dead, is promoted to become the bold commander of a man-of-war and marries the captain, who had rounded on Taylor.

With respect to the ballad "The Sale of a Wife" I may remark that M. De Jouy, the celebrated author of the "Hermite de la Chaussee D'Antin," not only cites numerous instances of such matrimonial auction, but states that in April, 1817, while crossing the cattle market in Smithfield he witnessed a violent struggle between a young and pretty woman and a brutal and half-drunken ruffian, who was endeavoring to put a halter about her neck for the purpose of selling her. The young woman did not wish to be sold, and the affair ended by both husband and wife making their appearance before the alderman at Guild Hall, who deplored that the law took no cognizance of such cases and contented himself with binding over the husband to keep the peace.

Milwaukee's Way.

New York Evening Post.

The city of Milwaukee made short work of the Anarchists when they appeared there a few years ago, a number of them being promptly shot as soon as they resisted the authorities. Equally short work was made of an "army" of "commonwealers" who appeared in the city last week. The chief of police with a large force met the strolling loafers at the railroad station, took charge of the gang, placed them in empty freight cars and escorted them a dozen miles out of town, where they were put off the cars. Not the least liberty was granted them in the city, nor were any provisions supplied them, but they were told that they must shift for themselves. If the "commonwealers" had been given a dose of such treatment when they began organizing "armies" a few weeks ago the country would have been saved a great deal of trouble. As it was, with even the Governors of States in more than one instance lending them support, the only wonder is that we got off as well as we did.

He Had Seen Her Throw.

Boston Gazette.

A little fellow had been seriously lectured by his mother, and finally sent into the garden to find a swith with which he was to be punished. He returned soon and said:

"I couldn't find a switch, mamma, but here's a stone you can throw at me."