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Indianapolis, Ind.

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--Twenty Pages--

It is to be hoped the Board of Park Commissioners will not declare their entire independence of the city government.

That first gun that was fired on the Turkish frontier may not have been heard around the world, but it may raise a great commotion in one portion of the world.

The testimony now being taken by the Populist legislative committee in Kansas compels the painful suspicion that the larger part of that brand of legislators were on the lookout for purchasers.

The trial of voting machines in Michigan cities on Tuesday was very satisfactory. The vote was accurately recorded, and in the city of Adrian the result of the election was known fifteen minutes after the closing of the polls.

The Greeks are maintaining their traditional reputation as a brave and emotional people, but these qualities alone do not win battles against more men and heavier guns.

The original engineering of the lower Mississippi river seems to have been almost as eccentric as that of this city. A river that floods the adjacent country when rising and floods itself when it falls seems to demand more than one commission to control it.

Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania are forming a constitution for a union after the plan of the Constitution of the United States for a federal government.

The women in Denver, Col., carried the municipal election for the Civic Federation ticket, for which they generally voted. It is said by an enthusiastic writer that they achieved their victory in the face of twelve other tickets, including all the regulars, as if it were easier to beat a foe voting a dozen different tickets than to be were united upon one.

General Sanguliv was released at the request of the United States upon his pledge not to engage in any hostile measure against Spain. He was in this country but a few days when he joined in raising an expedition against the Spanish authorities and was arrested. He is a pledge-breaker; still, he may yet afford a lively topic for Senator Morgan.

The papers in New York which do not admire Senator Platt charge that he is behind the Ellsworth bill making it a misdemeanor to publish a man's likeness or a caricature of him without his permission.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is actively opposing the obliteration of a number of historic street names in Philadelphia. The unreasonable propensity of changing municipal administrations to make alterations in street nomenclature often destroys historical associations, and it is well for organizations especially interested in this phase of the matter to appear in a contractor.

An opposition in Chicago who was asked what a certain job was worth replied that it depended a good deal upon circumstances. "If it were ordered for an individual I should think that \$10 would be about the limit, but if it were done for the city or county the charge would not be less than \$300, with a contract permitting the making of an additional charge for extras." Unfortunately that custom prevails outside of Chicago.

No other United States senator from this State has had so long a term of service as the late Senator Voorhees. His service extended from 1871 to 1897, twenty years. Of former senators Oliver P. Morton served ten years, from 1867 to 1877; Jesse D. Bright fifteen years, from 1845 to 1860; William Hendricks eleven years, from 1825 to 1837; Waller Taylor eleven years, from 1818 to 1829; and James Noble fourteen years, from 1813 to 1827. No other term of service has exceeded six years.

It is all very well for long-distance observers to applaud the patriotism and courage of the Greeks, but the simple fact remains that in keeping up their warlike attitude they are killing slaughter and devastation. The Turkish army is at the frontier waiting for the smallest excuse for an assertion that Greece began hostilities to overrun the country and indulge in horrible barbarities. It will do this, too, with the apparent consent of the powers. If the authorities of western Europe wish to avoid responsibility for what promises to be one of the most bloody and useless wars in modern times they must act quickly.

An excellent citizen of the alleged Commonwealth of South Carolina is serving in a chain gang. It came about in this man-

ner: The State has a law which requires all its citizens to purchase their whiskey and like stimulants of the State. It is put up in jugs, which bear the certificate of the state liquor inspector, indicating its quality and that it was purchased of a state agent. The citizen in question, not fancying the state tipple, sent outside for a jug of whiskey. It came, and the inspector learned of it, seized it, arrested the owner, and the court sentenced him to three months' practice with a chain gang. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but it sustained the sentence. Such is the law of Senator Ben Tillman and its enforcement. Even in prohibition States a citizen can own a private whiskey jug, and thousands do.

SENATOR DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

It has been known for some time that Senator Voorhees was in falling health, but the announcement of his death came unexpectedly. Naturally he possessed a strong constitution, and might reasonably have been expected to live to a much greater age than sixty-nine. Senator Voorhees has been a prominent figure in the politics of Indiana for forty years, and in national politics for thirty-five. Though not a native of the State, he grew up here from early childhood, was educated here and was thoroughly an Indian. Perhaps no other man has been in public life from this State who had a stronger hold on his party, a larger political following or more personal friends than he had at the height of his career. His career was a public one almost from the beginning. In college, at old Asbury University, he was recognized as a young man of brilliant parts. One of the professors there spoke of him as "a natural orator," and predicted that "he would take rank with the first men of the Nation." He certainly did achieve national reputation. The statement that he was a natural orator was not inaccurate. He possessed many of the elements of effective oratory—a bright, receptive mind, quick intelligence, a sanguine temperament, strong imagination, warm sympathies, a fine command of language and a large share of what is called personal magnetism. If he was often weak in logic he was strong in statement, and what he lacked in consistency or conclusiveness he made up in a rhetorical style that pleased his hearers. It was a Fourth of July oration delivered in Covington, Ind., in 1851, when he was twenty-three years old, that so pleased Senator Hannegan that he offered the young man a law partnership. Two years later he was appointed prosecuting attorney for a large circuit, and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan United States district attorney for Indiana. That is a high position for a man to attain at the age of thirty. Mr. Voorhees was a strong criminal lawyer, at least a strong advocate in criminal cases for the defense. He never made much of a mark as a civil lawyer, but as a criminal lawyer for the defense in capital cases he had a wide reputation. His speech in defense of John E. Cook, one of the John Brown raiders, delivered at Charleston, Va., in 1859, was a great speech, although the defendant, a brother-in-law of the then Governor of Indiana, Ashbel P. Willard, was convicted and hanged. This speech was printed in pamphlet form, and copies of it were in some demand for years afterward. In 1865 Mr. Voorhees defended Harry Harris, charged with murder for shooting her seducer in broad daylight in one of the halls of the treasury building at Washington. The jury acquitted her but in less than twenty minutes. In 1871 Mr. Voorhees defended one Harry C. Black, charged with the murder of a prominent citizen of Baltimore. The act was clearly proven, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in less than ten minutes. In such cases as these Mr. Voorhees was capable of making a great speech, and he was often retained in murder cases outside of Indiana.

Mr. Voorhees was not great as a legislator because he lacked the constructive faculty. He was better at tearing down than at building up. Moreover, he was too intensely partisan to be useful as a lawmaker. He lacked the judicial quality, and only cared to see one side of a case. He was intensely and aggressively American, but his patriotism never rose above partyism. His ancestors were Democrats, and he cultivated the family heritage very religiously. He was so constituted that it would have been very difficult for him to believe that his party could do any wrong, unless it committed some blunder that caused it to lose an election. He belonged to the school of politicians who regard success as the first duty of a party and the chief end of politics, and he generally looked to that end quite to the exclusion of other considerations. He never troubled himself about personal consistency nor allowed himself to be embarrassed by any position his party might take on either side of any question. In short, he was a thoroughly reliable partisan. During his long service in Congress, first in the House and then in the Senate, he was serviceable in many ways to many persons and sometimes to his party, but it is not recalled that he was ever connected with any movement of general utility or that he ever rendered any positive service to the State or Nation.

Mr. Voorhees had a collegiate education, and possessed considerable literary culture. At different times he delivered several literary addresses before college societies or on special occasions, which were entirely free from political allusions, and showed him at his best. Those who knew him only as a politician would be surprised at the tone and style of some of these addresses. He was warmhearted, sympathetic and generous to a fault. In the way of a personal favor he would serve a political opponent as quickly and as freely as he would a political friend. He was true to his friends, and always ready to make peace with his enemies. There was no vindictiveness in his nature. He was not altogether a well-balanced character, but he possessed brilliant parts and some admirable qualities.

A DISAGREEABLE HOUR.

It is rare that the typical Englishman is otherwise than complacent. Not a little of the progress and power of Great Britain are due to the fact that the English people are convinced that they are a ruling race. The other day, however, the Englishman in the House of Commons parted with that complacency which comes from his position and fell into perturbation because a Conservative member, the hyphenated Sen. Seton-Karr, made the remark that the "curve of breadstuffs in the United Kingdom never exceeded three weeks' supply, and that being cut off from the rest of the world two weeks would bring the seagirt islands face to face with famine. He told the House that Great Britain alone lived from hand to mouth and drew her principal supplies of wheat from the United States and Russia, which might at some

time become hostile and refuse to sell Great Britain wheat, the result of which action would be disastrous. Mr. Seton-Karr, pursuing his gloomy reflections, called attention to the immense damage which the Alabama did to American commerce, and remarked that many such vessels might be sent to prey upon English commerce in the event of war. The speaker desired that provision be made for a storage of food which would enable Great Britain to make a foreign policy regardless of the nations which feed her people.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, did not share the gloomy forebodings of the Conservative member. He pointed out that in a series of years Russia's export of wheat had fallen off; that half of Great Britain's food came from the United States, and that so long as the United States, Canada and Australia can feed the United Kingdom "we are independent of Russia." That is, if it should seem necessary to do so, Great Britain could quarrel with Russia without running the risk of being starved. It was upon such a contingency that the debate turned, and it did so because of the unpleasantness growing out of the failure of the concert of the powers.

Heretofore England's isolation has been regarded as altogether in her favor, but now its statesmen seem to be agitated by the thought that the isolation of a nation which imports two-thirds of its food may be exposure instead of protection, and that of all nations, for this reason, Great Britain is under heavier bonds to keep the peace than any other European government. The debate which Mr. Seton-Karr sprang upon the House of Commons must have convinced many Britons that the last thing Great Britain could afford to do is to get into war with the United States, which furnishes its people half their food, and an amount so large that, if it should be stopped, great suffering would come to England before it could stimulate other countries to make good the deficit incident to the loss of this country as a source of supply.

There is, however, something in the suggestion of Mr. Seton-Karr regarding food storage. Of a general famine there can be no danger, but of a general scarcity there is. The civilized world looks from one crop to another, but if the crop is short prices rise and the poor are hungry. But for the immense corn crop of the United States bread would be much higher in Europe, to which large quantities of corn have been exported. If Great Britain and other countries, either dependent upon others for bread or furnishing themselves a scanty supply, should make provision to store the surplus of bountiful harvests prices would be regulated, even if there should be no famine to avert.

The apprehension which Mr. Seton-Karr expressed of American Alabama cruisers is an inheritance and a confession of the guilt of his ancestors. But he need have no fear of American Alabamas in the event Great Britain is involved in war with another government. The law affirmed in the award of the Geneva tribunal makes it impossible for the United States or Great Britain to fit out Alabamas, while either is at war, to prey upon the other.

WOMEN AND SCIENCE.

It is sometimes charged against women that with all their literary clubs and their societies for improving their own and other people's minds their intellectual efforts are not directed along practical and scientific lines; it is asserted that their tendency is to the expression of mere emotion hinders their advance into the realms of accurate and useful knowledge. Even the Journal, which, as its readers know, has always been the earnest champion of woman, has at times felt compelled to utter a friendly protest against the propensity of the sex to indulge in wild flights of fancy when the actualities of life demanded attention. This disposition to soar into the illimitable and to scorn the commonplace things of earth has been particularly noticeable in the doings of women's clubs, and it is therefore with unfeigned pleasure that the Journal chronicles proceedings of another sort. The Women's National Science Club met in annual session in Washington last week and treated itself and the public to a series of papers and discourses which show what the feminine mind can do when turned into scientific channels, and which can excite only admiration from the most critical. The opening paper of the session was entitled "Revision and Adornment of the American Marine Mollusca. Erroneously Referred to that Genus." Unfortunately, the text of this paper is not given in the published report, and perhaps not of absorbing interest at the port, but its reading is said to have brought enthusiastic applause from the female audience. Another learned contribution was on the subject of original research in the mushroom family. This is a theme that touches closely upon everyday life in many communities, for over millions are addicted to the mushroom habit and are likely at some time in their career to indulge in original research with disastrous results. A teacher of social economics favored her associates with her views on "The Conservative Role of Bacteria in Nature." It can but be gratifying to all women and some men to know that bacteria are conservative, the teachings of male scientists having led to the disquieting belief that the microbe family is not only not of the muggump order, but is rankly and offensively partisan. A New Jersey lady described "The Way of Climbing Plants." With singular lack of appreciation of important matter the local reporters neglect to give the outlines of this paper. The New Jersey lady, of course, alluded to trees under the generic and botanic title of "plants," and it would be gratifying to many women in these days of wheels and incursions into the realms of the threatening cow to understand the approved, scientific way of climbing trees. Under ordinary circumstances, of course, the convenient way for women of mature years is to use a stepladder, but it is desirable to be prepared for emergencies when cows and no ladder are at hand. Another dissertation related to "An Undescribed Psylla," while another that held every woman breathless was on "Jumping Spiders." But the chief interest of the day centered in a thrilling account of the life and habits of the myrmelon, otherwise known as the antlion, or, more familiarly, as the doodle bug. Everybody of rural antecedents has had in his youthful days a speaking acquaintance with the doodle bug and is glad to hear of him in such distinguished company. It is also gratifying to know that he was on his best behavior when studied scientifically. The lady who related the results of her observations informed her wondering hearers, who, it would seem, had not met the bug before, that she had experimented with whistling, singing, chirping and other sounds, but that no other call than that of doodle brought it out of its tunnel, while it answered to that name invariably. Thus does scientific research confirm the con-

clusions and uphold the knowledge of the small boy who pursued his acquaintance with the intelligent beetle without thought of fame, and wrote school compositions on "Memory" and "Hope" instead of bugs. But, as intimated before, all this display of scientific information on everyday matters cuts the ground from under those critics who are in the habit of asserting that women are "flighty" and their club papers sentimental vapors or cullings from the encyclopedia. Could even scientific man get closer down to the realities of life than to the mushroom or the doodle bug?

AN ASIATIC MARKET FOR AMERICAN WHEAT.

The recent letter of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, relative to the possibilities of trade in China and Japan for American breadstuffs, presents some interesting points in regard to the world's commerce and the methods by which new lines of trade are developed. The Great Northern Railroad, of which Mr. Hill is president, extends from St. Paul to Seattle, Wash., with a branch to Portland, Ore. It traverses the States of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, and, with its feeders, covers an immense wheat-producing region. Mr. Hill is one of the most successful railroad men in the country, and a man of large and broad views. For some time past he has been trying to establish a market in China and Japan for American wheat and flour, and his efforts have been so far successful as to prove that, by wise legislation, a very profitable trade can be built up with those countries and a new market of vast possibilities opened for American breadstuffs. The staple food product of China and Japan, as everybody knows, is rice. It is a cheap and nutritious food, but wheat is equally nutritious, and if it could be laid down in those countries at a price to compete with rice the people would use it. When Mr. Hill, about three years ago, sent an agent to China and Japan to investigate the possibilities of introducing wheat flour into those countries he found that it was simply a matter of price. Then he thought of establishing a line of American steamers, to run in connection with the Great Northern Railroad, and carry wheat to China and Japan. But here he ran against a snag. "I found," he says, "that we could build the ships, but that, owing to the sailors' union fixing the wages of sailors at \$30 a month and engineers and other ship employees at about twice the wages paid by European steamers, it would be impossible for us to compete with English, German, Italian and Scandinavian ships already on the Pacific ocean." This matter of high wages proved an insuperable obstacle to the establishment of an American line of steamers, and it had to be abandoned. But men like Mr. Hill are not easily discouraged, and he determined to try another plan. The Japanese government had appropriated a large amount of their immense war indemnity from China as a subsidy to build up their merchant marine—a policy which is followed by every civilized government in the world except the United States—and Mr. Hill opened negotiations with the General Steamship Company of Japan. This company receives a subsidy from the Japanese government about equal to the cost of their coal and the wages of their sailors, and they are consequently able to make very low freights. After considerable negotiation Mr. Hill concluded a contract with this company for a line of steamers between Seattle and China and Japan which should carry flour from Puget sound to Asiatic ports at \$3 a ton. As the former rate had been \$7 to \$8 a ton this was a great point gained, especially as all other ships, English, German and Scandinavian, had to come to the same rates. American ships are not "in it" in ocean trade, it not being the policy of the United States to build up its merchant marine. Under this low rate about 20,000,000 bushels of American wheat, or its equivalent in flour, have been shipped to China and Japan from last year's crop. Of course, this meant 20,000,000 bushels of wheat withdrawn from the European market and a consequent stiffening of the price. The price of wheat this year is 20 to 25 per cent. higher than it was last year, and it is fair to assume that the most of this increase is due to the opening of this new market. But there is still another phase of the question. Mr. Hill says:

"The only way we could bring about this great reduction in the cost of transportation of flour to Asia was by diverting the tea and matting business, which has heretofore gone mainly on English ships from Asia direct to New York, and bringing these commodities to the Pacific coast by a low rate of transportation inland by rail to distribute the commodities to points between Minnesota and New York."

Thus, besides opening a new market for American wheat, this large scheme contemplated beating English ships with Japanese and diverting an important branch of trade from New York to Pacific coast ports, and thence by rail east to the interior. Such schemes are worthy of American enterprise and of a legitimate railroad king. Congress should not do anything to break up this trade or close the newly opened Asiatic market for American breadstuffs. It would be far better if the ocean transportation were done by American ships, but as Congress is not wise or patriotic in dealing with our merchant marine, that may not be possible. But better by Japanese ships than by English, especially as the low Japanese freights have opened a great Eastern market for our wheat. If any change can be done in the tariff law to preserve this trade it should be done.

CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

One of the problems which confronts charity boards in States and counties is involved in the question, "What shall be done with dependent children?" If left to local officials having supervision of paupers, they are turned over to the almshouse, which is sure to make a large part of such dependents adult paupers or criminals who will multiply with the years. Aside from any moral consideration, such a disposition of dependent children is at variance with a sound economic policy. The State may turn a deaf ear to ethical considerations, but one of its chief functions is to defend its citizens against a loss of property by unnecessary taxation. This subject is of universal interest to the people of Indiana because the last Legislature, moved by the arguments of those who have given attention to the subject, took the initial steps to adopt a policy of state care of the dependent children of Indiana. A writer in the current issue of the North American Review, Dr. Williams, of New York, gives much interesting and valuable information upon this subject. There are 100,000 children in the United States who are public charges, one-fourth of whom are juvenile delinquents or defectives. The others are dependent through orphanage, desertion by parents or the adjudged unfitness of parents to care for them. The cost of their mainte-

nance is \$10,000,000 a year. Unless there is no objection to making dependent-children vagabonds, the almshouse or county infirmary is no place for them. For children such places, as a rule, are primary schools for the workhouse and the penitentiary.

New York has a system by which charitable institutions are paid to look after the dependent children. At first thought this will seem an admissible plan. The State transfers the responsibility to charitable institutions, which it pays. In practice it has proved an unwise plan. In New York 35,000 dependent children, more than one-third of the number in the whole country, are cared for by these charitable institutions at an annual cost of \$10,000,000; and yet not a defective child, weak-minded, blind or deaf, is cared for by these institutions. New York city has twenty-five charitable homes, caring for 15,000 children, or one in thirty-five of its child population, and one in 117 of its population. This means that the charitable institution has become a very thrifty close corporation for making money out of the State. Inasmuch as but one child out of 2,000 of the general population of Philadelphia is a dependent, and one in \$5 in Boston, it is evident that the New York system is a device to stimulate pauperism at the expense of taxpayers.

Another bad feature of the system is that children spend the earlier years of their lives in the institutions, knowing nothing of home influences and the conditions of life with which other children are familiar. For that reason these dependent children are turned into society defectives, since there is no institution which can take the place of a very ordinary home and no instruction for life's work so valuable as early contact with a decent community. While New York has been spending millions to increase the number of dependent children the State of Michigan assumed charge of such dependents twenty-five years ago. The system is for the State to assume entire control of dependent children, collecting and placing them in a state school, but keeping them there only until permanent homes can be found for them. The Michigan system has been adopted by Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Kansas. Judged by its results, it has proved very satisfactory. Since its adoption by Michigan the population of the State has increased more than 60 per cent., while child dependence has decreased more than 50 per cent. There is now but one dependent child in ten thousand of general population. In 1874, when the law went into effect, there was a dependent child to about two thousand. The present rate of one in ten thousand is a marked contrast to one in 117 in New York city, even when the marked differences in conditions are considered. Minnesota, under the Michigan system, cares for 130 children, at a cost of \$2,000 a year. There are only 120 because as soon as possible after being taken to the state school the children are put into permanent homes. In two or three States a modification of the Michigan plan has been adopted, by which the county assumes official control of the dependent children outside of the almshouses. While that plan may have its advantages, it does not compare favorably with the results of the unmodified state system. Connecticut, with the county system, has one dependent child in eighty hundred of population, while in Rhode Island, with state control, there is but one dependent child in three thousand inhabitants.

By the act of the last Legislature Indiana begins the work, not by assuming actual control of dependent children, but by having an agent to look after them under the direction of the Board of Charities. It is believed that this is preliminary to the adoption of the Michigan system.

It appears from the records of the trustees of the University of Illinois that the defaulting treasurer, Spalding, was appointed by them at the solicitation of ex-Governor Altgeld, who was at that time Governor, and that he said that the bond given was a good one, but it appears to be worthless. It further appears that as soon as the new treasurer received the funds of the university he transferred them to the Globe Bank, of which Governor Altgeld was once an officer, and at the time of the transfer a stockholder, largely interested in its management. At the time of the transfer of the funds the bank had availed itself of the law requiring sixty days' notice in which to pay back deposits. The reception of the university's money put the bank in a condition to pay off its liabilities. Thus the ex-Governor is unpleasantly connected with the failure of the bank and the large loss to the university.

Dr. Abbott's Teachings.

Because Rev. Lyman Abbott has expressed his belief that certain parts of the Old Testament were not literally true, but had their uses as moral teachings, nevertheless, he has been peppered by inquiries on religious matters, the idea evidently being entertained by them that the man who thinks the story of Jonah a parable must be shaky as to the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. Mr. Abbott answers some of the questions in his little book, "Where do you find God?" To one asking if he thinks God answers prayer only in natural ways—that is, without direct interference in special cases, he replies: "Answer to prayer is no more difficult to understand than answers by men to the requests of their neighbors. If a physician can put his superior skill at the service of a patient, if a friend can give counsel to a friend, then God can do either the one or the other, unless He is more limited in intelligence and power than His children."

Another inquiry is: "Where do you find room in the philosophy of evolution for the personage of the devil, so frequently mentioned by the Master?" In answer he says: "Evil men who are sensual and malignant exist upon the earth. Why should we think it incredible that evil spirits disembodied should exist in the spiritual realm? It is no more difficult to account for an evil spirit out of the body than in the body." The literal, verbal-inspiration people are disturbed by the scholarly teachings of the Brooklyn preacher, not realizing that he is at the same time thoroughly devout; but where such persons are stirred out of their complacency far more numerous, without doubt, are they who are comforted by the assurance from such high authority that they may accept the essentials of the spiritual doctrine without giving assent to minor matters. This truth is tacitly acknowledged in the most orthodox of churches, the requirements of membership being much less rigid than formerly, so far as questions of belief are concerned. The formal creeds are unchanged, however, and it is the frank discussion of the questions involved that alarms the brethren.

Smith College girls have for some time been missing money and other valuables, and the thief, when finally detected, proved to be a member of the college. It was a graduate of the institution last year and was in the habit of coming back on frequent visits. She did not begin her pilfering career until after her school course ended.

What shall we do with our girls if this is what the higher education brings them to?

Just what business the W. C. T. U. and the White Ribboners have in Crete is not clear, these societies being organized for the purpose of bringing about reforms on the temperance and social purity lines. Perhaps the most direct way of improving public morals in the region to which Lady Somerset's and Miss Willard's attention is now directed would be to tackle the Sultan.

The Western Ophthalmological, Otological, Laryngological and Rhinological Association is now in session in St. Louis. The river is deep and wide just now, and St. Louis has a way of escape.

A Winfield (Kan.) candidate begins his published announcement thus: "I ask for your womanly and manly support." Lovely woman is coming rapidly into all her political rights and privileges.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Turkish Bonds. "Remember that congress of religions that you made so much fun of? Well, something has come of it at last," said the cheerful fellow. "There has!" said the shoe-clerk boarder. "Yes, just look at the bonds that unite the Turk and Christian nowadays."

Prompt in One Respect. "That kid gets slower every day," said the senior partner, as the office boy dragged his weary frame through the door. "Yes, he is prompt in only one thing," said the junior partner. "What is that?" "He generally manages to draw his pay a week in advance."

Noah's Misfortune. "I have always felt sorry for Noah," said the large-hearted man. "I don't see the need for it," said the man of the shrunken sympathies. "Looks to me as if Noah got off pretty well."

"But just think of it. When the waters subsided there was not a soul left for him to ask, 'Now, what did I tell you?'"

Cautious Man. "It is the custom here for the boarders to pay a week in advance," said the landlady. "It is, eh?" said the new boarder. "Say, there isn't any heart disease or apoplexy, or anything of that sort, in your history, I hope?"

"Why do you ask?" "Cause I don't want to take any chances on you dying suddenly before the week is over," said the landlady.

SCIENTIFIC.

Finding portable filters unsatisfactory, Dr. Schumberg, of the German Army Medical Academy, adds a solution of bromine to water to destroy disease germs, then ammonia to make the water palatable. The ideal oil-resisting rubber has not yet been produced, according to Mr. W. L. Terry. The hydrocarbons, as petroleum and rosin oils, are least injurious to the rubber used, while animal and vegetable oils, represented by sperm and rape, are most destructive.

A new fowl has been systematically created in France by M. Gourgaud, who has crossed the breed there known as Galinas with the bantam, and eliminated by selection the defects of the latter, such as the crests and blue toes. The final result is a fixed dwarf breed, with rosy toes and single combs.

A notable new alloy, claimed to be practically unaffected by most acid and alkaline solutions, has been announced by Herr Reith, of Bockenheim, Germany, who suggests its use for laboratory vessels and fittings in place of porcelain, vulcanite and porcelain. It contains 15 parts of copper, 2 1/2 of tin, 1 1/2 of lead and 1 of antimony.

The human ear, struck and applied to the crown of the head, has been found by Dr. E. N. Maloutine, of Moscow, to transmit its vibrations to the vocal chords, causing them to vibrate in unison. In this way he has cured, with vocal exercises, a case of hysterical aphonia, and has resisted all other treatment, including suggestion. He believes that the process would aid in training and improving the voices of singers.

Reds, browns, yellows and blacks in the scales of butterflies and moths are shown by Mr. A. G. Mayer to be always due to pigment of the scales, and not to the structure of the scales, and whites are usually due to strine or other structural conditions, but sometimes to pigment of the scales. The scales of certain moths are imparted by the blood, and some of the colors of the scales result from more complex pigments.

The most important scientific discovery since the X rays of Roentgen is thought to be that of Dr. P. Zeeman, of the Amsterdam University, that the lines of a metallic spectrum are broadened when the source of light is in a magnetic field. This seems to substantiate the hypothesis that radiation from a luminous body is composed of the vibrations of atoms, and opens up new possibilities of discovery concerning the nature of light, electricity and the electric field.

Bacteria, as one might infer from their simple structure, seem to have appeared with the first life on earth. In a study of the early rocks M. B. Renault has found indications of the presence of microbes in bones of scales of the Silurian period, and as abundantly in vegetable tissues, especially the spores and sporanges of ferns. The fossils of the Silurian period are thought to have been earlier than the bacilli or other shaped, the species, as a rule, having been different from those now living.

Cloud measurements were begun in 1844. In that year, M. Schreiber tells the Belgian Astronomical Society, Riccioli and Grimaldi, two Jesuits near Bologna, by the usual trigonometric method, determined the height of a bright white cloud to be 3,222 metres. Riccioli mentions that another Jesuit, Jean Metz, had learned that no clouds were more than 5,000 metres high. He speaks of a method of measuring the heights of clouds by their shadow and that of thunder clouds by the time between the lightning and the report of the thunder. It appears that luminous night clouds that have been lately attracting so much attention.

When the hair whitens, says a writer in Cosmos, the phenomenon that takes place are easily understood, and they have been made a special study by Pincus. The quantity of air contained normally in the hair cavity increases, and at the same time there disappears or diminishes a pigmented oil that is secreted by the hair follicles. The result is to each hair a change of color. It is well known what influence the nervous system has on the secretions and failures and probably into pigmentation. It would be surprising if those of the hair should escape this influence, and so the writer is not surprised that the hair, whose pigmentation has sometimes been denied, is easily explained from the physiologist's point of view.

"America is bound to develop," declares Dr. Henry E. Armstrong, in contrasting British with German industrial science, "and not only on account of the restless energy of her people. Her government departments have attached to them many of the best scientific minds of the world. The scientific inquiries and the various departments are organized inter se, and the result is a service a highly-trained body of scientific men, co-operating to minimize the faults of democracy. And universities are arising all over the country, in which German models are being followed, not English. It is safe to predict that ere many years the United States will suddenly burst into prominence, and probably into pre-eminence, as a nation promoting scientific inquiries of all kinds, so surely is a foundation being laid for the future."

A singular experience in cable repairing has been lately brought to the notice of the London Institution of Electrical Engineers. The cable between the Senegal coast of West Africa and Pernambuco, in South America, was laid five years ago, and broke within three months some 100 miles from the Senegal coast. On being repaired it it quickly broke again. Investigation failed to show the usual well-defined cause, but it was ascertained that this point was found to be surrounded by a great mass of water, appeared to be covered in, which was covered by orange peel, girdles, scraps of carpet and other refuse, and was changed to the dirty brownish-green color of the presence of fresh river water. All this was local, no similar

boats appearing towards the coast, while the sea was a dead, glassy, green, and away, with a flow in an opposite direction. It was concluded that this was the result of a strong current, and the marks of chafing and straining on the cable for about nine hundred feet, with the orange peel and other refuse, and the water had here filtered through the bottom to a moderately heated portion of the interior, and the steam, which was the cause of the break of the cable after changing its location has further confirmed that the current was of considerable force, and that the submarine streams of fresh water.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The growth of nails on the left hand requires eight or ten days longer than those on the right.

An English potato merchant offers free medical attendance and medicine to all customers who buy his potatoes.

During the last twenty-five years about three hundred monuments to distinguished persons have been erected in France, and 17 committees are now collecting money for their erection.

A placard over a Georgia bridge reads as follows: "Any person driving over this bridge faster than a walk shall, if a white man, be fined \$5, and if a negro, receive the same number of lashes as he is worth, that a copy of the book was in use as late as 1841.

The news that Kipling is going to Crete as correspondent of the London Times appears to be confirmed. It promises much to his readers. Anywhere where fighting is going on Kipling will be at home, and he is likely to carry to the storm-tossed island just the kind of material which is most in demand with poetic sympathy which will be most effect in the study and discussion of Crete's life and traditions.

A remarkable lamp which has been invented which is made entirely of clay. It is perforated by very minute holes, through which the oil passes upward through the action of capillarity. This Wick, needless to say, is not a wick, but a tube of clay, and the oil, which has a perfect passage upward, emit any odor. The inventor says that the lamp has been used for some time, and that of the cotton wick, while producing the same amount of light.

The following figures are published for the census of "single women": "The majority of leading people in road companies get but \$9 a week or less. Three-fifths of the profession, as a whole, including chorus, ballet