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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: New York—Astor House. Chicago—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn Street, Great Northern Hotel and Hotel Hoffman. In St. Louis—Cincinnati—R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine Street. Louisville—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 255 Fourth Avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

It is impossible to please everybody. One exchange complains because the President has taken the colonels and some other field officers from the regular army, while another finds fault because he did not take all commissioned officers from the regulars.

There can be no complaint that the line officers for the ten volunteer regiments will be selected because of the influence they can bring to bear upon the President, since all the applicants will be required to appear before boards of regular army officers for examination.

A table has been published giving the apportionment of captains and lieutenants of the new regiments among the various States. In this table Indiana is given but seven, while some States with about the same population are given a larger number. For instance, Michigan and Wisconsin are given ten each.

The bi-products of coal tar are so numerous and valuable for medical and scientific purposes that it can readily believe the reports from the laboratory of the discovery of a new metallic element in crude oil. It is described as a mixture of lead and zinc, the latter predominating, and as being "malleable, slightly ductile, a good conductor of sound, and almost as hard as silver."

The important question is whether it can be produced in a quantity and at a price that will make it available for commercial purposes. Now that one person who was indicted for murder in the first degree, and whose guilt of that offense could have been easily proved, has been sent to the Reformatory by substitution of manslaughter for murder, it is fair to assume that that institution, as well as the state prison, will be the place of confinement for murderers.

In effect this is a violation of law, since it provides that a person convicted of murder shall be sent to the state prison. Now, if any attorney defending a person accused of murder can induce his client to plead guilty to manslaughter he can be sent to the Reformatory for two to twenty years. Any lawyer seeing that his client is guilty of murder in the first degree will be eager to compromise upon manslaughter with a minimum sentence of two years. This should not be; the crime of murder should not be treated by the courts as a light offense.

The attendance upon the Detroit convention of the Christian Endeavor is not very large as large as the people of that city were led to expect. The visitors are less than 30,000, where twice that number was expected. It has been hinted that the organization is not so vigorous as it was a few years ago, as many converted and influential clergymen in the different denominations hold that the work the Endeavorers have undertaken can better be done by the different churches. The Methodists, desiring to keep the movement within their own denomination, established the Epworth League, which is a growing and vigorous body, with an organization which can bring a larger proportion of its membership to the annual meetings. In any event, the officers of any organization should be able to state approximately the number of its members that will attend the national meeting.

If the peace conference will adopt the scheme for a mediation and arbitration convention presented on Friday there will be little danger of it. Between any two governments a difference of opinion is an important matter, and it is the end to which it may be adjusted by compromise or otherwise, the chances of their going to war will be small. More important are those articles which create a court of arbitration for international differences. Even if the governments do not instruct their representatives in the conference to vote for the proposed plan of mediation and arbitration, its consideration cannot be without influence upon the leading nations of the world. As the years pass nations have shown a greater disinclination to go to war. Less than fifty years ago Great Britain and France went to war with Russia over a dispute much less important than many that have since troubled Great Britain and Russia regarding affairs in the Orient. If China is to be partitioned among the governments of Europe it will be done without war. The very holding of the peace conference is an indication that the great nations which have burdened themselves with armies and armaments are averse to using them in war.

Most people think of the Society of Christian Endeavor as composed of young people, but a photograph in a Detroit paper of the executive officers, numbering nearly a hundred, of the general organization, shows a remarkable collection of bald heads and gray beards. The names underneath show a majority of "reverends," "professors" and "D. D.'s." After the Endeavor Society was organized and the young men and women flocked into it, it came to be regarded with considerable alarm by some of the older brethren of the church as a possible element of danger to the church. They feared that it might become a power which would not always work in harmony with the church ideas and traditions. There was

more or less discussion of this possibility in ecclesiastical circles, but nothing has been heard of it recently. A look at the bald heads of the ministerial gentlemen now in control of the society leads to the inference that instead of raising objections to the organization and so antagonizing the young people and precipitating the very difficulties they feared they have quietly gone about securing the management themselves and now have matters in their own hands. All the politics of the country, it may be remarked, is not confined to the political parties.

THE DECLINE OF VILLAGE EMPLOYMENT.

A few weeks since the Journal called attention to an article in the North American Review, entitled "The Curse of Education," in which the writer attributed to our system of public education the increasing number of people who are idlers because they have been able to seek employments which would enable them to live without manual labor. The drift of the article was to show that our system of public instruction unfits the young for those general employments which are essential to the well-being of any community. The writer complains that while a considerable number of persons could be found in villages who could teach schools or engage in some of the professions, it was impossible to find a carpenter, a cobbler, a blacksmith or other mechanic who could do a good job of work.

In the July number of the North American Review is a reply to this article upon our public schools by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who shows that it is not the overeducation in the high schools which Mrs. Davis made complaint which is responsible for a class of people who are "too good to work," since comparatively few of those who attend the public schools ever enter or graduate from the high schools. The figures presented in the reply show that in several Eastern cities at least 92 per cent. of the children attending schools do not enter the high schools, but are put at work by their parents.

If there are more idle men in villages now than formerly, it is due to the fact that the larger towns in the vicinity have absorbed the industries which were once local. The village shoemaker is no more because the shoe factory with its machinery can make a really better shoe for a less price than the mechanic who did everything by hand. The harvesting machinery has taken the place of armies of laborers. In the villages near large towns the larger establishments and the railroads have taken the business, because they can do it cheaper. It will be found that considerable villages within twenty or thirty miles of a city like Indianapolis no longer have bakers, because those who retail bread can purchase it cheaper of the extensive bakers in the city. Not many years ago the butcher in the village slaughtered and cured the meat he sold. Now the farmer sells to dealers, who in turn sell at the large stockyards, and the dealer in the village purchases his meats from the packing houses in the large cities. So with other branches of industry. Articles which were once made in the homes or in the villages are now manufactured exclusively by the larger producers in cities, who have capital to introduce labor-saving machinery. Not many years ago there was a carriage factory in every village, but they have passed away because they cannot compete with the extensive establishments, and the repair shop is all that remains. Inherent aversion to earning bread in the sweat of the face, not the education of the common school, is responsible for the loafers in village, country and city. There is a good deal of land in the vicinity of villages that needs to be cultivated. The systems of electric roads which are certain to connect the villages and the farmers with the larger cities seem to promise much for both. There are many people in the cities who will choose the village for their homes when the cheaper transportation of the electric railway, at convenient hours, will enable them to attend to employment in the city.

TITLE TO UNITED STATES PROPERTY.

In a large sense the United States owns every foot of land in the Union, including that of every State and Territory. This ownership is based on the principle of eminent domain which inheres in every government. The United States cannot take private property without just compensation, nor acquire title to land in any State without proceeding in a regular way, yet theoretically the government owns it all and may take possession of any portion of it for public purposes. The right of eminent domain represents the dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken. It is to be observed that the government can only appropriate private property by constitutional methods, and not without just compensation. The power to levy taxes is a phase of the right of eminent domain, since it implies the constitutional right of the government to appropriate to its own use a certain percentage of all property. The compensation for this is in the protection of the laws and other beneficial functions of government. The same right is exercised whenever it becomes necessary to open a street, construct a canal, charter a railroad, build a schoolhouse, lay out a park, erect a state building or do any other act essential to the welfare of society. If the owners of private property will not sell it at a fair price, the government may, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, condemn and take possession of it, allowing just compensation. Under our political system either the State or the United States may exercise this right. It is recognized in the federal Constitution and in every State constitution. The former provides that "No person shall be deprived of property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." This, of course, implies that any private property may be taken for public use, but "just compensation." The State Constitution says: "No man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered."

The dividing line between the federal and state governments is so clearly drawn that the United States does not think of appropriating private property for public purposes in any State without the consent of the State. This may be granted by a special act or by a general act prescribing the method in which property may be condemned. There is no United States statute on the subject, but Indiana has a law providing for the purchase or condemnation of private property by the United States for public purposes. It provides that in case the government and the owner of private property desired for public purposes cannot agree on a price therefor, the law will

may ask the judge of a court of record in the county where the land is situated to appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county where the land lies to appraise the property, and their appraisal, when confirmed by the court, shall be final. Property thus condemned and acquired by the United States becomes its exclusive possession. The Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings." That would seem to give the national government exclusive jurisdiction and control over such property, but an act of the Indiana Legislature, passed in 1883, says:

"The jurisdiction of this State is hereby ceded to the United States of America over all such places and parcels of land within the limits of this State as have been or shall hereafter be purchased by the United States for the purpose of erecting postoffices, custom houses, or other structures, and over the same, together with the right of eminent and other purposes; provided, that an accurate description and plat of such lands so acquired, as verified by the oath of some officer of the general government having knowledge of the facts, shall be filed with the Governor of this State; and, provided further, that this cession is upon the express condition that the State of Indiana shall so far retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States over all lands so acquired, hereafter acquired as aforesaid, that all civil and criminal process issued by any court of competent jurisdiction, or officer having authority to issue such process; and all orders made by such court or any judicial officer duly empowered to make such orders, shall be valid and enforceable upon any person, may be executed upon said lands, and in the buildings that may be erected thereon, in the same way and manner as if jurisdiction had not been ceded as aforesaid."

This reserves for the State criminal jurisdiction over all grounds conveyed to the United States for public purposes. This provision will apply to all ground acquired under it, but it cannot retroact so as to include ground acquired prior to 1883, when it was passed. All these provisions are interesting as showing the distinct line of demarcation between federal and state jurisdiction. The foregoing applies to the acquisition by the United States of sites for government buildings. In the case of our new post office building, if the government regards any or all of the prices put upon ground so high, it can acquire all or any of the pieces by condemnation and appraisal. It is curious to observe that Congress has not enacted any law regarding the condemnation of private property for public uses, but has left the matter entirely to the States, and every step in the proceeding is taken under state law. In case of any conflict, however, the federal government's right of eminent domain would prevail.

ROBERT BONNER, EDITOR. The death of Robert Bonner recalls the explanation given by James L. Ford, in his clever book, "The Literary Shop," of the causes of the wonderful popularity of the Ledger. Bonner's paper, in the days when he was its editor. The purpose of Ford's book is to show that the so-called literature of periodicals is not selected in accordance with literary standards, but according to what, in the judgment of the editors, will best sell the popular taste—his judgment often varying with his own personal tastes and prejudices. Bonner's Ledger was one of the first American periodicals, outside of newspapers, to attain a wide circulation, and it opened a new and promising market to a tribe of ambitious young writers. The cynical Mr. Ford speaks of these years of Mr. Bonner's reign as "the Ledger period of letters," and of the paper's poetical contributions as the "Ledger school of poetry." Manuscripts did not pour in by the thousand as they do upon magazines and story papers now, and Mr. Bonner did his own editing. Nothing went into the paper until he had passed upon it; he, too, was responsible for the rejections. He possessed one of the most logical minds, says Mr. Ford, and it was this faculty, aided by his necessity, that enabled his contributors to learn so much of his likes and dislikes, for, if he rejected a manuscript, he was always ready to tell the author exactly why the work was not suitable for the Ledger.

approve of second marriages and who formed a very large part of his constituency; hence he would have nothing favorable to stepmothers in his paper. He knew that there was a common prejudice against the marriage of cousins; hence no cousins should marry in his stories. The author of "The Literary Shop" is cynical and sarcastic, but he certainly touches the truth in regard to Mr. Bonner's success. He strove to suit the taste of the general public, not the taste of the select few who form the literary guild. If other periodicals are less successful to-day it is because their editors are less shrewd than he, not always because they cater to a more exacting class of readers.

The writers had difficulties in Mr. Bonner's time, Mr. Ford admits, but he asks, "How much better off is the literary man of to-day who makes steady wages in Franklin Square, or occupies one of the neat white cottages erected for the employees of the McClure Steam Syndicate?" And then he adds, wickedly, concerning the "good bad stuff" that made the Ledger so popular: "There is an almost limitless demand for it still, and there will be, provided the gasfitters and high-pressure hangers and the intelligent and highly cultured American women continue to exert their influence in the field of letters that they do to-day." However this may be, Mr. Bonner will go down to fame as one of the first editors shrewd enough to find out what the uncritical story-loving public liked and to supply its wants.

Admiral Dewey has so often expressed the opinion to reliable correspondents, both of newspapers and magazines, that the United States should control the Philippines, that people who have memories will discredit the statements of a writer in the Boston Transcript, which has been telegraphed to the press. Such people will not believe that Admiral Dewey ever declared that he would "up anchor and sail away before making a war of conquest upon the Philippines," but will conclude that it is the conception of some person who either cannot or does not desire to understand the views expressed by the admiral and Gen. Otis, for whom he assumes to speak. That the writer does not know what he has been writing about appears in his statement of the drift of affairs in January, weeks before the treaty with Spain was ratified, when our army was simply holding Manila as a city captured from Spain, when the authorities at Washington had no authority to treat with Aguinaldo or any other person. Complaint was made at that time that the President did not give Aguinaldo some outward line of the policy of the United States toward the Philippines. The complaint was groundless, because the Philippines were not in possession of our government until Spain had ratified the peace treaty, weeks after Aguinaldo had attacked our forces about Manila. This story about Admiral Dewey and General Otis appears to be of the same character as that to the effect that the leaders of the Philippines demanded a cessation of hostilities a few days after the attack of Aguinaldo was repulsed.

A number of the Journal's exchanges, in commenting on the sudden death, in London, of Mrs. Johnson, superintendent of the Massachusetts Prison for Women, make a misstatement which it seems worth while to correct. The error is contained in this editorial excerpt from the New York Evening Post: "She was the superintendent of the Sherburne Reformatory for Women, in Massachusetts, the first prison in the world built for women and officered entirely by women." As a matter of fact, the Sherburne Reformatory is not the first prison in the world built for women and officered entirely by women. That distinction belongs to the Indiana Woman's Prison and Reformatory. The Sherburne prison was opened in November, 1877. The legislative act providing for the establishment of the Indiana Woman's Prison and Reformatory was passed in 1869 and the institution was opened in October, 1873, four years before that of Massachusetts. The law of 1869 specified that the superintendent and all subordinate officers should be women, and Mrs. Sarah Smith, who had had much to do with securing the passage of the law, was put in charge and no men, save one for outside service, were employed about the place. At first the board of trustees was composed of men, but a law that went into force in March, 1877, vested the management in a board made up of three women and it has so continued since. The Sherburne institution, so far from being the first of its kind, was, indeed, modeled upon the Indiana prison. It is as well to have the facts of history set right.

The recent action of the School Board in granting the use of a public school building to a Presbyterian Church congregation until next Sept. 1 raises a question that involves an important principle. It is somewhat akin to the question raised by the recent discussion regarding the use of the Statehouse for a religious assembly. As a result of this discussion the janitor of the Statehouse and grounds decided not to permit them to be used hereafter for any except strictly State or public purposes. This is right, and the rule should be applied to all public buildings. Public school buildings are erected with public funds for a specific purpose. In the eye of the law they are dedicated to that purpose exclusively, and to use them or allow them to be used for any other purpose is equivalent to a diversion of public funds to a purpose not contemplated nor authorized by the people. It is not to the purpose to which that religion is educational and that church services conduce to public morality. The same might be said of many other good causes, but the fact remains that public school buildings are erected for a specific purpose and should be held to it. State aid to any church under any form or guise is opposed to the American idea. If one public school building is thus diverted from its original and legal purpose all may be, and if one or two denominations are accorded the privilege of using them all may claim the same right. The practice, for whose death he was really responsible, and that he must carefully shut the door.

A clerical calendar published in Germany declares that Goethe was a great poet, but a vile man; that it is absurd to speak of the 85 he contributed to the support of the death he was really responsible, and that Lessing was "a shameless literary thief." J. E. Swearingen, of Edgemoor, S. C., a new member of Senator Tillman's staff, is seen of a gleam of light since he was a child, when he was graduated from the South Carolina College as first honor man last week with the highest record ever made in that institution. Governor Smith, of Montana, is richer than he thought he was by the amount of the 85 he contributed to the support of the families of the miners now being tried for rioting in the Coeur d'Alene district. The money was returned to him by the Butte miners' union, because he had given up some of the indicted rioters, who had sworn to kill him, without waiting for requisition papers. Miss Amelia Kusner has finished paintings of the czar and Czarina. They were so delighted with Miss Kusner's work that they have ordered a set of photographs of themselves, and the Czarina presented Miss Kusner with a bracelet of diamonds and rubies as a special mark of appreciation. Miss Kusner will still another miniature of the Czarina in the

fall, returning to St. Petersburg for that purpose after the London season. The artist has also painted the Grand Duchess Yelena and the Grand Duke Alexei, Miss Kusner lost all her furniture, pictures and bric-a-brac and two nearly finished miniatures in the Windsor Hotel fire.

President McKinley is said to have the best memory of any man ever in politics, not excepting Blaine. He never forgets a face, rarely a name. Recently he was asked by a man who, recognizing him by his pictures, bowed. They met at the next White House reception. "I'm glad to meet you," said McKinley, "and how are you getting on?" "On Pennsylvania Avenue, at 539 last Tuesday afternoon." "Really," according to Popular Science News, thinks a man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day the more days will they last. "I believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would only be sleeping the same amount of time as he is awake. That is why negroes live to such an advanced age because they sleep so much. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that it is not necessary or desirable that you should be awake."

This is the third year of the plague in India, and recently it has become more destructive. The deaths number about 25,000 a year, which hardly make an impression on the dense population. It is feared it will be its seventh year.

The victims in Bombay swarm like flies in the slums, where they are crowded together and exposed to air or light. They sleep on the bare ground, and their bodies suck up the pestiferous fumes from the ground.

The King of the Belgians recently paid a visit to his unfortunate sister, the Empress Charlotte of Mexico, at the Chateau de Bonchotte. It was her sixtieth birthday. She does not look her age, but her mind remains clear. She is able to amuse herself by playing the piano and by copying miniatures, but she is unable to read.

She is under the impression that she sees her husband before her, and she is the wife of her husband, the Emperor Maximilian.

The ticker ticks a little song. That no man should forget. It gives the bear this warning hint—Come in before you're left behind.—Wall Street Topics.

He had bought a cheap typewriter. And, soon the makers wrote. For a little testimonial. "Dear Sirs: It is with pleasure we thank you for the purchase of our typewriter. It is a very good one, and we are glad to hear that you are satisfied with it. Yours truly, The Typewriter Co."

NEW INVENTIONS. Tomatoes of composition material are to be made under a new patent, in which the inner filling is made of cement and sand, with a middle casing of cement and an outer envelope of plaster of paris and wire.

String is not needed to tie a new paper bag, which is square in shape and has a piece of tin attached to one side, with a notch at the top. The tin is bent around the sides as they are folded, when the prong is bent flat to fasten the sides.

A German has patented a collar button with a necktie fastener attached to its face, a hinged plate being pivoted on the edge of the head, with a spring underneath which causes it to grip the under portion of the tie when it is in place.

To decrease the friction of car wheels a newly-designed truck has in place of the single journal box a series of anti-friction rollers in a position to rest against the axle of the journal, revolving with the shaft and dividing the friction between them.

Water is delivered generally to the roots of plants by a new flower pot collar, which is made of porous material, fitting around the edge of the pot and extending down into the soil. The collar is fastened to the pot with water to moisten the roots by percolation.

A combined tent frame and cot has been patented, having cross pieces attached to the uprights at each end of the tent to carry side straps, to which canvas sheets are fastened to form a cot. The cot is raised by sliding the cross pieces on the tent.

For melting snow and ice on sidewalks a Russian has patented a hand-propelled roller, which is formed of two cylinders, the inner one being perforated, with openings in the outer one to admit air to the fuel chamber, to heat the roller as it is drawn along.

Ice cream can be frozen in a newly-designed churn, which is fitted with a crank and gear mechanism for turning the cream, and a cream chamber, the latter being placed in the center of an ice container and revolved by the crank for freezing the cream.

To close the openings in keyholes when not in use an Illinois man has patented a guard comprising a flat casing flanged on the inside, and a hinged door, which is attached to the door of the insertion of a gravity-actuated plate, which drops down over the opening.

Typewriter operators will appreciate a new indicator for use on tabular work, consisting of a curved finger attached to the carriage, which is raised by the carriage to the paper, showing at a glance where the carriage must be set to write in the desired column.

A California woman has designed a new "tea ball" for infusing the water in the teapot, comprising a perforated globe with an open neck, with a stop and shutter, which is kept the ball on the surface of the water, and the leaves from mixing with the tea.

An ordinary plow can be used as a potato digger, holes being drilled in the rear of the plow for the attachment of a row of springs to the rear and springing the plow to the rear and sift the dirt as the plow turns a furrow through the soil.

The shaft on locomotive boilers is automatically regulated by a new German device, in which the steam pressure is used to drive water into the stack when the pressure is too high, and the water is drawn off by a portion of the outlet, causing the fuel to burn more slowly.

An improved neck-yoke for use on heavy trucks has tubular ends slotted along the sides and closed at the tips, with coiled springs inside, rings being set in the center of the springs to hold the yoke in place, which, in a sudden twist, thus lessening the shock to the horses.

In order to lay out the soil, ball and ditch lines evenly on a railroad a new marking device is attached to the end of a beam resting on the car at right angles with the track to carry the depending arms of the marking device, which is pushed or pulled along the track as the car is propelled on the track.

A company has been formed in England for the manufacture of a nonpoisonous "strike-anywhere" match, the composition being a mixture of phosphorus, plaster of paris, water and ammonium phosphate, the phosphorus being in the form of phosphoric acid.

Holes in wearing apparel can be quickly darned by use of a Western woman's device, having aligned fingers set at the opposite ends of a flat plate, and a pair of loops of the warp are fastened, the hole being placed over the warp and cross-stitched with a needle and thread.

In a new railway signal for night use a metallic tube is fitted with a handle at one end, the other end being left open for the insertion of a torch, and a gas burner which throws the tubing to light it when thrown forcibly out by swinging the tube, the rear end sticking in the ground.

Street cars are to be fitted with an annunciator to enable the motorman to call out the names of the streets, a mouth-piece being placed on the platform in position to be struck by the motorman, and the sound waves to pass through the interior of the car, where a bell is set in the ground to protect glass oil cans from breakage.

A Minnesota man has designed a case of wire netting fitting the car closely, with coils of spring wire threaded into the netting to stand out at right angles to the side of the car and receive any sudden blow which would otherwise break the car.

An Englishman has designed a cigarette machine which molds a narrow strip of paper into a continuous tube, filling it with tobacco and pasting it as it is formed, after which the tube is passed over a roller which stretches the paper on one side and allows it to be cut into proper lengths.

Either one or two persons can use a new piano stool, the main seat being raised with a back carried on a curved arm, the latter being held in place by a screw clamp, to be released by dropping the back into a horizontal position, and the piano stool drops down and forms an auxiliary leg.

"A monocycle" has been designed by a Pennsylvanian, having a wheel about thirty inches in diameter, with a seat set on the hub and a supporting base attached to either end of the shaft to carry foot levers

which rotate larger gear wheels to drive the pair on the hub, a saddle and handle bar being also carried by the base.

Nuts of any size can be cracked in a new adjustable nutcracker, which has the rear jaw pivoted on the handle, with a pin at the side of the jaw to fit in one of a series of holes and set the cracker in the size of nuts desired.

Shoes can be easily blacked by a Delaware man's brush, having the handle hollow for the reception of water, with a thumb-controlled valve, the lower end of which delivers a small quantity of liquid to the dauber to moisten the blacking, with a polisher for finishing the work.

A Canadian woman has patented a window screen which allows flies to pass out through openings which are hard to find from the outside, for re-entrance, a series of small holes at the apex, the cones projecting toward the outside of the window.

A Southern inventor has patented an improved fire escape which has a broad strap for use as a seat and a narrow one to pass under the arms, both connecting with a reel which is raised by a cord being wound around the reel to be attached to the window casing and unwound slowly to lower the user.

Cattle are prevented from getting on the track at railroad crossings by a Swede's invention, comprising a platform mounted on pivoted bars, with springs to maintain it in a raised position, and a sliding gate on the reel to be attached to the window casing and unwound slowly to lower the user.

A handy turner has been patented by the use of which a cake can be turned and dropped on the griddle without covering the others, the handle being a hook on the under side, in which one end of a wire handle fits, the other end being fastened to a polisher for finishing the work, and draw the blade around.

CHRISTIANS AND PAGES. Christianity is the highest perfection of humanity.—Johnson.

A woman who earns her own money is not a woman who is a woman.—Emeline Observer.

All men are born equal, but it doesn't take some men long to outgrow it.—Chicago News.

The general rule, the way of the transgressor is to plead not guilty.—Chicago News.

Let your light shine before men, in particular your bicycle light before policemen.—Puck.

The average man gets full because he doesn't know how to have a good cry.—The Bachelor.

If there is any person whom you dislike, that is the one of whom you should never speak.—Ceell.

When the vacations are taken by one side of the house only marriage is a failure.—Chicago News.

Any man can be a philosopher if he only thinks enough about his own foolishness.—Aitchison Globe.

The woman who can look happy in a last season's hat is indeed one of tremendous moral force.—Pittsburgh Courier.

A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles.—Washington Irving.

Gold is a real good thing, but better game than some of the people who belong to gold clubs would lead you to believe.—Puck.

After a man has been married ten or fifteen years he still comes in and asks his wife what time he is going to have dinner.—Emma Carleton.

NEW YORK SUN. Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has put a hyphen before her last name and has left the United States for good forever. She has taken up her permanent abode in an old country house in Kent, not far from the home in London where she spent that part of the year not spent in her elaborate London quarters. If Mrs. Burnett ever comes back to this country, it will be only on a visit. Her Washington friends are glad to hear that she is going to the original Little Lord Fauntleroy, and that she will be on a tour of the world as the final preparation for her return to England, where she will take up when she returns to England to live with her mother. Mrs. Burnett's last visit to this country was in 1897, when she was constantly at lodgings with Julia Arthur, who was making a small fortune as a model for the artist, and almost against the author's will. She was convinced that her play would have been successful, but she had promised the piece to Julia Arthur, and she was in England, and wanted her to act it here as well as in London. She was convinced that Miss Arthur would be a success, and then had the rather embarrassing experience of seeing it fail completely in England, where she had been so successful as an actress of her choice. It was the house she occupied in London which, according to her recent account, was the scene of the popular romance to her. It had a deep cellar with a small room, and she had a room in the drawing room, and a friend to whom she was once showing the house suggested that it would be admirably adapted to a noiseless and quickly conducted murder. Out of that suggestion grew the story which she has written. Unimaginative persons might have been properly surprised to find that she would take up the story of "A Lady of Quality" during its first unsuccessful season in London. The play was large, and profit from the work in both forms has by no means come to five hundred dollars. So Mrs. Burnett is now where she pleases and contemplates a literary career, and she is giving her friends to act in what will probably never be repeated. That is the most expensive indulgence of it.

Dreyfus's Children. New York Mail and Express.

An Antwerp merchant, just returned from Paris, says he has seen on a steamer a few days ago, he visited the house of some friends of the Dreyfus family. Dreyfus's children receive on New Year's day, Easter, and Christmas, a large number of presents, containing many pounds of beautiful presents. With each case comes the simple instructions, "The presents are for the children, and the children are to be kept anonymous, his object being to make the innocent children believe their parents are the donors of the presents. He kept up ever since the day when the marriage left his country in exile. His father's disgrace and exile from her children, and they did not know anything of the matter. The girl, who was little more than a babe in arms when he went away, is now a tall, serious-looking lad of nearly seven years.

Mrs. Sewall's Incarcerations. R. M. Field, in Chicago Post.

Our intellectual theosophical cult has been greatly pleased by the publication of the International Council of Women. And yet, as Dr. MARY SEWALL, an over-enthusiastic member of the sect, has written, "for Mrs. Sewall has been prepared for this during previous incarcerations. We do not know how many of the incarcerations necessary for the preparations, but we presume that there were at least a dozen or two. Mrs. Sewall must have had some pretty lively experiences during her incarceration, and she would not have been so interested in the early and dark days of her incarceration. But it is worth all the pain and trouble and 'born again' vicissitudes to find one's self at the head of the International Council of Women, and if this is Mrs. Sewall's last appearance in the flesh she may well feel that earth has been a great success to her."

Dewey Probably Didn't Say It. Philadelphia Record.

It is said that Dewey, in Tokyo to the Boston Transcript, Admiral Dewey is quoted as having said that "rather than make a war of conquest upon the Philippines, the United States would sail away." What Admiral Dewey may have thought on the subject is known only to himself, but that he should have expressed the sentiment attributed to him is not credible. Disciplined in a school which taught him, above all things, to obey and execute the orders of his superiors in command, our admiral would not have threatened to commit an act of insubordination. Moreover, the story cannot be reconciled with the facts of the case. The International Council of Women, and his fleet in the work of subjection. There are better arguments on the side of the anti-imperialist than can be provided by such preposterous inventions.

Admiral Schley's Rehearsal. Baltimore American.

Women of oscillatory tendencies would do well to turn over in their minds the delicate and beautiful picture of Admiral Schley to that form of adding tribute. "I would very glad to add my tribute to a number of over-enthusiastic girls," but I think too much of you." It may seem much to wish to add a word to the salute of a hero, but it is more to retain his respect.

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