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Notice to Tourists.

Subscribers leaving the city for a period during the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Journal mailed to any address in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address will be changed as often as desired. Both telephones 228.

Most of the States hold their military encampments in July. The most that can be said of this season for such assemblages is that nature furnishes the fuel.

The heat will not prevent a large number of people from different parts of the State from visiting Indianapolis to-day, and the principal point of attraction will be the military encampment. The pomp and circumstance of war, even though it be imitation war, never loses its charm.

The annual encampment of the State militia is one of the best features of the system. The regular drills at home familiarize officers and men with the manual, but a week of mimic camping in the open, that brings them under military discipline, is a new line of experience and worth all the rest.

One excellent result of the Spanish war is the present uniform worn by the National Guard. It may not come up to the old requirements of dress parade, but men are not encased in uniform coats not made for them or compelled to wear a cap contrived to keep the top of the head very hot and to expose the rest of the head to the fierce rays of the sun.

In the sensational murder trial just begun at Pittsfield, Mass., counsel on both sides co-operated with the court in making up a jury as quickly as possible. No hypothetical or dilatory questions were asked, and the jury was filled and the case got into full swing in one day. In most Western cities several days would have been consumed in getting a jury. They do these things better in New England.

Mr. Maclay, who has written a history of the navy, two volumes of which have been used in the Naval Academy, is reported as saying that Secretary Long saw the book, when in proof, which contains the slander upon Admiral Schley. Secretary Long says he saw only in proof the chapter devoted to the mobilization of the new navy. If those persons who are anxious to involve Secretary Long in the affair prefer the word of the man whom they call a slanderer to that of the many and straightforward secretary, they can sustain their charge that the secretary is in a conspiracy to ruin the admiral.

It is not improbable that the showers in Kansas and Missouri soon after public prayers were offered in Catholic and Protestant churches alike will give rise to a discussion as to whether or not the rain came in answer to special supplication. The difference of opinion of men and women on this subject can never be reconciled, still, it can do no harm and may do much good if a large number of people should be led to recognize the existence of a Providence by such dispensations. If such incidents will lead more people to believe in an overruling Providence, they had better believe and in all things act upon such belief.

Much as is said about the growth of cities, the fact remains that by the last census 67.7 per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States reside outside towns having a population of 4,000 and over. Moreover, while city population increased 50 per cent. from 1880 to 1900, it increased but 27 per cent. in 1890-1900, the increase in the whole country being 21 per cent. There is reason to believe that the Interurban railway, the rural free delivery of mails and the telephone will materially interfere with the growth of cities over the rural portions, because people living within twenty-five miles of city can have most of the advantages of city life and none of its disadvantages.

From time to time during the last five years disquieting stories have been circulated relative to the secret and unlawful

immigration of Chinese to the United States. It has been said they had an organization with ample means for smuggling Chinamen across the Canadian border or through ports of entry, and the idea has got abroad that the Chinese population of the country was rapidly increasing. The census returns put a quietus on these stories and fears. They show that during the last ten years the Chinese population of the country has been reduced about 17,500, the total number by the last census being 89,900, as against 107,475 in 1890. They are much more scattered than they formerly were, though about 75 per cent. of the entire number are still found in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast States. California, however, has only 45,753 Chinese residents now, as against 72,472 in 1890. In view of these facts there does not seem to be any immediate danger of the country being overrun by Chinese.

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

It is to be regretted that the controversy as to the relative merits of the two naval heroes of Santiago has broken out again. From the beginning the controversy has been between their injudicious friends and partisans rather than between themselves. If either of them has ever made any charges against the other or tried to deprive the other of any credit that properly belongs to him, the fact has not become public. They are both honorable men and able and accomplished officers, and each must know what part of the credit of the destruction of the Spanish squadron off Santiago belongs to the other or to himself. The truth seems to be that the credit for the strategy which resulted in bottling up Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor and for the strategy and plan of battle which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish ships belongs to Admiral Sampson as commander-in-chief. But when the fight came on Sampson did not participate in it, being engaged on other duty some miles distant, while Schley was in the thick of it. Sampson was the ranking officer and had done his duty thoroughly in every respect, while Schley, who had made some mistakes previously, was fortunate in getting more glory out of the final conflict. But the blockade and destruction of the Spanish squadron were due to the execution of Sampson's orders. The President and secretary of war were agreed that both deserved promotion, and the names of both were sent in to be rear admirals, that of Sampson leading. For this reason, and because Sampson was promoted more grades than Schley, the friends of the latter in Congress protested and the trouble began. In a report on the subject, in response to a request of the Senate, Secretary Long said:

The advancement of Admiral Sampson was proposed by the President of the United States in the execution of his duties as commander-in-chief of all our ships engaged in the Spanish war. He was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, and the promotion was based upon his services as commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet, which destruction, on July 3, by our fleet under his command was the consummation of his orders and preparations beginning on the 1st day of this month. In this connection the dispatch of Commodore Schley, dated July 10, is a pertinent fact. The advancement of Commodore Schley was based upon his recognition of his services as next in rank at the victory of Santiago. When so much was achieved in this culminating battle, and when his ship was such a conspicuous force in the fight, his conduct while in independent command prior to July 1, which by reason of its unsteadiness in purpose and failure to obey orders, did not meet with the approval of the President, the department has not permitted to stand in the way of his nomination for promotion to a higher grade than that of rear admiral, which final triumph. In this connection a pertinent fact is the letter of Admiral Sampson, dated July 10, in which he commends Commodore Schley's reprehensible conduct, as above referred to, he asks that ample justice be done him for his part in the action of July 3.

This shows a spirit of fairness and desire to do entire justice to both Schley and Sampson. It would have been much better if both had been promoted without any question being raised as to prior claims or superior merit. For the raising of this question and the controversy that followed injudicious friends are responsible. It is regrettable because it reflects on the navy. It should not have been carried into history, and should be forgotten as soon as possible.

EXPANSION BY ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION.

A strenuous effort will be made to commit the next Congress to a scheme to irrigate the arid lands of the far West. These lands embrace portions of Colorado, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico—about one-third of the area of the United States. It is an extensive plan, involving at the outset an appropriation of \$100,000,000, and probably larger amounts as the work progresses. It is a greater undertaking than the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The plan, as far as developed or made public, is for the United States to construct only the dams and main canal, leaving the construction of numerous distributing canals to individuals and corporations. It is held by those who have investigated the subject that enough water falls upon the most of this vast territory to grow crops, but it falls in the form of snow during the winter, which melts and runs off. Doubtless the correctness of this theory will be ascertained before millions of government dollars are expended in the construction of immense reservoirs to store water which may not materialize.

Very naturally, those who are urging this plan for the expenditure of millions of public money have discovered arguments designed to secure the co-operation of the country at large. One of the inducements presented is that the soil of the arid plains, when saturated, will lead the prevailing westerly winds with moisture, which will be precipitated upon the States further east. This statement will appeal to the people of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, whose one great fear is lack of rain. To please the people of semi-arid regions now in the grasp of a burning drought is an experiment worth trying if there is scientific basis sufficient to warrant the undertaking. If artificial irrigation will redeem the arid plains and make them yield immense crops, why limit the government's assistance to them? Is a question which naturally suggests itself to the people of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and in fact to those of all the States whose crops are now more or less threatened by lack of moisture. No year passes that the crops in some section of the country do not suffer for lack of rain. If artificial irrigation will cause three times the average yield of all crops to mature, why may not the same irrigation increase the yield of the fields in the older States and make hundreds of thousands of acres of barren lands

valuable? It is the lack of moisture when most needed that makes agriculture an uncertain industry. If, as has been demonstrated in limited areas of the arid territory, artificial irrigation will cause the alkali plain to yield bounteous harvests twice a year, may it not render a greater benefit to a country where moisture is often deficient when most needed? If the inhabitable area of the country can be increased one-third by artificial irrigation, why cannot the value of farm lands in Indiana and like States be expanded by the same means?

IS PERJURY PREVALENT?

In an address last week, the president of the Iowa Bar Association set forth the prevalence of perjury in judicial proceedings. He quoted one judge as saying that one-half of all the evidence received on behalf of the defense in criminal cases is false, and another as asserting that 75 per cent. of all the evidence in divorce cases is deliberate perjury. Still another judge expressed the opinion that perjury is committed in a majority of the important lawsuits and the crime is increasing. It is probable that judges outside of Iowa, if asked their opinion in reference to the prevalence of perjury, would say there is enough of it to be a great evil.

The speaker said that the growth of perjury is attributed by some to the free-thinking spirit of the age, as if the crime were confined to those whose ideas are a future state of rewards and punishments are vague. By others the evil is attributed largely to the careless, flippant and meaningless manner in which oaths are administered. It is probable there is something in this. To a number of witnesses a clerk very often so hastily utters the words of the oath, with its "So 'elp ye God," that those who hear it infer that it is a disagreeable formula to be hurried through. Some blame is laid to a class of lawyers who, if they do not coach their witnesses in giving false testimony, rather encourage them in doing so.

Very naturally the president of the Iowa Bar Association presented remedies. The most striking of these remedies was the recommendation that the oath, as now administered, be abolished, and that the affirmation held by the Society of Friends be used instead—an affirmation to tell the whole truth under the pains and penalties of perjury. He further suggested that the presiding judge should administer the affirmation with gravity and solemnity, and that witnesses shall be advised at the time of the extreme punishment provided for perjurers, and that the court will enforce the penalty if the fact of perjured testimony shall come to his knowledge. He did not say so in so many words, but he gave the impression that judges and lawyers, by their leniency toward those who commit perjury, are largely responsible for the evil. There is very much in this. Not long ago an honored judge on the bench of the Federal Court in this city took a witness in hand for false testimony. When the witness refused to testify, he said: "It is dangerous lying to that judge." There is every reason to believe that the impression expressed by this person regarding that judge is very general. Lying is the common resort of the lawbreaker, and the fear of remote punishment will not deter those who are interested from stretching the truth in their behalf when they are certain that there is no immediate penalty attached to perjury. Doubtless, in many cases, witnesses whom judges and others know to be perjurers escape because there appears to be no case against them, but if judges should remand a few well-known perjurers to the grand jury for investigation, and now and then one of them should be caught, the fear of the penalty would deter many others. It has happened lately in trials in this State that witnesses have confessed perjury. If, every time a person confesses that he did not tell the truth in an earlier investigation, he were sent to prison under all the sentence the law provides, the confession, at least of perjury, would cease. It may be asked if the law which permits those on trial for grave crimes to testify in their own behalf has not a tendency to lessen the enormity of the crime of perjury. The accused is sworn as are other witnesses, and probably the jury is told to give no more credence to his statement than it is worth—that is, he is allowed to testify with the general understanding that he will commit perjury if guilty of the crime charged. If it is no crime for such a witness to commit perjury, how great a crime can it be for another to commit perjury to save him? The accused may be allowed to make a statement, but that statement should not be given to a jury as evidence under oath. In conclusion, the conviction may be expressed that if courts would emphasize the necessity of telling the truth and should remand to the grand jury every witness who could be convicted of perjury, the evil would not be increased.

CREMATION OR BURIAL?

The recent passage by the Canadian Legislature of a law authorizing the principal cemetery company of Montreal to erect and operate a crematory indicates the steady if somewhat slow progress of the cremation idea. Before the bill referred to was passed it was amended so as to provide that the deceased should have expressed a wish that his or her body be cremated, thus taking it out of the power of surviving relatives to decide the matter. The Catholic Church in Canada opposes cremation. In a pastoral letter the Archbishop of Montreal declared that the system is engendered by a feeling hostile to Christian faith, to the spirituality and immortality of the soul, and concluded by saying: "Cremation is formally prohibited for all the children of the church. None of them may encourage it or take any part whatever in it." This view cannot be entertained by the Catholic Church everywhere, for crematories have been in operation in some of the Catholic countries of Europe for quite a number of years, including several in Italy and one at Rome. The first one in England was established about fifteen years ago, but not till after a decision by the higher courts that it was a legal method of disposing of the dead, provided no nuisance was incurred. At a congress of the friends of cremation held in Vienna in 1888 reports were made showing that about fifty furnaces had then been erected in different countries, of which twenty were in Italy, one in Germany, one in England, one in Switzerland, one in France, and the remainder in the United States. At present there are quite a number of cremation societies in this country, and twelve to fifteen crematories. The religious prejudices which at first existed against this

method of disposing of the dead seem to be slowly yielding, and it is probable that cases of cremation, in accordance with the expressed wish of the person before death are more frequent than is generally supposed. The arguments in favor of it are based on hygienic considerations and on utility and economy. There is also a sentimental argument, since some persons find a sad consolation in preserving the unred ashes of loved ones who have passed away. The religious argument against cremation does not seem to be well founded. Certainly, the manner of the disposition of the vital remains cannot affect the question of the immortality of the soul, nor the resurrection of the spiritual body, whatever that may be. The fact that cremation was originally a pagan practice is no argument against it, for the heathen Chinese have practiced burial from time immemorial, and even invest the process with so much importance that the body of a Chinaman must be sent back to China for burial, no matter in what part of the world he may die. The fact is, the question is in no sense a religious one. It is mainly a sanitary question, and after that a question of convenience and economy. The dissolution of the body by intense heat simply accomplishes in a very brief period that which nature accomplishes with a buried body in a much slower and more offensive manner. As for the religious aspect of the case, religious exercises can accompany cremation as well as burial. There are sentimental considerations on both sides, but the practical arguments are in favor of cremation.

THE VALUE OF ANCESTRY.

A friend of the late Dr. N. A. Hyde, in a very just and appreciative estimate of his character, says: "He had the qualifications of a Puritan ancestry." This furnishes a key to Dr. Hyde's character, for, although no man is great or good or noble solely on account of his ancestry, all must admit that it counts for much. It has been said that we come into the world with our characters about us, and an American essayist writes: "All history shows the power of blood over circumstances as much as agriculture shows the power of the seeds over the soil." Fertilizers may stimulate the germination and growth of the seeds, but cannot change their inherent characteristics or the law that like produces like. If ancestry, blood and breeding count for so much in farm animals, as all know they do, why not equally in human beings? It is a good thing for a man to know that he has a long line of honorable ancestors, by which is meant not noble or titled ancestors, but men and women of good blood, clean characters, pure lives, high ambitions and sometimes high achievements. It makes a man think better of himself, gives others think better of him or not. It gives him a family reputation to maintain and a standard to live up to. He may fail to do it, but he has an incentive. Dr. Hyde had the good fortune to be descended on one side through a long line of New England ancestors direct from John Alden, of Mayflower fame. No American could wish better pedigree than that—the blood of John Alden, filtered through several generations of New England men and women of the same type and character, losing none of its original quality in any transmission, and perhaps acquiring a new characteristic now and then by infusion. In Dr. Hyde they culminated to make an American of the best type—a man who would have been a Puritan in the seventeenth century, but who was broader and better than a Puritan in the nineteenth century. If he owed much to his own efforts and industry, he owed much to his ancestry also, for he had the best of material to work on. His ancestry alone could not have made him the man he was, but he could not have been the man he was without such an ancestry or one equally as good.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

The Reformer's Way.
Washington Star.

"That social reformer has a very spectacular way of presenting some extraordinary theories."

"Yes. The man is either posing or supposing all the time."

The Chief Cost.
Baltimore American.

"Asht—And so you have given up your summer trip to Westport-by-the-Sea?"

"Tellt—Yes, I had to. I had money enough for expenses, but not enough for tips."

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"Willie, whom did George Washington marry?"

"The Widow Custis, ma'am."

"Yes—he the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution?"

On the Earth.
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Mrs. Hennessy—Oh, hear Cassidy wor discharged from the quarry. Has he anything to do yet?"

Mrs. Cassidy—Oh, damn. Shure he hovv'n't cum down from the explosion.

The Worst Yet.
Puck.

Farmer Hayrake—Deacon Perkins did get stuck actually his last New York trip.

"Why?" asked the editor.

Farmer Hayrake—Wh— He took down six of those gold bricks of his'n and swapped 'em for 50,000 shares of oil stock.

Every Little Helps.
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"Here's another letter from that new tenant," said the secretary.

"What's he want now?" inquired the proprietor of the Highgate apartment house.

"Says he's got to have more room in his flat. Says it'll help some if you'll let him scrape the paper off the walls."

He Naturally Objected.
Chicago Post.

"I must decline this assignment, sir," said the union reporter firmly.

"Because," replied the union reporter, "the man you wish me to interview does not belong to any union, and in consequence I am not permitted to recognize him in a business way."

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.
It is not those who oppose, but those who fail to comprehend, who exasperate—Sir Christopher.

"The woman is a fellow who doesn't undertake a thing unless he can see it through in proper style—The Serious Wooing."

"Women are queer creatures, Miss Cynthia," I said. "Yes, they are the daughters of men," she remarked—A Summer Holiday.

No one can drive a harder bargain with a woman than a woman, especially the highly moral and sanctimonious woman.—The Fowler.

I believe that life is so adjusted and balanced that a man pays to the debit of every thing he does, and that the balance comes from the sweat and anguish of his soul.—A Summer Hymnal.

"Dear old England is rolling down the hill, I am afraid," said Sir Courtenay, "but for God's sake don't let it get about that it will do so. It might do a lot of harm."—The Serious Wooing.

The large view always, and through all shams, all wickedness, desires the Truth that will in the end prevail, and all things inevitably, restlessly work together for good.—The Octopus.

Never will any romancer truly tell the story of a man's life till he takes cognizance of the many trials of thought, gay gambols, that can slide on side by side, neither wholly filling nor dominating the mind.—Sir Christopher.

It is a thousand times that one cannot do in the case of descriptions of persons and characters what a great American author proposed to do with his sunsets and scenery—put them all in an index, and as the turn came for describing each merely put in a reference number to the paragraph in the index to which the readers who want to get the sunsets or character descriptions can take them all in a gulp.—The Monk Who.

Yes, my dearly beloved, you have made a mistake which I hope will teach you that "thou art inexcusable, O man, who soever thou art, that judgest;" a mistake that will teach you that charity pays, a mistake that will teach you, I hope, to so love one another that you will not jump up and down with unholly delight every time some one gets into trouble because of something that can slide on side by side, neither wholly filling nor dominating the mind.—Sir Christopher.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has just received the degree of doctor of letters from Bowdoin College.

It is said that Mr. William Watson is of opinion that the August sonnet "For England," printed in the "History of All Nations," should be his ever.

Mr. Marlon Crawford's forthcoming book is a love story of Venice. His sister, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, is also preparing to publish a new novel to be called "The Saving Child."

Prof. Brander Matthews, who, after eighteen years of waiting, has just been elected to the London Athenaeum Club, was originally nominated for membership to that body by Matthew Arnold.

Edward Fitzgerald had an odd habit of cutting out all the parts of a book which interested him and binding them together. A copy of Crabbe Robinson's "Diary" treated him in this fashion, has just been sold in London.

A London paper says: "The present craze for first editions among book collectors grew into an amusing contest for a rare copy of the first edition of 'Bradshaw's Railway Guide,' at an auction here the week when the coveted volume was knocked down for \$35. It bears the date of 1838."

A young woman who is just entering literary ways, according to the New York Tribune, finds that it rests her to have several things on the stocks at once. She is, therefore, writing at the present moment her first novel, a life of Christ and a work on the development and meaning of English surnames.

A writer in a Chicago paper is evidently not an admirer of "Quo Vadis." He says: "Now that Mr. Sienkiewicz has promised not to write a sequel to 'Quo Vadis,' there seems to be no reason why he should remain in the Carpathian mountains. The dramatizations of his novel have ceased and he is selling his 'Quo Vadis' volume for \$35. It bears the date of 1883."

In Augustus Hare's "Reminiscences" there is an anecdote or two about Browning, for whom the author seems to have had very little use. Once, visiting Lady Arlidge, where Browning was a guest, the lady asked him something from his works. Says Mr. Hare: "I never heard any one, even a child of ten, read so

many a story to the effect that a doctor found him, if surrounded in his carriage by hissing rattlers and rid himself of them by saturating his handkerchief with chloroform and extending it to them on a stick has ruined the industry of making snake stories. Just now the romancer is giving some attention to mosquito stories. The latest is telegraphed from Texas, where they came in clouds from the flats near the ocean, drove men from the laying of crops and attacked and killed animals. Something more can be done with the mosquito, but the snake season is over.

The differences between the King James version of the Scriptures and the revised version of the University of Oxford are numerous, but one or two of them are worth noting. For instance, the oft-quoted text of the earlier version reads: "Blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," is given in the revised edition, and, in fact, all other versions, "strain out a gnat and swallow a camel," which signifies quite another kind of straining.

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