The Evening Times

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Sunday, July 2	39,910
Monday, July 3	42,244
Tuesday, July 4	40,456
Wednesday, July 5	42,321
Thursday, July 6	42,404
Friday, July 7	42,975
Saturday, July 8	42,664
Total	278,372
Daily average (Sunday, 20,000, excepted)	42,000

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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

Brewer Must Go.

Civil Service Commissioner Brewer's attempt to justify his obnoxious conduct in the Gallinger case at Concord only emphasizes the demand which Senator Chandler is going to make upon the President for his removal. In a statement prepared for publication, Commissioner Brewer says:

> Senator Chandler knows nothing about my relations with the President, and no more about the Civil Service Commission than does the man in the moon. I am not filling this position at my own request, or through my own seeking, but simply and solely because William McKinley sent for me and urged me to take it. If President McKinley should decide to take the advice of Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel, and ask me for the chair I have occupied for the past eighteen months, it would be almost as pleasant to me as to Senator Chandler.

Commissioner Brewer is a quite remarkable person indeed. He does not hesitate to show his contempt for laws he is solemnly sworn to enforce or his opposition to the principle upon which those laws are based. We have no idea what are the "relations" between him and the President, but, whatever they may be, it is certain he depends wholly upon them to protect him from the proper punishment so justly merited by his lack of even a pretence of respect for the dignity of his office and its grave responsibilities. We are inclined to believe, however, that the remarkable Mr. Brewer belongs to the Alger type of men and politicians—those who might possibly dare to threaten their chief with the exposure of his responsibility for their conduct should he show any disposition to remove them from office for cause. And we greatly prefer to believe that all such persons are slanderous than that their "relations" with the President of the United States are such as to tie his hands in the presence of insolent violation of law.

Aside from the insult which his insinuation and veiled threat offer Mr. McKinley, the President should act with vigor in the case of Brewer, because the tenor of his remarks shows plainly that he is opposed to the test of fitness being applied to employes in the civil as in the military service. It is well established by the history of the administration of laws that those entrusted with this duty can very easily modify to their liking, if they do not wholly annul by actual non-enforcement, such statutory enactments as do not meet their views or suit their purposes. Mr. McKinley is a professed civil service reformer. The platform on which he was elected pledges him and his party to rigidly uphold the spirit and the letter of the civil service rules. He cannot keep this pledge through the instrumentality of such an agent as Brewer.

The spirit of Commissioner Brewer's explanation is a more shameful and insolent defiance of the Civil Service law than even the objectionable conduct which made necessary the explanation. Mr. McKinley can no more afford to ignore the affair than Senator Chandler can afford to refuse to vigorously press his charges against Brewer upon the President's attention. The Civil Service Commission ought to be purged of Brewer in all possible haste, and the President is the only one who can do the purging.

A New Philippine Policy.

In preparing to send General Wheeler to the Philippines and to give him horses enough to mount a brigade of cavalry, Mr. McKinley offers evidence that he is not altogether oblivious of the excited public sentiment which for weeks has been insistent upon a new and more vigorous military policy in the Philippines. In another direction he has halfway reckoned with that sentiment in taking the conduct of the war out of the hands of Mr. Alger. Much as this falls short of what the country demands, which is the instant removal of the present Secretary of War, it has been not without effect. As soon as the press gave currency to a statement that Alger was no longer autocrat of the army in the field and the general staff at home, enlistments began to increase, and, if we can believe War Department stories on the subject, are now as active as the Commander-in-Chief could wish. He should remember, however, that this is largely due to a general belief that by the end of the month he will have a man in Alger's place in whom confidence can be placed.

There is still room for improvement in the matter of expediting relief for our army in Luzon. A great deal of criticism is current regarding the methods and nonsuccess of Otis as a commander. In that we are not prepared to share. His spring campaign was a dismal failure, but that was caused mostly by the idiotic interference of Mr. Alger's man Denby and the two schoolmasters associated with him. Hampered in other ways by the Algerian tendency to long-distance meddling, and regularly misrepresented in fabricated reports and alleged messages from Manila, General Otis has not been allowed even the moderate chance to gain credit and distinction which would be permitted to any man in his place. It was always understood that the Administration would promptly clip the wings of any officer at all in danger of becoming a popular military hero.

On the whole, then, and considering his disadvantages, we are inclined to think that Otis has done very well; so well that he has earned and deserves a rest. While the President is gradually slewing around to the side of the people in the Philippine matter, he is not as quick about it as his best friends desire him to be. If he really wanted to meet public expectations, he would evict Alger today and ask the Major General Commanding the Army to take charge of it in the field. It is quite inconsistent with a vigorous and satisfactory Philippine policy to allow personal and political fears or petty spites and jealousies to stand in the way of national success and honor.

A Significant Deal.

Perhaps the halcyon days of the British East India Company are returning! The combination between the American China Development Company and the British and Chinese Corporation, limited, reported today, is an event of vast significance. The joint high exploiters are represented as being able to operate under the guaranteed protection of the United States and England, and will, therefore, put up a bold front in China against the aggressions of Continental Europe.

We fancy that the ambition of the great syndicate may not halt on the Asiatic mainland. Possibly the Philippine archipelago may be included in its programme! According to the peculiar conclusions reached by Mr. McKinley's Insular Commission, there is not the smallest reason why we should not turn the whole business over to the combine, under an Anglo-American protectorate.

We have been expecting some such African to emerge from the woodpile, ever since the confection of the Edmunds-Ireland protocol, and the flirtations of the Administration with the Rothschilds and their following in Paris during the Peace Treaty negotiations. It is rather early in the game for the manipulators to show their hand, but, doubtless, they have been able to secure all the governmental assurances and political partners in this country necessary to their purposes, and are not afraid of public criticism or obstruction.

The Machine in Kentucky.

Above the roar of applause which marked the proceedings of the Kentucky Republican Convention at Lexington yesterday was plainly heard the sharp click of the Hanna machine. The ticket and the platform are among the most perfect specimens of machine work turned out during the year.

Taylor, the nominee for governor, was used as a club by Senator Deboe at the direction of Hanna to bruise the heads of Governor Bradley and his friends. Indeed, such complete control did the Administration forces have of the convention that the Bradley following were entirely shut out and were not allowed to have anything to do with either the making of the ticket or the platform. The colored brother, too, for whom in times of party stress the Republican managers show tearful solicitude, was denied representation in the convention unless he bore the machine mark.

If against this combination of a machine-made ticket and platform the Democrats, under the leadership of Goebel, cannot redeem Kentucky this year then it is almost needless to hope for that State to be ever restored reliably to the Democratic column. In their platform the Taylorites "congratulate the Republican party that existing Federal legislation for the suppression of harmful trusts, pools, and combinations is the work of a Republican Congress, performed in the Administration of a Republican President." This plank in the platform is, of course, a joke, and, while its humor may not be apparent to every earnest opponent of the undue aggressions of organized wealth, yet every well-informed voter will understand that if there was any sense in the convention that platform declaration was uttered more in a spirit of facetiousness than with any purpose of deception.

The rapid multiplication of trusts and combinations of all kinds under the present anti-trust law shows the inefficiency of that measure to afford the relief demanded. In addition to this very practical exhibition of inadequacy Attorney General Griggs, who is a rather robust Republican, has declared that the Federal authorities are powerless under present enactments to curb the machinations of harmful trusts or to prevent their formation. So positive is the President's legal adviser of the correctness of his interpretation of the law that he very frankly declares that the only way trusts and combinations may be rendered harmless is through State legislation. It cannot be questioned that the Kentucky Republicans are quite as well aware of these things as we are, and therefore the inference is correct that their platform boast of the effort of their party to minimize the harmful operations of trusts through Federal legislation is a bit of grim humor that is not intended to deceive the wary.

Of course, the convention endorsed "without reserve" the Administration of President McKinley. It would be a poor machine, indeed, that would so loosely operate as to have "reserves." Up to the present moment the machine is defending Alger and Algerism, though a sense of fairness impels the admission that during the absence of Hanna in Europe a strong disposition is being manifested to get rid of Alger and to begin the work of deodorizing the Administration for the purposes of next year's Presidential campaign. The news of this evidently has not reached Kentucky or there would have been at least one reservation in the endorsement of the Administration.

The platform also declares "our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive government in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines." Obviously the Kentuckians are unaware of the advice the President had given himself through his Insular Commission. In this advice to himself the President apologizes to the country and to the world for the shortcomings of his colonial policy and lays all the blame therefor upon the inadequacy of our laws to meet the situation, implying an intention on his part to throw upon Congress the full responsibility of formulating an insular policy. Despite the foolish factionalism with which Mr. Goebel has to contend in his party, we do not see why the Democracy—which now means, in the broad sense, opposition to the Administration—should not reclaim Kentucky this year. The Republican cause has not been weaker in the bluegrass Commonwealth in a decade than it is today.

A Problem in Morals.

A story which comes from a quiet little town in Maine presents a question in ethics which is rather interesting. Those who take their recreation in the solving of chess problems and other recondite puzzles may be interested in deciding just what the right and wrong of the affair was.

It seems that the library committee of the Sunday school attached to one of the two churches in this little town had an attack of morals, and started out to expurgate the library. They had a suspicion that some of the books therein contained were not of a nature suited to Sunday reading for the young. So they investigated the collection, and found that it was even so. Many of the volumes contained matter which was surprisingly and dangerously secular.

It may be remarked in passing that the writer of a Sunday school book in these modern days has one of the most difficult of tasks before him. When all that was needed for such a work was an angel child, some unregenerate parents and playmates, a bad boy to put an end to the angel in a fit of (possibly justifiable) rage, and a few poor people as objects of charity, making a Sunday school book was as simple a matter as carving the solemn cherub on the colonial tombstone. But nowadays young people demand human nature in their reading, and it is rather hard to combine human nature and theology in a novel without spoiling all three. The human nature is outraged, the theology is twisted, and the novel is a horrible creation. Thus the conscientious writer is forced to make a choice and sacrifice one of these elements to the others. A certain once-popular writer of this type of literature followed the simple plan of making all her love affairs theological. The hero sometimes began his courtship by asking a young lady (in a railway station, the lady being a total stranger) whether or not she was a Christian, and, if not, why not. The young lady was generally struck with remorse, and his words "haunted" her. Perhaps he gave her a tract, which obstinately refused to be thrown away or concealed under books or boxes, and, of course, she had too much reverence for it to throw it into the stove or tear it to bits. And so the thing went on till all the people in the book were happily gathered into prayer meeting circles. It is difficult to see why this sort of novel should have been popular, but it was. Perhaps the reason lay in the fact that there always was a romance of some sort in the book, and it generally ended happily, and youthful readers will forgive much for the sake of that.

But the library of this Maine Sunday school was not made up wholly of the works of "Pansy." When the inspection was finished and the books objectionable had been thrown out, the censors found to their perplexity that the excluded volumes were of a very high class from a literary point of view, and they were thrifty souls, and hated to throw such good reading away, or burn it. So they compromised. They gave the books to the other church for its Sunday school library.

Now, the question is this: Was this action right or wrong? Were the people of the first church justifiable in placing in the way of their neighbors temptation which they rigidly removed from the vicinity of their own children? Of course, it is probable that the other church was greatly benefited by the donation, but that has nothing to do with the case. What was the effect upon the moral character of the donors, and what will they have to say for themselves when they are asked in the day of judgment what they did with that good literature? Was their action an indication of dawning common sense, of thrift victorious over conscience, or of plain malice toward believers of another form of faith? The psychological problem is worthy the attention of Mary E. Wilkins or William Dean Howells.

Secretary Long has invited Admiral Dewey to receive the sword of honor voted to him by Congress on the steps of the Capitol. No answer has been received, but it is to be hoped that the Admiral will accept the public honors involved in the proposition. The people of the American Capital want one chance to join in an ovation to the Philippine conqueror. He should not disappoint them.

According to press reports lockjaw appears to be almost epidemic in several States. It is superfluous to remark that New Hampshire and Kentucky are not included in the list.

Now that by mail, and by the speech of returning volunteers, the truth concerning the actual military situation in Luzon is reaching the public, it would be well for the President to take some action of a disciplinary nature, in order that his Administration may escape blame for the false reports which have been so continuously and persistently published to the country. As Denby and the two schoolmasters will shortly be out of employment, he might perpetuate their hold on the national udder by constituting them a war bulletin investigating commission. Even Denby alone, with a bucket of whitewash, no doubt could set everything right.

Gallinger and Chandler.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Both are strong partisans, but Chandler's partisanship is considerably tempered by his individuality. There is opportunity for liveliness in New Hampshire politics between them.

Queer Way of Getting Hurt.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Lawrenceburg, Ind., July 1.—John Billingsly, an aged farmer residing near Homestead, was injured in an unusual manner today. While he was sitting in his hallway smoking his pipe, with both hall doors open so as to enjoy the current of air, a fox that was being pursued by a pack of dogs suddenly rushed in the open doorway and against the chair which Mr. Billingsly was leaning back in, with such strength as to topple over the old man, throwing him to the floor and forcing the pipe stem down his throat, causing great pain. The sudden fall on the hard floor caused other injuries that, with his advanced age, may prove quite serious. The fox ran through the house, under the barn, and across the fields to the woods, successfully escaping its enemies.

The Office Boy's Revenge.

(From the Chicago News.)

A young lady who is employed in one of the tall office buildings has a young man acquaintance whose name is Jones. A few days ago the office boy was saucy, and she scolded him. A day or two later he marched into the inner office where she was at work and handed her one of Mr. Jones' calling cards.

"Is he out there?" she whispered to the boy.

The latter nodded.

Her heart beat faster. She could not imagine what he had come to her office for. Perhaps he wanted her to go to the theatre that night. She went softly to the washstand in the corner and rearranged her hair, tied the ribbon about neck freshly, and then, with her sweetest expression, went into the other office.

A burly man with a mustache stood near the door. It wasn't her friend at all.

"Are you Miss ——?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Well, I'm a constable, and I've got a judgment of $12.50 against this firm."

And now the young lady wonders if she carelessly left any calling-cards on her desk, or whether it was a curious coincidence, and the constable had the same name and used calling-cards in his business.

FAITH-CURE THEORIES.

A War on Christian Science Organizing in New York.

New York, July 14.—The large number of cases that of late have come to light where death has come to sick people who have placed themselves under the care of the so-called Christian Scientists has served to draw general public attention to the increasing spread of the extraordinary doctrines of this sect, and the consequent growing danger to the community. It has for a long time been felt by common-sense people that some restrictions should be placed upon the operations of a class who admittedly place the lives of their sick in jeopardy for the mere want of medical attention. That feeling found concrete form last evening, when at a meeting organized by the Medical and Legal Relief Society a movement was started for the purpose of securing legislation to regulate the practice of healing by self-professed Christian Scientists and prohibiting the exclusion from the sick room, through the persuasion of such mental healers, of regularly qualified physicians.

The meeting, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria was attended by more than 200 influential men and women. Among them were many prominent lawyers, physicians, and clergymen. In organizing the meeting the society promised that to Christian Scientists an opportunity would be afforded for putting forward their reasons why their practices should not be regulated, and the invitation extended to them to be present was responded to by a fairly large number of faith healers.

No attempt was made last night to commit the meeting to any definite course of action. The purpose of the gathering was solely to discuss the matter from both standpoints, and this resolution was adhered to. The opponents of Christian Scientists, however, made their intention clear to seek restrictive legislation, and a committee will be appointed immediately to devise remedial measures.

Theodore Sutro presided, and among those present were Albert Turner, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, George W. Delano, Axel Gustafson, A. V. Daniels, John D. Benedict, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Albert Day, Dr. George J. Helmer, Dr. J. N. Helmer, Dr. E. C. Helmer, John Sabine Smith, Edward Lauterbach, George R. Phoebus, Alderman Howard P. Okie, George E. Early, Dr. Edward F. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clay Moran, W. F. Lunt, United States General Appraiser; T. W. Burger, and W. W. Urquhart.

In his opening address, Mr. Sutro, after outlining the purpose of the meeting, went on to say: "The immediate operating cause which inspired this meeting has been the startling disclosures which have lately appeared in the public press of cases, which unquestionably required the art of surgery and the science of medicine, being treated by Christian Scientists without the accessory of any of the accepted methods of treating illness and disease. Consequently deaths have resulted, and wide interest has been excited by reason of the fatal terminations of these cases throughout the country and even beyond the borders of the United States. It is a very serious matter, and a subject which appeals to our self-interest and our self-preservation. The men who have called this meeting have not done so for the purpose of antagonizing any creed or the so-called Christian Scientist as such, or any method of faith healing as such. But we have felt that when believers in this creed, to bring about results which can only come by the intervention of medicine and medical instruments, persuade weak-minded people to dispense with these necessary instruments of science, then we think the time has arrived for serious public discussion to ascertain if there is any basis for the contentions of the Christian Scientists, and if there is none, then to appeal to the legislature to restrain these apparently very dangerous practices."

Alderman Okie opened the discussion. He pointed out that the Medical and Legal Relief Society had determined to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the business of teaching people not to seek medical aid. To that end he had drafted a measure which he suggested might be presented to the legislature, which he read, as follows:

> First—A person who advises, persuades, or attempts to persuade any other person not to employ medical or surgical aid in a case of illness or physical injury of that other person, or in a case of illness or physical injury of any person influenced or controlled by him, is guilty of a misdemeanor; it is no defence to a prosecution under this section that the defendant did not believe in the existence of such illness or injury.
>
> A person who—
>
> (1) Advises or persuades any person afflicted with illness or physical injury not to employ medical or surgical aid is, if said afflicted person shall die of said illness or physical injury without receiving medical or surgical aid, guilty of manslaughter.
>
> (2) Advises or persuades a person having influence or control over any person afflicted with illness or physical injury not to employ medical or surgical aid for the person so afflicted is, if the person shall die of said illness or physical injury without receiving medical or surgical aid, guilty of manslaughter.
>
> (3) In a prosecution under the preceding section of this act, proof that the person receiving such advice was the husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, master, or guardian by appointment or adoption of the deceased, is proof that the person bearing such relation to the deceased had influence over him.

"I have put no long sentences in the bill, but I think we might get some good long sentences from it," Mr. Okie grimly remarked.

W. F. Lunt strongly opposed such a bill as outlined by Alderman Okie. "It is not in the interest of the citizen," he said, "and such a bill should be opposed by everybody who does not want the shackles of tyranny to rest upon him or his family. I have been a close student of criminal law for many years, and I have never read of anything since the Dark Ages that can compare with its provisions. I would fear to have the liberties of the citizen left in the hands of a legislature that would pass a bill of this kind, which provides that a person who advises another, shall be guilty of manslaughter if the man dies. Such a thing has never been known in the annals of common law since they pressed witches at Salem."

Edward F. Smith also opposed the bill, and then Axel Gustafson made a strong appeal for its adoption. "At present," he said, "Christian Scientists are favored by the law. The law is unable to reach them, despite the fact that they are not qualified to heal. We therefore should advocate that the law be changed, and advocate it in the name of common justice to all."

Dr. A. Brothers likened the curing pretensions of Christian Scientists to a man with no nautical knowledge attempting to pilot a steamer across the ocean, and described them as quacks whose methods were similar to the ignorant practice of burning feathers over a child afflicted with diphtheria. The Rev. Dr. Clay also severely condemned the sect.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop then arose to speak and was invited to ascend the platform. She has snow-white hair, a fresh complexion, bright eyes, a mellow voice, and a convincing manner.

"I stand here before you," she said, "the pioneer of Christian Science in this city, a woman who for twenty-three years was a helpless invalid, for whom all the skill of all the doctors could do nothing, but now cured by Christian Science. Nevertheless, I do not want to say one word against doctors. They were the best friends I had all through those dreary years. I love physicians. I have treated a good many of them, and I have certificates from them in which they freely acknowledge that they received certain benefits from my treatment which they could not get anywhere else. The trouble is that these doctors who speak against Christian Science do not really know what Christian Science is. They set up a man of straw, in their arguments, for the pleasure of knocking him down again.

"I believe in the continued progress of science, and I contend that you doctors have left God out of your science, you have left God out of the question of healing, and that is the greatest point in which you differ from us. Another point which the doctors do not understand about us, and wherein they unwittingly, perhaps, misrepresent us, is the statement that we try to keep them out of the sick room, that we try to dissuade the sick from calling in regular physicians. We do not do this at all. If the sick who are being treated by us find no relief from our treatment, after a fair trial, and desire drugs and a physician, we do not try to dissuade them from having their own way."

The Rev. Carol Norton, a reader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, followed Mrs. Lathrop. "All Christian Scientists," he said, "respect the motives of this meeting, but the bill savors too much of paternalism to succeed in a free country. The history of Christian Science is the history of the advance of Christianity. Christian Science is the restoration of a temporary lost element in the Christian religion. The necessity of healing the sick goes hand in hand with religious duty, and with the healing of disease through mental processes. I speak in the name of 2,000,000 persons, who got no relief from their ailments from the best physicians in the world, but who were cured by Christian Science. Our ranks are being recruited daily from the ranks of doctors in all the schools of medicine, and I stand ready to give certificates from many of these physicians that Christian Science is today healing cancer, consumption, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases diseases too numerous to mention."

Dr. Bond Stow here asked if there was any distinction between faith cure and Christian Science, and the speaker declared that the difference was radical. "The faith curist," he said, "teaches that if enough faith is exercised, God will, in direct answer to the prayer of the sick person and his friends, cure the disease. Christian Science bases its healing on the doctrine of the allness of God, or mind. The metaphysical therapeutics of the system is based on mental causation, mental cause and effect, and all that relates to the cure of disease as a whole in Christian Science are based on mind. Christian Science is not faith cure. The systems are at polar extremes, and should not be confounded."

Alderman Okie here urged Mr. Norton to give his opinion of the bill, and the speaker said: "We do not advise against the patient calling in a physician, and we are in harmony with the framers of the proposed bill if it is amended so as to make it a misdemeanor also for anyone to advise a sick man not to call in a Christian Scientist."

Mr. Norton was succeeded on the platform by Mrs. Augustus S. Stetson, for thirteen years pastor and now first reader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist. She began to show the beauties of Christian Science, but was called to order by Dr. Stow, who insisted that she speak to the bill. She then said: "As a Christian Scientist I shall never oppose the calling in of a physician by sick persons whom I may be treating."

Alderman Okie asked if she would refuse to treat any longer a patient who called in a doctor. Mrs. Stetson said she would.

"Would not that be practically advice to the patient not to call in a doctor?" she was asked.

"It might be so taken," said Mrs. Stetson boldly, "but that is what I would do."

She then went on to say that Mrs. Eddy was following in the footsteps of Jesus Christ when Alderman Okie again interrupted by asking if she thought Christ would go into the book publishing and souvenir spoon business, as Mrs. Eddy has.

Mrs. Stetson maintained that if Christ were to revisit the earth this year he would find things so greatly changed that he might think it advisable to go into the souvenir spoon business for all she could tell.

TERRIBLE FATE OF A LINEMAN.

Shocked to Death at the Top of a Fire Alarm Pole.

New York, July 14.—George Payne, a special lineman of the Brooklyn fire department on a special tour of inspection looking for breaks or damage done by the storm on Wednesday night, arrived on the Long Island City side of Newton Creek bridge today just at the noon hour when the traffic of the day is at the highest. He went up the pole and no one in the vicinity paid any attention to him until a frightened cry went up from some one crossing the bridge. Then a series of screams and cries followed and everybody turned in the direction of the pole on which Payne had been working. They saw his writhing body lying half way across the wires. His right foot was caught in one of the climbing spikes and this with the support the wires gave prevented his falling. Payne showed some signs of life and a call was sent to St. John's Hospital for an ambulance. Before it arrived Payne was dead. There was a deep furrow burned in each of his hands, but otherwise there were no marks on the body.

Dignity Fallen.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

"Strange how easily we are bowled over by ridicule," said the man at the cigar counter. "I was standing on the corner yesterday and saw a well-set-up portly gentleman saunter up Canal Street. He wore a beautiful light-grey suit, every detail of his attire was elegance itself; his mustache was curled carefully at the ends, and he walked with the air of a conquering hero. He looked so cool, so confident, and so exceedingly aristocratic that people instinctively made way for him as he approached. He had gone perhaps thirty yards, when all of a sudden he stopped, hesitated a moment, and then put his right foot on a box near the curb. His shoe had become untied, and the strings were trailing. So far, however, he had lost none of his dignity, but when he attempted to stoop over he immediately became ridiculous. To save his soul he couldn't reach the eyelets. It was that unlucky embonpoint, y' know, and, although he puffed and strained and got as red as a lobster, his finger tips were still four inches from the shoestrings. At that instant he happened to glance around and saw two ladies coming out of a shop. They were looking at him and giggling. That settled it! In the wink of an eye he lost every vestige of his assurance. His elegant aplomb vanished like magic. He seemed to collapse upon himself and actually get old while he was taking his foot off the box. It was an abject, pathetic spectacle. He hurried away, no longer a conquering hero, but a cringing, waddling, apologetic fat man, totally unnerved by the mere fact that he couldn't tie his own shoes and that women were laughing about it. Yes, my boy, a game man can stand anything but ridicule. That knocks him out."

A Post-Graduate Course.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Just back from college and bringing his "sheepskin" with him, he was feeling particularly good, and strong enough to carry everything before him in the battle of life. He had not only made a creditable record as a student, but was one of the all-around athletes of the institution and realized that the story of his prowess in the field would be perpetuated for classes to come.

Among other things he had given considerable attention to the manly art of self-defence and had enlivened the gymnasium building with many a lively bout. Young men do not like to drop such accomplishments short off, so he had on the gloves with the coachman, and after knocking him about while his wind lasted, would take on the man of all work for like punishment. But what the youth frequently and laughingly expressed a wish for was a "go" with the "governor," a fine robust man in the 50's and also college-bred.

So eager did the son become that he confided his wish to his mother and she indiscreetly told her husband just as a warning. There could have been no surer way of bringing about the encounter, for there was the blood of the athlete in the handsome old gentleman, who has some cherished records of his own. He "happened" at the barn next day while the coachman was taking his dose. With apparent reluctance the father pulled on the gloves. He permitted his ear to be grazed to encourage the boy, ducked, side-stepped and acted on the defensive until he realized that his breath was growing short.

The two hired men measured afterward, and it was just twelve feet from where the youth started to where he landed under the carriage. Now he is turning his attention exclusively to the more serious things of life.

FOOLED TWO GOVERNORS.

Edwards Made Tools of Them in Seeking Revenge.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—J. A. Edwards, of Bessemer, Ala., was yesterday afternoon held for the grand jury on a charge of larceny, under peculiar circumstances. Edwards, it appears, married in Anniston, Ala., some time ago, but his wife subsequently was divorced from him and married Mr. Chalian.

From a desire for vengeance he has several times sworn out warrants for fictitious crimes on her part and then fled the jurisdiction of the court before he could be called upon to substantiate his complaints. His latest achievement was to secure a requisition upon a warrant from the governor of Alabama on the governor of Georgia for his former wife for alleged larceny at Bessemer, and she was brought to Atlanta under arrest.

Judge Orr, in binding Edwards over, stated that the system of persecution which the prisoner was carrying on against the woman was fiendish in its character. Edwards cursed and raved when he found that the woman was free while he himself had to answer to a criminal charge.

"Am I to be held while that woman is allowed to go free? Damn her, she ought to be sent to jail, too," shrieked the prisoner.

"Remove him from the court, Mr. Bailiff," said the judge. "His very presence pollutes the court. The manner in which he obtained this warrant is a travesty on justice. He imposed on me, on the solicitor, on Governor Candler and on the governor of Alabama in order to gratify a fiendish spirit of revenge on this little woman."

The warrant against Mrs. Chalian was dismissed in quick order. Her statement, a letter from the sheriff of Jefferson county, Ala., which stated that the same persecution had been going on in that State, and newspaper clippings showing the same facts was all the evidence submitted.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

Miss Mildred Yaeger Files a Suit for Divorce.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Mildred Yaeger, daughter of former Congressman Frederick G. Niedringhaus, one of the wealthiest men in the city, filed a suit for divorce yesterday against Edward M. Yaeger, charging desertion and non-support. They were married in 1889 in St. Paul, Minn. It was an elopement and the result of a romance which had its inception in Colorado where Miss Mildred was spending the summer. One day a gentleman riding by the hotel at which she was stopping was thrown from his horse. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed into the hotel where it was found that his leg had been broken. The sympathies of the lady guests were aroused by the misfortune to the handsome man, who proved to be Edward M. Yaeger. Miss Niedringhaus was especially interested in the patient and her ministrations were ever welcome to the pain-racked man. Cupid smiled and aided the young couple in their love-making. Yaeger persisted so ardently that he soon won her consent, but he was poor and Mr. Niedringhaus did not favor the match. An elopement followed.

The divorce suit filed today is the unpleasant sequal to what was a romance of mountain and plain.

PREDICTED HIS OWN DEATH.

Daniel Van Atta Arranges for His Funeral.

Trenton, N. J., July 14.—Having predicted several years ago that he would die this year, and being overtaken with a conviction Wednesday that his death was imminent, although he was apparently in good health, Daniel W. Van Atta, Supervisor of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, made the most minute preparations for his funeral and was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Mr. Van Atta called on James Murphy, an undertaker, Wednesday, and chose a plain casket, giving directions for the inscription on the plate. He thereupon ordered four coaches, and, having picked out a black suit, asked for the bill, which he paid by check.

When these arrangements had been completed Mr. Van Atta returned to the asylum, and died early yesterday morning from Bright's disease.

Mr. Van Atta, who had been supervisor of the hospital for thirty-one years, was fifty-four years old and unmarried. He had no relatives in this section of the country. He leaves a small estate.

STANDS BY POLYGAMY.

Brigham Young, Jr., Says the Practice Will Continue.

Chicago, July 14.—"The members of the Mormon Church who have contracted polygamous marriages do not shrink from the issue involved in the case recently begun against Angus M. Cannon. The present is probably as good a time as any for determining whether we are to live undisturbed the lives which the most solemn obligations have imposed upon us or whether we are to suffer the pains and persecutions of those who have the courage of their faith."

These were the words of Apostle Brigham Young, of Salt Lake City, the eldest son of the former head of the Mormon Church, at the Grand Pacific Hotel here yesterday.

"I, for instance, covenanted to be a faithful husband to my wives and true father to my children. Would I not be false to every obligation of honor and true morality to now cast them off?

"No polygamous marriages have been contracted since the Edmunds law went into effect. The people have obeyed the law implicitly. I know this to be a fact. That many since that time have lived polygamous lives undoubtedly is true, but without exception they were the results of marriages that were contracted prior to the passage of that law. Quite a number of people have put away all but one wife, but many others felt their obligations required them to continue the relations which they had taken on themselves."

"Will polygamy continue to exist?"

"Not unless our people continue to be pursued with bitter persecution."

CURRENT HUMOR.

Presence of Mind.

(From Tit-Bits.)

Officer—Now, Patrick, if you were sentry outside a powder magazine which blew up, and you fortunately escaped with your life, what would you do?

Patrick (after mature consideration)—Well, sir, I think I should fire an alarm signal.

The Cautious Editor.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

Editor—Your book notices are not at all satisfactory.

Reviewer—No?

Editor—No, sir; this is the second time within a month that you have praised a book only to have it prove a popular success. At this rate, how do you suppose we are ever going to win the reputation of being a literary authority?

An Unfortunate Slip.

(From the Catholic Standard and Times.)

Bungle—I wonder why Marryat is so sore at me?

Bangle—You asked him if he wasn't tired of the New Woman.

Bungle—So I did; what of that?

Bangle—Why, man alive, he's been divorced twice, and has just married his third.

A Trick of the Trade.

(From Stray Stories.)

"You say you're poor, Cadby; yet you sport a gold cigarette case."

"Economy, dear boy; with a handsome case one can smoke the cheapest cigarettes."

Unheard-of Decision.

(From Funny Cubs.)

Old Lady—I desire to leave all my property to charity.

Lawyer—Your relatives might try to break the will; why not give the property to charity at once?

Old Lady—Oh, dear, no! They'd put me in a lunatic asylum.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The new suspension bridge over the Niagara River at Lewiston is about completed, and soon the electric cars will be crossing it.

Only 1 per cent of the telegrams over seas are concerned with family or private matters. The rest are commercial, journalistic, or official.

Among the 11,667 foreigners settled in China at the end of 1897, England had 4,929, the United States 1,594, Japan 1,196, Germany 959, and France 698.

During the first five months of 1899 England's imports of metal increased in value $13,245,000, but its import of textile raw materials decreased $10,734,500.

English collectors complain that the prices of rare books on musical topics are going up rapidly, largely on account of the increasing demand for the libraries of rich Americans.

Electric road construction is proceeding steadily northward from Chicago and southward from Milwaukee, and it is intended to make a complete line between the two cities as soon as possible.

An Indianan has built a house clock which weighs nearly two tons, and has hundreds of moving figures, music boxes, chimes, and other complicated machinery. The man spent seven years in constructing the timepiece.

During the first five months of the present year the number of cases of lese majesty tried before the German courts has amounted to 173, and fifty-five years' imprisonment have been imposed on the various offenders.

The dearth of farm servants is not confined to Scotland. In England the same complaint is heard, and farmers are compelled to work with less hands than they require, and to pay handsomely for the labor they are able to secure.

To Eccles, an English town of 32,000 inhabitants, belongs the honor of possessing the first motor milk cart. Its "round" embraces an eighty-mile radius, and this it can cover in a day of seven hours. The work of three horses and carts is saved.

A six-pound cannon ball was recently plowed up on the farm of C. C. Bell, at Manchester, Vt., and it is supposed to be a Revolutionary War relic, as the troops of Gen. John Stark encamped in that vicinity a short time previous to the battle of Bennington.

There is a town without a name on Lake Huron. It is composed of 500 huts. During the summer the dwellings are hidden away in the brush tenantless, but when winter comes their owners appear, move them out on the ice, cut a hole through the floor in the ice and proceed to fish.

Many birds form their sounds without opening their bills. The pigeon is a well-known instance of this. Its cooing can be distinctly heard, although it does not open its bill. The call is formed internally in the throat and chest, and is only rendered audible by resonance.

In the rear of a Bath, Me., machine shop sits a hen, and so far as hatching out part of the eggs beneath her is concerned, she will sit there forever. The reason of this sad state of affairs is because a practical joker has put several hard-boiled eggs under the poor Biddy as a joke on the proprietor of the machine shop.

The ordinary-sized cracker, one and one-half inches long by one-fourth of an inch in diameter, costs in the city of Canton 1 tael or 62 cents per 10,000 for export. At Hankow the best quality of this size costs 1 tael for 5,000. For the second quality but 1 tael is asked for 20,000. At Chungking 13,000 of the ordinary crackers can be bought for a tael.

Tunnels under the Thames at London are multiplying rapidly. Hardly has the Blackwell tunnel been opened when another at Rotherhithe is projected. It is to be thirty feet in diameter, three feet more than the Blackwell tunnel. It is to be a mile and a quarter long. The total work will cost about $7,000,000, but nearly