

The Chicago Eagle.

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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with the enclosure are to be free at all times, when not occupied by others, to any who may wish to use them, and that the dressing-rooms and lockers will be equally at the disposition of the public. Those who oppose the plan point out that while the public may be free to use the gymnasium, it will not, as a matter of fact, do so; that the Turngemeinde Hall is so convenient to the park that the gymnasium will be constantly occupied by classes from this institution, and that there will be few times when the apparatus will be free for the use of any but the persons from the Turngemeinde. It is asserted that the willingness of the turners to spend \$5,000 in fitting up the place with apparatus, dressing-rooms, walking or running track and other appliances is due to the belief on the part of the turners that they will be able to monopolize the gymnasium.

The next using the Lincoln Park board will do, will be to let out a portion of the remaining pleasure ground for hotel purposes.

TRIBUNE AND POST FAMILY DINNERS.

The seventh annual family dinner of the Tribune staff was held Tuesday evening at the Great Northern Hotel. Sixty members of the staff and two invited guests, Washington Hesing, editor of the Staats Zeitung, and F. A. Vanderlip of the Economist, formerly financial editor of the Tribune, were present. Mr. Hesing made a happy speech, in which he told of his career in the local newspaper vineyard and drew favorable comparisons between local papers and those of the world. Joseph Medill told of his first staff, consisting of four men, and described the multifarious duties in those days of the omnibus and other editors.

A unique feature of the dinner was the Little Tribune, a miniature edition of the parent paper, profusely illustrated, and filled with "scenics" of the purest ray serene. It was the second issue of the paper, the first being printed just one year before.

The menu was as follows: Blue Points, Celery, Consomme with Asparagus Tips, Clarified, Baked Salmon, Sauce Colbert, (Pommes Fantaisies), Olives, Salted Almonds, Radishes, Filet of Beef, Potato with Mushrooms, Punch Imperial, Roast Quail, Harlequin, a Natural Watercourse, French Pies, Neapolitan Ice-cream, Assorted Cakes, Fruits, Cheese, Wafers, Cafe Noir, Claret, The following were present: Joseph Medill, E. Insley, R. W. Patterson, W. J. Jackson, H. W. Montgomery, F. C. Jackson, T. Sullivan, J. Keeley, J. Hutchins, A. Levering, C. F. Knell, R. H. Little, L. D. Wood, W. L. Loring, J. L. Graff, E. S. Matthews, John Hansen, R. Martin, L. C. Ayme, J. M. Maxwell, H. L. Beach, H. F. Miller, H. S. Bunting, W. R. McHarg, H. J. Carr, E. McCarthy, W. Van Beuthausen, F. W. Morgan, J. D. Wood, J. H. McDonowey, E. Colbert, F. Nicholas, E. B. Clark, E. O. Oliver, A. Conmiff, B. O'Shaughnessy, L. Cannon, C. Powers, G. A. Collin, R. W. Ransom, W. H. Danforth, J. D. Sherman, J. E. Sabor, C. M. Shultz, J. A. Durkin, T. Sluitt, B. Eastman, A. Satow, W. C. Gregory, J. M. Sheahan, E. A. Henderson, E. Stone, E. H. Hamner, J. W. Strong, G. W. Harris, W. T. Scott, E. W. Harben, C. Taylor.

STOP THIS OUTRAGE.

Vigorous opposition will be offered by residents of the North Division to the Lincoln Park Board's action in giving to the North Chicago Turngemeinde permission to construct an open-air gymnasium on the north end of the campus or baseball field. All classes of citizens who use Lincoln Park as a breathing place, away from the dust, heat and turmoil of the city, are indignant that any portion of the very limited space of the park should be enclosed for any purpose. The projected gymnasium would occupy a piece of ground 350 feet long by 250 feet wide. The proposition is to locate it at the north end of the common which is used during the summer months for baseball and other games. The gymnasium will, if constructed according to the present plans, render useless two of the baseball "diamonds" and fields. It will cover entirely one, and it will be so close to the second diamond as to make it impossible to play ball there.

The "gymnasium" would be an unsightly, incongruous structure resembling a high fence, surrounding the space to be filled with gymnasium apparatus of every kind. Besides this, there would be a building for dressing, toilet and bath rooms and lockers for the use of the alleged gymnasts. Altogether a very considerable space of ground would be disfigured. The feeling among the North Siders is intense. There are rumors of indignation meetings at which the generosity of the Park Board in acceding to the request of the turner society will be emphatically condemned. There is talk of the institution of legal proceedings to prevent the board from carrying out the bargain it has made with the turners. "I could raise in two hours, among the people around Lincoln Park, money enough to fight the Park Board to a standstill in the courts on this proposition," said one of the best-known men of Chicago, who lives on the North Side, "and," he added, "I will probably do so."

RECORDER'S AND SCHOOL BOARD FIGURES.

Recorder Samuel B. Chase and his clerks and deputies have handled during the past year 173,782 documents, as against 178,455 in 1894. The receipts of the office were \$186,653.70, while in 1894 they were \$187,221.33, and the expenditures for 1895 were \$178,712.20, as compared with \$185,217.90 the previous year. Clerk of the Board of Education Graham in a condensed report of the most important school happenings during the year, says \$126,275 was expended on school sites; \$922,151.50 on new buildings, and \$1,042,169.71 for teachers' salaries. The school fund property which was appraised during the year was placed at a valuation of \$7,288,253.25. There is considerable land which will not be appraised this year, but that appraised last year represents the bulk of the school board's realty holdings, exclusive of actual property.

MR. JUDGE REMEMBERED.

Thomas F. Judge, retiring chief clerk of the Drainage Board, was presented on Wednesday with a gold-headed cane by Trustees Kelly, Eckhart, Cooley, Boldenweck, Wenter and Russell in commendation of his honorable five years' service with the board. Mr. Judge made a clever speech in response. The police force of the district will be

reorganized by the reduction of the number employed from forty-five to forty and the dropping of about twelve of the present officers and their replacement by new men recommended by the incoming trustees. Marshal Williams will remain for a time at least.

FIREMEN ARE PROMOTED.

The last act of the Civil Service Commission for 1895 was to distribute a few New Year's gifts to the fire department. As a result of the examinations recently held Patrick J. Donohue and Michael R. Driscoll hereafter serve as chief of battalion in the department, where both have for years been doing duty as captains. Donohue is now captain of hook and ladder No. 9, stationed on the lake front. Driscoll is captain of engine company No. 8, Archer avenue and State street. The following men were also certified for promotion as either second or first class captains: Alex. C. Caputo, Martin Lacey, Fred A. Finnhaber, P. F. A. Pundt, R. P. O'Connor, James T. Foley.

The following are named as lieutenants or second-class captains: George T. Foley, Charles N. Heaney, Edward J. Buckley, Charles Buerger, George Bowman, Timothy Callahan, John F. O'Malley, James Ward, Edward Lambley, Albert Nelson, John C. Weidmuller, Peter W. Wenger, Michael Eberet, Charles R. Pottlioff.

NOW, MR. ROACH.

Mr. John M. Roach, the courteous and painstaking superintendent of the North Chicago Street Railroad, will earn the thanks of thousands of patrons of the road by granting one request. That is, to order the removal of the guard gate from the rear platform of all cars while running on single track streets. Take the Fullerton and Webster avenues and Garfield avenue and Center street lines, for instance. If the rear gates are left off when the cars leave Lincoln avenue until they circle the single track loop, an immense number of people will be accommodated. As it is now, ladies are often obliged to wade all around a car in the mud when the inconvenience could be easily avoided.

WHERE WILL IT END?

Having turned a great portion of Lincoln Park into a back yard for the "Academy of Sciences" building, the Commissioners have started in to give away the rest of the park to outsiders by donating the baseball field to the Turngemeinde for a private gymnasium. The Turners own vacant property fronting on the park. If they are so very philanthropic, why not erect a free gymnasium on that?

Where is this giving away of the park going to end, anyway?

A BRIGHT YOUNG CHICAGOAN.

Harold Ethelbert Addison, son of John Addison, Esq., the well-known Chicago architect, has greatly distinguished himself at Harvard, where he has carried off the Boylston prize in oratory and the Bowden prize in a very able original thesis.

JUSTICE SCHULTE REMEMBERED.

Friends of Henry C. Schulte, the Englewood police court justice, surprised him Saturday evening at his home, 5111 Ashland avenue, and presented him with a gold star, with diamond and ruby attachment. Ah! Tusch made the presentation speech.

JUSTICE BLUME'S MARKSMANSHIP.

Justice Blume is a bad man for light-weightmen to tackle. He made short work of the fellow who tried to "hold-up" his daughter and himself, and has the applause of the community for so doing.

HARRISON FOR CONGRESS.

Carter H. Harrison will make a strong candidate for Congress, and his friends are urging him to accept the nomination in the Sixth District on the Democratic ticket.

AN INTERESTING MAGAZINE.

Some excellent contributions to magazine literature—at least one of which is likely to attract public attention—are to be found in the Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country, for January. Under the title "William Collins Whitney: a Character Study," by Rufus R. Wilson, we are brought into the text and also by illustration—into most intimate contact with persons and incidents in the life history of one of the great men of our day and generation. It is not adulation to say of Mr. Whitney that he is a great man. Even those who differ from him in a political sense, concede this. For they recall with strong American pride, the great ability shown by him while Secretary of the Navy. During his term in that office, the American navy again became a fact, rather than a memory. It was one of several epochs in his brilliant career, when some of the executive ability he is known to possess was brought forth and shown to great advantage. The American people have not forgotten the circumstance. This, however, was but one of many in the events of Mr. Whitney's life which stamp him as a remarkable man. And a great American. Very fine portraits—the latter now deceased, as also of President Grover Cleveland, Senator David B. Hill, ex-Governor of New York Roosevelt P. Flower, ex-Postmaster General Wilson B. Bissell, Henry B. Payne, Mrs. Whitney's father, and the late Allen G. Thurman, add to the attractiveness of a deserved tribute to Mr. Whitney. He is well worthy to be recognized and known as one of this nation's "favorite sons."

and incidentals about \$370,000. The figures are tabulated minutely, giving "ten women who spent \$2,000," "fifty who spent \$1,000," "one hundred who spent \$500," etc., down to "5,000 who spent \$20 each." It is quite probable that the figures are within bounds. In the table, 6,000 people are included and no account is taken of the 10,000 or 11,000 who made no extra expenditure for the horse show.

The death of George Augustus Sain removes from the ranks of British journalists one of its foremost writers. Versatile, brilliant and prolific, his work was essentially of the ephemeral kind which his position required. As war correspondent and as a writer of editorials and of sketches of the Journal employing his services, he made a success by reason of industry as well as of natural talent. Partly because of his personality and partly because of his work he had won a unique position in London, where he came to be regarded as the leading representative of one phase of journalism. He had also published some rather indifferent novels and special matter, and although these have rapidly found their way to oblivion they did their part in increasing his reputation. The mere variety of his production gave him the air of brilliant versatility. In some regards his life work was typical of that of many of his fellows in the profession. Taken altogether the bulk of his output must have been something enormous. It is doubtful if few of the prolific modern novelists could show a pile of published matter half so great as his. But in its very nature most of his work—comment on current events—was ephemeral. The thoughts he put upon paper died with the conditions or the occurrences which occasioned them. His is thus one of the curious instances wherein a man's name is likely to endure longer than his work. He will be remembered simply as one of the forces in modern journalism—as one of the milestones in the progress of that profession.

We note with interest that Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, the Speaker of the new House of Representatives, intends to pay a little attention to members' manners. Such attention is certainly needed. Mr. Reed has announced that he will not tolerate smoking within the House of Representatives, and neither will he permit members to place their feet upon their desks. This announcement will convey the news for the first time to thousands of Americans that their representatives are in the habit of placing their feet upon their desks, but it is lamentably true. The spectacle of the American House of Representatives on a cold winter's day—when the galleries are filled with slumbering darkeys who have gone in there because it is warm—when the seats in the chamber are half filled—when some member is droning in a speech to which no one pays any attention—when half of the members in the chamber are reading newspapers with their feet upon their desks when others are standing up smoking in the outskirts of the chamber—when there is a general appearance of free and easiness about the place—this spectacle is not calculated to make an American proud of the House of Representatives. There are dignified legislative bodies in the world, but there are few such bodies so lacking in decorum as that of the United States. Speaker Reed's innovation will meet with the heartiest commendation from every one who has ever entered the House.

The page of the yearly history of the nation which is devoted to statistics of crime is always a depressing one to read. No doubt we are moving toward a higher and purer civilization, but the progress is slow and not always perceptible. In the year 1894 there were reported as having taken place in the United States 9,800 murders. There were only 132 executions of murderers a significant and surprising discrepancy; 190 lynchings, a small decrease from the preceding year, but still a much larger number than that of legal executions; nearly 5,000 suicides; and embezzlements and defalcations to the enormous amount of \$25,000,000. With the exception of lynchings, there was a noticeable increase in the number of crimes committed in 1894 as compared with former years. This is attributed, at least as regards peculation and suicide, to the fact that the year was one of great financial depression and consequent personal hardship and distress. Idleness and poverty on a large scale mean increased temptation and law-breaking. It is said that in New York State alone there is a "well-organized, well-equipped and well-looked" army of eighty thousand criminals. The prisoners of the United States hold over three hundred thousand convicts. To support them costs more than the country's annual yield of gold and silver. Crime is costly—in money, lives and waste of possibilities. To prevent it by right education, moral and religious, and watchful care is even more necessary than to punish it.

The new woman is getting dangerous. If we may believe a paragraph in a New York paper, Young Mr. Drexel was visiting recently, and was walking home in New York City about eleven o'clock. Mr. Drexel is extremely good-looking, but he is so modest in his deportment that he thought he would not be molested. But four girls stood on a corner, and as he passed, one of them said: "Ain't he pretty?" Mr. Drexel turned and ran, but the four girls followed him, embraced him, and deliberately kissed him. He screamed for assistance, and Patrolman Farley came to his aid and arrested the girls. The next day in court, when the judge interrogated the officer as to their offense, Patrolman Farley described it, and added: "They're what are called new women, your honor." The judge fined the new women two dollars apiece. Mr. Drexel doubtless will not be molested by the same women, but with his fatal gift of beauty he is liable to be in danger all the time. As to new women generally, we think they will be inclined to resent Policeman Farley's classification.

The House of Representatives without a dissenting voice passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for an American judicial commission to ascertain the true boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. This is the beginning

of the first step in carrying out the assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of the international code. Leaders of all shades of domestic difference in Congress agreed as one man in supporting the President. It has been the taunt of the British press and the belief of the anti-American public abroad that in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine at this time the President was "playing politics." It will shortly be apparent abroad that in support of the right of Americans to rule America there are no parties in the United States. This is a nation.

A New York paper asks: "Is the Sultan suffering from monomania, lunacy, derangement, alienation, aberration, delirium, mania, frenzy or dementia?" It does not appear to be the Sultan that is "suffering." When it was mentioned that Great Britain and Russia each had more Mohammedan subjects than the Sultan who would be liable to rise in insurrection at the Sultan's order he held what card players would call a winning hand. There are 200,000,000 Mohammedans in Asia, the most of whom are in the Asiatic possessions of Great Britain and of Russia. The Sultan in a holy war could call 2,000,000 soldiers to the field. All India would be in rebellion against Great Britain and all Tartary against Russia if the Sultan, the head of the Mohammedan Church, should raise the banner of Islam. So the Sultan does not appear to be drunk nor crazy in his conjecture that neither Great Britain nor Russia can afford to make open war against the vast body of his followers for the sake of a few thousand Armenians. The Sultan is a much abler and craftier man than the Christian world has supposed.

Miss Clara Barton, the organizer of the Red Cross Society, though now over 70 years old, proposes to go to Constantinople and thence into Armenia with a trained corps of assistants as soon as she is guaranteed a sum sufficient to begin her noble work among the suffering victims of the Turkish butchers. At present the society has \$30,000 of surplus funds with which to prosecute its work, but this is a bagatelle in comparison with the money which will be needed to relieve the wants of half a million people. As this country cannot actively interpose to stop the inhuman butchery now going on with the assistance of the great powers, owing to their mutual jealousies, the least it can do is to supply the funds to enable this noble and courageous Christian woman to relieve the sufferings of the Armenian martyrs. She ought to go full-handed.

The recent death of Helffer, the lady's tailor, accentuates the fact that the two most prominent names in the gowning of women are men's names—Redfern and Worth. It is the contention of the modern woman that the reason women have not equaled men in the various avocations of life is because they have not been given a fair field. Men have replied that in the domain of cookery women have had control for centuries, but that all great cooks have been men. To this may be added the still more convincing fact that the field of devising fashions and costumes for women should belong exclusively to women, if any calling does. Yet in the last quarter of a century it is admitted that no two names have reached such a pitch of pre-eminence in the concoction of woman's costumes as the names of Redfern and Worth.

From some English papers and from some timid souls in the East the public hears horrifying rumors of England's ability in case of war to sail the 80, Lawrence and the chain of lakes and "lay waste the city of Chicago." Gunboats and ships of war, it is said, could assemble off the Van Buren street pier and shell the town. Cruisers would enter the Chicago harbor and hammer the city hall and the postoffice with bombs and shot. For some mysterious reason the British press and the timid persons fall to speculate as to what the United States would be doing all this time. What would be happening on the American side while British keels were plowing the waters of the St. Lawrence and the straits of Mackinaw?

Some one having written disparagingly of the commerce of the Western rivers, a Pittsburg paper says the loaded boats now in that port waiting for higher water are equivalent to 1,445 railway trains of thirty cars each, and that during the coming season 1,300 steamers of a thousand tons capacity each will leave that city for Southern and Western ports. Furthermore, it is stated that the delivery of heavy freights by steamer is much quicker along the rivers than by the all-rail routes. Unless the signs fail, one of the booms of the next century will be in American waterways.

The sale of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad cannot be regarded as a mortgage foreclosure, strictly speaking. It is in reality the substitution of new securities for old ones, without any change of ownership. The par value of the old securities is \$334,000,000 and the market value \$125,000,000, and they are to be exchanged for a larger amount of new stocks and bonds which are expected to be worth more on account of the improved condition of the property under the reorganization.

The tumble in Knaff stocks between August and November amounted to \$300,000,000. If our English friends had dropped this immense sum speculating in the United States their comments would be loud as well as deep. But South Africa is their own creation, and they will make little noise about bad investments in that quarter.

The Duke of Marlborough leaving the American shores with an American heiress on his arm and a Canadian railroad in his pocket presents the finest example of a successful soldier of fortune that the world has seen for some time.



HON. JARVIS BLUME, The Police Magistrate who is a Terror to Foot-Pads.

In a recent number of the New York Outlook Rev. Washington Gladden takes up the discussion of a subject which has been somewhat fiercely debated in Chicago. "Is it true," he asks, "that one man's money is worth as much as another's to a church or college? Is it not rather true that there is a great deal of money with which the hands that are seeking to do the will of God must never dabble themselves? For much of this money, under all sound ethical standards, must be considered as stolen money. And our churches and colleges need to be told that the partaker is as bad as the thief?" It is well that this point, already stoutly urged by secular spokesmen, should be thus frankly put by a clergyman. The issue raised is one that will not down. No conspiracy of silence can conceal from the people the deplorable fact that the Christian church of whatever denomination stands ready to condone for pay the most heinous moral offenses. That general knowledge of this fact has contributed greatly to the lessening of the influence of the pulpit is undeniable. The church and the college have come to the parting of the ways. They must choose between God and mammon, between virtue and baseness. The lad educated in a college founded upon and maintained by money gained by deceit, corruption, rapacity and lawlessness suffers absolute loss of ethical standards. On every side within the college walls he hears eulogy of its munificent patron and sees memorials displayed recounting the virtues of a man whom the world knows to be an extortionist and an enemy of justice. With his Greek and Latin, with all the moral precepts of the ancients, there is thus instilled into his mind the belief that riches excuse all things, that a life spent in preying on one's fellow men may be exploited and even justified by tardily turning over a share of the plunder to some religious organization for church or educational purposes. Church and school alike are eager for gold, though it be tainted with the methods of a rascal in its accumulation. Neither from the pulpit nor the study can there proceed under such conditions any real good for society. The protest of Dr. Gladden—whose eloquence in religious and educational affairs gives it especial significance—comes too soon. Indeed it is an indication of the evil power of what Dr. Gladden calls "inlaid gold" that the pulpit should have been silent so long upon a question of ethics which so long ago aroused the interest of observant citizens.

When the long-expected American novelist comes to write the comedy of life in the latter part of the nineteenth century he will have to make some special researches with reference to the speech of its people. It is a fact that slang, always in high favor in America, is becoming more popular. Not only is the amount of slang increasing, but it is enlarging its scope among people who use it, not from ignorance, but with an intentional purpose to give colloquial force to their speech. "The source of most of this increment to the English vocabulary is, of course, not the highest. Some of the slang is old and sensible; some of it merely idiomatic. And again there is some which, without any particular meaning, has acquired popularity simply from a sense of indelicacy in the sound. Words of this sort, for all their popularity, have not yet made their way into literature, but there is discernible a tendency among the writers of the most vital contemporary English to adopt very slang expressions just as soon as their usage has become widespread enough to make them generally understood. The use of slang, of course, is neither elegant nor commendable. But unless all signs fall much of the richness of the English of to-morrow will be owing to the illegitimate and slangy vocabulary of to-day.

A well-known detective, reading a paper on criminology before a body of ministers, asserted, to the surprise of most of them: "I maintain there is in the heart of every son and daughter of Adam a germ of murder, a latent disposition to take human life." There is no doubt that every man and woman is potentially a murderer. The human family is but emerging from barbarism its coat of