

The Chicago Eagle.

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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LARGEST WEEKLY CIRCULATION IN CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

The Eagle can be ordered at Chas. Macdonald & Co.'s literary emporium and book store, 55 Washington street, I. H. Jackson's wholesale and retail cigar store, 105 Washington street, and at all first-class news stands throughout the West.

KNOW-NOTHING CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Board of the City of Chicago is, par excellence, the greatest Know Nothing body in America.

It has proclaimed the fact officially that foreign-born citizens are not to be believed under oath.

It has also proclaimed the fact officially that the children of foreign-born people are not to be believed under oath.

And most monstrous, ridiculous and insulting of all, the Civil Service Board of Chicago has officially proclaimed that the child of foreign-born parents is incapable of swearing to the fact that he knows his own father!

He must furnish the Chicago City Board of Civil Service Commissioners with two affidavits made by other parties, to prove that the man he says is his father, is really his father!

This takes the cake.

The A. P. A. lodge, in which the rules and regulations of the Chicago Civil Service Commission were made up, overdid itself to such an extent in manufacturing them, as to arouse a feeling of indignation all over the community.

A native-born citizen, according to the wonderful rules and regulations of the Chicago Civil Service Board, has simply to state the fact that he is a citizen, in an application for appointment.

His word goes.

A naturalized citizen's word is not accepted by the Chicago City Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

According to the rules and regulations adopted by it, if a naturalized citizen applies for an examination, he must, in order to be admitted to an examination:

First, Swear to the fact that he is a naturalized citizen.

Second, He must prove to the satisfaction of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board (which will not believe him under oath), that he is a naturalized citizen, by forwarding his naturalization papers to the Commission.

Then, when he has forwarded his naturalization papers, together with sundry proofs, that he is the right man, his oath may, if it suits the judgment of the Commission, admit him to examination.

In case his naturalization papers are lost or destroyed, then the naturalized citizen, before his oath will be believed, or his application for examination is accepted, must obtain a copy of the record of the court which issued such naturalization papers, and forward the same to the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Commission.

Thus are the traps set to prevent naturalized American citizens from holding office under the Civil Service law in Chicago!

Naturalized citizens of Chicago can and must serve in the American army or navy in time of war.

Naturalized citizens of Chicago must do jury duty.

Board of Civil Service are aimed especially at the children of old naturalized citizens of Chicago.

The statutes of the United States provide that the minor children of an alien become citizens of the United States upon the naturalization of the father.

Thousands of Chicago voters grown to manhood to-day are entitled to their citizenship by virtue of this Federal statute.

Their fathers were naturalized in Chicago before the great fire.

Yet, according to the rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board these citizens, raised in Chicago, living here since infancy, cannot even be examined for a job under the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Commission, unless they forward their fathers' naturalization papers with their application!

If the naturalization papers of their fathers were lost or destroyed, or the records of the courts in which they were procured were destroyed then they are ineligible to examination, much less to appointment to office.

The rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board are even harder upon the children of persons naturalized in other States, or whose parents may be dead or residing afar off.

By order of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board they are wholly disfranchised.

Nor is this all.

The rules and regulations of the Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board require that even where the citizen by act of Congress forwards his father's naturalization papers to the Know Nothing Civil Service Board of Chicago he cannot even be examined. He must do something more.

He must prove by the affidavits of two citizens that the person he claims for his father was really his father!

The Know Nothing Chicago Civil Service Board does not believe a naturalized citizen capable of knowing his own father!

Could blind bigotry go farther? Could Know Nothingism offer a greater insult to an honored and respected class of our citizens?

That this plain statement of facts may not seem to be an exaggeration, extracts from the printed rules and regulations of the Chicago Know Nothing Civil Service Commission follow.

The community in which we live will not brook this sort of outrage forever.

It has been known for some time that such a thing as common courtesy was unknown in the office of the Know Nothing Chicago City Civil Service Commission, which is presided over by a political What Is It named Phelps, who came from the Lord only knows where.

It was known that the Civil Service Commission itself was composed of narrow men.

But it was never suspected that in a city like Chicago, where four-fifths of the population is of foreign birth, or of direct "foreign" descent, that a civil service commission would attempt to disfranchise and insult naturalized citizens.

But the fact remains that the Know Nothing Civil Service Commission of Chicago has insulted four-fifths of Chicago's population and in a manner outrageous, open and wanton.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD.

At the last regular meeting of the Chicago Public Library Board, Librarian Hill submitted his report for the month of December, which was received and ordered published.

The report shows, among other things, that 225,048 volumes were taken out in the circulation department.

Of these, 102,862 volumes were for home lending, the remainder being used in the reference and reading rooms.

The total number of cards in force during the month was 54,387.

John M. Van Osdel, the newly appointed member, to succeed T. C. Diener, was in his place, having qualified Monday morning.

A communication was received from President Dreyer, who was unable to be present at the meeting, announcing the following changes in the committees of which Mr. Diener had formerly been a member:

Committee on Finance—Keely, McCormick and Van Osdel.

Buildings and Grounds—Hatch, Broseur, Hirsch, Hedenberg and Van Osdel.

Delivery Stations—Broseur, Hirsch, Hatch, Hedenberg, and Van Osdel.

Directors—Gundenberg, Hendeaburg, and Van Osdel.

assembly hall and gymnasium with a stage. The exterior will be of pressed brick and stone, the interior will be finished in oak and heated by steam. It will cost \$135,000. Plans have also been completed for a new school building to be constructed at West 40th and Erie streets. It will be three stories and basement high, and will contain twenty-two rooms and assembly hall. It will be constructed of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, and will cost \$75,000.

IMPROVING THE NAVY.

Chicago Record: Senator Squire, of Washington, has introduced in Congress a bill providing for an entire reorganization of the engineer corps of the United States navy. The bill increases the number of the engineer corps from 180 to 303, enlarges the scope of its duties and makes a proper adjustment of the rank of its members, which has been a source of a good deal of bickering in the navy since the war. The line officers of the navy have always insisted that the staff officers, who include the members of the engineer corps, should have only a nominal rank in the navy.

However important it may be that our naval vessels should be efficiently commanded and officered it frequently happens that the chief engineer is the most important officer on board, and without competent work in the movement of vessels they may be of very little use either in war or in peace.

The failure to give the engineer corps an actual rank has tended to force very many competent men out of the service.

The time has come when a battleship is little more than an immense machine, and while we demand from line officers a high grade of intellect, character, experience and training, yet it must be admitted that the usefulness and efficiency of the ships under their command rest very largely with the skill of the engineers who have charge of the complicated machinery with which the vessel is fitted.

Anything that adds to the merits of the engineer corps increases the power and availability of our naval vessels. Senator Squire's bill if it becomes a law will be a valuable stimulant to our marine power. No greater injustice could be done the commander of a great vessel than to send him to sea with an incompetent staff of engineers. While it is proposed to spend large sums of money in the construction of vessels the government ought not to neglect the important business of securing men abundantly qualified to take care of them.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Chicago Record: The reports of Chas. T. Yerkes to the directors of the two street railway companies of which he is President show those roads to be in a flourishing condition. The net earnings of the North Chicago Company last year amounted to 18.12 per cent on the capital stock. The net sum of \$337,203 was added to the surplus. The net earnings of the West Side Company are not so great, but Mr. Yerkes has high hopes for the future. He expressed the belief that heavy gains would be made this year through the operation of electric lines, which were not opened until last fall, and he looks for a further reduction in operating expenses.

All this is very encouraging from one point of view. Chicagoans like to see all companies in the city doing a prosperous business. But the query arises: Why should companies whose principal assets are the franchises they hold from the people make a much larger profit than do individuals or companies engaged in strictly private business? When he makes a report to his stockholders Mr. Yerkes is extremely hopeful. He tells of large profits and takes a rosy view of future prospects. When Mr. Yerkes goes before the Council for more concessions from which to make more money he pleads poverty. He says it would be an injustice to require compensation for the city. Or, if he does not take that attitude, as he did when he sent "prominent citizens" to ask the Mayor to approve the Union loop ordinance, he is defiant. Sometimes he offers no excuse. In spite of large revenues Mr. Yerkes expects to see operating expenses still further reduced during the coming year. At least, however, there should be better accommodations for the passengers, since good accommodations are paid for at a high rate, and since the people are not to be permitted to share in the profits of this business based on public franchises.

THE STURDY BOERS.

If the United States should ever be called upon to chastise Great Britain it would do well to make an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the plucky Dutchmen who maintained themselves and their rights in South Africa against the most unscrupulously aggressive Government of the world over. The Boers have taught Great Britain two lessons, and Great Britain is beginning to be afraid of the independent Dutchman. Uncle Sam might well pat the Boer on the head and ask him to be an ally. Though we drove Great Britain from the original colonies, though at New Orleans we destroyed Pakenham and the entire English army, yet the Briton professes not to be afraid of Uncle Samuel. He is, however, mortally afraid of the Dutchman of South Africa. He went up against him officially once and non-officially a second time, and both times was tremendously thrashed, as he deserved to be. The people of the United States might join the Emperor William word for word in his congratulation of these Boers. Whether John Bull comes on his own account or sneakingly sends a proxy the Boer is ready to meet him. We talk about the ties of kindred and sentimental devotion to the so-called motherland, but there is not in the whole United States to-day one title, not a suggestion even, in our regard for Great Britain of the "warmth" which is felt for the sturdy Dutchmen of the Transvaal, who are no relatives of ours.

WHAT DUNRAVEN THOUGHT.

Dunraven's fiasco in the Defender investigation is the most humiliating exposure of irresponsible blackguardism that has been noted for some time. The ignoble road made definite charges of

fraud against the men who ran the Defender and expressed his readiness to prove them. In so much he was entitled to respectful treatment. If he knew that he was buncoed out of the cup it was his duty to let it be known, and no one would be more ready than the American people to show resentment at such trickery as was charged. Yet when Dunraven appeared before the committee of the New York Yacht Club it was found that he had no evidence at all. He was able merely to swear that he believed that extra ball had been put on the Defender because it could have been put on, and he judged by his eye that she sat deeper in the water at the race than at the measurement. No other proof has been advanced, so far as the reports of the meetings show, and Dunraven has fled back to England. The owners of the Defender might well have rested their case on Dunraven's testimony. But when they add the sworn evidence that no weights were taken on board, and that it would have been a disadvantage to the sailing power of the vessel if they had, the indictment of Dunraven appears to be complete. Before another international yacht race comes off it would be well for the New York Yacht Club to require the challenger to present credentials that he is a man who can represent the honor of his own country.

REAL ESTATE BOARD BANQUET.

George L. Warner, Charles U. G. Gordon and A. E. G. Goodridge composed the special committee of the Real Estate Board which completed the arrangements for the thirteenth annual banquet of the board, which was given at the Auditorium Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Fully 300 members and invited guests were present, and it was the most elaborate occasion yet enjoyed by the board. Rev. William H. Mans opened the proceedings by invocation, after which the newly elected president, George Birkhoff Jr., delivered his inaugural address. Then the office of George E. Adams as toastmaster began. He introduced the following speakers in their set order: "Eminent and Taxation"—William G. Beale, Corporation Counsel. "Our Currency"—James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington. "Our Country"—Congressman Albert J. Hopkins, Aurora. "Our City"—Judge Charles G. Neely, in the unavoidable absence of Mayor Swift.

Music was furnished by Pond's Orchestra and the Imperial Quartet. The Reception Committee for the occasion was composed of: Dunlap Smith, Marvin A. Farr, William D. Kerfoot, Capt. N. Thomason, Lyman Baird, Edward L. Dreyer, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry E. Foreman, Edwin F. Getchell, James B. Galloway, James L. Houghtelling, Henry A. Kott, Joseph Donnerberger, Silas M. Moore, Louis A. Seeburger, Charles H. Mulliken, Edgar M. Snow, Col. H. L. Turner, Walter H. Wilson, William H. Caldwell, S. Wilmer Cannon, Henry L. Delrick, George H. High, William A. Bond, Jacob C. McGill, Josiah L. Lombard.

THE SCHOMBURGK LINE.

The London Chronicle has presented to the British public for the first time the official correspondence between the Venezuelan and British Governments relating to the Schomburgk line. The documents afford incontestable proof of the fact, often asserted by American newspapers, that the arbitrary line drawn by Sir Robert Schomburgk has been discredited in England. The evidences are clear and unmistakable. Replying to the Venezuelan minister in London, Oct. 21, 1841, Lord Aberdeen, secretary of state for foreign affairs, admits that Schomburgk "was fully aware that the demarcation he made was merely a preliminary measure open to future discussion between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela." In December of the same year Lord Aberdeen wrote again, repeating that the Schomburgk line was but a tentative demarcation and a basis upon which to open discussion of the whole boundary question. He added that the posts indicating the line were "directed for that purpose and not, as the Venezuelan Government appears to apprehend, as indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great Britain." There could be no clearer proof of the fact that the so-called Schomburgk line has been discredited officially by Great Britain's own authority and consent. Lord Salisbury, if he sticks to the demand that the line be made the sole basis of arbitration, will be acting contrary to the rights of the matter as recorded in the official history of his own government. Lord Aberdeen appears to have expected that the whole controversy would be traversed in whatever final settlement should be made, and according to all precedents of international procedure Lord Salisbury does no less than follow the earlier minister's intention.

MR. FIEDLER'S GOOD WORK.

The people of Chicago are to be congratulated upon the re-election of Mr. August Fiedler as architect of the Chicago Board of Education. The present city educational board has shown in many ways the possession of rare business powers and discernment. But in no way has it exhibited its ability in a better manner than in the selection of Mr. Fiedler. This gentleman has proven himself to be the best architect the board has ever had, and not only that, but the most economical architect. His plans have excited admiration everywhere, and in every single instance the schools he has erected have given satisfaction to parents and taxpayers and comfort to teachers and pupils. The Board of Education has acted wisely in re-electing Mr. Fiedler.

KEEP THE ISSUE CLEAR.

Chicago Record: At this time, when a movement for securing better Aldermen is being agitated, there are many who cloud the issue by bringing up matters not now at stake. It is said, for example, that reform can come only through the Legislature.

It is true that the next General Assembly should make radical changes in the constitution of the City Council, and should provide for payment of Al-

dermen. It should also change the methods for the granting of franchises. But these matters are not at issue now. They cannot be affected one way or the other by the outcome of the next municipal election. The only thing that can be done next April is to elect Aldermen who are honest and who will protect the city so far as they are able. Public attention should be diverted from that one thing by issues that properly will come up for consideration next fall and winter.

MR. HOPKINS' VICTORY.

The victory of ex-Mayor Hopkins over John R. Tanner, in the libel suit against the latter, is a valuable one. Mr. Hopkins' triumph, which will, doubtless, be a most complete one, before the litigation is ended, will be a lesson to persons with loose tongues not to be too free with the characters of men holding public office.

While the English, owing to their ample dockyard plants—both private and national—are able to launch a battle ship within a year from the day work is begun on her, the United States cannot at present hope to rival such speed in shipbuilding. It is therefore of special importance that we should lose no time in setting our yards at work on the half dozen battle ships which the people expect Congress to authorize at once. Not as a warlike step should this action be regarded, but rather as one of the most potent arguments in favor of peace. The people of the United States are not aggressive. There is no reason to fear that we shall use our navy for conquest. But while without a strong navy we can never hope to see other powers respect our rights, with one we may be sure that no nation will refuse to do us justice. The sooner we get our skilled artisans at work on our ships, guns and coast defenses the sooner we shall be able to regard war as impossible.

The course of Schlatter is full of mystery, and whether his conduct is the result of calculation or is the spontaneous working of a simple nature, it has the effect of greatly arousing public curiosity. Evidently, he has not the slightest care for financial success. He has generally refused compensation for his services to the poor, and now he runs away into the wilderness, and even talks of staying for a time at a Zuni reservation. Perhaps he hopes to learn new secrets among those mysterious Indians, who have brought down so many curious things from the past. His various stories about the East of the three wise men of the East, and the directions issued to him by "the Father" indicate pretty clearly that there is still a grain of insanity in his brain, although at times his conduct seems rational enough. He certainly understands the great art of making himself desired, which counts for much in this world.

Great Britain during the last fifty years has been engaged in over forty wars. Indeed, scarcely a year of this period has passed in which the country has not had a war on hand in some part of the world. These wars may be summarized: Sikh war, 1845-46; Caffre war, 1846; war with China, 1847; Afghan war, 1840; Sikh war, 1848-49; Burmese war, 1800; Caffre war, 1851-52; Burmese war, 1802 and 1853; Crimea, 1854; Chinese war, 1856-58; Indian Mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1800-61; wars with China, 1890 and 1892; Maori war, 1863-65; Ashantee war, 1804; Bhooteas, 1864; Abyssinian war, 1868-69; Basutoes, 1868; Maori war, 1808-09; Looshah, 1871; Ashantee, 1873-74; Caffre, 1877; Zulu, 1878-79; Afghan war, 1878-80; Bantuland, 1879-81; Transvaal, 1879-81; Egypt, an war, 1882; Soudan, 1894-95; Burmah, 1885-92; Zambiar, 1890; India, 1800; and Matabele, 1894.

The choice of Mr. Alfred Austin as poet laureate of England, leaving such noble and in many respects incomparable singers as Algernon Charles Swinburne and William Morris out of the reckoning, is an act which will call forth much criticism. Mr. Austin is a true poet, although not a master; is an able and industrious journalist, and even quotes his own poetry in his editorials. If his fellow journalists may be believed, he has also been an able special correspondent in the field. His verse is clear, correct and melodious. He has a liking for the conservative side of things, and will have small sympathy with the democratic leanings of the English masses. But as the poet who will probably be called to close the Victorian era with a "Memorial Ode," he must not blame the Anglo-Saxon world if at that period it sighs for Tennyson.

The treasury department has ruled that any brand of butterine that suggests a cow, a churn or a dairy, shall not be used by the manufacturers of the fraudulent article. The language of the decision is as follows: "The use of any trademark, label, brand, picture, illustration or advertising or descriptive device representing a cow, or dairy farm, in any other form indicating oleomargarine to be a product of the dairy, or calculated to induce the belief that it is such dairy product is inadmissible. The use of the word butterine is also inadmissible since section two of the act of August, 1880, prescribed that butterine should be known and designated as oleomargarine."

It is alleged that the most extortionate prices are demanded for hotel accommodations at St. Louis during the Republican national convention, except in rooms for State and candidate headquarters. Delegates not included in headquarters' crowds and private individuals are liable to pay \$5 or \$8 for a cot in a room with a dozen others, or \$15 a day for little rooms with single beds. Reports of this kind have caused a demand to be made that the Republican national committee should be called together in special session to change the location of the convention. It is admitted that this is entirely within their power, and the request to that effect has become very emphatic.

Campes is considerably worried by the tactics of the insurgents, but he is still able to step down to the telegraph office after breakfast and win his customary victory.



WILLIAM L. WALLEN, LL. B., Strongly Backed for the Republican Nomination for Recorder of Deeds.

Wm. L. Wallen was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1861. He spent most of his youth in that ancient commercial city of Europe, graduating from the Hamburg University (Gymnasium) in 1877, receiving from that college the degree of A. B. After leaving college he went into the employ of one of the leading dry goods houses of Berlin, so as to acquire a business education and experience. In 1879 he returned to Hamburg and was associated with Bopp & Dohrn, one of the leading export brokerage and commission firms, doing a large foreign business, the connections thus formed resulting in Mr. Wallen settling in the United States of America. When Mr. Wallen arrived in New York city in 1881 he was only 20 years of age, but through his excellent references soon found profitable employment with a produce commission house on Fulton market, where he remained for one year. Then he left for Chicago to permanently remain and become one of the Garden City's enthusiastic advocates. Between the time of his arrival in this city in 1882 and up to 1889 he was in the wholesale and retail commission and provision business, under the firm name of Wallen Bros., and was by strict attention to business very successful. In 1889 he opened very extensive offices in the Inter Ocean building and established the firm of Wallen & Probst for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and loan business. He soon became an expert as a valuator, his judgment as to values of property anywhere in Cook County being confirmed by active transactions running in several instances as high as \$200,000, which represented individual purchases of

choice acre property for subdivision purposes, as the records of Cook County prove it, and the fruition of his prognostication about values in real estate ranking him as an expert among the real estate fraternity and commanding him a large clientele who operate with confidence in his judgment.

Mr. Wallen is especially prominent as a dealer in realty about Oak Park (Madison street and Chicago avenue), owning and controlling three large and very valuable subdivisions that are known as Wallen & Probst's first, second and third additions to Oak Park. He studied law in the Northwestern University and Kent Law College, having especially in view the law-bearing on real estate. He was admitted to the Cook County bar in 1885. He has traveled extensively, having been abroad three times, visiting almost every country in Europe. He is a chartered member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and also belongs to a number of charitable and benevolent clubs.

Mr. Wallen was married June 30, 1882, to Miss Loyce M. Leiber, daughter of the late Capt. Albrecht Leiber, who was one of the oldest citizens of Chicago. This lady is very accomplished and well known in North Side society, where the young couple reside. In July, 1885, Mr. Wallen purchased the well-known place (restaurant and buffet) known for years as Hansen's Backsheller, Inter Ocean building, corner Dearborn and Madison streets, as an investment. He has changed the name of the old place and calls it now the Shakspeare Cafe, commanding a very extensive patronage from leading business men, etc., and made it a popular family resort.

Out of the bitterly contested strike of the tailors in New York is to come an experiment in co-operation—limited and not wholly scientific co-operation, it is true—which may well be watched with interest by people who hope for something better for labor than the crust of bread now grudgingly thrown it. The strikers are of the class which makes clothing for the great wholesale dealers in ready-made goods. Between the worker and the true employer has come the contractor, more picturesquely called the sweater, who has no economic reason for existence and by whose competition with his kind the earnings of the tailors have been cut down below the point necessary for the support of life. The strike has been against the sweater and has naturally been stubborn. When work means slow starvation and idleness quick starvation it involves little sacrifice for men to stand stoutly for what they believe their rights. Curiously enough, a way out of what had fair to be a dilemma has been offered, not by philanthropists, but apparently by speculators. A real estate syndicate offers to put up a factory for the locked-out tailors in a suburb adjacent to New York. Officers of the union will manage the factory and make contracts with the great dealers in the city. The syndicate gets its profit by selling or renting houses in the vicinity to the tailors who are to work in the factory. The tailors are to get their profit out of the division among all went to the sweaters. Will the project, even presupposing good management, be successful? Can anyone hope it? Though the tailors move to Edgewood the sweater still will hold New York. He will import or teach new tailors—the trade is not one in most of its branches requiring long training. In a few months the east side will be full of sweat shops again and the sweaters will underbid the co-operative colony at Edgewood or force its workers down to their figures. A pessimistic prophecy, but a probable one. The way out of penury and privation for workers in a comparatively unskilled trade which has come under the domination of the sweater is not easy to discover. That it lies in accepting the glittering representations of a syndicate with suburban lots to sell is rather more than doubtful. Unless through force of organization the tailors can induce all manufacturers to ignore the middlemen and deal directly with the workers they will have to prepare to work more cheaply than the sweaters' slaves will or be left without employment.

The Governor of Virginia makes a sensible suggestion for the prevention of lynching. After advising laws for fining counties in which lynchings occur, he suggests that the penalty for outrage on women be death in every

case, and that an indictment for the offense have precedence in court of all other cases. The usual justification for the lynching that has been going on in the South, with such barbarities as burning and faying, is that it is necessary to awe the negroes into leaving the white women alone. This may or may not be true, but it is easy to accomplish the same result by legal means. If the people are united in approving such summary punishments there could be no difficulty in passing laws to secure a short, sure and speedy punishment for the criminals. If the ordinary courts are insufficient it would be easy to set up a special tribunal whose decision should be beyond appeal and whose verdict should be carried out at once—in effect a court-martial as a part of the peace establishment. However objectionable such a tribunal may appear to the lawyers, it is much to be preferred to the lynching party that is usurping the functions of courts, and would avoid most of the dangers of getting the wrong man.

Cecil Rhodes, the Premier and biggest man of Cape Colony, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor appointed by the Queen. The Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Colonial Treasurer, succeeds him by the Queen's appointment. Cecil Rhodes, the deposited Premier, was a man of great executive ability and towering ambition. It is as yet uncertain whether he was cognizant of the purpose of Jameson when he made his foolhardy invasion of the Transvaal with only 700 poorly armed followers, without rations or sufficient ammunition, to meet 2,000 or 3,000 well-equipped and well-fed Boers, every one of whom is an accomplished marksman. It has been stated that Jameson was only his tool and again that he knew nothing about the raid. However that may be the English Colonial Government seems to have made a scapegoat of him so that it may climb down and get out of a bad scrape all the easier.

Kaiser Wilhelm is bound to get worsted in his battle with the German press. He has already had several warnings that the people of his empire are angry at his vigorous attempts to suppress the free expression of opinion. The sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Herr Hofrichter, an editor who exposed the barbarous punishments used in the House of Correction at Braunweiler, has stirred Germany to the depths, and Wilhelm may soon feel his crown shaky about his ears unless he speedily fears prudence.

The war flurry has settled down to the conviction that the Moore doctrine is a sure thing.