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Carnegie armor may be defective, but no black ball can pierce it.

Maher's eyes have so improved that he sees he is no match for Fitzsimmons.

Washington couldn't have had a finer day for a birthday party than yesterday was.

Shall Utah Democrats have one or two conventions this year? The state committee will decide.

A down town gambler offers to bet that Fitzsimmons can't knock the rocks off Jerry Simpson in a dozen rounds.

Maher was put in the hands of his friends by Fitzsimmons. Let presidential candidates take warning from this.

Republicans find it extremely hard to look pleasant when asked what they expect their party to do for silver at St. Louis.

Carlisle is the only candidate for senator from Kentucky who is gaining in the field. His strength has increased to four votes.

Eugene V. Debs says he has no taste for politics. He still has that rank brown stain in his mouth that he got from eating cucumbers.

Senators Brown and Cannon will vote for silver when their party says it is the right thing to do. When will the party say the word?

Senator John P. Jones says there is no hope for silver in the Republican party, and he is the greatest living authority on the silver question.

What is the state of mind of a man (a stranger) who enters an office, looks round, says "Oh," and makes his exit without comment or question?

It strains the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" to recall a time when we had finer weather at this season of the year than we are now enjoying.

Corbett challenges Fitzsimmons to fight but it is believed that he is perfectly willing to arbitrate the question as to who is entitled to the championship.

Cincinnati seems determined to make as much out of the Pearl Bryan murder as San Francisco did of the Durant murder case and Chicago out of the Holmes case.

Governor Matthews says that he is not a candidate for vice-president and will not be. "That is one subject on which I have made up my mind."

From this it appears that the governor is making up his mind in sections.

The two great authorities on football, Camp and Doland, propose to elevate the game. If it is elevated it will rob the game of all its charm of brutality and the excitement of broken bones.

The booms of a good many candidates have been launched in proper form and the wheels go round but the booms do not make headway. The trouble is that the tracks have been greased and the candidates do not sense the fact.

We may expect to hear very soon that the treasury department has ordered the erection of a laboratory at each customs house where travelers from Europe may be subjected to the Röntgen ray searching process.

Colonel Waring writes to Mayor Strong, of New York, protesting against the nuisance of dogs running at large in the streets. He suggests that no dog be allowed to go into the street except in the leash and that the dog's leader be compelled to walk in the roadway and more than the length of the leash from the curbstone. It would not be a bad idea to treat the Tammany tiger in the same way.

Leo XIII granted a citizen of Halifax, N. S., a divorce separating him from his wife, on the grounds of infidelity on her part. It is said that never before has a divorce been recognized in this country by Roman Catholic authority. A legal dissolution of the marriage has also been obtained from the supreme court. The ideas of divorce that prevail at Rome are radically different from those that are so popular in South Dakota. The Roman idea is the better one.

The great mills of the lace industry in this country are at Wilkesbarre, Pa. When the Wilson-Gorman bill was passed it was predicted that the lace industry would be killed. The effect on the Wilkesbarre mills has been just the contrary. They cannot sell their orders. At a meeting of the Wyoming Valley Lace company directors Tuesday a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared. Can there be a better sign of prosperity than 12 per cent dividends.

NOT DEAD.

"The free silver movement is not dead."

This is the first sentence in a long editorial on the subject in the New York Times; and it is gratifying, in the midst of a general disposition in the east to ignore the one great issue before the country, to see in an eastern paper a plain statement of the truth—the free silver movement is not dead.

The trouble with the press and political leaders in the east is that they ignore the sentiment among the plain people. They talk only with the financiers, with bankers and speculators; they look only at their interests and listen only to their views.

But it can be found that if the people are only once get a chance to be heard on only one subject, their voice will speak different things than the financiers and politicians now represent them as saying.

Recently the following communication appeared in the New York World over the signature of Thomas H. Potter of Belleville, New Jersey:

In your issue today is a letter from Mr. Cleve laughing at the silver craze. He would be wise to look deeper into the subject. In the delirium of fever a patient may utter many absurd things which the wise man will disregard in his anxiety to grapple with the disease.

The silver craze is one of the many indications that the state is in a bad way; that farmers and other workers are discontented with their condition. They are told on all sides that the currency is in a disgraceful state—eight kinds of dollars, and seven of them discredited by the very government that issues them.

Are they to be quite blamed if they, in turn, are not quite so much on the financial questions? Those responsible for the finances of the United States cannot afford to throw stones at the greatest fools just at present.

There are reasons apart from currency for the distress among the workers of all countries. Gentlemen in Mr. Cleve's position do something better than deride the ravings of men tortured by the thought that industry and honest endeavor seem powerless today.

That was a voice from among the people, and we are glad it found an opportunity to be heard. The people are patient, wonderfully patient, long suffering beyond the point of virtue sometimes, but their wrath is all the more terrible when it does break away.

The masses are suffering great distress from the uncertainty, stringency and lack of enterprise that comes from eight kinds of dollars and seven of them discredited by the government that issues them.

That is the question. If it belonged to those who had earned it then it was their right to do with it as they pleased. It belonged to American wool growers no more than to any other class of citizens.

What right is there in this country, those of the wool producers or those of the wool consumers? Of the one class there are a million perhaps; of the other, sixty-nine millions. Are the one million to have all the consideration while the sixty-nine millions are to have none in this matter of wool?

It is further asserted that this is "a diminution, by nearly \$17,000,000, of a fund that is used for payment of farm mortgages, or for improvement of farms, or for purchase of new ones, or for payment of debts in country stores, or for purchases in them."

What right has one class of citizens to call upon the balance for \$17,000,000, even when it is to be applied to such praiseworthy objects as the payment of farm mortgages, or the improvement of farms, or the purchase of new ones, or for the payment of debts in country or city stores?

It is not unnatural that people should think they have been robbed when their privilege of plundering is taken from them and they are given the same rights as others; no greater, no less. It shows how protection perverts a man's natural instincts of right and wrong and makes his guide greed and selfishness.

At times the denunciations of the advocates of the free coinage of silver by those who are opposed to it become really amusing. To read them one would think that the silver men were traitors to the country and were plotting treason all the while.

It is in this that has occasioned the trouble. Our government has been satisfied that Walter was guilty of the charges, but it held that it had the right to satisfy itself by sending the evidence on which he was convicted that the American citizen had received only just treatment.

The French government must have modified very greatly the position it first assumed, for it appears that all the evidence upon which Walling was convicted was exhibited to Ambassador Eustis, with which our government is entirely satisfied, and in addition to that Waller is released from prison, after serving even less than one year of the thirty to which he was sentenced.

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lesson for the nation on the question, and while it presents a scene of which no American can feel justly proud, still if it shall result in convincing the American people that a change is needed in the method of choosing our senators, then we shall, after all, owe much to the Kentucky middle. Speaking of that middle, by the way, this is the manner in which the Boston Herald sizes it up:

The longer the balloting for the senatorship in Kentucky continues, the greater the confusion becomes. The way things are mixed there is well illustrated by the attitude of the four newspapers of Louisville.

The Post is Democratic in politics, but it supports the Republican candidate, Hunter; while the Commercial, Republican, whose editor is assistant adjutant-general of the state, and one of the editors of most confidential political friends Governor Bradley has, fights Hunter tooth and nail.

The Courier-Journal, for so many years Kentucky's pride, and the Times, an evening edition, declare that the state must not be disgraced by sending Joe Blackburn back to the senate. In the same breath they shriek that Hunter must be defeated, and the two editorially advise that any Republican who tries to unseat a Democratic legislator in Hunter's interest be shot on the spot.

If this isn't confusion worse confounded, it would be difficult to know what is.

IMPORTS OF WOOL.

During the year ending the 31st of December, 1895, the number of pounds of wool imported to the United States aggregated 248,985,217, and one of the wool imported during either of the McKinley tariff years, 1891 and 1892. The value of the imports for 1895 is \$33,776,156. This is \$16,415,633 in excess of the value of wool imported during a year of the McKinley tariff.

That is from the Chicago Inter-Ocean. It gives the Inter-Ocean something on which to hang a terrible tale of woe. If the McKinley act was a blessing it was a blessing in disguise and it never had the disguise removed before it was repealed.

But who was it imported this wool? They were American citizens and they had a perfect right to go where they chose to buy it. Nor did they rob anyone to do so.

Yet the Inter-Ocean thinks otherwise. It says the result of the purchase of this wool is that very nearly \$17,000,000 is "taken out of the pockets of American farmers and transferred to the pockets of English, Australian, African and Argentine wool growers."

That is nonsense, pure and simple. To whom did that money belong? That is the question. If it belonged to those who had earned it then it was their right to do with it as they pleased.

It belonged to American wool growers no more than to any other class of citizens. Would it have been taken from the pockets of American wool growers if neither wool nor anything else had been bought with it but it had been allowed to remain in the banks?

More rights are the greater and more sacred in this country, those of the wool producers or those of the wool consumers? Of the one class there are a million perhaps; of the other, sixty-nine millions.

Are the one million to have all the consideration while the sixty-nine millions are to have none in this matter of wool? It is further asserted that this is "a diminution, by nearly \$17,000,000, of a fund that is used for payment of farm mortgages, or for improvement of farms, or for purchase of new ones, or for payment of debts in country stores, or for purchases in them."

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radio, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming—gave a majority of their votes to free silver in the house last Friday." The further charge is made that the assessable wealth of these eighteen states is less than \$5,000,000,000 out of a total of more than \$25,000,000,000. The picture here presented is too horrible to look upon. Let us leave it, and in leaving it let us ask our gold bug friends, as we have asked before, What are you going to do about it?

FIRE DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

The value of the fire drill in schools was demonstrated anew in the Muscatine, Ia., high school the other day. Flames were discovered in the building and the teachers immediately directed the pupils to secure their books and other effects and to arrange themselves in single file around the room.

This was done and the boys and girls began their march from the burning building. While the children were descending the stairs the smoke became so dense that somewhat of a panic was created among the little ones in the rear of the line. The line was not strictly maintained, but all escaped from the building uninjured.

The building was very soon a heap of smoking ruins. It is not too much to say that the fire drill saved the lives of a score of pupils. And why? Because of the discipline and the self-control it taught teachers and pupils alike.

The terrible loss of life that frequently ensues when a fire breaks out in some theatre or other building where hundreds and hundreds of people are congregated, is almost entirely due to lack of coolness and judgment.

Could the audiences in such cases remember that their chances for getting out unharmed would be increased a hundred fold if they went out with great haste than they ordinarily do, the fatalities at theatre fires would be very few indeed. It is perhaps too much to expect this, but if each one would think about it he would be better prepared when the test came.

The public schools of this city have the fire drill and it is one of the most valuable things in our very admirable school system. It should not be neglected on any account. If ever occasion should arise to put it in practice it should be done, for if the drill has been at all thorough there need be no doubt as to the result. It will reduce a great danger to its lowest limit.

SHALL HE NOT?

The new photography being carried on by the agency of Professor Roentgen's newly discovered X-rays everywhere the sensation and the topic of conversation. It has set the experimental scientist at work in his laboratory with new zeal.

It has thrilled the medical fraternity with renewed hope when they think of the possibilities it opens to their profession in its struggle against human ailments. It furnishes the cartoonist an opportunity for a new treatment of the subjects he lampoons with his wit, sarcasm and ridicule; and the preacher and moralist with subject matter for their more interesting speculations, as to its effects on the moral and spiritual life of man.

Among the latter the following reflections from an editorial in the Boston Herald under the caption, The Cathode Ray, cannot fail to be of interest:

It is too early as yet to determine the value of this new power, which is seething in the laboratories of our inventors and discoverers. But of one thing we may be sure: "The new photograph" that enters with the twentieth century is destined to overturn the habits and customs of a thousand years. All people will be the wizard of today, and there is light, such as never shone on sea or land, a light that penetrates the human being, and lays bare the secrets of heart and brain, as though they were written in chalk upon a wall.

In view of the marvels being daily recorded, a great terror strikes him; he shakes in his boots as he hears the scientist say, "Another and he feels like running away, and hiding until the danger is past, like the child he is. For what is to prevent the camera from peering into men's thoughts and feelings, as it does now, as soon as the science can be adapted to such ends, with our insatiable curiosity for the inspiration for its development?"

Important transactions may be conducted under this all-seeing light; criminals in the dock, witnesses on the stand, the bridal pair plighting their troth, the man whose words are always good, the man in short, the honest or dishonest will come under a power that can render the most solemn oath null and void. Truly a pleasant state of things! For with the adoption of this new discovery a new code for state and society may be necessary.

At least for two centuries science has been regarded in many quarters as the enemy of religion. It was supposed that it had disproved the Mosiac account of the creation, destroyed the credibility of all accounts containing whatever was supposed to be miraculous; and, in fact, had cast doubt upon the whole theory of revelation, and was supposed to have effectually relegated the Christian volume of revelation to the realms of myth and fable.

It is not at all unlikely, however, that the conclusion of the matter will be in relation to science, to demonstrate the truth of the doctrine of Pope, when he said: "A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers us again."

Science, when it was supposed to have disproved the possibility of what revelation and credit can do, had but reached that stage in its evolution where its shallow draughts had intoxicated its brain; but having continued to drink at the fountain of learning, having continued its investigation of truth, it seems destined to become sober and the chief ally of revealed religion. That is, it is destined to be the agent to remove the very objections to the possibility of miracles and of revelation by itself accomplishing things well nigh as miraculous as those attributed to revelation in the divine power. As a matter of fact, there is no miracle. The things that are called miracles are but such in appearance.

Two hundred years ago the only motive power known to ocean navigators were the winds and the ocean currents. If at that time the old mariners had seen one of our modern ocean steamers running against both ocean currents and the wind, and, withal, making better speed in spite of both wind and tide than the old sailing vessel could make even when running before the wind and the ocean currents in her favor—what would have been the effect of such a sight on his mind? "It is a miracle!" he would have exclaimed; that is, "an effect contrary to the constitution and course of things"—so are miracles described—"a derogation from recognized laws." But is such an effect to those acquainted with the force of steam contrary to the laws of nature? Or is it simply the result of the employment of forces in nature of which the mariners of two hundred years ago were ignorant? It was a miracle to the old time mariner, but to people of a subsequent period it is merely the application of a newly discovered force in nature, and it is now so common that we cease to look upon it with wonder.

So with the things that we now in our ignorance call miracles, we shall yet learn that they are but the results of forces in nature, of which, as yet, we are ignorant, and which, in our ignorance of the things that are in heaven and earth, and that have not yet entered into our philosophy, we say happen in derogation of the laws of nature.

But the point we desire to present is this: If man with his limited intelligence has nevertheless so discovered and employed the forces in nature as to well nigh annihilate distance, making of the continents and the great oceans convenient highways; if he has bound all nations and peoples together with electric chains that they may be in instant communication each with the other; if man can weigh the earth and compute the distance of the sun, and with a ray of light take measurements of the universe; if man thought separated from his friend by many hundreds of miles may converse with him in familiar tones and know his voice; if he may leave on the cylinder of the phonograph a discourse which, years, or centuries after his death may be repeated in his own voice—accent and intonation, so that he though dead yet speaketh; if now he may see through opaque substances, so that the wonderful internal organism of man shall be as visible to him as the external parts—If man can do all this with his limited knowledge and imperfect instruments, who shall attempt to set bounds to what the infinite intelligence and power of God may do? Is it not time for man to stop upon the threshold of his discoveries when they reveal such things, and with becoming humility consider the questions: "He who made the ear, shall he not hear? And he who made the eye, shall he not see?"

Republicans declare that they can elect a yellow dog this year. If they can they will.

General Weyler seems to have got his telegraphic bureau into perfect working order.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Hurt the Silver Cause.

Eastern dispatches state that the stand of the four Republican senators against the tariff bill without the silver clause has hurt the cause of silver. We wish more of our countrymen to have courage to hurt it the same way.—Dinic Miner.

Silver Before Anything Else.

"Silver before anything else" seems to be the United States senate motto, and in this voice of the people is heard. The senate today stands nearer to silver than it has in many years past. "This is a shame that all western senators are not true to the cause.—Mt. Pleasant Pyramid.

The Governor's Partisanship.

"Party interests, etc." are words that should become obsolete in any executive's vocabulary as soon as he shall take his seat. All people can endorse his recommendations irrespective of politics, but when they have to be "coated" with partisan incense, they are a pretentious power it immediately nauseates his opponents, besides some of his colleagues who can not be so easily deceived.

Some Editorial Opinions.

What Huntington doesn't know about railroading fills all the books of the Southern Pacific company.—San Francisco Call.

The adverse report of the senate committee on commerce on the free ship bill means that American sea commerce will sail under the Stars and Stripes in American vessels. We lack bottom in blue water.—Sioux City Tribune.

Senator Davis of Minnesota had to consume several hours of the senate's time explaining his reasons for opposing to explain the Monroe doctrine. If the resolution requires so much explanation it can explain very much itself.—Omaha Bee.

At the head or tail of the national ticket Senator Quay would be in the wrong place; but at the head of the national committee he would be in the right place. Carter, of course, will have to be deposed, and Pennsylvania's junior senator is the man to succeed him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why in the name of common sense would the holders resort to the reserve for gold to pay for bonds, and why should anybody be perturbed because they do? The reserve is there for every purpose. Used for redemptions it would be simply as good as gone. Now that the gold is so much useless metal, it is better to use the reserves for any other purpose. The gold is by no means endless. In fact, the end is very easily visible. It is impossible to present the entire amount of outstanding greenbacks, or anything like it, to the treasury. In all probability the banks will have exhausted the limit of their resources in that direction long before the proceeds of the new loan are exhausted.—San Francisco Examiner.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Why," thundered the editor, "do you introduce such impossible situations? Here, for instance, you say a woman was comfortably but not stylishly dressed. How absurd!"

And that, this is the very purpose of her dress, with diminished head.—Detroit Tribune.

Ho—If there is anything a woman enjoys it is being a martyr.

See—And how willing some men is to be the martyr, that way.—Indianapolis Journal.

Museum Manager—What's your line?

Philanthropist—Boneless wonder.

"So? You're the third one of 'em in a week, just step over in front of the clock and see how many I prove to be. No need to look pleasant.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"They say microbes are in a kiss."

Quoth he—Their lips had barely parted, and a homecoming breeze had blown. Returned in tone not quite faint-hearted.

"In love curves like 'I put my trust'."

Whereas their lips again conjoined, and—Yonkers Gazette.

LITERARY NOTES.

The edition of the works of Bishop Butler, upon which Mr. Gladstone has for some time been engaged, will be published during the spring by the Clarendon Press. "A Brief of Small Talk" is the title of a new essay by Dr. Allan McLellan Hamilton, to appear in the March Century. The author sets forth the relations of mind and effort to speech to cerebral deterioration.

The Clarendon Press are about to issue a collection of the traditional lyrics of the ancient Gaelic church in Scotland, by Mr. Alexander Carmichael of Edinburgh. Mr. Carmichael, who is Latin, Gaelic, and a very learned Celt, with an extensive acquaintance with the old customs of the western isles.

A translation of the "Text-Book of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy," by Prof. Richard Thomas of Liverpool has been made by Dr. Alexander Bruce, pathologist in the royal hospital for sick children at Edinburgh. The work will be published in two volumes, with 25 illustrations.

Canon Ainger has undertaken to prepare an annotated edition of Hood's poems, on the same lines as his well-known edition of the "Everley" series. The first containing all the serious and humorous poems of the poet, will be published by a biographical and critical introduction of the poet's life, and in chronological order.

Macmillan & Co. will publish in the spring "The Pilgrim, and Other Poems," by Ellen Burroughs, a name well known to poetry-loving readers. The Century, Scribner's and other magazines, Ellen Burroughs, it appears, is the nom de plume of Miss Joseph Jewett, an instructor in English literature at Wellesley college. Critics have recognized in her scalloped a rare sensitiveness and artistic grace, and the first book volume is awaited with much interest.

The January number of Burdell's Monthly Magazine of Events has been received. It is indeed a valuable acquisition to recent periodical literature. It presents a chronological arrangement of all the prominent happenings of each day during the month of January since the world began, carefully and accurately compiled from authentic data, and when the twelve monthly numbers shall have been issued, the possessor of them will have, for ready reference, a complete record of important events of history.

Many persons are still living who remember the widely scattered lithographs representing the Arkansas Settler, whose lack of hospitality to a traveler is transformed by his visitor's ability to play the famous backwoods tune. These crudely drawn lithographs, which were issued in the March Century, in which Prof. H. C. Mercer of the University of Pennsylvania has an account of the Arkansas Settler, Prof. Mercer makes a practical contribution to the history of American music in his lively account of the tunes, which the music and some of the variations are given.

McClure's Magazine for March will contain interesting passages from a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in the Illinois legislature in January, 1858, in which he delivered his famous "House Divided" speech. It is the earliest speech of Lincoln's which any early record remains and one hitherto unnoticed by any of his biographers. It is in his most attractive vein—that mingling of genial candor with perfectly clinching argument for which afterward became so noted. Along with these passages will be presented some entirely new anecdotes and reminiscences of Lincoln's service in the legislature and of his humble beginning as a lawyer at Springfield. And there will be several original portraits of Lincoln, two of which have never before been published, and a view of his first law office.

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