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Weather Forecast for Monday. Washington, March 27: For Oklahoma and Indian Territory, fair, cooler in southeast portion; northwesterly winds.

For Missouri: Monday, fair; colder in southern and western portions; northwesterly winds.

For Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado: Monday, fair; northerly winds.

HUMANITY FIRST. The report of the board of inquiry, which will be laid before congress to-day, is no longer a matter of thrilling interest.

Its substance has already been given to the public, and the curiosity as to what the finding would be has ceased to exist.

More-over responsibility for the Maine disaster is not now regarded as the question on the decision of which hangs war or peace.

That tragedy, great as it was, has been relegated to second place in national interest. The greater tragedy of 300,000 Cubans starving to death under Spanish tyranny and brutality overshadows it.

It is the question of relieving Cuba that the administration at Washington has put forward as the one of supreme importance, and upon the settlement of this question speedily and satisfactorily depends the preservation of peace.

The war, if it is to come, will be a war of humanity, not of revenge or reprisal.

MR. SEBREE AND LABOR. Labor is jealous of its rights. It is more so now than ever before.

The man who once puts himself on record as an enemy of those who toll can not regain their confidence by promises. It depends upon political preference, he is rarely given a chance to redeem himself by acts.

For the labor vote, when united, holds the balance of power in nearly every contest.

If Mr. Sebree, while in the Missouri legislature, evinced one bit of consideration for the working classes, he failed to get himself on record for any such consideration.

On the contrary, the records show that whenever he had an opportunity to do something for labor he deliberately voted the other way.

Now that he is seeking a municipal office, Mr. Sebree would like to pose as a friend of the workman.

Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the labor interests, his real position has been defined. The great power of organized labor is clearly against the Shannon candidate, and this power will be only one of several potential factors that will bring about his defeat at the polls.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN. The forecast of the government's policy for the immediate future gives additional strength to the confidence that has been reposed in President McKinley. It is clear that the president is still both desirous and hopeful that war may be averted, but that he has fully weighed the responsibilities of conflict, has prepared for it, and is willing to meet it if that is to be the price of better days in Cuba.

In taking this position he has not been misled by the impatient jingoism, nor has he misconstrued the demonstrations of sympathy and patriotism by the people. He has simply been guided by an intelligent sense of duty—duty to his country and to humanity.

In asking for an appropriation of a large sum for the immediate relief of the starving non-combatants, and in preparing for the forwarding and distributing of supplies to that end, he will be making the most effective preparation possible for intervention on humanitarian grounds, provided that intervention is still necessary.

Final plans have been made to Spain, and find prompt means to end the Cuban war. Intervention coming after such tenders of service, could not but enlist the approval of every civilized power.

The determination of the president to separate the Maine question from the more important one of Cuban relief and Cuban adjustment, will also commend itself to thinking people. Treachery on the part of the Spanish government has not been proven, and probably never can be proven, nor is it generally supposed to have been a fact. It is eminently proper, therefore, that our policy on the Cuban question should not be colored by this disaster, which, as the president says, may safely be left for a more peaceful period.

Had the finding of the court shown that the Spanish government had committed the crime, in part, in the destruction of our battleship, the matter would have had a vastly different look.

the front in educational matters, if she would maintain the prestige already attained. The board of education has asked for \$300,000 to finish buildings already begun, to add to others and to build new ones. These purposes are all worthy and should be warmly supported at the polls. Failure to make necessary provision for the public schools would indicate a degree of lax public spirit that the city cannot afford to manifest. Our people have never failed to respond almost unanimously to every call for needed school facilities, and this year will be no exception, the necessities and responsibilities having increased with the population.

WAR AS A HEALTH PRESERVER. There is a good deal less jingoism manifest at this date than there was two weeks ago. The reason is very plain. As we approach the crisis the people are becoming sobered. They are seriously contemplating the possibility of real war and each is weighing for himself the probable fruits. On the one side will be found people who believe that war is a national necessity and that its national results would be more than counterbalance the death and suffering and destruction of property. These object to being called jingoes; they call themselves philosophers. On the other hand are those who deprecate war under every circumstance except the repulsion of an invading enemy, and they call themselves peace-lovers.

By a more or less singular coincidence, however, both of these classes arrive at one pessimistic conclusion. They believe that the United States is in a bad way and that something must happen pretty soon to reorganize the people socially, morally and industrially.

The peace-lovers find an advocate in Rev. William Bayard Hale, who has in this month's Arena an article in which he declares: "We are at this moment a fallen nation, an apostate people, enslaved by a glutinous materialism, a disappointment to our God, to which an awakened conscience will bear witness." These conditions have been brought about, says the reverend gentleman, because we have abandoned all else for mammon and have put up wealth as a standard. He thinks that the reformation will be brought about, not by war, but by the arising of a leader with the spirit of God in his heart who will overturn existing conditions and guide the people into better ways.

Mr. E. F. Ware, the Kansas lawyer and author, seems to have arrived at pretty much the same conclusion as to the necessity of reorganizing present conditions; but Mr. Ware is a jingo—or a philosopher—and he believes that war is the quickest and surest route to national reform. In a recent publication Mr. Ware said: "No nation ever became great without war. It is not war that ruins nations; it is peace. War is a builder. War makes Grants and Sherman. Peace makes Grunts and Carnegies. History will always idolize Sheridan for what he did, more than Rockefeller for what he did. There are always two great forces in the community—war and avarice. War goes for the outsider; avarice for the insider."

Continuing, Mr. Ware holds that in times of peace the youth of the land are always striving to become like the great major generals of avarice; while during war, and while its object lessons last, the youth seek to emulate the heroes, putting sword and shield behind honor and fame and many a nation. "Anybody," says he, "would rather have his lineage begin with the first American corporal than with the first American millionaire. In war the major general tries to capture the enemy; the major general of peace tries to bag his neighbor—oftentimes his best friend. If the United States should take the fifty million recently voted and throw it into the sea she would still be fifty millions ahead, because the scene, circumstances and result were worth a hundred millions. The Revolutionary war was worth to humanity a hundred billions, and so was our civil war. They were the cheapest investments posterity ever made."

While there is considerable jingoism in this, there is also considerable philosophy. The history of the world is pretty conclusive upon the point that a nation which will not fight soon drops into inanition and becomes the sport and prey of its fellow nations, but there is a vast deal of difference between fighting for fight's sake and fighting for principle's sake—a distinction which Mr. Ware does not make, as his theory is that it is pretty nearly justifiable to provoke a war in order to receive the national stimulus which he has described. Old General Scott held pretty much the same views. He believed that so often every nation ought to go to war for the purpose of teaching her youth the lesson of patriotism. There is something in this, too. For years after the conclusion of our civil war the love of flag and country was something approaching to religious fervor.

In the Northern states the campaigns were run largely on the soldier service of the candidates. The anarchist riots in Chicago would have been impossible during the first twenty years after the war. Country was placed ahead of all else, and for two decades the American people rested in great content with all their surroundings. There are many students of history and sociology who believe that the republic has been approaching for ten years the disintegration and disorganization which marked the period immediately preceding the rebellion and they hazard the opinion that some kind of a war is the only remedy that will correct the condition.

Mr. Ware concludes his article in a lighter vein, as follows: "Of course the horrors of war are very great, because the government doesn't issue nightshirts and the boys have to learn to stop their razors on their bootlegs and shave with bar soap, but the boys may get to be major generals."

"The horrors of peace are much greater, when the boys cannot get to be major generals of peace without being like Gould and Rockefeller and the like."

"War breaks the crust and gives the boy without a dollar the chance to crawl through and get up on top."

"Of course, people sometimes get killed in war, and war, on that account, would be very bad if every man did not have to die once. No man was ever killed twice in war."

"Lazarus was the only man who ever died twice, and that was during a period of profound peace."

Use for It. From the Chicago Post. She had insisted upon taking him to see some of the very newest things in Japanese bric-a-brac.

"What do you think of it?" she asked. "I'd hate to see it," he replied.

"What would you do with it?" "I'd plant it along the coast to scare away the enemy, if I were."

They walked home in silence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The weather bureau is patriotically doing its part toward keeping the people cool in this grave crisis.

What Spain needs is some powerful European ally which will be to her what Editor Medill is to the United States.

The fact that the park knockers are all for Sebree is an excellent reason why all public spirited citizens should oppose him.

"Kentucky wants blood!" says Governor Bradley. Kentucky should come out to Kansas City's packing houses and fill up.

Feed the starving and lick the oppressors afterward is a good programme. Famished stomachs cannot wait for the triumphs of patriotism.

France declares she is very fond of Spain and warns the dons to keep out of the way of the Yankee buzz saw. Good advice, but cold comfort.

The country is trusting President McKinley and congress to look after it. It is attending to business. The bank clearings are growing right along.

The gang leaders will have to do some of their old-time smooth work if they land their ticket this time. Everything is against them in an honest fight.

It doesn't take long to build up a great reputation, if the times are favorable. Twelve months ago Billy Mason was not known as a fighting man at all.

The war prospects are still multiplying. In addition to the threatening situations in other parts of the globe, the Austrian reichsrath is about to reconvene.

No European nation with self-respect could become an ally to a government which deliberately starves helpless women and children by the hundred thousand.

A candidate for office can only be known by his record. Unfortunately for Mr. Sebree, he has a record which will secure him the very earnest opposition of the labor interests.

On second thought, the Democrats in congress concluded it was not good to be partisan in patriotic times. The naval appropriation went through with only one day's filibustering.

There are those who believe this country would be safer in war than in peace; that a foreign conflict would be worth all it cost by smothering out the ruffles of international discontent. Is our condition so serious as that?

It is Spain's privilege to send torpedo boats to Porto Rico, and it is Uncle Sam's privilege to keep an eye on those same boats and blow them into kindling wood at the first signs of getting gay.

Japan, already in possession of a good navy, has forty-seven more warships in process of construction. Yet some of our statesmen were shocked at the extravagance of a naval bill which provides for three.

The Spanish government certainly has the right to send torpedo boats to Cuban waters, and this country's best preparation for war fully justifies such a measure. There is no use in making big eyes at what is plainly the most natural sort of procedure.

The Spanish minister at Washington expresses the opinion that all newspaper reporters ought to have their heads cut off. The Spanish minister may not know it, but that would interfere seriously with the reporters' business. When a reporter loses his head he is likely to get fired.

The Post-Dispatch declares that most of the laws intended for the public benefit turn out to be unconstitutional, while those for the benefit of special interests are all constitutionally sound and valid. This is a striking statement, and would be worth very serious consideration if it had any foundation in truth.

The Hon. Billy Mason is sure that the sailing of the Spanish flotilla is an act of war. The Hon. Billy doesn't say just what should be done in the premises, but there is reason to believe that if he were in McKinley's place he would hop on a lightning tender and go down and make that torpedo fleet think a flotilla of hotel clerks was afraid of it.

MISSOURI POINTS. Another loyal and capable Missouri Republican editor has been worthily recognized in the appointment of T. T. Wilson of the Avalanche, as postmaster at Tarkio.

Commencement day at the university will come on the 1st of June this year, the baccalaureate sermon preceding it on May 29, class day on the 30th and Alumni day on the 31st.

The commissioners hope to get the work of construction on the Missouri building at Omaha started early in April. In the meantime buy another souvenir button and help a worthy project along.

"It is generally understood that no mess from the backs of Missouri legislators will be displayed among our products (if we have a display) at Omaha," observes the Evening County Republican.

Even the Democratic papers in that part of the state take occasion to go on record with the prediction that Colonel James Taylor, who was confirmed as postmaster at Fayette the other day, will make a good one.

Thirty years ago last week the fact was noted in the Columbia papers that Miss Winnie Ream, a graduate of Christian college, "an artist of superior talent," had received orders for statues of a number of prominent men.

Boone county, if it follows the Herald's wise counsel, will make a showing at the Omaha exposition that will win for it the recognition it has long deserved as one of the most desirable localities on earth in which to make a home.

The strenuous efforts of the Lamar Democrat in behalf of Candidate Sebree for the Kansas City mayoralty will doubtless, as a discerning neighboring contemporary encouragingly suggests, win a good many votes for Mayor Jones' opponent—in Barton county.

Students English, Highley and Coppedge have been chosen as the representatives of the university in the debate with Nebraska which will take place in Columbia in May on "The Annexation of Hawaii." The drawing for sides will take place forty-eight hours previous to the debate.

Present indications point to the probability that no method in the state will adopt the primary method for indicating its choice in the selection of Democratic nominees for state offices. The plan was proposed in Audrain county, but was given very little support and was abandoned.

With the forty-two delegates from Jackson county enthusiastic in his support and numerous promises from elsewhere, Colonel Mercer, of Independence, anticipates being able to at least provide an unpleasant surprise for the railroad commission—candidates for the railroad commission—at the Springfield convention.

The tramp prevailed on a man who was looking up his 10-year-old deposit in one of the Gallatin banks, the other day, succeeded in establishing his right to the money. He drew enough to provide himself with a few necessary articles and then resumed his tour, leaving the bulk of his surplus untouched in the safe-keeping of his bankers.

Carefully treasured by a Columbia man who has an interesting collection of autographs is a note written some fifteen years ago and signed "W. S. Rosecrans, brevet major general U. S. Army," which says: "Your application for autographs should contain an envelope, stamped and addressed to yourself. This is the rule of right and is worth far more than a quotation from some well-known poet."

Editor Ellis, of the Leader, at New Florence, where Evangelist Saul has held recent meetings, writes us a little interchange of "roasts" that had been in progress between the two with the declaration that "Dr. Saul came to New Florence with his epigrams, and holding the idea that he had some articles and they would not need the aid of traveling evangelists for some time to come."

"What has become of the wonderful flying machines that were seen almost nightly by the excited people of Missouri and Kansas?" inquires a Lamar purveyor of "topicals." "I don't know," replies the little hand, "responds the Nevada Republican. 'They have engaged to carry the 'heaven-born cargo of steel to not so many' to its proper place alongside free trade in the east and west. I don't know how long it will be before they will be back here again, but I have had a cargo will doubtless have been prepared, and another trip will be on the way table."

Charles Garst, of the United States cruiser Raleigh, spent several days in Joplin this week visiting his friend, Mont Jones, the News says. Mr. Garst enlisted in the navy two years ago and was assigned to the Raleigh. He was wounded in a battle where his father is postmaster and a hardware merchant. Mr. Garst says that not one-half has been told of the hatred of the Spaniards toward Americans at Havana. He was formerly Miss Sarah Benton Brant, of the late Colonel J. B. Brant, of the Maine and helped to lay out the bodies of the American sailors that were rescued. Some of his stories are extremely interesting. He says that all of the marines in the Maine were killed. Mr. Garst succeeded in securing a furlough for sixty days to visit his parents. He says that of the ship's crew but six were granted furloughs at the same time, and that others were held in camp until before the hostilities commenced, but only the six were allowed to leave.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell, who represented the United States at the transfer of the Brazilian battleship Amazonas, is not exactly a Missourian but he married a Missourian girl, Walter Williams says. His former wife, Miss Sarah Benton Brant, of the late Colonel J. B. Brant, of the Maine and helped to lay out the bodies of the American sailors that were rescued. Some of his stories are extremely interesting. He says that all of the marines in the Maine were killed. Mr. Garst succeeded in securing a furlough for sixty days to visit his parents. He says that of the ship's crew but six were granted furloughs at the same time, and that others were held in camp until before the hostilities commenced, but only the six were allowed to leave.

Major Henry A. Newman, of Missouri, was a delegate to a congressional convention held in Chillicothe, in 1872, when the late Judge G. F. Rothwell, of Moberly, was a candidate for congress, recalls the Columbia Herald. The contest was exceedingly close. Judge Rothwell, who was elected, was even to this day. There was a delegate from Mercer county whom it was thought could be won to Rothwell's support. Major Newman tells the story: "My friend, Judge Blank, and myself inveigled the Mercer county man into saloon drinking, but went along as a diplomat. The Mercer county man had a false nose which was made of wax and was held in place by a string of hair. He presented an entirely different appearance when he removed his nose, which he usually did when he drank. Judge Blank ordered the liquor and turned to the Mercer county man and said: 'Now, take out your nose in the meantime.' The judge asked where the delegate had gone. The fellow said that he was the man. 'No, sir, you are not, you can't work any such racket on me,' the man protested, but could not convince Judge Blank. Finally Judge Blank got mad at what he thought was deliberate deception, and the Mercer county man was forced to put the missing nose on before the good judge could be mollified."

BATTLESHIP OR MONITOR? From the New York Sun. Lieutenant Commander Moses S. Stuyvesant served during the civil war on the Weehawken and on the Monitor, and he was one of the officers who had an opportunity to observe the seagoing qualities of the latter vessel when she crossed the Atlantic in 1867. He is naturally an advocate of the old-fashioned ironclad against the modern battleship. In a paper read at St. Louis before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion this gallant retired officer set forth with uncommon spirit his views upon the relative merits of the two classes of the Iowa and his superior faith in the old Ericsson type. He asks: "What is the matter with the monitor, though? Why do the ships and who do not go to sea in them must have battleships? The two-turreted monitor is a fighting ship, simple, strong, and has no solar plexus. She does not require a man of cast steel to get out of her rattle. She has a main deck which is only twelve to sixteen inches above water, presenting an armored target that is high, and she has a low profile. On top of this are two low turrets, containing each two heavy guns. On the sides are a few light guns for repelling boarders, torpedo boats, etc. She is extremely maneuverable. This characterization of the monitor is worth quoting, for it is vigorously drawn. The question of the comparative value of the two types of heavy fighters is of great interest at the present time, but the controversy can be carried too far.

Not battleship or monitor, but battleship and monitor, is the subject just now. There may be a chance later to solve forever the question of their relative efficiency in action. When the time of trial comes, the United States will win. Meanwhile the country needs both types, and relies on both.

Canada and the United States. From the Philadelphia Press. A dispatch from Ottawa, Can., to the Boston Globe says that a memorable and unprecedented demonstration of friendship for the United States took place at a military banquet held in that city Sunday evening. In proposing a toast to the president of the United States, Major S. M. Rogers, of the Forty-third battalion, spoke enthusiastically of the growing rapprochement of Great Britain and the United States and vigorously pronounced for England and Canada standing shoulder to shoulder for Uncle Sam should the latter ever need it. The dispatch adds that every sentence of the speech was applauded to the echo.

The present situation of affairs between Great Britain and the United States is, it seems, enabling Canada to form a juster estimate of its nearest and most powerful neighbor. The view of the United States, which has prevailed in Canada to a large extent, represented the great republic as a grasping monopoly eagerly throwing out its tentacles in every direction to seek what lands it could seize and annex. Loyal Canadians have been sought to resist the slightest appearance of a cordial understanding between the two countries for fear it might contain a Trojan horse, and Canadian writers have also spread on the pages of American magazines a long list of direful reasons why Canada could never become a part of the Union. And now the United States is apparently resting like a nightmare on the minds of some leading Canadians.

But the present crisis is proving that this

confidence when Walter Sanger Pullman remarked: "Why, I never heard of this young lady—never heard of my brother contemplating marrying—anyway, not so far out West."

Countess Brooks' advice to cat-loving women: "Don't keep a servant who neglects to wash the cat's dishes." "Don't build a cat's cranny at a wall." "Don't let a cat sleep on the floor." "Don't let a cat eat from a tin, zinc or agateware dish." "Don't use the same vessel for the cat's food and drink." "Don't allow a cat to lie in a damp or draughty spot." "Don't let the Siamese, the most delicate of cats, must live indoors."

In Lithuania, a province of Russia, it is customary that the bride's ears should be boxed before the marriage ceremony. No matter how tender-hearted the mother may be, she always makes it a point to administer a hearty smack to her daughter in the presence of witnesses, and a note is taken of the fact. The mother's intention is a kind of omen, and the custom itself is bad. The reason for it is to protect the bride should her marriage prove an unhappy one. In that case she will sue for a divorce, and her plea will be that she was forced into the marriage against her will, and on that score the verdict of the judge will be in her favor.

The Atlanta Constitution quotes the following letter from a modern "Madame de Farge," an old lady past 90 years of age, living in Georgia: "I allers thought you would be another war before I died. I allers had faith that I'd live to see more fighting. I say I had faith in an old man I had never ceased to knit for the soldiers. I kept 'em supplied with enduring of the late war, and I have 30 pair of war socks on hand at this writin'. Many and many a poor soldier died in the sock I made. But some few come home in 'em. Good. I hope you'll let the government would give me a pair for 'em?"

RESTRANED TRADE. From the Chicago Post. Can my employer or bargain away their right to a contract policy to enforce a contract binding one or more of the parties thereto not to engage in a given trade or business? The questions are not new, and there are definite common law principles covering them. Nevertheless, interest attaches to a recent New Jersey decision in which the settled principles alluded to were applied to a modern instance of restraint of trade.

In 1850 the Pottery Pottery Company purchased the property of several pottery works whose owners signed an agreement that for fifty years they would not engage in the pottery business except in Nevada or Arizona. Subsequently the agreement was broken, and in a suit for an injunction the defendants set up the plea that the original contract was invalid as being in restraint of trade.

The New Jersey court has dismissed the plea and declared the contract valid. The defendants at liberty to re-engage in the pottery business in New Jersey or anywhere else. The opinion states that it is against the interest of the public that a man should be permitted to buy his way out of a contract which would deprive the community of the benefit it might derive from the exercise of his skill in business. As for the reservation in the contract of the right to conduct the pottery business in Nevada and Arizona, the court says that it has read "within the borders of Lake Michigan and Great Salt Lake," since coal and labor are as available there as in Nevada and Arizona. These localities were chosen for no other reason than to avoid the law which renders invalid covenants as to space and at the same time to prohibit the defendants from competing with the complainants in the United States.

The majority of the court held that the contract was not in restraint of trade, and that the complainants had the right to sue for an injunction to enforce the contract. The court also held that the contract was not in restraint of trade, and that the complainants had the right to sue for an injunction to enforce the contract.

POPULIST PATRIOTISM. From the Emporia Gazette. "Hanna should have told McKinley weeks ago there would be no war. He knew it all along, but for some cause kept it from the president. It probably had a tip for his principals, the New York and London 'borders.'"—Emporia Gazette.

This is undoubtedly Populist patriotism. There are probably Populists so debased, so envious of the success of others, so gullible by the cheap methods of rascals who will stir up a simple-minded man like that upon personal honor of the president of this country. There are probably Populists of so low a mental order that they really believe that the president receives bribes from the goldbugs for his services. There are doubtless Populists who think with Governor Leedy that the whole talk of war is manufactured to raise an army to crush the poor man. Such men are extremely patriotic. Perhaps the Populist idea of patriotism is to sneer at manhood and worship the clamor of demagogues; to suspect the motives of men who do not subscribe to the Populist creed; to leer at the victor in high places, and to measure great events in petty party scales. That may be Populist patriotism, but, thank the God who made the destiny of this big-hearted, brave, generous Sam Houston, it is not American patriotism. Ignorance and passion have never been the guides for our path. If the slysters can fool a few shallow patois, it only demonstrates the stability of the masses.

Send for the Bogie Man. From the New York Press. The hideous monster of Prosperity is stalking among the farms of Kansas. When will Mr. Bryan set out to scare off this uncanny gargoyle?

The Deacon Sees Signs. From the Atlanta Constitution. The old deacon, "rumors are," said the old deacon, "I see signs in the air. I see places! Dat's what de Bible says gwine ter be de do' worl' come ter a end, en I gwine ter be de papers dat divers do not place under de gwine, en dat fulfills de prophecy. It shuld be de right de do, w'en you's a-sleepin' en dreamin' dat de house rent paid en de water bill settled, ter heah Gabriel blow his ho'n en say: 'Put on yo' cloze en come ter judgment—yo' mis' do sinners, yo'!' Shouldn't be 'tall surprise ter see de sun shut he eye, en de moon paintin' ter de sky. En dat rem'n de men: 'Wile things is lookin' so skeery I ain't gwine ter pay no mo' rent in advance—I don't keer de de landlord takes down de rent en nalls up de winders.' Kase de Bible com' in' true, en hit may be judgment fo' de land' lord sign de receipt! Look out, sinners—look out!"

Blame It on the Welsh Rabbit. From the Chicago News. "I wonder why it is that pessimism is so much more common in this country than it is in any other." "Oh, that's easily accounted for. They had no chafing dishes until a few years ago."

the work of the sun is slow. But as sure as heat, we know; So we'll not forget. When the skies are wet, There's green grass under the snow. When the winds of winter blow, We've long lanes of green grass; There are April showers, And buds and flowers, And green grass under the snow. We find that it's ever so In this life's uneven flow; We've long lanes of green grass; In the face of fate, For the green grass under the snow. —Annie A. Prentiss.

THE SAILOR'S MOTHER. One morning (now it was wet— A foggy day in winter time) A woman on the road I met. Not old, though something past her prime; Mastic in her person, tall and straight; And like a Roman, when her eyes were cast, The ancient spirit in her dead. One time, thought I, are breathing there; Proud was that my country bred. Such strength, a dignity so fair; She looks as if she were an actor; I looked at her again, nor did my pride abate. When these two things I saw I thought I'd say, "What is it?" "I'm a sailor's mother," she said. "I had a son, who many a day Sail'd on the seas, but he is dead; In Denmark he was cast away; And I have traveled, but I never see If aught that he had done might still remain for me. The bird and cage they both were his; 'Twas my son's bird, and seat and trim He kept; it's many voyages The sailor and his mother with him; When last he sailed, he left the bird behind; From bodings, as might be, that hung upon his mind." —William Wordsworth.

EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES. From the Chicago News. The government of Egypt has ordered fifteen locomotives of American make to be used on the Cairo and Assiut railway. It is a little strange that Egypt, which is practically an English dependency, should come to the United States for machinery of this character when it is made in England in large quantities for exportation. But unless one keeps some run of our export trade the fact is not appreciated that American machinery of all kinds is more popular in foreign markets than that made in any other nation on earth. China, Japan, India, Russia and Finland use American-built locomotives and now Egypt follows their lead. In one country exported 31 railway engines, valued at \$2,518,230. They were sent to Russia (4), Cuba (3), Guatemala (6), Nicaragua (1), Salvador (2) and Mexico (25). Last year our exportation of locomotives reached, in number, 238, valued at \$2,255,818. The trade has grown up since 1880 and was small even as late as 1888, when we exported only fifty-six.

The peculiar feature of this trade is that it has large iron interests in it. The rails, cutlery, and besides they have manufacturing that turn out guns, cutlery, and railroad supplies of great variety and excellence. In many kinds of iron manufacture our country is far ahead of Russia, and the bits of statutory cast from Russia are sold by that country at the world's fair in the mines and mining building excited the admiration of every one who saw them. But when it comes to machinery to be used on railroads, Russia comes to the United States for it.

There has been a great deal of rivalry between the British and American builders of locomotives, the former claiming the advantage both of speed and durability. But we have now beaten the Englishman in the matter of speed and the American in the matter of the two nations side by side on the same road has demonstrated the greater durability of the American machine, while its cost is not so great as that of the British locomotive.

MR. WARNER'S QUEER BLUNDER. From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Charles Dudley Warner gives the Mexicans a curious view of the monetary situation in New York. Being questioned at the City of Mexico regarding the prospects of war, he speaks of the disconcerted and adventurous nature of our Western people, and cites as an example in Nevada agitation about silver. "They want free silver—I don't care, but free silver as you have it more, but silver artificially maintained by the government at an unnatural ratio with gold. They are ready to support the demand that will force the government to issue more silver or paper money."

But it is exactly the free silver which they have in Mexico that the Western silver agitators want. What we now have is silver artificially maintained by the government at an unnatural ratio with gold, and that is just what the Westerners do not want. Gold reserves to maintain a limited silver coinage at par with gold is a policy the furthest possible from their desire. A free and unlimited coinage of silver under which the silver dollar shall take care of itself and stand on its own feet, that is what they want. They certainly thereby of bringing the country and its business to stand on the same bottom is what causes resistance to the demand. Mr. Warner could not have spoken unwittingly. He must have been moved by considerations of extreme courtesy, but we question whether a sound money American in Mexico is called upon to go as far as to compare the monetary policy of the United States unfavorably with that of Mexico.

Yale's Invested Funds Foot up all told, \$3,615,699, against \$2,720,000 in 1887. The amount invested in real estate is \$389,643; in bonds and mortgages, \$7,125,544; in railroad bonds, \$1,254,000; in stocks, \$22,373. The real estate investments returned last year 3.25 per cent, the bonds and mortgages, 5.31; the railroad bonds, 5.97; the other bonds, 2.25, and the stocks, 5.50 per cent; the return on all the investments being 4.84 per cent.

New Orleans street car conductors have a champion in a Northern workman, who entered the contest at the city hall contest at Gettysburg congress conferred upon him a medal of honor. He was made a judge of the state supreme court in 1879, and served on the bench until 1889, when President Harrison appointed him to the interstate commerce commission. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, an organization in which he had always maintained an active interest.

Colonel Whistlock G. Veay, of Rutland, who has just died, was one of the notable figures in the history of the state. He was a member of the state senate, and served on the bench until 1889, when President Harrison appointed him to the interstate commerce commission. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, an organization in which he had always maintained an active interest.

The experiments recently made public in the production of intense cold by liquefying air are of direct value to housekeepers. When perfected and applied commercially it will be an addition to the large benefits a number of small ones within the kitchen domain. Science now bids us hope that very soon we can store cold as we do electricity, and apply it easily and conveniently whether we need it.

Subscriptions to the permanent orchestra fund in New York amount to \$25,000. They are the result of a campaign to raise \$100,000 to be subscribed to meet the possible deficiency for five years. Of this total, \$25,000 may be called for the first year, \$25,000