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Weather Forecast for Friday.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair; variable winds.
For Missouri: Fair; except showers in extreme eastern portions; warmer; southerly winds.
For Kansas and Nebraska: Fair weather; variable winds.

THE POPULAR LOAN IN FAVOR.

It is too early to determine how general the subscriptions to the war loan may be, but there are indications that the major portion of the first issue, $200,000,000, will be taken in comparatively small subscriptions.

Pending the result of the general offering, however, several syndicates, prompted by a most commendable spirit, have informed the secretary of the treasury that he can proceed with absolute assurance that every dollar of the loan will be subscribed. These syndicates agree to take all or any part of the loan. This is gratifying evidence that if twice the sum had been asked for it would have been forthcoming without the necessity of going into the European markets to deal with very willing purchasers.

While it is to be hoped that the popular character of the loan will be fully appreciated by the smaller capitalists of the country, it is gratifying to every patriot to know that those who have amassed riches are ready immediately to advance whatever remains to be subscribed when the general subscriptions shall have been closed. The unqualified success of the loan is, therefore, established.

In this evidence of immediately available resources, foreign powers are given another lesson in American patriotism and American stability. There is little occasion for the London financiers to grow jealous because of the announcement that our bonds may be put on the markets of Continental Europe, for, unless we choose to reserve a part of the present issue for foreign purchasers, the whole amount will be taken at home, and even the Londoners will have no finger in the pie.

POPULISM UNMASKED.

It seems utterly impossible for the Populist party of Kansas to pursue a consistent and straightforward course. At the state convention of 1896 it adopted a platform demanding nine important reforms in the Kansas statutes. On this platform the people of Kansas elected the Populist ticket. The party secured entire control of both branches of the legislature, together with the administrative offices. At the termination of the legislative session it was found that the party had totally ignored or defeated bills intended to carry out seven of the pledged reforms and had adopted bills in the case of but two. These two were of comparatively little moment—one being an anti-Pinkerton law and the other a measure for the taxation of foreign judgments.

In 1896 these nine reforms were presented as the sum total of all that Kansas required to make her perfect and complete. If there was a real demand for them then the same demand must exist now, and yet we find the platform of 1896 cast roughly aside in the platform of 1898. Comparing the two, we find just one common plank, and that is a plank the Populists will regret having placed in the later platform, as it calls attention to the perfidy of Populist promises. We refer to the pledge that free miners shall be relieved of convict competition, a pledge which was made in the platform of 1896, only to be broken at the request of the Populist governor, who secured the passage of a law increasing the penitentiary output of coal and placing it in open market. On the questions of anti-railroad legislation, interest, usury and the other pledged reforms in the platform of 1896, the platform of 1898 is silent or else reverses them outright, as in the case of maximum freight rates.

If we interpret aright these sudden and radical changes in the policies of the Kansas Populists they are due to a deeper and graver reason that mere instability. The party has never expressed in its platforms its real beliefs. It did not dare to parade before the people of Kansas the full measure of its purposes. The platforms of the past have been simple introductions to the platforms of the future. The reforms that were pledged were not the reforms that were really wanted. Behind it all was socialism and the whole aim of Populism has been to lead the people by easy degrees to the contemplation of such a revolution, and in evidence of this we need only point to the Populist platform of 1898.

This remarkable series of resolutions stops little short of the grand socialistic climax. It goes far enough to clear away the fog and give us a free view of the Populist programme. At the outset it is proposed to overthrow the present system of representative government. This is to be accomplished through the initiative and referendum. Then comes a declaration for public ownership of the great utilities, things which are used alike by all the people, such as water, light, transportation, etc. Not content with this, the platform invades the realm of private business and demands the public ownership and operation of markets and for the establishment of a state insurance. But illy concealed behind this declaration for the public ownership of everything, the farms, the factories, all the means of production and distribution. It was freely and openly on the floor of the convention that public operation of the mines was the opening wedge for the operation of everything. A delegate shouted that there is no turnpike road that is about to become a public highway, and it is a fact in Kansas that we have not mistaken the temper of the sturdy sons of Kansas, who, with their superior intelligence and industry, have carved for themselves out of the wilderness homes and property, they will rise and smite the accursed folly which is threatening them. Now that the Populists have lifted the veil there need be no fear of what the people of Kansas will do with socialism. They will trample it out as they would a venomous snake, for all the Kansas man needs or asks is a fair field, an equal show and the rewards that belong to the deserving.

THE HOUSE WELCOMES HAWAII.

Whatever doubt has existed as to the result of Hawaii's plea for annexation to the United States has practically been removed by the action of the lower house of congress in voting, by more than a two-thirds majority, in favor of the resolution. The efforts of Bryan, Bland, Bailey and other Democratic leaders to stampede the situation by well timed declarations against territorial expansion have failed. Only three Republican members voted against annexation, and eighteen Democrats, eight Populists and four fusionists voted with the 179 Republicans. It is more than probable, however, that such showing as was made by the Democrats was due to the partisan color given the question by these same leaders. Had the resolution come up independently of all party considerations there would have been a very small vote against it, for the sentiment of the country is unquestionably strong in favor of annexation. Politically, the attitude of the Democratic wing of the house is advantageous to the Republicans. While the Republican organization is in the line of progressive advancement, the Democratic party is thus committed to a policy of stagnation and isolation.

Just what the senate will do with the question cannot be foretold, but as some of the Democratic senators are already committed in favor of annexation, and as the Republicans will be practically a unit in favor of the resolution, there seems to be no good reason to fear that the issue will be other than entirely favorable to the admission of the Hawaiian islands. It is altogether likely that the disposition of the senate will be shown this week, even if final action be delayed.

REDUCTION IN WATER RATES.

A substantial reduction in water rates is in sight. The water committee of the upper house of the council, upon investigation, has shown that all charges, with the exception of meter rates—which are so low that there is no reasonable demand for a present reduction—can be cut 25 per cent, which will mean a saving of about $60,000 per annum to the general consumers.

The advocates of city ownership maintained before the purchase, and have since insisted, that water rates have been exorbitant. It was not claimed that any considerable reduction could be made immediately upon purchase of the plant, but it was supposed a cut could be made in the near future. The general condition of the water works system, the urgent demand for extensive repairs and large extensions of mains and need of new machinery, however, have imposed an abnormal expense upon the city and necessarily delayed the time of reduction.

The plant is now in fairly good condition, and while there are still many extensions to be made, the volume of consumption and that of revenue have been increased so that consumers, other than users of meters, can be saved one-fourth of the present tax. There is little doubt but that both branches of the council will see the expediency of giving consumers the advantage of this favorable condition without delay.

While the purchase of the water works has never been regarded as a mistake, city ownership will receive its vindication in the first substantial lowering of rates, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that another considerable reduction, affecting both small and large consumers, can be made a year hence.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

It hardly looks right to keep Hawaii out in the cold when she is so generously supplying us with fuel.

Joe Leiter might relieve his feelings by going into politics and howling calamity. Joe could howl in good voice now.

There is now complete fusion of the Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans in Kansas—just as there was in Oregon.

Another evidence that we are a nation of tradesmen. Sampson is arranging to exchange a single Spanish officer for Hobson, even trade.

It would not be at all surprising if Admiral Sampson should yet conclude to bombard the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor.

Possibly General Miles delayed the sailing of the transports until a supply of porcelain bathtubs could be got on board for the officers.

The week is nearly ended and Germany and Austria have not denied that they are about to offer intervention. This is extraordinary. The denials are usually in by Wednesday.

The Democratic party of Kansas has been an insignificant and contemptible concern for a good many years, but it was never quite so insignificant and contemptible as it is to-day.

Democratic statesmen who declare that it is dangerous for this country to acquire more territory might go further and demand, in the interest of safety, that Alaska and Texas be sawed off.

The Kansas Populists demand the abolition of the metropolitan police law; and it must be admitted that if the state is going to continue to elect governors like Leedy, the sooner the law is abolished the better.

"According to the Republican, Democratic and independent newspapers of Kansas City," says the Lawrence Journal, "the governor of Missouri is a chump." The same papers also agree that the sun rises in the East and that there are seven days in a week.

The people have the refusal of the new government bonds. If they don't want them there are several responsible syndicates ready and anxious to take them. Nothing is easier than to dispose of bonds advantageously under a Republican sound money administration.

The platform of the Kansas Populists is chiefly remarkable for the fact that it contains no wail or lamentation. It is the first platform of the kind ever adopted by a Populist convention. A Republican president and congress have robbed the calamity party of its stock in trade.

When the Kansas Democrats reflected on their position as a mere Populist aid society they felt too cheap and miserable to demand anything in return for their support, and even declined the crust the Populists threw them.

Professor Norton, of Harvard, is lecturing on "True Patriotism." If Professor Norton really knows what true patriotism is there is no excuse for him plugging along any longer with the other sort.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Miss Estelle Reel will have to exert herself to fill the position to which she has just been appointed, superintendent of Indian schools, so that the contrast with her predecessor will not be felt to her discredit. Dr. Hailman was an official who was thoroughly equipped by his educational training to do just the work he was doing. He may have lacked somewhat in flexibility, and he certainly was no politician. But Miss Reel has had considerable experience as state superintendent of Wyoming, and will have also the advantage of Dr. Hailman's labors in systematizing the work. Wyoming has been the exponent of the equality of women, and it is fitting that she should furnish the incumbent of this, one of the most important public positions held by a woman.

A month ago two compartment houses in New York, in course of construction, fell, killing five workmen and injuring five more. Very promptly and very properly several contractors and overseers have been indicted for criminal negligence. A walking delegate of the Bricklayers' union testified that he foresaw the collapse, and left the building a few minutes before the accident, but without warning anybody. Some commentators are disposed to criticise the delegate, and it seems that he should have warned his fellow workmen. But he would probably have been ordered off the premises if he had protested to the contractors. One workman had spoken to a builder of the lack of lime in the mortar, and been told to go ahead and mind his own business. Isn't there a chance in such cases for the injunction process?

People are sometimes puzzled to know why the goddess of justice has her eyes bandaged. They can understand it when they read that a Rhode Island shopkeeper was recently fined $50 for selling a plate of baked beans to a hungry traveler on Sunday, while the same court gave a convicted wife-beater fourteen days in the calaboose. It would seem to be about time to take the bandage off the lady's eyes. However, people who have had no chance to examine the baked beans in the case should not be too hasty in their judgment. It may have been a greater crime to sell them to an innocent fellow man than mildly to correct a woman in accord with English law.

If our readers will turn back to the Harper's Weekly of May 14, and take a second look at the portrait of Admiral Cervera there printed, they will not wonder at the action of that Spanish gentleman in congratulating Admiral Sampson on Hobson's bravery and offering to exchange him at the first opportunity. Cervera comes a long way from the traditional fierce Spanish pirate. Indeed, if we were thinking of being taken prisoner of war by anybody we cannot think of a more benevolent and altogether amiable sort of person to fall into the hands of. When Cervera surrenders he must be brought over to this country and treated as handsomely as he deserves.

A good many kindly things have been said, and rightly, about Edward Bellamy, who died a few weeks ago. A curious thing about these notices was that in many cases it was implied that Mr. Bellamy might have been expected to be a bold, bad man. In fact, he was one of thousands who see the imperfection and injustice of our present state. A fervent nature like Bellamy's immediately pictures a state in which these imperfections are done away and loses sight of the fact that progress is necessarily a matter of slow degrees, depending primarily on the advance of the individual in intelligence and moral insight. The danger of Bellamy's dreambook is that it leads many illogical people to hate their fellow men who recognize this latter fact and are unwilling to devote their energies to the vain attempt to bring the millennium by legislative fiat. It is said that Mr. Bellamy did not at first take his book seriously. He was wise at first.

When John Brown (not of Harper's Ferry) baptized his book, "Parasitic Wealth; or Money Reform. A Manifesto to the People of the United States, and to the Workers of the Whole World," it is evident that he was preparing to step into the shoes of Mr. Harvey, late of Coin's Financial School. It is unnecessary to read Mr. Brown's book, for anyone acquainted with recent financial discussions could tell from the title just about what it contains. It contains about everything, except a knowledge of human nature and the practical facts of the subject of money. It would be refreshing if Mr. Brown would and could write a book on "Parasitic Laziness, or the Reform of Human Nature." Then he would be getting at the root of the matter.

Daughters of the regiment are to be replaced by mothers of the regiment if the bill before the senate becomes a law. It seems to be a very sensible notion, on the whole, to provide each regiment with two matrons, who shall do what they can to supply the influences of home to the boys in camp, mend and wash for them, and assist the hospital corps. According to the bill in question they must be over 35 years of age, which is a rather useless provision. The only objection to the plan as we see it is that there ought to be two matrons to each company instead of only two to each regiment. The darning alone for a hundred men in the field will keep two women busy.

It would be a relief to a number of anxious souls if some one could contradict authoritatively the rumor that S. R. Crockett has taken a vow to keep his serial, "The Red Axe," running until the declaration of peace between Spain and the United States. In "The Red Axe," the novel seems to have reached again the sanguine-romantic apogee marked seventy years ago by Cooper and Scott. And yet it is so short a time since realism was in the saddle (pardon the sudden change of figure)! "The Red Axe" has reached chapter LII., and a shiver in every chapter.

There is a law forbidding the use of the form and semblance of United States money for advertising purposes. This prohibition is based perhaps on the theory of protecting greenhorns from fraud. It ought to be based partly on respect for the government paper. But when it comes to using the United States flag for advertising purposes it seems that the line might be drawn wholly on patriotic grounds. It may be we are somewhat straight-laced in this notion, but we even confess to a bit of indignation which we believe is semi-patriotic when we have been deluded by a display headline promising war news into reading an advertisement of soap or medicine or other wares. The country's name and cause and all that thereto pertain ought to be sacred. But we Americans confess to a lack of reverence.

KANSAS TOPICS.

After all there are a few likeable things about Governor Leedy. In a speech in opposition to him Mrs. Anna Diggs said: "Many of the principles I hold dear Governor Leedy has told me were the 'veriest rot.'"

* * *

Still-doing-business-at-the-old-stand item from Colonel Major Jeltz: Just returned from the state convention and we have no paper this week, but we are still Republicans, and we suppose that's all you care to know.

* * *

"Did you notice," said a Kansas man yesterday, "that in mentioning so many of the officers who served under him valiantly, Admiral Dewey did not allude at all to Captain Gridley? There is something mysterious about the Gridley affair."

* * *

The demeanor of Savonarola under the test of fire comes down to us through the centuries as the sublimest example of faith, but it is not to be compared with the act of that Hutchinson man who sold out his business to go to Cuba and open a land office.

* * *

Relative to the assignment of W. J. Bryan to the Manila expedition, the Populist Emporia Times says: "Bryan and Dewey will make a record in the Philippines that will win the applause of all patriots." Commenting on this the Emporia Gazette says: "Bryan and Dewey—here's richness! Bryan, in the hearts of the defenders of the sacred cause of 16 to 1, takes precedence over God."

* * *

Twelve months ago a young lady of Wellington bet one of the county officers a box of chewing gum that she would not be married within the year. She won and collected the bet, but refused to renew it for the coming year. If cut to order this story could not better fit the case of Rufe Cone and the other Populists who bet on the election of Leedy two years ago.

* * *

"What I want to do," says Senator Peffer, "is to open the radiant skies above and let God's sunshine pour its welcome presence into the humblest cottage in all the land." Peffer will have to stop that. He promised the Prohibition convention to run on the single issue of enforcing the whisky law in cities of the first class, and this sky-opening is not on the bills.

* * *

The Kansas boys seem determined to get all the fun possible out of this war business. At Camp Alger the Kansas regiment are regarded by the Easterners as daring borderers and dead shots, who have been brought up among the Indians, and it is safe to say that the Jayhawkers make no effort to disabuse their minds. Next to the Kansas camp is the New Jersey camp, and in response to an invitation the other day the Kansas boys went over to the New Jersey camp to give a representation of an Indian war dance. It is doubtful if a single one of the Kansas fellows ever saw an Indian war dance, but that made no difference, for they wrapped themselves in blankets and gave an exhibition that made the blood of the Easterners run cold.

* * *

At Corwin, in Harper county, a wedding took place the other day that had in it more avoirdupois than perhaps any other affair of the sort in the whole history of Kansas. The groom was Mr. Adolph Minzer and the bride Miss Etta Andrews, and the combined weight of both was 650 pounds. Mr. Minzer weighed 240 pounds and Miss Andrews 410 pounds. In giving an account of the affair the local paper regretfully announces that the fair and buxom bride has been losing flesh of late, as a few months ago she weighed 475 pounds.

* * *

The Populist convention of the Sixth congressional district let go the opportunity to inaugurate a fine reform in our political system. When Ellis county was called to vote for the nomination of a congressman, the chairman of the convention produced a letter from the Ellis county delegates, who declared their inability to be in attendance and asked that their votes be recorded for a certain candidate. After a warm discussion this request was disallowed and Ellis county got no vote. But why should Ellis county be thus deprived? Why couldn't conventions everywhere be run on the system of allowing the delegates to vote by mail if they felt disposed? It would save a heap of money wasted in railroad fare, or at least a heap of trouble for the men who issue railroad passes.

* * *

We doubt if a convention anywhere ever gave its candidate such a slap as that given by the Populist convention to Governor Leedy. The platform adopted declares for a law giving the board of railroad commissioners the right to fix rates, and that is precisely the law vetoed by Governor Leedy. Both the committee on resolutions and the whole convention rejected Leedy's demand for maximum rates, and in doing so not only reversed the leader on the ticket, but also reversed the state platform of 1896. It would be interesting to know what the delegates really thought about Leedy's veto of a bill which they now indorse so unequivocally. It would seem to be evident that a majority of them did not believe that Leedy had been bought up by the railroad corporations, or they scarcely would have nominated him. On the other hand, they practically go on record as considering Leedy's special session talk as insincere—a bluff devised to hide the suspicious character of his veto message. In either aspect it must rend the heart of Leedy to find the convention calmly ignoring his railroad platform while unanimously indorsing a substitute which he denounced and destroyed. And the convention did not stop here in heaping shame upon the standard bearer. It demanded that the appointing of railroad commissioners be taken away from the governor, and this, no doubt, was intended to prevent any further defeat of the people's will through his sub rosa deals with the corporation interests. The free silver Republicans and the Democrats did not treat him so cruelly. They kept the question of railroad legislation out of their platforms.

* * *

Ordinarily, a candidate would find himself in a pretty pickle if he were compelled to go out on the stump and advocate a thing he had been denouncing up to the meeting of the convention which nominated him, but the Populists are not governed by the ordinary rules, and Leedy will no doubt wax just as eloquent over a railroad commissioner bill as he did over a maximum rate bill. But eloquence cannot long conceal a humbug. When the old man takes the stump this time he will find that yelling and snorting and blowing blood into the ears of capitalists will not prove so advantageous as once upon a time it did.

* * *

One of the gravest faults to be found with the Republican leaders is their overconfidence—their extravagant estimates of the vote to be polled. Some of them are now claiming Kansas by 80,000 majority, when a calm, safe, conservative estimate will not warrant the claim of more than 50,000.

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Everybody will be quiet now while Governor Leedy clears his throat and in firm tones tells us what he thinks of that plank abolishing the police commissioners.

* * *

It need not be supposed that the Kansas regiments are made up entirely of clean and patriotic youths who went to war because duty called. The Fort Scott Monitor recites the case of two dirty vagrants who were turned out of the city jail on condition that they would enlist and go away. Both were accepted by Adjutant Deford, and will join the Twentieth regiment at San Francisco.

* * *

Henry Allen writes a letter from Key West which gives us some idea of the thoroughness with which the soldiers are being drilled. He says that for a number of hours after embarking the troops were made to rush down the gangplanks to the wharf where they formed themselves in skirmish lines against an imaginary enemy. When disembarkation takes place in Cuba every officer and every man will know precisely what to do.

* * *

Mr. Allen is convinced, however, that one branch of the military service needs a radical reorganization. We quote: "Speaking of army chaplains, with all due respect to the cloth they wear, they do not impress one as being of very much benefit to the men in the army. I have not seen them pay a single visit yet to the lower regions of this ship, where the men are. There is a great work for them if they would only give it attention. I have visited much among the men and noted the eagerness with which they greet anyone who comes from the cabin quarters and who can give them the latest news. A chaplain who desired to minister to the comfort of the men, instead of paying such excessive attention to his own personal comfort, could become very dear to them. I presume there are chaplains in the army who visit among the men and who try to be of some spiritual benefit, but a residence of several weeks with the army has not brought me in contact with any of such zeal. They spend their time loafing with the officers, without making any effort to benefit even the officers."

* * *

Commenting on the Allen letters, the Salina Republican expresses the hope that this Kansas correspondent will not set out to become a spy. It declares that he is not fitted for the spy business, and notes an occasion when he attempted to detect the plans of the Salina Populists, who in the early years of their party held conventions behind lock and key. Allen hid in an attic above the convention hall, but he was captured and for a time the indignant reformers talked of hanging him.

* * *

Every day brings the army heroes closer to Kansas. The Augusta Journal prints an interesting story of the Pierson brothers, who were famed in the early days of Butler county for their deeds of daring, and declares that they were cousins of the great Lieutenant Hobson. Once Jack Pierson shot a man and fled away to the South, where he was captured by an officer, but on the way back to Augusta he snatched the officer's pistol with his manacled hands and compelled him to get out of the wagon. Then he drove off and was never taken again. On another occasion Jim Pierson stood off 150 armed men who were trying to arrest him. In short, the Hobson family have a remarkable faculty of putting men and gunboats into a hole.

MISSOURI POINTS.

It is now in order for "Colonel" O. D. Jones, the Macon Republican thinks, to demand that the American flag be scratched off the Canadian postal cards. This unwarranted presumption of our English "enemy" should be rebuked.

* * *

The following rather gruesomely vague announcement appeared in the last issue of the Crawford Mirror: "Next Saturday a graveyard working at the Courtoise Baptist church will be had for the purpose of setting posts for fencing."

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After the five Missouri regiments now in the service have been recruited up to their full quota, Adjutant General Bell, who has just returned from Washington, says the state will be accorded one additional regiment under the second call.

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The Star-Leader, published at Humansville, announces a belief that the indications discoverable in Southwest Missouri point toward the selection of its esteemed townsman, T. J. Akins, as the next chairman of the Republican state committee.

* * *

"Roxy" Roach, the special favorite for several years of Sedalia baseball fans, but who now is a private in Company D, Second Missouri, is credited by one of his comrades in a letter to the home paper with having become a particularly good soldier.

* * *

"A typical calamity howler, with considerably more brains than common sense," is Congressman Cochran, who was renominated by the Popocrats of the Fourth district a few days ago, according to his size-up by the keen observer of the Grant City Star.

* * *

Little Lonnie has succeeded in accumulating a larger bundle of indorsements and less glory than any predecessor who ever occupied Missouri's gubernatorial chair, according to the results as figured out by the observing statistician of the Springfield Republican.

* * *

Clinton's numerous cyclists are not all Populists, by any means, but everyone is a middle-of-the-roader now. There is a strictly enforced ordinance there against wheeling on the sidewalk which has brought financial disaster recently to several prominent riders who have violated its provisions.

* * *

The Marceline Journal is inclined to suspect, from some of the remarkable utterances of the Madrid Imparcial regarding the alarming condition of affairs in this country, that well-informed and influential disseminator of news and public opinion must have been exchanging with a lot of Missouri Democratic country papers.

* * *

Here's an artistic little jab from the pen of Brer Whitaker, of the Clinton Democrat, that is quite worthy of reproduction: "There is no doubt Mr. Dockery, the popular congressman, will be a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. If Dr. Coombs, of the Fulton insane asylum, should not be a candidate, we would naturally have a strong leaning toward Dockery."

* * *

Judge J. E. Hartley, aged 77 years, died at his home at Stockton the first of the week. He was the wealthiest man in Cedar county, was the founder and principal owner of the Stockton Exchange bank. He was an influential Democrat and has held many positions of trust in that county. He served as deputy under Colonel Joseph Allen; the first circuit clerk of that county. He had been a Mason for fifty years.

* * *

The News believes it has hit upon the real reason for Richard Mansfield's determination to abandon this benighted country: It was the adverse verdict in that St. Joe lawsuit. That was the celebrated case, it may be remembered, in which it was "proved" by the testimony of local and Atchison experts that the Mansfield performances wholly failed to realize the promises of the management or the anticipations of the audiences. "McBorley's Twins" had appeared in St. Joe to standing room only for a whole week just previous, and consequently there was no lack of a standard of excellence by which to form an accurate critical estimate of the real merits of the work of Mr. Mansfield and his "very inferior support."

* * *

"More than once," the New York Sun says, "we have mentioned the important fact that the town of Mexico is the capital of political and economic thought and discussion in Missouri. The Mexico Free Silver Club is known in the remotest parts of Oceanica, and our esteemed contemporary, the Mexico Intelligencer, whereof the chairman of the Missouri Democratic central committee is the head and front, is read regularly by the shereef of Bosh. The Mexico Intelligencer comes to the defense of the Hon. Jerry Simpson, whom it justly declares to be 'a Democrat in everything but name.' The only difference between a Democrat and a Populist is that the former has got the latter's principles at second-hand."

* * *

Orrick Times: Uncle Sam Tarwater, who has reached the 93d year of his age, was in Orrick Saturday afternoon getting his pension papers made out. He is the only state pensioner left, and receives $100 yearly for wounds received in the Mormon war of 1838 and 1839. He was in the battle of Crooked river, fought in the autumn of 1838, ten miles east of Lathrop, Clinton county. In this fight David Patton, commander of the Mormons from Far West, a settlement sixteen miles northeast of Lathrop, was killed. He was called Captain Fearnaught and his men were armed with corn knives, which they used as sabers, and during the fight Uncle Sam was almost hacked to pieces and left on the battlefield for dead. He still enjoys good health and delights in telling of how he fought the Mormons.

Missouri's Humiliation.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

Information which is not pleasing to Missourians has been received from two quarters—Omaha and Chickamauga.

Missouri is the leading state in point of wealth, resources and production represented at the Omaha exposition, but no one would suspect this fact from Missouri's exhibit. Missourians blushed for their state when they read the imparital report of the state's showing from the pen of the Post-Dispatch's special commissioner.

It is not the fault of the citizens of Missouri. It is the result of the niggardly policy of the state legislature, which failed to appropriate money for the state exhibit. Citizens have earnestly endeavored to meet the emergency, but their efforts fell short of the result which should have been attained and which would have been attained if the legislature had taken proper care of the interests of the state.

The Omaha exposition presents a fine opportunity for a Missouri advertisement, and the money expended for an adequate exhibition would not have been wasted on vain show, but well invested. It would have directed attention to the resources and advantages of the banner trans-Mississippi state.

Not less humiliating to Missourians are the reports of the condition of Missouri regiments sent to Chickamauga. The state provided nothing for them. They were sent in motley clothing and without equipment of any kind. While camping at the barracks they were without necessary articles of comfort.

In both of these cases the great state of Missouri is put to shame. It is placed before the public in a light unworthy of its wealth and standing and of the generous character of Missouri people. It is not economy, but niggardliness. The people of the state should enter an effective protest against this humiliating policy. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

The End of the Peace Talk.

From the New York Press.

Our most recent study of Spanish psychology turns out to have been, like its predecessors, correct. Spain is out of the dumps again. Poor Augusti's despairing message from Manila is forgotten. The Iberian sky is falling and every one is catching larks. The European press is semi-officially rated for even conjecturing that Spain will sue for peace. What the great powers are pourparlering about is not a project of mediation for Spain, but an armed, imperious coalition against the United States. The Philippine situation is not considered at all hopeless by the cabinet. We have the cabinet's word for it. The crowning evidence of the completion of the temperamental process through which the Spaniard lifts himself from the depression of defeat is the announcement that General Blanco has at last called for supplies, and that the ministry intends to send him munitions and provisions of war on "fast sailing ships." One knows hardly which to admire most—the moderation and reticence of Blanco, who has at last been prevailed upon to admit that he is a l-e-e-tle hard up, or the sublime ingenuousness of the ministry, which ignores the conditions which have made him hard up. Both, however, sink into nothingness beside the credulity of a people before whom such a fabrication can safely be placed. All this while the ministry is concealing the one new fact in the situation—namely, that American troops are actually landed on Cuban soil.

The bearing of this is that it may be doubted if any peace can be negotiated with Spain until the last of her possessions is taken from her and the last of her fighting ships sunk. Even then it may be necessary to send an American squadron over Drake's old soundings, into the harbor of Cadiz, to convince her deluded people of the actualities of their position.

Bonds for the Million.

From the Chicago Record.

Anybody possessed of $30 who wants a United States 2 per cent bond has nothing to do but take his $30 to the United States sub-treasury here, deposit it, get a receipt and in due time he will receive the bond fresh from the treasury department. Or he can get a postoffice order or bank draft payable to the treasurer of the United States and forward it to that official at Washington. And he can get as many bonds as he has $30s up to $500.

This offer directly to the people, as explained more fully in Secretary Gage's circular, is a departure in this country. In the so-called popular bond subscription of the Cleveland administration the necessity of filing formal bids and of figuring the premium to be paid, as well as the condition that the bonds must be paid for in gold, practically excluded the mass of the people.

In the present instance, however, no such hindrance exists and the result of the offer will constitute a test as to whether or not people of small means can be depended upon here to deal directly with the government and take their investment without the intervention of a broker or other agent.

As subscriptions up to $500 will be attended to before the larger bids are considered the whole $200,000,000 issue may go directly to the body of the people. The result of the offer to small subscribers will be awaited with much interest.

Balloon Searchlights.

From the New York Tribune.

Russia is experimenting with giant searchlights mounted in balloons and containing electric burners connected with dynamos on the ground. She is also introducing tall observation towers put together out of sections distributed among the men while on the march. In their drills with these a squad of sixty men can erect complete structures in twenty minutes, thus enabling the officers in command to survey a much wider extent of territory than would be possible without these devices. The Prussians already have an excellent system of army balloons with photographic and other equipments, and in this particular take the lead of all the European nations.

Love in Dumplings.

From Tit-Bits.

"Mina, I am getting jealous of that man over there."

Waitress—"Nonsense! I scarcely spoke to him!"

"Yes, I know, but you give him larger dumplings than you give me."

Economy of Nature.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"If a man can live with one lung, why does nature furnish him two?"

"How could a man with only one lung ever get his second wind?"

A WOMAN'S LOVE.

A central angel sitting high in glory
Heard this shrill wail ring out from purgatory:
"Have mercy, mighty angel—hear my story!

"I loved, and blind with passionate love, I fell.
Love brought me down to death, and death to hell;
For God is just, and death for sin is well.

"I do not rage against His high decree,
Nor for myself do ask that grace shall be,
But for my love on earth who mourns for me.

"Great Spirit! Let me see my love again
And comfort him one hour, and I were fain
To pay a thousand years of fire and pain."

Then said the pitying angel: "Nay, repent
That wild vow! Look, the dial finger's bent
Down to the last hour of thy punishment!"

But still she wailed: "I pray thee, let me go!
I cannot rise to peace and leave him so.
Oh, let me soothe him in his bitter woe!"

The brazen gates ground sullenly ajar,
And upward, joyous, like a rising star,
She rose and vanished in the other far.

But soon adown the dying sunset sailing,
And like a wounded bird her pinions trailing,
She fluttered back, with broken-hearted wailing.

She sobbed, "I found him by the summer sea
Reclined, his head upon a maiden's knee—
She curled his hair and kissed him. Woe is me!"

She wept, "Now let my punishment begin!
I have been fond and foolish. Let me in
To expiate my sorrow and my sin."

The angel answered, "Nay, sad soul, go higher!
To be deceived in your true heart's desire
Was bitterer than a thousand years of fire!"

—John Hay.

A LAUGHING SONG.

When the green woods laugh with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling streams runs laughing by;
When the air does laugh with our merry wit,
And the green hill laughs with the noise of it;

When the meadows laugh with lively green,
And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene;
When Mary, and Susan, and Emily,
With their sweet round mouths sing, "Ha, ha, he!"

When the painted birds laugh in the shade,
Where our table with cherries and nuts is spread:
Come live, and be merry, and join with me
To sing the sweet chorus of "Ha, ha, he!"

—William Blake.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

This one knows joy, and says: "Ah, life is sweet!"
And sorrow this one: "Nay, tis drowned in tears."
Meanwhile, the picture is made all complete
By God, great chiaroscurist of the years,
Who uses light and shade, and in whose thought
The whole is clearly limned and calmly sought.

—Richard Burton, in the Bookman.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Here is a description of a novel contest which is said to have taken place at a social "function" in Hartford, Conn. Twelve vials were filled with liquids of a uniform red color, but of different odors. The test was for each guest to name the odors and write the names on a card. The odors chosen were familiar, such as witchhazel, cologne, wintergreen, pennyroyal, rose, lemon and the like, and it would be supposed there would be little or no difficulty in identifying them; but the task was not so easy after all, for the reason that the stronger odors seemed to dull the sense of smell as to the more delicate ones. Some of the mistakes were very amusing. The highest score, eleven out of twelve, was made by one of the gentlemen, and, as a rule, the scores of the gentlemen were better than those of the ladies. A curious fact was that a vial containing a liquid without any odor was wrongly guessed by all the ladies and was identified as water by only two of the gentlemen.

This is the way two New York men argued the war the other day:

"The revolution in the Philippines was started by the Masons."

"No such silly nonsense. What did the Masons have to do with it?"

"Everything. If you go to war, go as a Mason. The laws of Masonry will protect you on the battlefield. No Mason would shoot a Mason."

"How are the Spaniards to learn that you are a Mason?"

"Oh, there are signs and signals. You never hear of a Mason being killed."

"Rot. Rot. What have the Masons got to say in Cuba?"

"More to say than the Roman Catholics. The priests run everything in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as in the Philippines, except the Masons. They have to bow down to the Masons."

"You don't know what you are talking about."

"Neither do you."

"This cool young Hobson," said a Southerner, "is a religious fanatic. His ideal was 'Stonewall' Jackson, who was a crank on the subject of prayer, and his whole aim in life has been to imitate the great strategist. Jackson neither smoked, drank, nor swore. Hobson is not addicted to either habit. Jackson looked far ahead and never turned aside from a determined line of action. Hobson sticks to his ideas relentlessly. He would have mutinied had Sampson relieved him of the command of the Merrimac, after he had made all preparations for sinking her. As to his being the best dancer in the navy, I cannot say a word. Jackson did not dance."

St. Petersburg is to have an international exhibition of birds, the czar being the chief patron of the enterprise and the Russian government its financial backer. Most of the European countries have been invited to take part in the project, and have answered favorably. It is intended to include all countries, and the project has already assumed such tremendous proportions that it has been found necessary to postpone it from the present to the summer of the following year. It bids fair to present the most striking array of birds ever gathered together, representing all zones and climates from Arctic to Antarctic, around the entire circle of the world.

New York society, it is said, will not accept as final the denials of the people interested in the announcement that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and General Henry Kyd Douglas are to be married shortly at the home of Mrs. U. S. Grant, at Bar Harbor. The best friends of the couple say they would not be surprised to learn of their marriage in the fall, or even sooner, should the war with Spain terminate before that time.

A relative of the late Captain Charles V. Gridley, commander of the United States steamer Olympia, has written to a Chicago paper to say that Captain Gridley was a lineal descendent of Albertus Gresiet, who came to England with William the Conqueror, of Robert de Greidley, one of the barons at Runnymede, and of Thomas de Gredley, who granted a charter to Manchester, constituting it a free borough on May 14, 1301.

The St. Regis Indians, of Franklin county, N. Y., who live on their own reservation, are much troubled over their sudden discovery that through some chicanery or other their hereditary election of chiefs has been abolished by the New York legislature, and they are required to elect every three years. The first election under this new law occurs this week. The Indians propose to contest it as unconstitutional.

It is recalled that during the civil war and up into the '70s, when there was a tax on bank checks, the stamping was expedited by the banks, which entered into an agreement with the government by means of which they were allowed to stamp themselves whole books of checks. These books were sold to the depositors for the value of the stamps they contained.

Sir Walter Grindlay Simpson, who died in Scotland a week or so ago, was Robert Louis Stevenson's companion on the famous "Inland Voyage," and was the "dear cigarette" on the dedication page.

The postoffice department decides that publications printed in such good imitation of writing that it is difficult to distinguish them from written matter must pay letter postage.