

The Kansas City Journal.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8, THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 228,500 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 42,675.

Weather Forecast for Sunday.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair Sunday and Monday; northwesterly winds. For Kansas: Generally fair Sunday and Monday; northerly winds. For Nebraska: Fair Sunday and Monday; southerly winds. For Iowa: Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer; southerly winds. For Missouri: Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer; southerly winds. For Arkansas: Threatening Sunday and Monday; warmer Sunday; fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds. For Colorado: Fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

GENERAL WHEELER MORE THAN A FIGHTER.

Brigadier General Wheeler, who placed himself at the disposal of the administration for service in the Philippines, has been ordered to Manila, where he will report for duty to General Otis. Upon receiving his orders he said: "I believe that now that the rebellion is at an end it is better to go to the Philippines and the United States. Every loyal American should support the administration in its efforts to terminate the strife and set up a good government in the Philippines. I am glad to be able to lend the government my aid at this time when it is in need of support."

These patriotic sentiments from a veteran of the civil war, a hero of the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American war, and an idol of the Southern people, will be a great encouragement to the government in its discharge of its duties in the Philippines. These sympathizers, who are largely responsible for the sacrifice of many brave American soldiers, think it bad enough that our officers, acting under military authority, make war upon the "patriotic" Agulnaldos; but to volunteer such service must indeed appear to them as the acme of moral degradation.

But General Wheeler is a fighter, and he will continue to be a fighter as long as he is capable of service and his services are needed. He is something more than a fighter; he is a soldier, responsive at once to the highest demands of courage and the strictest requirements of discipline. He is still more than a fighter and a soldier; he is a patriot. He might have gone to the Philippines with the motto, "My country, right or wrong"; but he chose to leave no question as to his inspiration. He believes his country is right, and he will fight for the enforcement of order where the American flag has been unfurled.

WHAT IS FITNESS?

The basic principle of the merit system of filling positions in the civil service is that the fittest person shall be selected and kept in office. Now there are three prime factors of fitness, valuable in this order: Sound character, general intelligence, skill in the particular work concerned. Unfortunately the examinations of the civil service commission ignore the first of these almost wholly, and the second to some degree. This is the weakness of a mechanical method of selecting responsible human agents. Sound character cannot be tested by ability to pass on paper questions. General intelligence and alertness is not always discoverable in this way. Would it not be wholly in the spirit of the merit system in its best sense to require personal endorsements as to character by disinterested people, and to give these very high value in recommending for appointment? Is not the president's recent order justified in large measure by this defect in the method of the commission?

STEPHENS' "CONFIDENCE" GAME.

In our next national platform our opposition to trusts, monopolies, pools and combinations will be emphasized, and I think it quite important that those who propose to take an active interest in the campaign, who propose to push the fight for Democracy and the people should have the confidence of the masses. If the Democratic members of the house and senate, who supported the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill, and myself, who approved the same, are to be at all helpful in this forthcoming struggle, our motives should not be misunderstood; we should have the confidence of the people. It is customary for governors and other officials in responsible executive positions to give reasons for exercising the veto power, but on rare occasions only—and then generally with such men as Governor Tanner, of Illinois, and Governor Stephens, of Missouri—it is thought necessary to make a defense for signing a bill that has been passed by the legislative body. The quotation here given explains why Governor Stephens has sent to the senators and representatives of the Missouri legislature copies of his defense for signing the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill. As for the measure itself, it is only necessary to say that it belongs to the class known as trust legislation, if there is any such thing in existence. It would be impossible to point out an instance wherein the element of competition is more completely eliminated.

But it is not so much in the defense of the bill, now that it has become a law, as in the reasons for making a defense that Governor Stephens becomes for the moment an object of interest. The governor is not yet out of politics, it would seem, and he does not hesitate to place political appearances ahead of official conscience or executive duty in his considerations. He defends himself, not so much on the ground that his act was defensible, but because it involved a certain political incongruity. It is implied that the governor means to go out in the great national campaign next year and whop up "the fight for the Dem-

ocracy and the people," and bombard him with little pogonin the great "trusts, monopolies, pools and combinations," and that he does not wish to lose the "confidence of the masses." In plain words, Mr. Stephens wants to fool the people about the state trusts so that they will believe him when he talks against national combinations. Inferentially he urges those who voted for the St. Louis bill to "square themselves," too.

Some men in Governor Stephens' position might be capable of sacrificing the confidence of the masses; but Stephens never enjoyed that gratifying and complimentary trust since he began to show his hand as the state's highest official. His misgivings are wholly superfluous. You might as well talk about a turnip spilling its blood or General Miles losing his modesty.

THEY DO IT BETTER OVER THERE.

The campaign now on for the capture of the Democratic national convention for Kansas City brings to mind the criticisms that English and Continental critics have leveled at these assemblies. Truly, they are open to criticism; large masses of people shout and yell, throw hats in the air, and incite rival brass bands to inharmonious efforts. These crowds are made up of men, able bodied men who ought to know better. Verily, we should be ashamed.

In this connection it may not be amiss to ask what vent popular enthusiasm finds in civilizations that know not the quadrennial blight of the nominating convention? Well, usages differ. In England, the great racing days are the occasions of greatest national enthusiasm. It stands to reason that enthusiasm for a race horse owned by Lord Roseberry or the Prince of Wales is much more to be commended than enthusiasm for a political principle, which may prove heretical, or for a great leader, who may turn out to be a "man of destiny." Truly, the English are in advance of us.

France has her enthusiastic times, too, and like ours, they are political. But she despises anything so innocuous as shouting for "Bill McKinley's McKinley bill" or singing "Put Me Off at Buffalo." When the French break loose they shout, "Down with the Jews." "Long live the army," and "Down with the Jews." This makes the administration tremble, and so accomplishes something. Germany has bread riots, with red flags on the side, and songs of the "Hoch Der Kaiser" variety, while in Turkey they murder Armenians to make an Ottoman holiday.

Verily the national convention of America is not in it with the more refined pleasures of older civilizations.

THE END DRAWING NEAR.

In his Review of Reviews article, ex-Minister John Barrett declares that, while the Philippine insurrection has been supported by a considerable army and a large proportion of the inhabitants near Manila, it nevertheless is not a representative movement. "The hill tribes of Luzon and the great majority of the people living in the sections far distant from Manila toward the northern and southern ends of the island have been leading a quiet, peaceful life. In the central and populous Visayan group of islands the native population has not been against us. The opposition there has been confined to the Tagal garrisons that have come down from Luzon, in the Sulu group, and in Mindanao. In the Sulu group and in Mindanao, there is no reason why we should have a conflict on our hands with the native population. The head and front of the revolt is, of course, the Tagaloes, who are supported by the natives of the country between Manila and Dapagan, and also to the south, who are nominally of other tribes, but practically and insurgently the same as the Tagaloes. The insurgent army is made up of a class of men who are not suited from the lives they have led to hill or mountain work. They are chiefly recruited from Manila and the principal towns to the north and south. Most of them have been brought up in comparatively lax lives and to have all they wanted to eat. The population, moreover, which is most affected by this war is not the hill element, but that which makes up the great farming and trading element."

These considerations are deemed important by Mr. Barrett, for they bear on the probable duration and extent of the insurrection. In this rainy season and pushed far back from their homes and sources of supplies it is altogether likely that the soldiers of Aguinaldo are going to suffer more than the Americans. "Many of their chief sources of supply," says Mr. Barrett, "are in our hands; their markets are cut off from them, or likewise in our hands; we have captured many of their stores and accumulated supplies; and now we are in a position to watch the coast so as to prevent them from getting further arms and ammunition. It would seem to me, therefore, entirely rational that the present warfare in the Philippines should be over by the end of the next dry season, which commences in November. With the strengthening of General Otis' force as now planned by the government and with vigorous prosecution of the campaign during the rainy season, the insurgents will be so demoralized when the dry season arrives that a few bolding men are reading and writing columns into the interior would effectually destroy all vestige of the revolt."

This sounds very reasonable and, coming from a man who knows so much about the people and the situation, it will be given great weight. Mr. Barrett makes clear a view that has been advanced by other Philippine writers to the effect that the Filipinos are not successful guerrilla fighters and that away from their native provinces and base of supplies they are not at all resourceful. He makes clear another fact also, and that is that it is possible for the American troops to go anywhere on Luzon island and carry a campaign to successful issue, the difficulties being no more burdensome on our soldiers than on the troops of the insurgents. Perhaps we needed no information on this score in view of the brilliant campaigns waged by our troops since the present hot and rainy season began, but it is none the less agreeable.

Mr. Barrett is of the opinion that Aguinaldo already realizes the hopelessness of his rebellion and that he and his fellows are holding out more in fear of the punishment that will be visited upon them than anything else. "They remember the experiences of the past with Spain," the memory of the Filipino leaders who were shot or exiled for life after being promised full freedom and liberty in the event of surrender is still fresh. It would not be in the least remarkable if this were the mainspring of Aguinaldo's holding out in the face of all the recent reverses. Knowing that he is the central figure of the war

on the Filipino side, he probably fears that surrender on his part will mean not only the end of all glory and influence for him, but possibly death. On this basis he may argue that it is better to fight on until he is killed in battle."

And this brings us around again to Mr. Barrett's original view that the war was precipitated because the natives had been greatly misled by misrepresentations of American character, and that the rank and file were not fighting for national liberty, but because they thought it was necessary to escape individual slavery. This view is of almost inestimable importance for it is the key to our future in the islands. If, as Mr. Barrett holds, the natives shall prove to be tractable and peacefully disposed after they learn that our government means them well, then our problem there is sure to be a simple one and we may rejoice over the bargain made with Spain.

THEY DON'T THINK.

In an address before the women's law class of the New York university, Miss Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, advocated the study of law for women, not so much as preparation for a profession as for learning the important art of thinking. For, Miss Thomas confessed, the highest most laudably in this direction. The students "have some facility in working out original geometrical and algebraical problems—a facility which ought to show reasoning power, but which, by some strange fatality, that pursues our secondary education, seems to remain in an inside pocket of the mind, quite unavailable for daily use; they have read a few great English masterpieces, unwillingly it would seem, because with such supreme inarticulate result that they can scarcely put pencil to paper to reproduce even in the faintest way the impression made by a poem or novel that might have been expected to move them profoundly." Which is all too true, and is chiefly the fault of our worship of system. There is no place for thinking in the schedule.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Doubtless many laymen have held their breath in awe at the mention of the name of the Society for Psychical Research, while perhaps others have sneered the sneer of satisfied ignorance. But when a man of commanding authority in the study of psychology frankly announces that there is a great deal of clap-trap in the so-called investigations of this society, we may fill up our lungs and go on living. Dr. Hugo Muensterberg, of Freiburg and Harvard, declares that "while reading a hundred volumes published by these societies he found himself in an endless desert of absolute stupidities." The word "psychical" has made the whole matter seem too serious. Not every spoken word is worth listening to, and not every one that thinks he thinks is really thinking. And then, the conductors of these societies have often been eagerly alert for evidence of communications from the dead. Perhaps Mr. Muensterberg is severe, but it will help common people to keep their feet in the presence of psychology.

THE POWER OF AN IDEA.

We have heard good sermons on this subject. We have been admonished of the desirability of letting a great idea get full possession of one, and told that only those who are thus possessed move the world. It may be so. But it strikes us that it is safer for the average citizen to get hold of the idea and break it to work in double harness than to have it ride him. Here, for instance, is a poor fellow from Johnston, Pa., who is sending his last dollars in postage to send abroad "The Angel Swears," an announcement that "the times time and a half" is (or are) just about fulfilled, witness "the unusually great storms and cyclones, tornadoes and tidal waves, now common and getting worse every year, the common use of electricity and the increase of heat lightning;" that "when the well is removed there will be nothing to prevent the ethereal flames from lapping down into our air and upon earth," and so forth. Before any common man allows an idea to get possession of him he ought to make it pass an examination before a jury of twelve good and true fellowmen.

HAND-MADE POETRY.

That exponent of the literary culture of New York and London, Literature, prides itself on the high grade of all its work, and that is probably the reason why it gives the preference to hand-made poetry. True, there is a current prejudice against machine-made poetry, but we have to get used to it; and to confess the truth, it is smoother and softer, besides costing less. Here are some lines recently contributed by H. de Vere Staepole, entitled "The Death of May."

The fact of May on the golden stair,
The laurestine's perfume fills the air;
And touched by dawn and kissed by moonlight gray
Dies in the world this last bright day.
Across the hills that cut the Western sky
The white moon leans to see the white May die.
We stop there and leave our readers fascinated with this picture of the white moon leaning over the hills to watch the demise of May with her feet on the golden stair. But we wish we knew why the hills cut the sky.

RACE MEETS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

William Harvey Brown, the Lawrence boy who has printed a book about South Africa, devotes a chapter to the sports enjoyed by the frontier settlers. It being an English community, not unnaturally horse and other racing is given the most conspicuous place, and once or twice every year there is a great meet which attracts all the settlers within hundreds of miles. These meets usually close with what is called the menagerie race, the entries including creatures of all kinds, such as dogs, baboons, cats, monkeys and even chickens. Each owner accompanies his charge, which is usually secured by a string around its neck or leg, and the animals are appropriately handicapped, according to their running abilities. "In the October race of 1882," says Mr. Brown, "I entered a fine thoroughbred frog, called Mark Twain. The other entries in the contest were three chameleons, two dogs, a monkey, a cat, a goose and another frog. At the signal to start, the frogs were prodded by their owners, and, like well trained racers, they leaped straight forward for the goal. The excitement of the spectators became so intense that they could not be restrained from crowding over the borders of the track. For a while the race was even between the two frogs, the other animals becoming so unready as to take their course in every direction except toward the goal. At last one amphibian bolted off the track and was trampled to death under the feet of the crowd, thus leaving the victory to Mark Twain, and a prize of \$5 to his owner."

A SENSIBLE MISSION.

A minister of Fitchburg, Mass., looking about him in vain for any "Hell's Four Corners" to reform, ascertained that there were many people in the vicinity of the town who were too near to have independent churches, and yet far enough out to make their attendance upon the town churches irregular and uncertain. Consultation developed the fact that these people were so much divided in their denominational preferences that they would not care to promise attendance or encourage-

ment for the services of a minister of any one denomination, but that they would be very glad to hear the ministers of various churches. Happily it was also shown that there was enough good fellowship among the churches of the town to make it possible for the ministers, orthodox and heterodox, to combine in this mission to the un-churchd suburban, and thus through the season of better weather a very desirable gospel of undenominational Christian fellowship has been preached. There is a good example in this.

KANSAS TOPICS.

The Twenty-first Regiment. It is announced from Kingman that arrangements have been completed for a reunion of the Twenty-first Kansas regiment in that town during three days in September.

All Cossacks.

At Coffeyville the other day Lieutenant Haines enlisted seven recruits for the regular army. When given a choice every man of them voted to go to the Philippines.

Goebel Has a Kansas Cousin.

After all that Kentucky Goebel who has been nominated for governor may not be so black as he is painted. He has a first cousin living down in Johnson county, Kas.

Miss McCormick's Serious Illness.

Ex-Congressman McCormick took his daughter to a specialist in Kansas City last week and was told that she was showing symptoms of a disease that already has robbed the family of two members. Mr. McCormick was advised to take his daughter to Southern California, and it is likely that the whole family will move there.

Throbbed by a Blind Man.

In Lyndon, Osage county, there is a man who has been stone blind in both eyes for many years. The other day a citizen engaged in a quarrel with him and was soundly whipped. Next to being run over in a slow mule race, like Pao Eckert, he would hate to be licked by a blind man.

More of the Arkansas City Fan.

There just seems to be no end to the ludicrous things which happened down at Arkansas City during the Fourth of July celebration. The management had engaged a famous trick bicycle rider to give exhibitions on the streets. A part of his performance was to appear in the crowd dressed like a country boy and to ride with great awkwardness. He was in the midst of this act when Policeman Pile rushed up, snatched him off the wheel and dragged him toward the jail, shaking him vigorously. The managers came running up, explained matters and got the policeman to release his prisoner, but the rider was so mad that he wouldn't ride any more.

No Money for Special Trains.

The towns of Kansas are declining the invitation sent out by Mr. S. H. Whisner, of Kansas City, Kas., to contribute toward the \$25,000 fund wanted in paying for special trains for the Twentieth Kansas. Commenting on this fact the Kansas City, Kas., Gazette says:

"In justice to the joint committee of the two Kansas Cities for entertaining the Twentieth Kansas, of which Mr. Whisner is secretary, we will say that a proposition to raise \$25,000, either in Kansas City or throughout Kansas, for such purposes was deemed absurd, and would not be entertained. Kansas City was willing to attempt to raise \$5,000 or \$6,000 to spend on entertaining the regiment in case it came here but this proposition was solely Mr. Whisner's own. We hope the Twentieth Kansas will never hear of half the windy schemes to entertain them, and that they will not shoot newspaper men for exploiting the schemes."

A Tip From Our English Friends.

Extract from the speech of Captain Coghlan before the Winfield Chautauque, showing how the English people at Manila helped Admiral Dewey: "To show how little things may sometimes lead to great results, after cutting the cable between Hong Kong and Manila we kept hearing every day or two a great deal of news which we knew must be true. The news came to us from the shore and we could not imagine how they got it. One day some of our English friends came on board to visit us and we told them we had been hearing so and so and we knew it must be true. He knew we had cut the cable to Hong Kong, and we were puzzled. One of them said: 'How did you know which cable to cut to Hong Kong? Then of course we told him and said of course we knew the right one and that, but as soon as the friends were gone we dragged for the other cable and cut that. You see the Englishmen didn't tell us anything and they can swear to that, and so can we, but we got the cable all the same. This just shows some of the kindly acts that were done by our brothers across the ocean in the war. All through the whole trouble they were our staunch allies, not on paper, but in fact, and they were only too anxious to see us win.'"

THE VANISHING "WILD WEST" MYTH.

The myth of the "Wild West" is crumbling daily. Last week it received what should properly be called a finishing blow, so far, at least, as Kansas City is concerned. There Clarence Hoffman, a wife-beater, got eight years in the penitentiary for his crime. It is true that Hoffman was sentenced with intent to kill, but this was hardly proven. Even phase of the case was against the defense. Hoffman, with the chivalry of Burrows, tried to shield himself behind the statement that he supported three wives, to whom he had assumed responsibilities, the charge of polygamous cohabitation was unfounded. Dr. Paden insists that this is not a true statement of the facts. We must have the truth, and the Christian Endeavor may be depended upon to act with the caution which justice and charity demand.

When the Viper Does It.

There is built in England a torpedo boat destroyer called the Viper, which has values as a menace on existing systems of warfare. She is to move through the water at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, and her propulsive engines work to aid the turbine problem to solution. So it is said. It is useful, as considering what forty-three miles an hour means, to note that it is a speed which is not only a fast speed, but a fast speed for a comparatively short distance. To move the train an artificial path is leveled and every advantage is given to the motive power, and can be offered to the machine that experts the active strength. With these aids a locomotive knows no limits to its speed except the strain on its composite parts. The motive power which works its efforts. In the water the strongest machines meet all the perils of failure that a locomotive engineer has to expect, with the added resistance of the water in which it moves. He could cry, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is easy to talk about forty-three miles an hour at sea, but to realize it for one single hour is a problem only approached,

caused a great deal of mischief to the applicant's hands. In the company was a young man named Herbert, an Englishman, from Philadelphia, who boasted that he was one of the best pedestrians in the world, and he talked so much about it that finally the sporting members of the expedition got tired and arranged for two walking matches, one of five and the other of twenty miles, in order that the champion might prove his claim. To Brown's professed astonishment he was chosen by the sports to contest with Herbert, and the rest of the story he tells in his own language as follows:

"We were put under training, my trainer being a worthy son of Erin, Tim Finucane by name, and dieted on bread and beef. The appointed day arrived. A half mile course was measured off along the road from where the wagons were outpanned, and we were to walk to the further end and back five times. At the very start Herbert shot ahead of me, and came in at the end of the first mile as fresh as a lark. 'I can keep this up forever!' was his buoyant exclamation, but secretly I hoped eternity would outlast his wind.

"At the end of each mile I removed some article of clothing in order that I should be less encumbered when coming in on the home stretch. At the beginning of the last mile my trainer said to me: 'Now, Brownie, you must keep close up behind him, and puff and blow like a porcupine.' I kept up as advised, panting as if I were nearly out of breath. My opponent did his utmost to keep ahead of me, but when we got within a hundred yards of the goal, Tim said: 'Now's your time, man! Pass him!' Having a fair amount of reserve strength, I quietly walked by my antagonist; and as I did so, I heard a sigh, ending with an 'Oh.' As I glanced over my shoulder, I saw Herbert throwing his arms into the air and falling backwards into the arms of his coach. I was not sure whether he was really fainting, or only making a feint at fainting. However, Tim said: 'Keep straight on to the goal, man! The chance will be called for!' And I, not shouting, 'Spring and water this way, please!' The men who had won their bet generously carried me into camp on their shoulders, amid cheers. Herbert was also carried in, but with one man at each leg and one at each shoulder. He had no desire for the twenty mile race, and thereafter there was peace and quiet in the camp on the subject of walking."

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Roberts and the Endeavorers.

The Christian Endeavor Society is a power in the land, and as a result of its efforts, heard and heeded. If it has taken any earnest the case against Representative Robert Roberts, and if, fortified by morality and valid evidence, it shall demand his expulsion, his chance of retaining his seat will be small indeed. His conservative and fair-minded people will wish to know whether or not the case against Roberts is as clear as it is alleged to be. Rev. Mr. W. M. Paden, of Salt Lake City, in his passionate appeal to the Endeavorers, made plain, serious and direct charges against Roberts. In 1889 Roberts was arraigned in a federal court, pleaded guilty of polygamous relations and received a penitentiary sentence. According to Mr. Paden, Roberts is still a polygamist and has continued the old offense in an aggravated form. Is this true? If Roberts is a contumacious, deliberate polygamist and wife-breaker, he cannot stay in congress. His election has voided the polygamy issue in Utah, and many trustworthy men declare that the outlawed practice has been secretly gathering strength. The pledge upon which Utah was admitted to statehood has not been broken. So long as the matter should no longer be neglected. The settlement of the Roberts case will have far-reaching effects, and it is therefore of the utmost importance to settle it right.

Now the best legal opinion is that the seating of Roberts is a mere formality and the house of representatives has no discretion in the premises. He was duly elected, and is seated by his place. But the house after seating a member, has an absolute right of expulsion. If there are good public reasons for expelling a member he can be deprived of his seat. The practice of polygamy was unquestionably held to be a constitutional reason for expulsion, hence it is to this single all-important point that the Christian Endeavor Society should direct its attention. Roberts is understood to have asserted that, while he supported three wives, to whom he had assumed responsibilities, the charge of polygamous cohabitation was unfounded. Dr. Paden insists that this is not a true statement of the facts. We must have the truth, and the Christian Endeavor may be depended upon to act with the caution which justice and charity demand.

REACTION.

Not in heroic hours it is that courage fails,
Not in the stress of strife the valiant spirit quails,
Much more his strength is tried in the dread after hours,
When deep despondency lays hold upon stout powers.
—Clara Bellinger Green, in The Bookman.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Found Wealth but Lost Health.

On July 5, 1898, Charles Keer and Frederick McCartney, of Conshohocken, Pa., started on a trip to Klondike with less than \$100 jointly to bear expenses. Last week Keer returned with three bags of gold dust, said to be worth \$100,000. Although his trip was a success financially the man is a complete wreck physically. McCartney, his partner, secured a steady position in Seattle, Wash., and hearing of the hard fate of other fortune-seekers refused to go any further. Keer fortunately fell in with a party of prospectors who were thoroughly honest, and gained by their experience. Keer claims that he paid as much as a dollar for a 2-cent stamp, and yet none of his labor was worth a home-baked loaf. He arrived in the Klondike. On account of his poor condition physically the persevering prospector has been ordered to Colorado, where it will be necessary for him to remain permanently.

A Needed Precaution.

Attention is called by the Philadelphia Press to the need of providing trolley cars with a light that will burn even in connection with the feed wire is broken, and so prevent rear end collisions. Like the case of the trolley car which ran into Pittsburgh and one in Philadelphia, and both attended with loss of life. In each case the car had stopped because of some trouble with the machinery, and as the light went out, following car dashed into it at full speed. The Press suggests as an easy protection against this danger that the rear end of each trolley car be provided with a red lamp burning oil. The car to be behind it in a dark place, the chance of a destructive collision is alarming.

Hearty Old Chaps.

Seven octogenarians in a harvest field at New Windsor, Pa., recently, were an unusual sight. By special invitation these expert harvesters gathered to cut grain in the "good old way." The participants were Samuel Huffman and James Devill-bless, each 86 years old; Henry Hawk and Alexander Cornell, 83; Joseph Hubbard, 81, and Abdon Carlisle, 80 years of age. Mrs. Aaron Bixler, herself past 80, assisted in the work.

A College Man in Politics.

President Andrew S. Draper, of the University of Illinois, who has come forward as a candidate for the nomination for governor of that state by the Republican party, is one of the foremost educators in this country. For two years he was the state superintendent of schools in New York state, and later he was superintendent of schools in Cleveland, and under his administration they won the reputation of being the finest public schools in America.

Rather Too Realistic.

Five tons of dynamite were exploded on the summit of Big Bull mountain, a mile from Victoria, Col., and 12,000 feet above the sea, on the Fourth, with the idea of furnishing a good imitation of a miniature earthquake, but the resulting disturbance was very like the real thing. No one was hurt, but the town was pretty well shaken up and the shock was felt as far away as Salt Lake.

Points Toward Prosperity.

There were 5,200 suicides in this country during the past year, compared with 5,600 during the previous year. At the same time there was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent in the number of reported embezzlements.

Cheap Air Lights.

Thiessville, Pa., operates its own electric plant, and furnishes gas and lights at a cost of \$23.00 each per year. The Herald claims this rate is the lowest in the country.

THE CYCLOPE.

In anger, day awakes; his lowering brows
Foretell the terror that within him broods.
His eyes are fixed on his victim's form
Made earth to tremble at his awful moan.
The mountains old, awed by his fearful mien,
In banks of clouds their hoary heads conceal;
While hollow moans, from out their cavern deep,
The tremors of their story hoarsly reveal.
The mighty oaks thereof deeper down their roots;
The nerves of every limb more tremble strain;
Shaken their trunks to meet the coming shock;
While every quivering leaf is wild with pain.

Tremendous Investments.

New York bankers say that during the last two or three days of June and the first business day of July fully \$50,000,000 was paid out in the city as interest and dividends. At the present low rate of interest this represents an enormous aggregate of investments.

One Result of the Fourth.

The celebration of Independence day has had one significant and sweeping result. It has demonstrated that this country proposes to hold the Philippines. The celebration on a thousand platforms has made the national will visible.

Men as far apart as ex-Mayor Matthews, the former Governor of Boston, and ex-Senator Peffer, the Kansas Populist, opposed in all else, agree in the declaration that being in the Philippines we must stay there until law, order and a legal sovereignty are restored. This was the burden and message of speeches all over the country. In Tammany Hall there was an attack on "imperialism," but no one even there proposes to scuttle from a fight or abandon territory annexed by treaty. Colonel Bryan ventured on no such declaration. He mildly opposed imperialism; he did not propose retreat from our responsibilities in the East.

No one does who has anywhere any political responsibility or stands for any political organization. Such men know and know well that the American people will put his hand to the work before it will withdraw until law reigns in the Philippines.

The Boss Bankrupt.

It remained for a Chicago man to cap the climax in bankrupt petitions. A citizen who filed his plea yesterday declared that his liabilities were \$1,325,025, and his assets exactly \$5. This beats the New York record by several financial miles and is a shining mark that other Napoleons can shoot at for years to come.

Jerry's Olive Branch.

Jerry Simpson's entrance into journalism is undoubtedly the most pacific thing Jerry ever accomplished.

Brooding Over Evil.

George H. Herpworth, in the New York Herald, became vain in his imaginations and his foolish heart was darkened.—Romans, 1:21. The imagination plays a more important part in our lives than we are apt to believe. I dare to say that if you could give me control of your imagination I could make you happy or miserable at will. To curb and train the imaginative faculty, therefore, is just as necessary as to discipline the will. The man who had won their bet generously carried me into camp on their shoulders, amid cheers. Herbert was also carried in, but with one man at each leg and one at each shoulder. He had no desire for the twenty mile race, and thereafter there was peace and quiet in the camp on the subject of walking."

REACTION.

Not in heroic hours it is that courage fails,
Not in the stress of strife the valiant spirit quails,
Much more his strength is tried in the dread after hours,
When deep despondency lays hold upon stout powers.
—Clara Bellinger Green, in The Bookman.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Found Wealth but Lost Health.

On July 5, 1898, Charles Keer and Frederick McCartney, of Conshohocken, Pa., started on a trip to Klondike with less than \$100 jointly to bear expenses. Last week Keer returned with three bags of gold dust, said to be worth \$100,000. Although his trip was a success financially the man is a complete wreck physically. McCartney, his partner, secured a steady position in Seattle, Wash., and hearing of the hard fate of other fortune-seekers refused to go any further. Keer fortunately fell in with a party of prospectors who were thoroughly honest, and gained by their experience. Keer claims that he paid as much as a dollar for a 2-cent stamp, and yet none of his labor was worth a home-baked loaf. He arrived in the Klondike. On account of his poor condition physically the persevering prospector has been ordered to Colorado, where it will be necessary for him to remain permanently.

A Needed Precaution.

Attention is called by the Philadelphia Press to the need of providing trolley cars with a light that will burn even in connection with