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TO-DAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, April 16.—For Michigan and Wisconsin: Light rain, preceded by fair in lower Michigan; warmer, moderately in upper Michigan; fair in Wisconsin.

Table with 4 columns: Place of Observation, Direction of Wind, Force of Wind, and Temperature. Includes locations like St. Paul, Duluth, and various international points.

ONLY FOURTY-SIX AND A HALF MONTHS OF HARRISON as president.

SECRETARY HALPORD handles 700 letters a day, of course mostly from office-seekers. His post is not a sinecure.

THE Pennsylvania legislature is considering a bill to fix telephone charges at \$3 a month as a maximum. The threat to abandon the state in that event excites jocularity rather than apprehension.

THE domestic feature of the administration seems to be an alert element. The assignment of Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to one of the most obscure and unimportant foreign positions in the cabinet is desired, is attributed to the fact that Mrs. Loring, some years ago, inflicted a small social snub on Mrs. HARRISON.

THERE is almost an epidemic of suicide of late. Two in Minneapolis in one day, and reports of cases in numerous cities. A brother was shot in Iowa City, and a mayor-elect at Colorado Springs. Neither financial troubles nor special grievances are available for motives. It is not the time of the year that the world has gloomy aspects, but still the suicides go on.

THE Omaha papers are disgusted at the exhibitions of sympathy, especially by reputable women, with the BRECKLER, who was acquitted of murder and ovated by the maudlin crowd. Her loss of reputation was not due to the man she shot down, and her crime had no other justification than what may be had in any case where an immoral woman kills the man who shares her infamy. The occasion seems to warrant the disgust.

MOST of those who come from over the water to swell the census soon catch the American spirit, but one of the exceptions was that young Norwegian, who, the other day, committed suicide when his papers were served in a breach of promise suit. He did not catch on to the idea that such suits are the little pleasantries that float about the connubial relation and add to the interest of American life. To commit suicide in consequence is absurd, and in bad form, as the current phrase is. He might be excused if it were the only escape from a repair of the breach.

AN ARMY officer, familiar with Oklahoma, has made the statement that among its indigenous people there are those who will furnish employment and obtrusive fellowship with the settlers, are skunks and bedbugs. Of the former he says there are countless millions, and they will be found strong, pungent contestants for the country. The Indians have been in the habit of killing them and sending them to the wagon load. The soil is full of the bedbugs, and they are a thousand times more voracious than the sand fleas. In most of the territory the drought prevents crops more than half the time. But these little incidents will not discourage even the politicians from going there.

THERE are wrinkles on fair brows and lurid light in soft eyes. A young widow in New York, who was kissed and petted by Mrs. ELA WHEELER WILCOX, corresponds with California papers, and spies her effusions at the expense of good manners, and, possibly, of certain facts. She ungraciously termed Ella a misanthropic woman, whose attractions need artistic furbishing. As her explanation is sought, and the retort comes that pungent things are the writer's forte, and the people met are only valued as they can be pictured with a saucy pen. ELA returns with a scathing mixture of sensibility and elegant sarcasm, and walks off the personal appearance of the gray widow in a way to enrage the female heart. Were the parties met, a duel or knock-down would be expected. The correspondence, as published, is one of the society sensations.

THE noted scientist who recently died in Paris at the age of one hundred and three was eighteen years of age when NAPOLÉON was first consul, and a boy old enough to recall the bloody scenes of the revolution. Only nineteen men of like years would reach back to the events that Easter will commemorate next Sunday. He lived through events that were worth more to civilization and progress than the records of his. His extreme age was probably largely due to his avoidance of any share in its stirring events. Immured in his laboratory, he hardly knew what the world was doing. He took no interest in the siege of Paris by the Germans until a shell dropped among valued plants in the public garden, when he sent a protest and asked to have the war stopped. It may be well for those engaged in protracted scientific investigations to live one hundred years, but for the average, common people there is no such occasion.

THE state-building feeling is becoming epidemic in the territories. Idaho and Wyoming are preparing to become applicants, and New Mexico will renew her claims with more urgency. The most recent proposition noted is to form a state out of the border counties in Arizona and several counties in the

south part of New Mexico. The movement originated at El Paso, which will be taken into the state with the consent of Texas, and become its capital. There is said to be a good deal of money available for the effort, and it is probably that the interests of some syndicate are more involved than any public concern. The population is mostly white and moderately civilized, but no members are named, nor is it stated how the money is to be raised. It is probable that tendencies, it will be useless to attempt to get into the Union under the present administration.

THE NEW STATES.

It is given out that Congressmen Cox is to visit the territories that are erecting states, and will come political. They are quite largely indebted to him for the present opportunity to get into the Union, and he will be received with much cordiality. The Republicans anticipate a clean sweep of these four states in view of the voting last fall. That was one of the freaks of the New York vote, and it was a good time to show the fact. It expedited the statehood work. Montana shows by recent elections that the event of November was but a merry antic, not to have a place in the more serious state era. Washington and North Dakota are good fighting ground for the Democrats, but even if they use them, the situation will not be materially affected. The senate now has thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. Giving the Republicans all the four new states will give them a majority of 45. The Democrats to 39. The Democrats are understood to stand 61-39. The new members, the figures will be 61 and 168, a Republican majority of six in the house and the same in the senate. That is not formidable. There will be 13 new electoral votes at the next election, making 44. In 1884 Mr. CLEVELAND had 219, which will be 11 more than enough to elect. The four states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana have 66 votes, and in their aggregate last fall HARRISON had but 9,237 more votes than CLEVELAND. Under no probable condition will the new states be the determining factors in the contest of 1892.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

Judging from the tone of the Chicago press, the good people of that finished town are wonderfully stirred up over the passage of the Minnesota meat inspection bill. They profess to think that we have done a bad job for ourselves, and are mourning our folly. In later issues of the Tribune it is undertaken to show that the Minnesota law is unconstitutional, and predicts that if the supreme court of the United States once gets a whack at it there will be nothing left of meat inspection outside of Chicago; but with all its argument on the basis of constitutional principles, it does not arrive at the conclusion that the question will never reach the courts, for the alleged reason that our Minnesota people will get tired of the law in time and will demand its repeal. The Chicago papers are also moved with compassion for our poor, benighted people because of the high prices we will be compelled to pay for beefsteaks and roasts. They announce that the Chicago butchers will not ship no more dressed beef to Minnesota, as if that settled it. We will simply say to our Chicago friends that they can keep their tears of pity in reserve for their own use. We are getting along fairly well in the beefsteak line, we thank you. Our butchers are selling us beef at the old prices, and we are eating just as well as ever. The morsels than ever came from Chicago, with the prospect that the prices will go still lower.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

Notwithstanding that Gov. MERRIAM and his predecessor, Gov. MCGILL, recommended the establishment of a board of pardons, we would advise the legislature to go slow in the matter. It is but natural that a governor should feel an anxiety to be relieved of the responsibility of the pardoning power. Any man would be glad to shut his horns in mind that Pennsylvania's experience with a pardoning board has not been such as to encourage other states to adopt the same method. It has been demonstrated that the pardon board in Pennsylvania has been the source of unlimited corruption, without any other results to the public than when the pardoning power was lodged with the executive. The truth is, when one man bears the full responsibility of pardoning it is apt to be exercised with more discretion than when it is divided up between several persons. It is always a good plan to let well enough alone, and until there is some complaint about it, there is no reason to interfere with the governor, there is no necessity for switching off to some new experiment.

THE MODERN ROBESPIERRE.

Republican papers think the president is rather slow in turning "the rascals out," but they find great satisfaction in watching CLARKSON work the rascals out. He has become so expert that the public and to hedge himself in with autocratic surroundings, even though his personal comfort seems to demand it. In no sense does it lessen the dignity of the office of chief magistrate to have the president and the people on an equality. From the time the White house was occupied by the people of this country has regarded the old East room as their sanctuary, where they could go and meet the chief magistrate of the nation on the equality that one American gentleman meets another. It will be a rude destruction of venerable tradition to have the doors of that room barred against the patriotic public who wish to visit the national capitol each year. We have urged that congress should provide a better residence for the president than this rickety old White house. We suggest that there should be two distinct buildings for the accommodation of our presidents—one should be a mansion for the other an executive office. The president's family should live in the mansion, and have all the privacy and seclusion that any family enjoys. The doors of the executive office should always be open, in order that the humblest citizen of the republic should feel that he had free access to the chief magistrate.

KANSAS PROHIBITION.

Kansas has had prohibition in operation since 1882, and it is conceded that the law is more rigorous and effective in that state than in any other; but the report of the internal revenue collector affords a good deal of room for the captious and the captious work. There has been a steady increase in the number of retail liquor stamps ever since the law was adopted. The collector issued 1,787 in 1882 and 2,971 in 1887. No doubt the figures were largely above 3,000 in 1888, but are not given. These paid the general government \$75,000. It is not probable that all pay this tax, as many of the dealers have not been licensed by the state. Still, 3,000 retail dealers in liquor afford a chance for the inquiry, Does prohibition prohibit? The government does not prohibit, but the collector issued 1,787 in 1882 and 2,971 in 1887. No doubt the figures were largely above 3,000 in 1888, but are not given. These paid the general government \$75,000. 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