

It is seldom a state sends a divided delegation to the electoral college, as Ohio and Oregon do this year. Twenty-two Republican and one Democratic elector have been chosen in the former, and the majorities of none scarcely exceed one thousand. There is no question but that the entire ticket could have been elected had there been some harder work done, but the fact that the column is broken in a state which was conceded to the Republicans is sufficient this time. In Oregon the Republicans get three and the combination of People's and Democrats elected one.

CALIFORNIA has declared in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote. That is the result of the feeling there against the methods which certain rich men, such as the late Senator Hearst, adopted to obtain seats in that body where they had no just right to sit. At the recent election the proposed amendment to the state constitution presenting this method was carried by a great majority. If the people of Pennsylvania had the opportunity to vote on a similar amendment they would be strongly inclined to adopt it if for no other reason than as a protest against the methods by which they have been so long misrepresented in the upper branch of congress.—Press.

A LITTLE bit of interesting history, in which the vice president elect figures, is told as follows by an exchange: In 1888 there was a vacancy in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and President Cleveland appointed Adlai Stevenson to fill it. But the Republican senate refused to confirm the nomination, preferring to leave the vacancy unfilled until after the inauguration of President Harrison. The office has life tenure, and if Mr. Stevenson had been confirmed he could not have been thrust out of his place. The greed of partisanship has, however, seldom suffered a more satisfactory rebuke. The Democrat whom the senate would not confirm as a judge will, after the fourth of March next, preside over the senate. He is going back to Washington with the indorsement of his party, his state and his country to shake in the faces of his political enemies.

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON, of Ohio, suggests that the lower house of congress pass a tariff reform measure at once and send it to the senate. If the senate will not pass it, or if Harrison vetoes it, then call an extra session as soon as possible after March 4. Such a plan will convince the people that Democracy means "business," and will put the responsibility on the Republicans, where it rightfully belongs, for the need of calling the extra session. If reform work is put off till the regular session of the fifty-third congress no measure can get through before the summer of 1894. That is too long to wait, and would, in fact, be playing into the hands of the Republicans, who could easily induce manufacturers to shut up their shops just before the next congressional election and lay the blame to tariff reform. The game has been worked before, and the way to outwit them if to begin smashing the tariff at once by an extra session or in any other way. Any unnecessary delay will be rebuked by the people with less ceremony than the present administration was ordered out.

THERE is something peculiar in the criticisms made on the secret ballot laws of the different states by the Republican newspapers since election day. In Massachusetts, they say, it defeated their candidate for governor, because several thousand Republicans marked their ballots illegally. From Ohio comes a similar wail—that the Democratic electors polled many votes which were intended for their opponents. California Republicans are also accused by their party organs with unwittingly assisting the Democrats, and from several sections of other states we hear the same complaint. In every one of these instances the modes of conducting the elections were devised by Republicans, and, from the comments of the Republican papers upon the secret ballot, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that there was an overwhelming preponderance of ignorant voters in the Republican party, although that organization, when it existed, always claimed to possess the most intelligent and well-educated people of the country. But, allowing that the party organs are correct in their criticisms, this claim is disproven when they state that enough Republicans voted incorrectly to turn three or four states and dozens of congressional districts.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Vulgar Wealth.

The crazy and cruel Roman Emperor Caligula made a golden stable for his horse and fed him gilded oats. It is the climax of vulgar and wicked extravagance to the modern mind. That happened in the days of the decay and corruption of the Roman empire.

It is doubtful, however, whether the unprejudiced future reader of history will consider the Roman emperor any more insanely extravagant than some Republican citizens of the United States in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century. Paupers have increased ninefold and millionaires a thousandfold since 1860, we are told. The wealth that is heaping up like a snowball rolling down hill has in many cases struck to persons with not brains enough to spend it wisely. Having a limited understanding, they can only show that they are somebody by a display of wealth. It is the lowest possible way of being somebody, but it is all the thin braided rich know, so they must be forgiven.

A golden stable for the emperor's horse in old Rome is not a whit more foolish than gold mounted railway cars for American citizens to travel in in 1892. The only thing gold mounted cars can do is to make a vulgar display of wealth which the owner has not sense enough to put to a wiser use. Perhaps we shall have golden coal scuttles and ash tins next, likewise golden cuspidors and crash basins.

It was the saturnine Dean Swift who said that the Almighty showed his estimate of wealth by the people he gave it to. The barbaric degradation of the beautiful and precious metal gold by those who do not know how to use it is enough to convince one that Dean Swift spoke the truth. The person who has great wealth is bound by that very fact to use all above his personal expenses for the good of those less fortunate. Public parks, libraries, beautiful landscapes, scientific investigation, model homes for poor people, the conquering and reclaiming of waste lands, providing homes for millions, the building of homes for working people in the country and furnishing them rapid transit to their city factories—these are magnificent openings for the investment of wealth, and the new rich man goes and spends his money on the golden cuspidor and golden coal scuttle plan. He could show it off in a less vulgar way if he would simply have it melted into a large lump, and have a man hired to carry it along behind him wherever he went.

When plump, pretty Widow Hamersley, of New York, married the reprobate Duke of Marlborough she poured out like water in the work of beautifying the duke's ancestral seat, Blenheim house. It was as dilapidated as the buildings of an abandoned New England farm, glass out, hinges off, locks broken and door stones fallen in. At an enormous expense Widow Hamersley that was fixed up the old place and made it splendid as the residence of an American oil or sugar prince. Then she rightly thought she had earned her title of duchess. But now the dissipated duke up and dies, and the duchess becomes only dowager duchess, and according to English law has to give up all her splendor and go off and live in a little "dower house" on the corner of the Marlborough estates somewhere. A smiling young gentleman, by name Charles Richard John Churchill, by title Marquis of Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough's first wife, who got a divorce from him because he was so bad, steps serenely into all the magnificence paid for by the Hamersley dollars, with no more thought for the plump little woman who paid the dollars than if she were a milkmaid on one of the Marlborough farms. What a fine thing it is for an American woman to marry a European title and have the privilege of shelling out her honest Yankee dollars to mend the holes made in entailed estates by the dissipation and debauchery of the man who wears the title! How noble European nobility is!

It may be that the increasing scarcity of gold will be stopped for a time at least. The output from the South African mines is growing larger. This year they will yield nearly a million and a quarter ounces. That is only a little less than the gold mines of the United States produce annually. It may be that next year these South African mines will yield more gold than ours. In 1887 the output was not quite 35,000 ounces. In 1891 it had increased to 729,213. Three years ago it was predicted that these mines would prove extraordinarily profitable, and it may be that their full development is not even yet reached. If they had been in the United States instead of in Africa there would have been a tremendous boom, with cities growing up in a fortnight and a great population formed in two months.

"I had the honor to be born in a most remarkable year," says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; "the same year with four of the greatest men this generation has known—Tennyson, Gladstone, Darwin and Lincoln." But of these famous men (three Englishmen and two Americans) only two are left—Gladstone and Dr. Holmes. Dr. Holmes celebrated his eighty-third birthday Aug. 29. Gladstone's eighty-third birthday comes on Dec. 29.

When Mr. Gladstone gets tired and wants a little rest he goes away and lectures somewhere about Greek literature or medieval universities.

The hearts of the Italian and the small boy will be sad next winter. The peanut crop is short.

T. V. Powderly wants a new party. There are those just about this time who are inclined to believe there is too much of some of the old ones.

The distilleries in the whisky making districts of the country have enormously increased their manufacture of liquor this fall, we are told. Perhaps this has no connection with the reported scarcity of water in many parts of the country, but the fact is suggestive; it is indeed.

The precautions against cholera are still to be continued to the extent of discouraging immigration and imposing a quarantine of twenty days on all who have come from infected ports. Rags or other merchandise from cholera countries will be thoroughly disinfected or forbidden to come into the country at all. These precautions are taken in view of a possible outbreak of cholera next spring.

There are living three widowed duchesses of Marlborough, not counting the late duke's divorced wife, who is called Lady Blandford. Mrs. Hamersley Marlborough is the widow of the eighth duke. The widows of the sixth and seventh dukes are still living, and their support comes out of the Marlborough estates. Beginning with the latest widow the three might perhaps be called dowager, grand dowager and great grand dowager.

Ideal People.

Years of valuable time are wasted in the lifetime of every individual by the hunt for ideal people. There are none, except the people who are dead. The ideal living persons exist only in the imagination of the enthusiast who looks for them. He may at length give up the search in despair and settle down to the belief that all the world is mean, hard, selfish and monstrous, and he will become a soured, imbibed, suspicious old crank, very unpleasant to live with. Or he may give up caring whether there are any ideal people or not and harden into a successful money maker who enjoys nothing more than getting the better of some one less shrewd than himself.

Yet there is a sure way to produce ideal people—those who are perfectly kind, truthful, generous, good natured and just, likewise neat and pleasant mannered. There is a time in the life of everybody, even the toughest old hunk, when to somebody he is the ideal. At that time somebody, whether mother, child, sweetheart or friend, believes him to be the one piece of perfection sought for. If now we snatch at this moment and thereafter be through all the years of our lives exactly what these adoring ones believe us to be before they find us out, then in due time the earth will be populated with genuine ideal people.

Good City Government.

Charles Francis Adams contributes to The Forum an important paper on the improvement of municipal government, using as an illustration some experiments in that direction which have been made in Quincy, Mass. Mr. Adams is certain that in the founding of our municipal system a grave mistake was made. That was in modeling the city government after the national one. A state represents a political policy; municipal administration the mere transacting of business. Paving streets, lighting and sewerage them, taxing the town for keeping up schools, securing the safety of the community through police, and making the town beautiful through public parks are matters that each citizen cannot attend to on his own responsibility. Therefore he delegates these duties to certain of his fellow citizens. That is all there is or ought to be in municipal management.

The cumbersome machinery of our city governments, with their top heavy boards of two houses and the figure head of a mayor are the worst machinery that could be devised to transact public business. City government has nothing to do with politics. The true model for a city government should be the successful private business corporation, with its simple machinery of president and board of directors. These meet and plan out the measures which will bring most prosperity to the firm or corporation. Exactly so it should be with city governments, the mayor representing the president, a single body of aldermen or councilmen representing the directors.

The ward system, Mr. Adams thinks, should be abolished, and the single house voted for in a body, as presidential electors are, no one citizen being allowed to vote for more than two-thirds of the whole number, however. He may, though, concentrate his whole number of votes on a few members. This would allow the certainty of election for any particularly desirable man in any one locality. Finally Mr. Adams would make the best men in a community serve as municipal officers, whether they want to or not. Jury duty is compulsory; why should not municipal service be also?

The puzzle the charter reformer has to work out, if he is going to get down to the root of the matter, is some practical system which shall secure the utmost political free play to the individual citizen, and the representation of minorities in municipal affairs; having done this—having thus set individuals free and made minorities potent—it will be for those composing the minorities to put their hands, as of old, on the shoulders of the "best men," and exact of them compulsory municipal service, those civic tours of public duty.

A Cause of Bad Memory.

Among the causes of failure of memory has been enumerated too much education. This may seem strange at first thought, yet it is true. We have conned over the printed page from childhood. We have learned our lessons by rote for the purpose of recitation. When the recitation and following examination were over our task was done, and the lessons were allowed to drop into forgetfulness. Little Latin and less Greek still less of the history of Rameses the Great, does the average business man remember three years after he has left school.

The book memorizing has got the world into a bad way of depending on books without trying to carry things in the head. Before printing was invented the singers and historians remembered whole volumes of poetry and prose, and traveled from place to place recounting them and stirring the blood of the people to heroic deeds and patriotism. Those were the true days of the lecture platform. Now all is changed. We have things muddled and jumbled in our brains, and the man who is most learned in books is absolutely the most forgetful of common sense matters. It will be found that, so far as his limited field of knowledge extends, the ignoramus who never learned to read has a better memory than the sage. Not having print to trust to he has cultivated the powers nature gave him and recalls nearly all the events that ever passed under his ken with extraordinary clearness. In a statement of fact he would be worth a dozen college professors of dead languages.

It is curious to note the different methods persons have of remembering things. The modern scholar recalls words and letters by their looks and place on the printed page. He remembers by his eye. Jacques Inaudi, the young mathematical prodigy, did not learn to read till he was nearly grown. He says when he wishes to recall a word or figure he hears it in his mind. Consequently Inaudi remembers by his ear.

The pernicious practice of keeping memorandum books has done more to destroy the average memory than even book stuffing. The idea that the human intellect was made so weak it cannot hold in its grasp half a dozen different items at once is a libel on the Creator. Throw away your contemptible and weakening memorandums. Force your memory under your control and make it do its work. You may forget at first, but by and by you will remember, and with far less trouble. It is easier to carry your head than a memorandum book.

Warship Chimneys.

An American calls the long pipe or chimney through which the smoke escapes from a steamship's furnace a smokestack. The Englishman sneers at the American's greenness and calls it a funnel. The smokestack or funnel of the new American naval cruiser Brooklyn is to present a departure in naval architecture that is worth noting. The forced draft system for obtaining coal consumption in the furnaces of warships is objectionable. In the cruiser Brooklyn Chief Engineer George W. Melville will endeavor to do away with the forced draft by lengthening the chimneys, smoke stacks or funnels, as you like it.

The Brooklyn therefore will have her smokestack or funnel 100 feet long. If the top should be shot away there will still be pipe left to provide draft sufficient to produce steam. In the short chimney at present in use it has been found that the gunners in the fighting tops have frequently been driven from the dense volumes of smoke. The long funnel will carry this smoke entirely above them. Another risk attending the high funnel has been that it was in danger of going overboard in storms. But the greatest precautions have been taken to secure the Brooklyn's funnel by stays and guys so that it will be almost impossible for them to get out of place in any weather.

Co-operative farming colonies have proved a success in New Zealand. In the northern island of the group the British colonial government sold three blocks of land to three groups of settlers about six years ago. The pioneers worked the land on the co-operative plan, while the ultimate intention was that each family should in time purchase its own separate home. Orchards have been planted and grain and other crops raised. The settlers are rapidly paying for their homes.

A Frenchman has devised an electric helmet which will put the insomniac to sleep. There is a small battery inside the helmet which produces a "gentle buzzing sound," like the droning of a bumblebee. Dr. Gilles, the inventor, claims that the most wakeful patients cannot withstand the influence of this droning sound more than seven or eight minutes. Gentle vibratory movements have often been found beneficial in painful nervous disorders.

It was a ghastly ornament—that anniversary and commemorative floral gallows which the faithful placed upon the top of the monument to the anarchists who were executed at Chicago five years ago.

Trolley wires convey a car rapidly and beautifully along a street, but when one breaks and gets down a man's back he finds there is heat in the thing.

Deaths in the White House.

Two presidents and wives of two presidents have died in the White House. The first time that death invaded that mansion was when the grandfather of the present president, the rugged soldier and farmer, used to plain fare, out of door life and early hours, succumbed to the nervous strain, the persecution of office seekers, the worry and the physical exhaustion of official life. President William Henry Harrison died one month after his inauguration. The wife of Vice President Tyler, who succeeded General Harrison as president, died in the White House the following year. When the change was made and the Tylers moved into the White House Mrs. Tyler took the room of the dead president for her own occupancy. "I have no superstitious feeling on the subject," she wrote in one of her charming letters to a friend, "and it is as pleasant as possible."

The other death of a president in the White House was that of General Zachary Taylor in 1850. Lincoln, it will be remembered, died in a house on Tenth street, to which he was taken from Ford's theater, and Garfield died at Elberon, N. J. Of the twenty-six presidents of the United States four have died in Washington—the elder Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and John Quincy Adams when a representative.—Boston Commonwealth.

The Elephant Frog.

The Paris Rappel, not to be outdone by its contemporaries, who during the summer startled the public of the French capital by the most surprising sea serpent stories, recently capped the climax by mentioning among the wonders to be exhibited at the Chicago World's fair in the department for amphibians the elephant frog.

"On the shore of the Ohio," it says, "there exists a gigantic frog—Ranula elephants—which exclusively feeds on the eggs of wild geese and ducks that nest in the reeds of that river. As it is not endowed with teeth for breaking the shells it swallows the eggs as they are laid by the webfooted tribes on the banks of the rivers. They are of course hard to digest in this form, but the frog knows how to get out of this dilemma. It climbs a moderate sized tree and dexterously drops down upon its stomach, the concussion breaking the shell of the egg, which is now easily digested in the shape of an omelet. It is highly interesting to observe his frogship's blinking eyes, which give expression to the utter satisfaction enjoyed by their owner. This oviphagous frog, as may be expected, will also be on exhibition at Chicago amid innumerable other curiosities of nature."

The Great Library of the United States.

When it is considered that the largest existing public library, that of the French government at Paris, contains as yet but 2,800,000 volumes, and that ample space exists in the edifice now rising on Capitol hill for storing more than twice that number, it will be perceived that the wants of the future are well cared for. While nearly every government edifice appears to have been built only for a generation and its uses have long overgrown its limits, this one, through the foresighted liberality of congress, will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come.

The ultimate cost is limited to \$6,000,000, a sum somewhat less than half the cost of the Capitol or of the large building erected for the accommodation of the state, war and navy departments. The library building covers very nearly the same space as each of these government buildings (about three acres), and is constructed of solid granite, with iron, brick and marble interior. Its ample interior courts and numerous windows will render it the best lighted and best ventilated library of large proportions yet erected.—A. R. Spofford in Forum.

Disfranchised Jurymen.

There were twelve unhappy men in Camden on election day. They were the persons drawn to serve as jurors in the trial of Francis Lingo for the murder of Mrs. Annie Miller, of Merchantville.

The cause of their unhappiness was the fact that they were not allowed to vote. The law provides that the jury drawn in a murder case must not be separated. Judge Garrison could have granted the jurymen the privilege of exercising their right of franchise by directing the constable to take the entire jury to each polling place where any of the members casts his ballot. But here the law interfered again, as under the provisions of the Werts ballot reform bill every voter must prepare his ticket secretly in a booth.—Philadelphia Record.

She Enjoyed the Eclipse.

That the ignorance of New York high school girls is duplicated, in a measure at least, across the bridge, was indicated in a Brooklyn street car on the day of the solar eclipse. As the car passed the building that afternoon a bevy of these students entered. They chattered of the event, one explaining that her opportunities had been especially good, as a teacher had let her have a smoked glass at the most interesting moment and had told her all about it while she looked, "and, oh, girls," she finished, "which was it anyway, an eclipse of the sun or the moon?"—New York Times.

A Lucky Lord Lieutenant.

It is rumored in Dublin that Lord Houghton, the new viceroy of Ireland, will very soon enter again the pleasant bonds of wedlock. The lord lieutenant is addressed as "sir," just like the Prince of Wales, and he has the privilege of kissing the young ladies presented at the drawing rooms. Some of the past lord lieutenants have kissed as many as 800 young ladies in the course of a single afternoon.—London Star.

Umbrellas and parasols are now fitted with clasps to hold the ribs close, instead of the silk or elastic bands formerly used. On handsome ones the clasps are of silver or gold, and add a distinctive touch of elegance.

Mourning note paper shows a reverend black only on white or blue gray.

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