

ulate themselves that they do
the European military camp.

ly fitting that Mr. OWSLEY and
and "BILLIE" CHRISTIE should
"Pinky" BLITZ, who was recently
illegal voting, and who is now
to prove an alibi. It would be
ungrateful for these pillars of
to desert a coparcener in distress,
the time has come when it is
the political crooks and thugs
elers to stand together.

omore class of the Maine Agri-
ge has refused to attend recita-
after two of its members who
y suspended for hazing shall
instated. It is to be hoped that
will permit the whole class to go
than concede a single point
mpair the discipline of the insti-
time is ripe for the suppression
ffianism, and the state of Maine,
is "Dirigo,"—"I direct"—is a
begin.

to the official report, the finan-
in France is highly encourag-
e deposits in the savings banks
exceeded the withdrawals for
, and business operations of all
multiplying. This results from
ment of a sound monetary sys-
mits the circulation of silver to
ount, and which adheres to a
d. The champions of free
merica can find no argument in
r theory in the financial con-
prevail in France.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "THE KAN-
R jumps on the 'Southern brig-
arty, reminding them that they
the rear, and that they cannot
olicy of the Democratic party."
as to the possessive pronoun.
STAR advocates certain princi-
eal faith and heartily indorses
icy of Mr. CLEVELAND, it lays
ocession of filibustering brig-
thern gymnasts in the saddle
l by Mr. MORGAN. THE STAR's
ys the party of the purest and
l government.

nt to know that the Kansas
nt not have to wait this year
Christmas for ice in the street
ncipal lines have already pro-
for making their patrons' com-
lines to heat the street cars is
that you add, whether that is
any. None of the com-
ing to report to the
the police as

effect of largely increasing the exportation
of American meats. It assures foreign con-
sumers that they are wholesome and free
from taint, and that the method of prepara-
tion is in conformity with rigid sanitary
rules. It will thus be seen that the leading
industry in Kansas City is susceptible of
almost limitless possibilities. It is less sub-
ject to fluctuation than any other indus-
try. Food is a prime necessity
under all circumstances, and the demand
for it continues active, whatever may
be the situation in the monetary world. For
this reason Kansas City will always have
the advantage, during seasons of general de-
pression, over those communities which de-
pend upon other manufactures. The iron
market frequently becomes glutted, there is
often an over production of textile fabrics,
but the demand for food varies less with the
ups and downs of finance and trade.

The supply of raw material is practically
inexhaustible. Enough cattle and hogs can
be produced in the Southwest to keep at
work more packing houses than are now
operated here, and Kansas City must remain,
for many years to come, the most available
point for their conversion into meat. Kan-
sas City is growing, as a meat center, upon
Chicago every year. It is nearer to the base
of supplies. The production will continue
to increase just in proportion to the expan-
sion of the outlet. The latter is widening
every year. Kansas City packers are mak-
ing substantial progress in building up a
trade in Europe. They are just beginning
to appreciate the possibilities of that field,
and to properly cultivate it. They have
been handsomely rewarded for the efforts
they have made in that direction, and are
following up their conquests with renewed
energy. France and Germany and Den-
mark are beginning to use American meat,
and a fair share of it is shipped from Kan-
sas City. An industry which has such an
outlook is practically assured against re-
verse, and is bound to vastly increase the
wealth of the community in which it is
located.

A COMBINATION AGAINST ANARCHY.

The co-operation of the various European
powers against the common enemy, the An-
archist, is the first important step in the di-
rection of the destruction of the infamous
organization. The Anarchist is the enemy
of society; the inhuman outrage at the Bar-
celona theater shows that his mission is
merely to kill without discrimination. He
pretends that his vengeance is aimed against
his oppressors, for such he terms the police
and military authorities, but in direct def-
iance of this pretense he explodes dynamite
indiscriminately and counts women and per-
haps children among his victims. He is a
creature more terrible than the mad dog that

PERHAPS there are a few anti-CLEVELAND
men who will believe the statement made
by a Republican newspaper that Senator
VOORHEES put in his time at an Indianap-
olis rally criticising the President and hold-
ing him responsible for the results of the
November elections, but it is doubtless ex-
aggerated. It is likely that what Mr. VOOR-
HEES meant to convey was that, in so far as
such men as MAYNARD and MCKANE are
overwhelmed, and the country shows its
disapproval of brigadier and filibustering
tactics, Mr. CLEVELAND is perfectly willing
to be held responsible for Democratic defeat.

Concerning Paranola.

At the late meeting of the Jackson Coun-
ty Medical society the mental responsi-
bility of the individuals, who in com-
mon parlance are classed as "cranks,"
was under consideration. The discussion
showed at times a tendency to wan-
der off into other provinces, but in the main
it was full of good sense and practical sugges-
tions. Some of the worthy physicians, who
believe in the restricted powers of the press,
were disposed to criticise newspapers for the
publication of the weird performances of
cranks, claiming that the effect was merely to
stimulate other cranks to similar efforts.
This is another matter and has been
argued, pro and con, time and again. It
is rather difficult to define the exact limita-
tions of the press, but it certainly must be
admitted that if the authorities would take
their cue from the newspapers and act with
the vigor and promptness demanded by the
exigencies of public safety the merits of pub-
lication would be clearly established. If a
man like GUTEAU or PRENDERGAST figures
conspicuously in the papers for a year or
more it is because justice moves with absurd
and culpable slowness and because the entire
machinery of the law is clogged for the ben-
efit of murderers. At times, it may be con-
ceded, newspapers may pay a little too much
attention to the ordinary routine of the crim-
inal crank, but what else can be expected
when he is receiving from the authorized
administrators of justice the most profound
consideration and the most lenient deference?
On one point the society appears to be a
unit, and that is that public safety demands
the incarceration of the person of unsound
mind. Dr. SEXTON expressed this idea when
he said that insane people—he did not recog-
nize the term crank in science—should be
put where they could not harm society. Dr.
FRICK supplemented it strongly in maintain-
ing that he "did not believe in confining per-
sons of this kind for awhile and then setting
them free in the community to repeat the
crime whenever anything to aggravate the
paranoia occurred." Dr. PUNTON's suggestion
was a feasible one. It was in effect that the
sanity of the crank should be passed upon by
a board of experts; that "if the man were sane
he should be turned over to the criminal court
to be dealt with as any other criminal and the
defense of insanity could not be raised at all

ready."

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

Business continues to improve slowly... there is little indication yet of an active day trade and retail dealers have generally settled down to a belief that they will experience a dull winter. Wholesale men report moderate increase in sales. Eastern factories report rather large sales of wool and woollen goods, and the demand for wool is enlarging fast. There is no important movement in the iron industry.

The Eastern money market is glutted with funds and the demand in the West is generally less. The New York bank reserves, the largest ever known, continue to increase, though not so rapidly as during two years past. Foreign trade is settling again on a country somewhat. Imports have increased and exports have fallen off, and exchange rates continue considerably above the gold importing point.

The stock market shows an upward tendency. Prices have gained 2 to 4 points during the week. Railroad earnings are improving, though of course, they are still below those of a year ago. There is talk of a street of securities, especially those of industrial companies, being affected adversely by tariff legislation, but the market does not yet show any signs of such an influence.

Wheat has advanced 2 cents a bushel the week. The tone of the market is generally changing into strength. Receipts have fallen off and dealers are paying more attention to the theory that country reserves have been drawn down to an unusual extent. Relative buying is increasing and, with encouragement at all, a great deal of wheat would be bought and held off the market for an advance. A continuation of the present falling off in the movement from the farm will undoubtedly result in an advance in prices. The tone of foreign markets is improving also and dealers are beginning to have some hope that foreigners will be stimulated into buying wheat if a moderate advance were established and maintained. Exports this week were fair. New crop buying has been very light. Stocks continue to accumulate at market centers, but not so rapidly as they have been, and accumulation may begin to grow less earlier this season than usual.

The rise in wheat has kept corn from falling, but has not advanced it any. Prices of corn are quite large and though the demand also is of liberal proportions is expected to be less after the close of the season, without a corresponding falling of supplies. That is the reason for a feeling in the corn market.

The live stock markets are somewhat unsettled. Prices of hogs dropped sharply about a hundred pounds, but part of the loss has been recovered. The receipts are increasing and packers look for lower prices. Supplies are large and the demand keeps prices steady.

Failures for the week, as reported by the Review, numbered 387 in the United States against 180 last year, and thirty-five in Canada; against twenty-nine last year. The list this week includes some of unusual importance. For the preceding week the liabilities of firms failing amounted only \$3,526,812, against \$3,727,400 a week before. But the weekly average is beyond what it would be in times of ordinary activity.

trial. If insane, the man should be placed in an asylum where he could do no more harm.

The drift of the discussion, however, was all one way, that the crank or the victim of paranoia is inimical to society and must be put under restraint and kept there. This is the view advanced by Superintendent BYRNES and favored by the press of the country. It is based on principles of common sense and is material to the safety of every community. The opinion of the medical fraternity of Jackson county was not absolutely necessary to the establishment of the principles, but it is more or less comforting to know that it has the support and co-operation of so wise and distinguished a body. It may be hoped that in time the legal authorities will recognize this earnest expression of public sentiment and do the duty that devolves upon them. With the press, the doctors and the courts all of one mind, there will be before long a marked decline in the ravages of paranoia and a safe and sure abiding place for people of dangerous irresistible emotions.

THAT is a queer squabble that has arisen over the unveiling of the statue of General JAMES SHIELDS at Washington. The statue is the contribution of the state of Illinois to the collection in the National Statuary Hall, but as General SHIELDS represented in the United States Senate both the states of Missouri and Minnesota, as well as Illinois, it has been suggested that gentlemen from those states take part in the dedicatory exercises—Missouri especially claiming a place because General SHIELDS died a resident of Missouri and is buried in her soil, and because Missouri is still the home of his family. This proposition has roused the Illinoisans, the Chicago Tribune may be taken as expressing their sentiments, into a positive fury. The Tribune calls the Missourians and the Minnesotans "funeral sharks," and, figuratively speaking, rushes out with a shotgun and orders them off the premises. The statue, the Tribune asserts, was bought by the state of Illinois and Illinois is going to run everything. Let Missouri and Minnesota buy their own statues and erect their own dedications. It is very unfortunate that such a conflict should have arisen; it suggests a fight in a graveyard. The proper and decent thing to have done would have been the invitation on the part of Illinois to Missouri and Minnesota to join in the tribute to the memory of the man who in his lifetime the three states had delighted to honor. General JAMES SHIELDS was, in two wars, the soldier of the United States—in the war with Mexico and in the war for the Union. It would not have been improper then, if the Government of the United States had been invited to send a representative. General SHIELDS'S native country might have been asked by the hand of some faithful son or daughter to place a wreath at the foot of the statue of one who was, through all his days, in all his feelings, a true-hearted Irishman. Illinois, as the host of the occasion, inviting all these friends and countrymen of a good and brave man to the exercises of a day set apart to his honor, would certainly have been a more elevating and improving sight than Illinois warning away all the friends and admirers of General SHIELDS who live in other parts of the world.

In returning to America and giving himself

runs at large, for his work is characterized by secrecy and devilish cunning. His motives are without a shade of defense, his crimes without palliation. He is a murderer, pure and simple, the scourge of humanity and the terror of all recognized society.

For the slave who rose against his brutal overseer, for the Russian serf who killed his master, for the person who with patriotic impulse destroyed the ruler who brought only misery upon his country, there was at least a reason more or less plausible. But for the Anarchist, as he stands confessed to-day, there is no defense. He kills without reason and without motive, save a general thirst for blood. His organization, wherever it may be, is founded upon nothing more coherent, more intelligent than a mania for slaughter. His idea of the reformation of society is the extirpation of society, whether by the application of the torch or the explosion of the bomb. He is to society in general what the Indian, with far more reason, was to the early colonists in America. He is brutal, fanatical, bloodthirsty and treacherous. He is nurtured in the principles of vice and ignorance, and is entirely and hopelessly irreclaimable.

The civilized world has always made common cause against the pirates who infested the ocean; it is called upon no less to unite for the destruction of the harpies who prey upon society. Whether they are French or Spanish, German, Italian or Russian, they have no patriotic impulse, no love of country, to serve as a line of demarcation. They are simply enemies of government, haters of the existing order, avengers of fancied wrongs, furies let loose upon the world to maim or kill as chance may decree. It is foolish in such cases to be deterred by international quibbles. The Anarchist who fires a Spanish theater may at the first opportunity explode dynamite in Britain or Chicago. The assassin of an American official may next appear as a wholesale destroyer of human life in Paris. The principles of his organization tell him to "kill, kill, kill," no matter where or when.

Against this barbarous brotherhood society must rise in its own defense. An agreement among nations for strict scrutiny, right measures of precaution and swift and sure punishment of offenders is the first step toward the extirpation of the order, for it is an order not a little encouraged by popular apathy. Murderers are almost invariably cowardly, and the people once aroused and energetic will make short work of Anarchy as an organization and Anarchists as bomb throwers and assassins. When Anarchists learn that society is united and earnest for their overthrow, that an international league is against them, that the bomb will be met by the axe and the torch by the hangman's noose there will be a marked decline in the promulgation of Anarchistic sentiments and in the practical exposition thereof.

Governor MCKINLEY, in his Boston

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