

matter of business; if there be or is to be any sentiment connected with it, the Hawaiians themselves will furnish that ingredient.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S DILEMMA.

It is doubtful if there is a Democratic or other partisan in all the land so bitter and unrelenting as not to feel genuine sympathy for Governor McKinley in his misfortune. It is a decidedly unpleasant thing all around for a man to become heavily involved through his own acts, but to be completely swamped if not irretrievably ruined in a financial way through the treacherous acts of another is a sad thing to contemplate, a wretched position to occupy, and the loss of the money is the smallest part of it.

The News' dispatches have pretty thoroughly informed its readers of the details of the sad affair—of how the governor with a little "nest egg" of probably \$20,000 as the result of many years' work and saving, now finds himself without a penny and over \$100,000 in debt. His wife nobly comes to the rescue with a tender of her private fortune of \$75,000, but let us hope the injury inflicted upon the family may not be permitted to extend so far as taking her possessions and leaving them utterly destitute. Let some other means out of the dilemma be found; let the payees wait with reasonable patience for a proper length of time, especially in view of the fact that by pressing matters they would likely get no more and that Governor McKinley has not only received no consideration but lost all he had in the same way.

THE HUMAN BODY.

The animal which we call man is wonderfully made. To say nothing of his spirit, his mind, his immortal part, who can think of the intricate and astonishing organism known as the human body without amazement at its perfection, even to the minutest detail! View it from an anatomical standpoint—as depicted recently in a scientific journal, the *Popular Science News*: In the body there are about 263 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages 30 pounds, or fully one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 2,200 times per hour, 100,860 per day, 36,792,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in threescore and ten, and at each beat $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. This little organ, by its ceaseless industry, pumps each day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high. The lungs will contain about one gallon of air at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1200 times per hour, inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly

equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds and 8 ounces, of a female 2 pounds and 4 ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled! The atmospheric pressure being about 14 pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds! Each square inch of skin contains 3500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain pipe one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost 40 miles long. Surely he who is eager to investigate the curious and wonderful works of Omnipotent Wisdom need not wander the wide world around to seek them; let him examine himself!

ERRORS REGARDING CURRENT HISTORY.

It is somewhat surprising that a paper as ably conducted and generally as reliable as the *Courier-Journal* should make broad mistakes regarding matters of national history of recent origin, but it did so the other day. The impeachment of President Johnson was undoubtedly one of the most important and consequential proceedings of a political character through which the country ever passed, and it being of a comparatively recent date one would think that very few, and least of all those who are always in a position to know, would utter or publish decided departures from the facts in connection with it, yet our very capable Louisville cotemporary did it on the occasion referred to.

A correspondent asked for information as to the articles of impeachment and the Republican senators who voted with the Democrats and thus saved him from conviction and removal from office. In reply the paper said that there were eleven articles, which was correct; that the Senate voted on all of them, failing to convict on either, which was not correct. The eleventh article was voted on, the vote standing 35 guilty to 19 not guilty, not two-thirds in favor and therefore no conviction. The other articles were not voted on, the case being subsequently abandoned. The *Courier-Journal* says six Republicans voted with the Democrats, and correctly names five of those who thus voted; but there were seven of them instead of six, there being at the time but twelve Democrats in the Senate. The "Practical Politician" states the case correctly as follows:

It should be observed that this is not the first time the minority has had assistance from the majority when radical measures were before them, the most notable instance being the impeachment of President Johnson. The Republicans, who were pushing the proceedings, had 42 senators and the Democrats but 12. It requires two-thirds to convict in such cases, and to save the President, the Democrats had to muster seven votes

from the ranks of the opposition. They just got them. They were Fessenden, Me.; Fowler, Tenn.; Grimes, Ia.; Henderson, Mo.; Trumbull, Ill.; Ross, Kan.; Van Winkle, W. Va.; three others elected as Republicans but who had changed to Democracy—Doolittle, Wis.; Norton, Minn., and Dixon, Conn., are classed by some authorities as Republicans who voted "not guilty," but, excepting as to their votes, this is erroneous.

The names omitted by the *Courier-Journal* were Fowler of Tennessee and Van Winkle of West Virginia. These are matters which it is well for all who take an interest in the history of the country to know; the circumstance in chief to which they relate is still remembered by many who are not yet old as having kept the country under a cloud like the shadow of a coming war for several months.

SENATOR WARREN'S SUCCESSOR.

Governor Osborne of Wyoming yesterday appointed A. C. Beckwith, the Evanston millionaire, United States senator to succeed Mr. Warren, whose term expires with the present administration. The appointee is almost if not altogether untried as to official life but a host of people can testify to his sterling business qualifications, his high-minded deportment and his all-round ability. He is distinctly and altogether a western man, imbued with western instincts and ever on the lookout for western interests. As such he will doubtless be a valuable man in the halls of national legislation. He is a stalwart Democrat and his term will be two years, or until the legislature meets again.

This is the first appointment occasioned by a failure to elect, and it revives the discussion as to whether or not the governor has the appointing power in such cases. A number of the Senate committee on elections hold that he has such power, and others that he has not, that he can only appoint when a term is interrupted by the death or resignation of the incumbent, and not when there is no occupancy of the office in the first instance. The Constitution seems to be as plain on that subject as it is on any other; it provides that when a vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise the governor may appoint. In Wyoming's case it happens "otherwise"—through failure of the legislature to elect; and while there is no vacancy yet and thus no appointment that could now be recognized, this can easily be remedied by signing and delivering the commission after the present Congress expires. Perhaps that is what Governor Osborne intends to do, the announcement as to whom the appointee is being merely another development of that Clevelandic regard for the inquiring public which might become general without injury to the country.

WITHOUT KNOWING the gentleman we still feel that there is nothing too good in the cabinet for Mr. Hoke Smith. But what under the shining heavens is the correct name of which Hoke is the abbreviation?