

might easily have been avoided. It is possible that partisanship may override accomplished facts and for merely partisanship ends the law controlling the case be set aside. We have already heard such expressions as that it is better to be represented thus than not at all. Those who really think so have no breadth of view beyond the lines of their party and no just conception of affairs within such lines. If carried out it means the setting aside of precedents, the overturning of rules, the away of factionism as against the properly constituted methods established by the people's consent and approval. What party could stand long under such arbitrary exercise of superior animal force? What party would deserve to stand long under such circumstances?

Mr. Rawlins says now he did not resign, but only notified the clerk that he had done so. What did he notify the clerk of? That he had resigned. Resigned what? His official position. If he did not resign, why say so to the clerk, and if he did resign why say now that he did not resign? Why notify the clerk unless it was intended that such notice was to be received by him as an indication of the sender's intention in the premises, to be duly acted upon as such? We know Mr. Rawlins is not a man who is addicted to addressing idle communications to any one, least of all to those who hold official station with which he is brought into immediate contact and which by the force of circumstances could only look upon his communications as meaning all that they convey. He is not the man to trifle in such a way with an official as sending a useless, purposeless and objectless note to the clerk would be. No; his note meant exactly what he himself said it meant while the impulse under which it was sent was yet upon him—"The reasons which influenced me to resign," "I concluded to resign," "I laid down the office"—these are the expressions used. And to say that he does not or did not know that the way to resign is to file a written statement to that effect with the clerk is such an insult as the friends from whom he ought to ask to be saved may offer him, the News will not do so.

This paper's position on this subject has not changed. Mr. Rawlins made a mistake in resigning under such circumstances; he has made a blunder in permitting himself to be inveigled into an attempt to resign the resignation; while his reported intimation that some of his Washington friends may have committed a crime against the laws of the United States to cut off the effect of what he had done is, it would seem, the worst explanation as to the "letter that never came" that could be made.

We regret very much the proceeding in chief and all of its outgrowths, and now propose to let matters shape themselves without further concern on our part, feeling assured that we have done neither more nor less than what circumstances and our sense of duty required of us.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL railway will run a flyer to the World's Fair daily, making the trip in twenty hours. Now if probable western rates and eastern time could only be united!

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

It is nearly two weeks now since the German prime minister posted off to his royal master at Potsdam with a resignation of his office snugly tucked away in a corner of his gripsack to present to the royal autocrat, and as yet we hear nothing of the outcome. This seems to be a period of resignations, the old saw regarding officeholders that few die and none resign, having been completely overturned if not smashed. It is a long way from Utah to where the German situation has a center and a circumference, but we feel some little interest in the matter because Germany holds and has held for many years the key to the peace of Europe, and Caprivi went out because his and the emperor's bill to strengthen the military power of the nation was defeated.

It ought to be said in justice to that official that it requires some little consideration to place him in a proper light before the world. The office had been made so large and conspicuous by Bismarck that the crown itself became dim and the glamour surrounding its wearer as a halo was measurably dispelled; in a word, the German chancellor was easily the leading statesman and the greatest diplomat of Europe. To enter upon such an office under such circumstances was for the one who did so to be placed at a great disadvantage, partly because there were no such opportunities to deal with as his predecessor had, and if it were otherwise there is but one Bismarck in a cycle. But Caprivi is a great man measured by human standards; he is profoundly educated scholastically and by experience, has a philosophic mind, great tenacity of purpose, remarkable will power, and that rare faculty of divining what it is the master of the German states would have whether expressed fully or not and carrying out such desires in general and in detail. It is not overstating the case in his behalf to say that he has done as well in his exacting and critical situation as it was possible for anyone else to do.

The emperor is a hard taskmaster, and it might be a good thing for him to realize just for once that he has ridden a high horse long enough. He has had something of a foretaste of this in the defeat of his pet measure, but if after exhausting all his power conferred and inherent he should be rebuffed again, the lesson would be about complete. It looks, from the way the elections for a new reichstag stand now, as if that were the most likely outcome; and then those who look lightly if not indulgently upon William's haughty, self-sufficient, capricious moods will perhaps be even less than now.

THE OCEAN FLYERS.

A dispatch on Friday last announced the arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, from New York, of the Cunard company's new steamer the Campania, having beaten the record for fast-sailing craft eastward by more than two hours and then not coming even near to the top of its capacity. The time recorded was five days, seventeen hours and forty-two

minutes, and there was naturally considerable jubilation over the victory. The occasion was a race between that vessel and the American line steamer Paris. The latter passed Sandy Hook lightship at 10:58 a. m. Saturday, May 6th; the Campania at 11:13. The latter gained steadily on her rival and passed her 109 miles east of Sandy Hook. From that time on the Campania did not sight the Paris. The best previous eastward time was that of the American liner New York last August—five days, nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes.

The record shows that the first trip of the Cunard company's first boat, the Britannia, was made in 1840 and occupied fourteen days and eight hours in its run to Boston. She had a capacity for only 115 cabin passengers, while the Campania, its latest successor, can carry 600 first-class, 400 second-class and from 700 to 1000 third-class. On her trial trip on the Clyde she attained a speed of twenty-three and one-half knots, equal to twenty-seven miles an hour, a record unsurpassed by any steamship, and on her first trip she made the distance from Queenstown to New York in six days and four and one-half hours. This was considered a remarkable record and fully bore out the expectations of her builders and proprietors.

A description of the Campania is as follows: She has twelve main boilers and two auxiliary boilers. The first named are double-ended, 18 feet in diameter and 17 feet long, each having eight corrugated furnaces, four at each end, with a combustion chamber in common to each pair of furnaces. Of the auxiliary boilers, one is 18 feet in diameter by 11 feet long, with four furnaces, and the other 10 feet in diameter by 10 feet long, with two furnaces. These two auxiliary boilers are intended primarily to furnish steam to operate various appliances about the ship, but they are so arranged as to be used in connection with the regular battery for driving the ship when required. The main boilers are the largest yet made for the pressure required—185 pounds. The plates were supplied by the Steel company of Scotland and are 1 17-32 inches in thickness, some of them being 20 feet long by 7 wide. Strength and fleetness seem to have been the mark on which the designer and builder focused their efforts and they have been peculiarly successful.

LOOK AT BOTH SIDES.

Now comes the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal with an idea not peculiar to itself but peculiarly expressed, regarding the financial situation. It thinks, or claims to think, that "a man who has borrowed money to build a \$5000 house on a \$2000 farm ought to be willing to pay the debt in as good money as he received. But the Jim Weaver finance theorists are calling for cheap money, that debts may be paid in fiat instead of fact. This form of partial repudiation will never be accepted by those who believe in the golden rule and a sound currency."

Without being favored with any knowledge as to what the "Jim Weaver finance theory" is, if indeed it is anything at all, it is only necessary in order to dissect the foregoing extract to ask