

white one was found to be a veritable hotbed of disease germs of the most horrible description. When the inquiry proceeded as to why this should be, it was found that very many towels were turned in at the laundry with scarcely an appearance of soil about them. These were sometimes merely run through soap suds, rinsed, dried and mangled. In one case a profuse crop of pimples was traceable to the use of one of these towels when the body was heated and the face moist with perspiration. From these cases a general investigation developed. In one case a towel showing a very slight stain—not enough to cause the casual observer to think of investigating it—was the object of suspicion to a microscopist. The spot was cut out and subjected to the culture process; as soon as it came in contact with moisture, the spot, which had been ironed down smooth and flat, swelled to considerable proportions, and was found to contain a large number of dangerous microbes. And so it has gone through a series of inquiries. The whole investigation develops one thing, however, namely, that where the towels receive a thorough washing at the laundry the microbes do not appear. It is only where neglect of this important part is allowed; hence a board of health that required a thorough washing of publicly-used towels would be an effective bar against the danger pointed out.

A SENATORIAL "RECOMMEND."

Unless the Chicago Times-Herald is guilty of gross libel, Alderman Madden of Chicago is hardly up to the ideal standard of one who should occupy the exalted position of United States senator from Illinois, to which he aspires. The Times-Herald says that the alderman owes his ascendancy in Chicago politics "to clever merchandising in favors and patronage;" that he "has no intrinsic attractions that could win a following among intelligent men;" that the chief ordinances he supported in the municipal council "were well known to be rotten with hoodlery; they reeked with corruption; the division of the spoils was a matter of fact among the notorious crooks of the council;" and adds:

If the character of a man is judged by the company he keeps, Madden is condemned by every page of his council record. Among his colleagues his supporters are the shameless thieves; his opponents are the men who are known to be honest. He is a miracle of self-restraint and a psychological wonder if he has been content to take all the disgrace of such companionship and attach his name to the most villainous ordinances without receiving some substantial compensation. His friends say he is an uncommon man, but nothing they have ever claimed for him is so extraordinary as that he has not only handled pitch but bathed in it and escaped defilement.

If that "recommend" by an influential and reputable journal be true, it would seem that Joliet, and not Washington, should be the official residence of the subject thereof. If the charges made are untrue, then an editor ought to be a "candidate" for one of the places named. It is a disgrace to Illinois that such accusations

can be made without invoking the attention of those engaged in administering the criminal law there.

A VOICE FROM JERUSALEM.

American citizens living in Jerusalem held a meeting on November 30th, 1898, at the U. S. consulate for the purpose of discussing their situation in the Turkish empire. An address was presented by Dr. M. F. Franklin, containing an appeal to the President of the United States for more efficient protection for United States citizens in the sultan's dominions.

A copy of the address has been received at this office. It points out that the situation of the U. S. citizens residing in Turkey has been rendered extremely perilous by an order issued to the diplomatic officers to withhold the government protection from those who may reasonably be suspected of not having the intention of returning to the United States. This order was presumably intended to prevent Christian subjects of the Turkish sultan but naturalized in the United States from claiming government protection while residing in Turkey. But Dr. Franklin points out that it also operates against another class, bona fide citizens, but temporarily located in Turkey.

The order, the address says, is equivalent to branding this class of citizens with the mark of Cain, so that whoever meets them may slay them. It is an act of expatriation, a power not granted by the Constitution, nor by any act of Congress, to be exercised by any officer over their fellow citizens. Its promulgation at this time is said to be impolitic and cruel, and it has added fuel to the ever increasing hostility manifested toward foreigners, and more especially to citizens of the United States.

The appeal closes as follows:

To sum up in a few words: The laws governing United States citizens domiciled in Turkey, and in semi-civilized and barbarous countries, differ most essentially from those which govern our Christian countries. As has been stated, we are here within the extra territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and subject to its authority alone. Such jurisdiction over its citizens never was, and is not now exercised by the United States in any country in Europe.

Therefore, we contend that this order is in contravention to law and is not applicable to our countrymen domiciled in Turkey, while the existing treaty between the United States and the sultan remains in force.

It is arbitrary, and contrary to law, in that it deprives innocent citizens of their rights without trial, and because it virtually abrogates the treaty, a power vested only in the President and Senate of the United States.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

It is perfectly evident, as is also pointed out in the address, that nothing is so humiliating and painful to the patriotic citizen as an insult offered to his country; and that takes place whenever the rights of its citizens are permitted, with impunity, to be trampled under foot, in violation and defiance of treaty obligations. An

nothing is so sure to bring a government, possessing all the elements of greatness and strength, into universal contempt, as a cowardly and slavish submission to repeated and aggravated insults and wrongs. But for several years it has been the complaint of U. S. citizens that they have not been able to obtain protection in Turkey in the same manner as citizens of some other foreign countries. In the case of residents of Utah traveling in those parts of the world, American consuls, it is charged, have sometimes refused even common courtesies, if not actually sided with the kaimakams and other petty Turkish officers in harassing them in various ways. The Stars and Stripes should be the symbol all over the world of human liberty and all that is good in human government, and nowhere is it more needed to demonstrate the power of a sovereign people than in Turkey, where the people are serfs. It would be the best object lesson to them to show them that their tyrants are powerless against a government built on the popular will. It would inspire them with hope and self-reliance.

The United States government has a great mission to fulfil among the nations of the earth, and one part of its duty is to protect its citizens wherever they go in the peaceful pursuit of their lawful business. The failure to do so is a betrayal of the trust placed in its hands by the people and by the Almighty.

CLEARING THE SITUATION.

The senatorial situation in Utah is being cleared a little, at least to the extent of the withdrawal of one more candidate, leaving a smaller number in the field to engage the attention of the legislature. The last retirement to date is that of Judge O. W. Powers. The judge is excessively fond of the spectacular in politics, and endeavors to make a pyrotechnical display wherever he goes. Hence his withdrawal card with its grandiloquence, buncombe and smoke. He thanks his friends for what they have done, and asks his supporters to give their votes to another candidate. Of course he had no particular support. If he had had any, he would not have withdrawn—he is not the one to throw away a case if he has a ghost of a show. So that, as far as support in the senatorial contest is concerned, his withdrawal is no loss to him and no gain to anyone else. But it reduces by one the list of names of ought-to-be or would-like-to-be when the United States senatorship is talked of.

THE BOSTON HERALD wants to know when Kentucky will suppress lawlessness in the state and cease to be a reproach to American civilization; and also complains that the welfare of government in this country is threatened by the "boss" system which puts the three greatest states, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, in the control of three politicians—Platt, Quay and Madden. As yet the time and means of curing these ills do not come within the scope of vision of the "hub," great representative paper.