

to sanction, and the Cabinet consequently resigned, in order to escape responsibility. However, it seems that the victorious party is determined to go forward until either their ultimate end has been reached or they are hopelessly defeated.

The leaders of the Left, in demanding the establishment of a republic in Norway and the dissolution of the union, have sprung very much the same question as that which led to the War of Rebellion in the United States. Here the States of the South claimed the right to secede from the compact whenever they thought their interests demanded it. The question was, however, settled against the secessionists.

The two Scandinavian kingdoms are united very much on the same principles as the United States. Each has a separate legislature, separate judiciary, separate armies and navies, etc., retaining only a common executive, the King, and common foreign diplomatic and consular representatives. The doctrine of the Norwegian Radicals now is that they have a right to dissolve the union without the consent of the second party to the contract and without seeking the advice of the European powers, who sanctioned the agreement. The Norwegian Liberals, who are fond of referring to American institutions—and justly so—can hardly fail to notice that the question they are now agitating in their own country was practically answered here more than twenty years ago.

EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM RUSSIA

An official Russian paper publishes the details of the privileges granted to the association for the colonization of the Jews, to carry out its object among the Hebrew population of the Czar's dominion.

Simon Bismuth is, as is well known, the president and principal member of the association. He commissioned one Mr. White to ask the government for permission to form a central committee in St. Petersburg, with branches in other cities in Russia, with a view to aiding the oppressed people, as he proposed to emigrate 3,250,000 Jews within a period of twenty-five years. The government gave the permission asked for on the following conditions. The minister of the interior is to ratify the appointment of the members of the central committee, made by the president of the association, and whatever measures the committee adopt shall first be laid before the minister for his approval. In the provinces the governors are given the same power in relation to the branch committees. Passports shall be given free of charge to emigrants, and the latter are released from military service without the obligation of finding substitutes, as has formerly been the rule. The association shall deposit in the National bank of Russia a capital of 100,000 roubles, in order to aid such persons to return home, as may wish to do so, provided they have not become citizens of any foreign country. The minister reserves the right to annul any of the measures proposed by the committee, in case he should deem it advisable.

The project, then, is to open up the

way for millions of Russian Jews to locate in freer countries and amid happier surroundings, and while the government is evidently reluctant to let them go, the work has begun and a more auspicious era is dawning upon the children of Judah.

ATTACK ON MR. FRICK'S LIFE.

THE latest news from Homestead is startling. Manager Frick was shot in his office today, and has four serious wounds in his body. At present the physicians are unable to decide whether or not the gentleman is fatally hurt, but it is not improbable that he will die. Fortunately the assassin was captured. Should an investigation show that the wretch was detailed by a murderous association to commit the deed, it will indicate a perilous situation and suggest the possibility of an approaching revolution.

This foul act will turn the wave of public sympathy against the labor organization involved in the trouble, unless it can make it clear that it had no connection with the attempt upon the life of Mr. Frick. We do not believe it had, but whether this be the case or not it will suffer from the moral effect of the deed.

The Homestead and Cœur d'Alene conflicts and concomitant circumstances show the necessity for the rigorous application of the law against all participants in violent outbreaks against peace and good order.

SCHOOLS AND ARMIES

AN interesting study is the relative importance attached to the school children and the soldiers, as shown in the large sums of money yearly expended on education and equipments for war in various countries. A statistician gives the following interesting figures. Italy expends every year \$96,000,000 for her soldiers and less than \$4,000,000 for schools. In Spain it costs \$100,000,000 to maintain the army and only \$1,500,000 to educate the children, but then, the statistician adds, it is the exception to find a Spanish farmer who is able to read and write. Germany boasts of being in the foremost rank among the nations in the Kulturkampf of the world. Yet, she expends \$185,000,000 on her army, while \$10,000,000 is deemed sufficient for the education of her children. France maintains an army at an expense of \$151,000,000 and supports her schools with \$21,000,000.

The United States of America presents a singular appearance in this display of expensive war machinery and cheap education. The several States expended some years ago \$115,000,000 for public schools while the army and navy cost only \$54,000,000. The State of New York alone paid more for schools than Italy, and the latter spent almost twice as much on her soldiers as did all our States together.

It seems reasonable to presume that if the large sums now wasted in European standing armies were reduced to a reasonable amount and more money were spent on the education of the people, there would be less poverty and more happiness among them, and

the solution of some of the social problems which are troubling the world would be easier. This position would be regarded as untenable however, on the ground that this country has some gigantic social problems on hand that seems a long distance from the point of solution. We do not regard this as proof of the impotency of education, however. We have great faith in its power to elevate the race. But it must be of the right kind. It must be of a nature to develop the moral and religious nature. We agree with Theodore Parker, who deplored the fact that while there were institutions innumerable for the education of the brain, there were none devoted to the education of the heart. There is wherein lies the fatal defect of the educational systems of our times.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

MAJOR TOM STEPHENS, in an interview with a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter, relates a thrilling experience he had on the plains in 1858. After piloting a party of emigrants he was returning home to Missouri. He camped one night on a small tributary of the Middle Loup. Shortly after going to sleep he was awakened by the neighing of his horse, and saw that the prairie south of him was afire, and a strong wind sweeping it in his direction. He mounted his horse and started for the north, but after traversing a couple of miles the horse put its hoof in a hole and fell and broke its leg. What followed the Major graphically pictures in these words:

"The fire hemmed me in by a semicircle and was coming on with terrible rapidity. The whole heavens seemed to be a sheet of roaring flame. I thought sure I was done for. I have heard that men brought face to face with death remember every evil deed of their lives but I simply stood there in the dry grass and watched the sublime spectacle. I felt that my doom was sealed and deliberately waited for it. Suddenly a new danger confronted me. A vast herd of buffalo flying before the fire was bearing down upon me. I was to be trampled to death and cremated afterwards! As the vast mass came thundering on I instinctively started and ran. Several deer went scurrying by me, and I fancied I could feel the hot breath of the herd of buffalo on the back of my neck. I was suddenly thrown into the air and landed lengthwise across the back of a big bull.

"I fastened my fingers in his shaggy coat and managed to bestride him, and thus mounted I was carried to the Loup River, where I was thrown off by the branch of a tree. I managed to swing to it, however, and thus saved myself from being trampled to death. The herd plunged across the shallow river and I took refuge from the approaching flames in its muddy waters. Three days later I was picked up, more dead than alive, by an emigrant train. I spent, first and last, more than fifteen years on the plains, and had many close calls, but that midnight ride on a buffalo's back, with the Loup River in front and the fires of Gehenna roaring in the rear, was, I think, as remarkable as any of the inventions of the yellow-back literature."

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—A relief boat has gone with provisions for the flood sufferers along Red and Black rivers, numbering sixteen thousand.