answer: 'If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and promote our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?'"

ON THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS ATTENTION is directed by this same republican correspondent that "the republican orator looking for material for denunciation of the trusts will find little of it in this text book. He will find what his democratic opponents will probably declare to be a republican apology for trusts in the shape of figures reprinted from a special bulletin of the department of labor tending to show that since trusts have been organized in certain industries the number of men employed has been increased and the average rate of wages has advanced."

THIS PUBLICATION IS REFERRED TO BY this writer as an "arsenal of information." Referring to the tables printed in this book, which tables seek to show the great advantage, to the people, of republican policies, this writer declares: "These two sets of statistics will have to be used with care and skill by the republican orator who wishes to show that while the wages of labor have increased there has been no decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. The safer way for the spell-binder will probably be to use one set of statistics while talking to farmers and the other set when speaking to laboring men." This is a characteristic republican hint. "These two sets of statistics will have to be used with care and skill by the republican orator who wishes to show that while the wages of labor have increased there has been no decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar!" Also, "The safer way for the spell-binder will probably be to use one set of statistics while talking to farmers and the other set when speaking to laboring men!" Can any one now doubt that the republican party has a monopoly on the intelligence and the honesty of the country?

THE MOST PATCHED-UP MAN IN HISTORY has been discovered by the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The name of this man is George Burns and the Plain Dealer says that "the catalogue of Burns' afflictions and physical disabilities reads like a list of casualties in a mine disaster or a subway explosion." According to this story, the entire top of this man's skull is gone, being replaced by a silver plate which is attached to his right jaw; five ribs on the left side have been removed, forcing his heart to the right side of his anatomy; a portion of his right hip is missing, one of his legs has been fractured in three places, the other in two, his elbow joints are a thing of memory, he is blind in one eye, one of his kneecaps is situated midway down his shin, and in all thirty-seven pieces of bone have been removed from his body. Burns says that at one time he was thought to have passed to the great beyond. The shroud had been prepared, the coffin was ready, when the supposed dead man rose to protest against the funeral rites. The much-disabled man was born in Troy, N. Y., seventy-three years ago. He claims to be a veteran of the Mexican and a survivor of the civil wars. He joined the navy schoolship Hartford shortly before the outbreak of the latter conflict. He served under Farragut and while on an expedition along the Mississippi river he was struck by a shell and the entire upper portion of his skull was shot off. For weeks he hovered between life and death after having submitted to an operation involving the insertion of a large silver plate in his skull. After the civil war Burns says he served on the Jeanette during the Greeley expedition. On his return he was caught in machinery while serving as an engineer in a plant at Charleston, S. C. According to Burns' statement he was hurled around the factory for some minutes. He was crushed beyond recognition and when rescued was pronounced dead. He was borne tenderly to the morgue and laid away on ice. He there regained consciousness and informed the attendants that he was still to be numbered among the living.

IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE SOME OF THE reasons offered why it is difficult to secure enlistments for the navy. Just now the navy department is in crying need of men, but the men are not to be secured. The favorite reason advanced by republican organs is that there is "too much money in other work for many enlistments." Good wages are offered to mechanics in the navy, therefore the wage question is not the proper solution. Perhaps it is to be found in the fact that an enlisted man has little or no chance of promotion, no matter how fit he may prove to be. And if by peculiar fitness he does happen to be recommended for promotion to a higher grade some commissioned officer to whom the matter of promotion is referred is more than likely to disapprove the recommendation on the ground that the enlisted man does not possess the "proper social qualifications." When ability to perform worthy service is given preference over ability to pour pink tea and lead the german perhaps it will become less difficult to secure enlistments in the navy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF LARGE RELIGIOUS assemblies, and one of the most important and most significant was the one held last week at Atlanta, Ga. It was the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational congress, and fully fifteen thousand young negroes were in attendance. Addresses were made by leading representatives of the educational movement among the negroes and the interest manifested was gratifying.

D. E. WINTERS, OF KIOWA COUNTY, KANsas, announces himself as a candidate for the republican nomination to the office of register of deeds. After reading the announcement one is inclined to believe that Mr. Winters is entitled to the nomination. He admits that he does not announce himself as a candidate because "prominent citizens and friends" have urged him to do so, declaring that he is "the strongest man that could be nominated." He admits, further, that the boom is self-inflated, and gives as his reasons for wanting the office that he is "growing too old for farm work, and a little too ambitious to be thrown into the waste basket, and would like a couple of years' office rest, just to see how loafing around the county seat feels to an old man." Mr. Winters' honesty and straightforwardness deserves some kind of a reward. Not knowing just what salary attaches to the office of register of deeds in Kiowa county it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy whether it is sufficient reward for such an outburst.

THE WORLD REGRETTED TO HEAR OF the disaster to the Campanile. This structure was considered one of the finest specimens of Venetian architecture. The Campanile was really a detached bell tower for St. Mark's cathedral. The foundations were laid more than one thousand years ago, although the structure was comparatively new, having been completed in the Sixteenth century and restored in 1895. The foundation rested upon piles driven into a bed of mud, and when the builders saw that the foundation, laid six hundred years before, was apparently solid they builded thereon. As the years went by the building settled in various directions. Whenever it was proposed to restore the building a great outcry arose against desecrating this noble specimen of architecture. The result was that the whole structure gave way and fell with a crash a few days ago.

WU TING FANG, CHINESE MINISTER, HAS been recalled, and Sir Lian Chen Tung appointed to succeed him. Wu Ting Fang has been selected by his government to codify the Chinese laws, a position requiring the best legal talent. Sir Lian Chen Tung is a graduate of Yale university and was one of the first students sent by China to American universities, coming to America in the early 70's. When Chang was minister to the United States some years ago Lian Chen Tung officiated as his official interpreter. Later he was secretary of a special embassy to Japan, and filled a similar position with the embassy participating in Queen Victoria's jubilee. He was also a member of the party sent by the Chinese emperor to Berlin to apologize to the German empire for the murder of Baron von Kettler. Minister Wu has become a general favorite with the American people because of his genial good nature, his ability and his shrewd comments on current affairs. Indeed, under him the Chinese embassy has risen to an important place among the embassies at Washington. He announces that he will prepare a book giving his impressions of occidental life, and those who know him are confident that it will be one of the best books on America ever written by a foreigner.

RECENTLY A TABLET IN THE WALL OF Zion Reformed church at Allentown, Pa., was unveiled by the Liberty Bell chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This tablet was placed to mark the hiding place during the revolutionary war of Liberty Bell, in the old house of worship which stood on the site now occupied by the Allentown church. The Allentown correspondent of the New York World relates this interesting story: It was when the British troops threatened Philadelphia that the Philadelphia authorities decided to remove the relic, together with the bells of Christ Church and St. Peter's church. This step was taken to bar any chance of the bells being turned into ammunition for the enemy if they fell into British hands. The bells were accordingly loaded in a farmer's wagon and conveyed to Allentown, where they lay hidden beneath the pulpit of Zion church until the end of the war. The tablet is two by three feet in size and bears on its face a bas relief of the Liberty Bell and the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The inscription is: "To commemorate the concealment of the Liberty Bell during the revolutionary war in the Second church, built on this site, this tablet is erected by the Liberty Bell chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." When the Liberty Bell was on its way back to Philadelphia from the World's fair in Chicago it was taken from the train at this city and conveyed to Zion church, where interesting services were held.

PRIVY COUNCILOR EMANUEL HERMAN, who is said to have originated the postal card, died at Vienna, July 15. The man who originated the postal card deserves to be remembered faithfully by the people to whose convenience he made material contribution.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEFEAT OF Senator Carmack's resolution for continuing the investigation of the war in the Philippines, a suggestion made by the "City and State" of Philadelphia is timely. This publication points out that there are abundant reasons for believing that the majority of the senate committee intended that the investigation should "peter out." It charged that from the beginning this investigation was not pushed with energy so far as concerns the majority of the committee. In support of its suspicions, "City and State" pointed out that it is significant that there was not at the head of such a committee a senator who wanted to find out, instead of a senator who seems to be opposed to having anything revealed which the war department wished concealed. That "there are things which the department does not wish to have discovered," says this publication, "has been made apparent all along and especially by the manifestation of the department's wrath when, by any accident, things long successfully concealed were brought from darkness into the light."

This publication also pointed out that "it is more than two months since the president and Secretary Root promised that there should be a searching investigation of the alleged abuses and crimes in the Philippines. Later, in his letter to Bishop Lawrence, the president expressed his fixed resolution to expose and punish wrong-doers, but we must repeat what we have already said: 'So far as we can see, no real steps have, during this long time, been taken toward an investigation, but many resolute and long steps away from it, with the able assistance of Mr. Lodge.' This may seem severe; but who will name any step that looks to a 'searching investigation' of the conduct of the army in the Philippines? Some abuses have been exposed; but not one of them by initial action of the administration or of the majority of the senate committee. In the two months and more that have elapsed, has any officer been punished for abuses committed, although many abuses have been brought to light? On the contrary, has not there been a steady effort to hinder full investigation? Is it not notorious that abuses which had to be acknowledged have been minimized by excuses and exculpations? The purpose of those who showed themselves intent on having a searching investigation made have been systematically misrepresented as an unpatriotic design to attack the army. This has been done by republican speakers in the senate, by the president himself at Arlington, and in the platforms of party conventions. The just spirit of investigation, instead of receiving encouragement, has been persistently discouraged, prevented, and maligned by every means known to expert and disingenuous politicians. Have the president and Secretary Root given any encouragement to army officers to appear before the senate committee and freely reveal what they know, by assurance that their truthful testimony should not operate to their prejudice in future? If they have done anything of the kind, we have not heard of it. Would they not have done just that thing, and done it promptly, if they had really desired a searching investigation."

The "City and State" concluded that the junior senator from Massachusetts underrates the conscience of his constituency or he exaggerates the power of a partisan autocracy if he supposes the attacks on the moral and religious sentiment of the people of the country can be bluffed by the sham investigations.

But in spite of all the warnings, it seems that republican leaders do not desire a genuine investigation and they are perfectly willing to risk the consequences of a sham inquiry.