

earthquake which jarred New York the other day probably was caused by Gotham stretching her city limits.

If it can be proved that "love is a disease" there may be something in the germ theory that microbes are transferred by kissing.

Siddi Mahomet Tha Elber of Jakabad kindly explains that "theosophy is merely an ocean of knowledge." Still a great many have a notion it isn't.

The Texas Legislature has decided that it is right for a Texan to take a drink of whisky whenever he feels like it. The equanimous performance craze evidently is spreading.

In Corinth, Ky., the other day a phono fell down and killed a young man who was trying to play a Wagnerian selection on it. And yet they say there is no such thing as retributive justice.

A Boston paper says that "a messenger sent into the sea in mid-ocean by a New York man in a bottle has been picked up near France." But what became of the New York man in a bottle?

A member of the Arkansas Legislature was fined \$100 and sentenced to one minute in jail the other day for "shooting at and missing an editor." It is a serious offense in that State to miss such an opportunity.

The title of the Governor of Rhode Island is "Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." So large a title in so small a State is rather crowding things.

It is said that by using kites the signal service will be able to issue weather predictions sixteen hours earlier than usual. This makes little difference; what is really wanted is a forecast which shall be about sixteen miles nearer the truth.

Two suits for breach of promise have been settled by juries lately in Massachusetts. In one the damages were laid at \$10,000 and the award was \$2,500. In the other suit was brought for \$50,000 and the jury gave \$650. The value of a damaged heart apparently depends on the jury.

A man in Chicago has complained that he found a little worm in a glass of water he drew from the city pipes. Some men are never satisfied. Here is a man who probably pays not more than \$12 a year water rent and yet for that sum he expects the city to furnish a python or a boa constrictor.

In the London Lancet an eminent physician says that after a long ride on the bicycle he experienced "parosythosia in the fourth and fifth fingers, with impaired sensibility, and paralysis in the interosseal, lumbricals and the adductor pollicis." A layman would say that the long ride made his hand numb, provided he mentioned the matter at all.

A man in Buffalo who had lost a portion of the shin-bone had it replaced with a section of a sheep's bone five inches long. After examining the result under the X-ray the surgeon reports that the sheep's bone is knitting and widening rapidly, and that a complete union is assured. The extent to which substitution may be carried is an interesting subject.

The *Murrefeshere Times* says: "Somebody has sent the editor of the *Morrinstown Gazette* four dozen straw-bones which nearly filled a peck measure. We have heard of no such transactions in this part of the State; but perhaps in this part of the State editors are not appreciated." Heaven forbid! The nation expects Tennessee to do her duty.

Simoa Wolf, in refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that no Jews served this country either in its war of the revolution or of the rebellion, has published a book in which he shows that from six to eight thousand Jews served in the Union army, while some ninety were in the revolution and in the war of 1812. The number of these early Jewish-American soldiers was so small, that they were not mentioned in the report of Mr. Wolf, because there were 1,000 Jews, all told, in Amer-

Chicago audience

far below Ito. But as a Chinaman he towers above all his fellows. The important but not very creditable part he played in the recent war again brought him to the world's notice, so that when he made his tour about the world he was received with marked attention and vast crowds were attracted to see him from curiosity. He has put barbarism too far behind him to be picturesque. He comes and goes almost unobserved, but he is as much greater than Ito as the latter is greater than the meanest of his followers.

An ocean liner arrived in New York the other day a few minutes ahead of a vessel it should have followed into port, and it is asserted that the two boats raced. This is denied by the officers of both ships, but the captain of the winning boat proudly referred to the fact that he had beaten his rival into port. There is a punishment for captains of ocean liners who race their boats, but it is seldom inflicted. It is considered a smart thing for these men to outstrip their rivals and put thousands of lives in peril for the sake of reducing their ships' records by a few minutes. The companies connive at this and are as responsible for endangering human life as are the captains.

New York World: In unveiling the statue of Peter Cooper New York paid tribute to simple, honest worth. Peter Cooper's career from beginning to end was one of work, of honesty and of fidelity to all that goes to make human character worthy and human life worth living. He was first of all a worker, and he always did honest work. When he built the first railroad locomotive ever constructed in this country he made the best locomotive that he knew how to make. When he made glue he made the best glue that skill could then produce. Every dollar of his wealth was honestly got. Every dollar of it came to him in payment for a dollar's worth of service to the community in which he lived. And having got his money honestly, he used it nobly. In his benefactions he practiced the same common sense, the same spiciness of mind, that he had employed in his business. The result has been that his philanthropies have borne, are bearing and will always bear the fruit he intended. The germinal idea in all his benefactions was to help those who needed help to help themselves. Himself a worker, he saw clearly that the ability to work was the one necessary equipment for life, and in all that he did for the benefit of human kind he kept this principle in view. No man is held in higher honor by the people of New York, and no man ever deserved his honors more.

Can a death which is caused by a mosquito bite properly be called accidental? A New Jerseyman might not think so, but the court of appeals of Kentucky has so decided, and the decision appears to be very good law. A Kentucky traveling man took out an accident insurance policy for \$5,000 and departed on a journey. In Rome, Ga., before he arose one morning his right foot became uncovered and a mosquito hovering near, waiting for an early breakfast, settled on the foot at the base of the fourth toe, and gorged himself. Blood poisoning, as the doctors testified, was the result of the bite, and the man died. When sued on the policy the company contended that a mosquito bite was not an accident, and consequently they ought not to be compelled to pay. The lower court agreed with the company, but on appeal the higher court reversed the case and gave judgment for the widow who had brought the suit. The case is interesting as probably being unprecedented in its facts, but there is no ground for questioning the soundness of the decision. Death by accident means death from any unexpected event which happens by chance. Doubtless there was no thought of mosquitoes or mosquito bites in the minds of the contracting parties when the policy was issued, but that fatal bite was just as much of an accident as if the man had been bitten by a mad dog or tossed by a bull or run over by a horse. The size of the insect causing the disaster has nothing to do with the question, nor that such bites are scarcely ever fatal. Neither are other accidents that happen to men always fatal, but in this case it was, and that is sufficient. If "accident insurance companies do not wish to be held for the result of mosquito bites they must make the exception in the policy. Otherwise they will have to pay the damages resulting from such bites to people whom they insure."

Traveling in State. When taking an other mighty high-class train, they generally... Thus it came to... Great visited... a mere lad... six to meet... of this... first in... it was... which they doubtless wish now they hadn't issued. On page 16 of that... begin a very interesting... hearing the title, "Silver at... Fully Restored by Re-

interesting hot... digressive in... and joy... we read... party... has... there... Day... in... at

# ROUTES OF THE DAY

## PERFECTING PROTECTION.

Two Slight Changes Suggested In the Interest of Farmers and Laborers.

The senate is now engaged in remedying the small imperfections of the Dingley bill, which, as all good protectionists assert, is one of the best tariff bills ever drafted. It distributes its blessings to all—farmer, laborer and manufacturer. Without doubting the good intentions of the makers, we wish to suggest one or two minor details which might possibly help the bill to fulfill the expectations of its authors:

First.—Lubin's export bounty scheme might enable the farmer to get a small slice of the benefits of protection. Of course the farmer doesn't expect—especially at first—to get as much of the benefits as the manufacturers have been getting for 20 years. A protection of about 20 per cent.—that is 10 cents per bushel on wheat, 5 cents on corn, etc.—would satisfy him, while it takes four times as much to satisfy ordinary tariff infants.

This small export duty would not make good the farmer's loss because of import duties on manufactured products, saying nothing about past losses, but in course of time, after his industry had felt the stimulating effects of real protection "what protects," the farmer might muster up courage enough to follow the example of Oliver Twist—which example has grown into a custom with protected interests—and ask for "more." Possibly also he might form political trusts or combines to demand "more" and raise millions of dollars to send lobbyists to Washington to bribe congress. While protection is in order export duties are the farmer's only hope. With them he may hope not only to change his losses to profits, but also to regain that power and position which were once his, but which have long since passed into the hands of the manufacturers.

Second.—It is also fitting to recognize the laborer in the distribution of tariff profits. Like the farmer, he now puts his hand into his pocket to help swell the profits of protection, practically none of which comes his way. It is not an easy matter to equalize the benefits of protection so that the workman shall get his full share. A prohibitive duty on imported labor might in the course of time afford some protection by restricting the supply of labor, so that manufacturers could carry out their good intentions (expressed when asking for higher duties) and pay "American wages to American workmen."

At present the condition of workmen in the protected industries is pitiable in the extreme. The Philadelphia Ledger, a good Republican paper, told us about May 1 that in the protected iron and coal industries of Pennsylvania the wage rate has been reduced so low "that it is scarcely sufficient to provide the necessities of decent, sanitary living." It says "the lowest classes of alien cheap labor swarm in the iron and coal districts of the state," and the competition for work is so fierce "that they contend, not against the employers for the highest wages, but among each other for the lowest?" "As appears by the testimony presented to the legislative committee, \* \* \* they herd in squares, subjects of abject penury, and are beset by disease, dirt and hunger." The Ledger thinks our immigration laws are "defective and improvident" and suggests that "to properly protect American workmen congress should pass an immigration law as well as a tariff bill." This is a good idea and should be acted upon at once. The only wonder is that some of the good manufacturers, in their anxiety to protect and raise the wages of their workmen, did not think of this plan before. Then, if they should have a law passed which should make it compulsory for them to give at least one-half of their protection and monopoly profits to their employees, protection would begin to be an all around blessing. The manufacturers might still be getting the lion's share, but they would not get all.

When these changes are made in the bill, it will undoubtedly be what the New York Tribune declared its prototype, the McKinley bill, to be—"the bravest and best tariff bill ever passed." Will they be made?—Byron W. Holt.

## Republican History.

There is no study the Republicans are so much interested in discouraging as the study of history, but, unfortunately for them, there are those who read the records of the past. Only seven years ago the Republicans claimed themselves to be the ardent champions of silver. The National Republican Campaign Committee issued a pamphlet in September of that year which they doubtless wish now they hadn't issued. On page 16 of that pamphlet there begins a very interesting account of the hearing the title, "Silver at the Fair."

Interesting hot... digressive in... and joy... we read... party... has... there... Day... in... at

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## ROMANCE VERSUS REALITY.

Van Winkle says: "Can it be that we are then so soon forgotten when we are dead?" But Rip had been dead to the world for twenty years, while the Republican party died at its last national convention in St. Louis, less than a year ago.

There is a great outcry on the part of the Republican press because it has been suggested that a United States law be passed taxing inheritances. It is a well known and undisputed fact that the rich do not bear anywhere near their burden of taxation, and this tax on inherited wealth would serve in some slight degree to make things a little more nearly even.

Is there enough wealth possessed by those who will in course of time bequeath it to their heirs to make an inheritance tax a successful revenue producer? In answer to this question we quote the following from the Congressional Record's report of a speech delivered in the Senate on June 9 by Roger Q. Mills. The Senator says: "I read from a paper written by Thomas G. Shearman, one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. It was published and republished in the magazines. It was published in 1899. It has never been questioned. It has been sent broadcast; it has been commented upon everywhere, and never have I heard one breath of contradiction or criticism of the article. I will read what he says, and he gives the names of some of them in his discussion, and they do not deny it:

"There are 200 persons worth \$20,000,000 each—\$4,000,000,000.  
 "There are 400 persons worth \$10,000,000 each—\$4,000,000,000.  
 "There are 1,000 persons worth \$5,000,000 each—\$5,000,000,000.  
 "There are 2,000 persons worth \$2,500,000 each—\$5,000,000,000.  
 "There are 6,000 persons worth \$1,000,000 each—\$6,000,000,000.  
 "Twenty-four billion dollars owned by 9,000 persons.  
 "Then he puts down 15,000 people who own \$500,000 each, making \$7,500,000,000. Thus these 21,000 people owned \$37,500,000,000, or more, at that time, than one-half of the national wealth of the United States."

Is there any doubt as to the benefit which the people would derive from a fair and judicious taxation of this immense wealth? And is there any doubt that a Republican Congress would strangle such a measure?

## LET 'ER COME.

Tom Johnson says the Republicans out his way are saying that property won't come with a bound, but with a quiet ripple, quite imperceptible, and peacefully as a summer shower. Let 'er come. Heavens, yes, let it be peaceable, or with a hop, skip and a jump. Let 'er come with a spring-haired, knock-kneed, whopper-jawed cat, like an old, worn-out, heavy horse, or with a rush like a Kansas cyclone. Come with a ripple? Heavens, yes, come any old way. Come with a whoop like an Indian war dance, or with a rattle-bang, like a brass band in a Fourth of July parade. "Git there, ER," that's all we ask. Come peaceably and sweetly, like "sugaring off" in a sugar tree camp, or with a clatter like a clairvivi on Sockman Ridge. Come, O, come!

## Prices of Linens Go Up.

When the tariff bill was about to be framed, the Republican leaders stated that they desired to be moderate and to avoid anything like excessive rates. Mr. Aldrich, when introducing the amended measure into the senate, claimed that his rates were generally lower than those of the house bill. The linen schedule, however, is a notable one of many exceptions. In it the senate rates are higher than those of the house and much higher than anything ever before known.

Under the McKinley bill of 1890 linens were assessed 35 per cent, with a few exceptions as high as 50 per cent ad valorem. Under the rates proposed by the senate a large proportion of the goods in everyday use will be assessed from 65 to 85 per cent and in some cases over 100 per cent. The following table shows some of the changes in the cost of medium and low grade linens:

	Price per yard	New duty	Per cent	Not paid
Damask tablecloth.....	10	25	250	37 1/2
Crash for roller towels.....	2 1/2	8	3 1/4	
Colored canvas for dress linings.....	60	84	140	
Clothing linens.....	30	48	160	
Linen for butchers' aprons.....	65	102 1/2	158	

## The Trust's Warm Friend.

Senator Aldrich has always been a truly good friend of the Sugar trust, and it is apparent that this friendship has not grown cold.—Boston Herald.

The men who are buying goods and material abroad are our own merchants and manufacturers. They want to escape the curse of McKinleyism in their own business as far as they can. The "foreigners" are selling simply because people of this side want to buy. It is not a pleasant or an encouraging spectacle, but it is the fruit of McKinleyism.—Boston Post.

## That Tariff Pill.

The gross injustice of these duties can be appreciated when it is remembered that, owing to climatic conditions, good fiber flax cannot be grown or linen manufactured successfully in this country, and when it is further remembered that the kind of linen taxed is the kind that is used by the poorest classes, while a much lower duty is put on the finer grades.

## "A License to Steal."

That must have been embarrassing information to the United States senate which Statistician Carroll D. Wright furnished that body last week concerning the labor cost of lumber in this country and in Canada. His figures showed that while the average wages in Canadian sawmills is \$1.41 and \$1.71 per day here, the average labor cost of 1,000

feet of lumber is \$1.28 in Canada and only 91 cents here. The decreased cost of production in this country is attributed to the superior machinery used. Of course the figures prove the free trade contention that the rate of wages paid does not indicate the cost of production—that low wages are very often more expensive to employers, and vice versa. But these hard facts furnished by an officer of the government will not dissuade the lumber barons from their purpose to get a tariff on Canadian lumber so that they can the more effectually rob American consumers. Protectionists care nothing for facts. What they want is a license to steal.—National Single Taxer.

Untaxed Riches.

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# SENATE AND HOUSE.

## WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

### A Week's Proceedings in the Hall of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Retrospect of the Business.

The Senate made glass slides on the tariff bill Monday, covering fifty-six pages. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured sundries, were completed, with the exception of the paragraphs on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles, which went over. This advanced the Senate to the free list, which was completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over with an agreement that wool would be taken up Tuesday. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill as well as the many isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress Monday was so unexciting, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not far off. The House, after the approval of the journal, adopted a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of dry dock No. 3 at New York. Mr. Dingley of Maine, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution providing that foreign exhibitors at the Omaha exposition in 1898 may bring to this country laborers to prepare and have charge of exhibits. Two amendments provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the number of laborers to enter the country and that they shall leave the United States within three months from the termination of the exposition.

An exciting debate marked the consideration of the wool schedule in the Senate Tuesday. It led to a warm personal exchange between Senators Carter of Montana and Foraker of Ohio on the one hand and Mr. Allison of Iowa, in charge of the bill, on the other. Mr. Foraker asserted that an agreement concerning rates on certain wools was being violated and that under such circumstances every Senator would be free to act for himself. Mr. Allison declared he could not be driven by threats. Mr. Carter, who had opposed the bill, endeavored to have the paragraphs relating to carpet wools so over, but Mr. Vest objected. Mr. Tolson of Colorado also spoke against delay. Aside from this interruption fair progress was made on the wool schedule. The duty on first-class wool was agreed to at 10 cents per pound and on second-class wool 11 cents, with 1 1/2 cents per pound on third-class wool, virgin, extra, 50 cents or less per pound, and 7 cents per pound on third-class wool valued above 10 cents per pound. The schedule was completed up to paragraph 361, relating to cloths, knit fabrics, etc.

A stubborn contest over the duties on manufactured wooden goods occupied the attention of the Senate throughout Tuesday. It was a day of constant roll calls and of cross fire debate on the effect of the duties in advancing rates. Many amendments were proposed to reduce the rates, but these were rejected by decisive majorities. Less than five pages were disposed of during the day, carrying the Senate through paragraphs 370, the first of the paragraphs relating to carpets. An air of gloom pervaded the House, owing to the death of Mr. Cooke of Illinois. The blind champion in his vocation, referred feelingly to Mr. Cooke's death as a great public calamity. After the reading of the journal the Speaker announced the reception of an invitation from the Belgian Chamber of Deputies to the members of the House to attend the international parliamentary conference in favor of arbitration, which will begin Aug. 6. Mr. Foss of Illinois, on behalf of his delegation, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Cooke. The customary resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Foss, Prince, Beshop of Illinois; Moody of Massachusetts; Epkegraff of Iowa; Hovey of Indiana; Bailey of Texas; Hunter of Illinois; and Bismore of Arkansas. Then, as a further mark of respect the House adjourned until Monday.

The Senate Friday completed the wool schedule, the silk schedule and the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill, and with this accomplished the tariff leaders had the satisfaction of knowing that all the schedules of the bill and the free list had been gone over once. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on the items passed over. These are very numerous and important, including hides, gloves, coal, tea and beer. After that the internal revenue features of the bill will be all that remains. Progress was rapid, although every paragraph relating to carpets was stubbornly contested.

## For the Blind.

A typewriter for the use of the blind has been invented. It works like an ordinary typewriter in impressing the print of the letters, but also makes a raised cut on the side by which the blind can read. Matters written in this way can be used both by the blind and those who can see.

## Automatic Alms Distributor.

The automatic alms-distributor is an ingenious device, and is a reversal of the ordinary penny-in-the-slot machine in that it dispenses the coin instead of absorbing it. The contrivance is devised to act as a labor test for vagrants and beggars, for it exacts the turning of a handle 100 times before it yields the coveted penny. And this labor is by no means lost, for it actuates machinery, electrical or otherwise, which will perform some actual work, or store up the energy expended for future use.



Uncle Sam—Isn't it rather large, William?

William—Yes, but it's sugar-coated.