

POLITICS OF THE DAY

VICTORY IN 1900.

United efforts on the part of all those opposed to the gold clique will result in a victory for bimetalism. There is but one question of paramount importance before the people of the United States. There are many questions of secondary importance, but the money question is of the first importance, and upon that common matter of agreement all factions of all parties opposed to the single gold standard can unite. In discussing the proposed union of all the gold clique opponents, the famous Selon Chase of Maine, leader of the New England greenbackers, says:

"The gold Democrats can no more dictate the policy of the Democratic party than the pro-slavery Whigs could the Republican party. Although the Democratic party is not free from sin, it has redeemed itself by casting out devils, and therein lies its strength. After twenty-five years' agitation on the money question, it has now reached that point where the people demand a settlement of the problem. Silver must be recognized as a competitor of gold on the basis of 16 to 1. The issue cannot be dodged or side-tracked any more than the slavery question could. The Republicans did not elect Fremont, but, without changing their platform, they elected Abraham Lincoln. We did not elect Bryan in 1896, but we will in 1900 on the platform of 1896. A union of all parties opposed to the gold standard should be effective."

There is wisdom in this, backed by the evidence of history. Fremont's defeat paved the way for Lincoln's success, and, in like manner, the Democratic defeat of 1896 has paved the way for Democratic victory in 1900. Everything points to Democratic success. The House can hardly fail to be anti-Republican after next fall's elections. The Senate is now safely on the side of bimetalism. The fight is going to be conducted in the open. Republican hypocrisy and duplicity have been exposed, and the battle will be for gold monometallism or for bimetalism, and in such a fight the majority will be with the bimetalists.—Chicago Dispatch.

Republican Reform.

When the Republican party went into power it was moved by a great and good desire to replace the wicked Wilson tariff by a simple pure protective tariff, according to the plans and specifications of great and good Republicans.

In order to accomplish this benevolent purpose of reform, President McKinley called a special session of Congress, and that body, after a protracted discussion, passed the Dingley bill, which was to work most marvelous changes for the better.

In preparing this bill the managers of the trusts cheerfully came to the assistance of Dingley, and the schedules were made to fit the ideas of the millionaires who expected to be benefited by the operations of the law. The trust managers made no mistake. They were benefited, they are benefited and they will be benefited by the Dingley tariff.

But the people have not been benefited. The treasury of the United States has not been supplied with sufficient revenue to pay the current expenses of the Government, and a deficit of \$50,000,000 has resulted from the passage of the Dingley bill, the one monument of Republican commercial sagacity erected during the first year of McKinley's administration.

It is a significant fact that during the time the Dingley tariff has been in force the revenue has fallen, in round numbers, one million dollars short of the revenue produced by the Wilson tariff for the corresponding eight months of its existence. In order to make any show at all favorable to the Dingley tariff Republican newspapers are forced to add to the revenue from tariff the internal revenue receipts, the amounts received from land sales and the money paid to the Government by the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad. Republican tariff legislation for revenue has proved a failure, but as a producer of deficits and a promoter of trusts it is a great success.

Acquittal of Martin.

Sheriff Martin and his deputies have been acquitted of the charge of murdering the coal miners at Hazleton. This verdict has been expected by all those who were informed of the immense influence brought to bear in favor of the accused. It would appear from this decision that laborers have no right to march on the public highway, and if they dare to do so they may be shot down in cold blood by hired assassins with the entire approval of law. Such verdicts will tend to make the relations between capital and labor more hostile than ever before. There can be little doubt that Sheriff Martin was guilty of a crime when he ordered his men to shoot. There can be no doubt that the whole thing was prompted by revenge and cruelty, and the verdict rendered will be considered by all unprejudiced men as a miscarriage of justice and as the establishment of a dangerous and vicious precedent.—Chicago Dispatch.

German Protectionist Methods.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the recent decrees for the exclusion of American fruit from German markets, candidly admits its conviction "that American tree louse is now playing the same role that the American trichina played for so long a time." The louse is not only a pretext for keep-

ing out some fruit, as the trichina was for preventing the importation of our bacon. We may justly find fault with these methods of the German protectionists, who mask their commercial hostility behind sanitary precaution, but we cannot consistently complain of the motive. The German tariffs are moderate, as compared with our own. That they do not meet us rate for rate speaks for them a less brilliant belief in the theory that nations may lay the foundation for prosperity by discriminatory tax rates.—Philadelphia Record.

Democrats Winning in Iowa.

In the Cedar Rapids city election the Democrats carried the city by 600 majority and upward. The Democrats "won a decided victory." Cedar Rapids is normally one of the strongest Republican cities in the State. The victory for the Democrats cannot but have a bad effect on the Republican vote in the congressional and State elections which will be held next fall. Such victories for the opposition make Republican organization of no effect.—Des Moines Register.

Deficit Instead of Surplus.

The deficit of the eight months of the fiscal year that have passed, being in effect the time that the Dingley act has been in force, is now about \$51,000,000. For a tariff that was going to yield a surplus for the first year and bring in untold revenues in the future, this is quite an achievement. It is no wonder that Mr. Dingley should think it needful to run a literary bureau in his behalf, even if he has to sit up nights to do it.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Sincerest of Flattery.

The introduction of the Republican national platform of 1896 will make strange reading for posterity if the present administration continues in the way it has begun. A comparison of the work of the present administration with that of the last will show, in a general way, that the present has bestowed on the preceding that sincerest form of flattery, or rather, compliment, imitation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wilson's Diabolical Plan.

Because he has been silent for a long time is no sign that Secretary Wilson is idle. Mr. Wilson is experimenting with a new breed of cucumbers that will double the Spaniards into knots and place them hors du combat without the firing of a gun.—Omaha World-Herald.

Reached Its Destination.

It is significant that a postal card addressed "To the Congress of United States, Washington, D. C." was delivered at once to Speaker Reed. The Washington postoffice people know a thing or two.—Boston Globe.

Seven Months of Hagley.

The most prosperous thing that has happened in the United States is the Dingley law deficit, which amounts to \$51,000,000 for seven months, or at the rate of over \$85,000 a year.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Country Guides Itself.

One year of McKinley has proven that this country can hang together and enjoy a fair degree of prosperity without a great man in the Presidential chair.—Kansas City Star.

Makes \$200 a Month Begging.

John Wadleigh, better known as the "King of Beggars," has returned to the city, after an absence of over a year. He arrived a few days ago with his wife and family to seek pastures new among the charities inclined, but as his true character is well known he may not reap the amount he did on his last visit.

Wadleigh and his wife have been in the habit of traveling from place to place and by their plausible tales of want and suffering have succeeded in gaining a living without much exertion.

The title of king was given him by his class, owing to his great ability as a beggar. It is said by those who know that his earnings on his last visit amounted to nearly \$200 a month.

The "King" is in the habit of occupying nicely furnished flats and enjoying the comforts of home life. At his leisure he follows the races with varying success and is also addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

His wife Irene is a little woman with a sweet face and has an air of worldly ignorance about her which leads people to listen to her story and often moves them to assist her. It is her scheme to obtain donations of furniture, bedding, provisions, etc., from as many people as she can, then dispose of the same at the highest price she can receive for cash.

The last time these unworthy alms-seekers were here they played on the sympathies of the various charitable organizations with great success until they were shown to be impostors.—San Francisco Call.

A Unique Mushroom Farm.

An abandoned railroad tunnel running for a mile under the streets of Edinburgh has been used for some years as a mushroom farm. It turns out nearly 5,000 pounds of mushrooms a month, and has put an end to the importation of foreign mushrooms to Edinburgh.

The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of life is about thirty-three years. Of 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; of every 100 six reach the age of 65; and not more than one in 600 lives to 80 years.

WHAT ONE TORPEDO DID.

Knocked a Great Hole in Steel Bottom of the Rebel Brazilian Aquidaban.

Before the rebel Brazilian fleet in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, under Admiral De Gama, surrendered in 1894, Rebel Admiral Mello had sailed out of the harbor in the Aquidaban. The torpedo boats sent by the Brazilian government to find the ship came upon her in the harbor of Desterro, down the coast. The Gustavo Sampaio, which did the torpedoing, is a torpedo gunboat, having a bow tube and two broadside launching tubes, two twenty-pounder rapid firing guns and four three-inch rifles. She, in company with a torpedo boat something after the style of the Cushing, entered the Desterro harbor, where the Aquidaban was at anchor, shortly after midnight, April 16. The torpedo boat advanced and at 100 meters she launched her broadside. Both missed. The Sampaio then advanced and at 75 meters fired her bow torpedo, which missed, and at 50 meters her port broadside. The last torpedo struck the Aquidaban about ten feet below the water line and twenty-five feet abaft the bow, making a hole twelve feet square on the port side and a round hole three feet in diameter on the starboard side. The plates for several feet around the hole on the port side were crushed in.

The Aquidaban sank in shallow water and was afterward raised and repaired. The cut published herewith is from a photograph taken of the Aquidaban when she had been placed in dry dock for repairs, and gives an excellent idea of what kind of hole is made in the bottom of a steel ship when a Whitehead torpedo strikes her.

In a Whitehead in Chili, in 1891, the government cruiser Blanco Encalada was sunk by a torpedo in the harbor of Valparaiso. It was at night and she was lying at anchor with no searchlights going and no torpedo nets down. An insurgent ship came steaming in

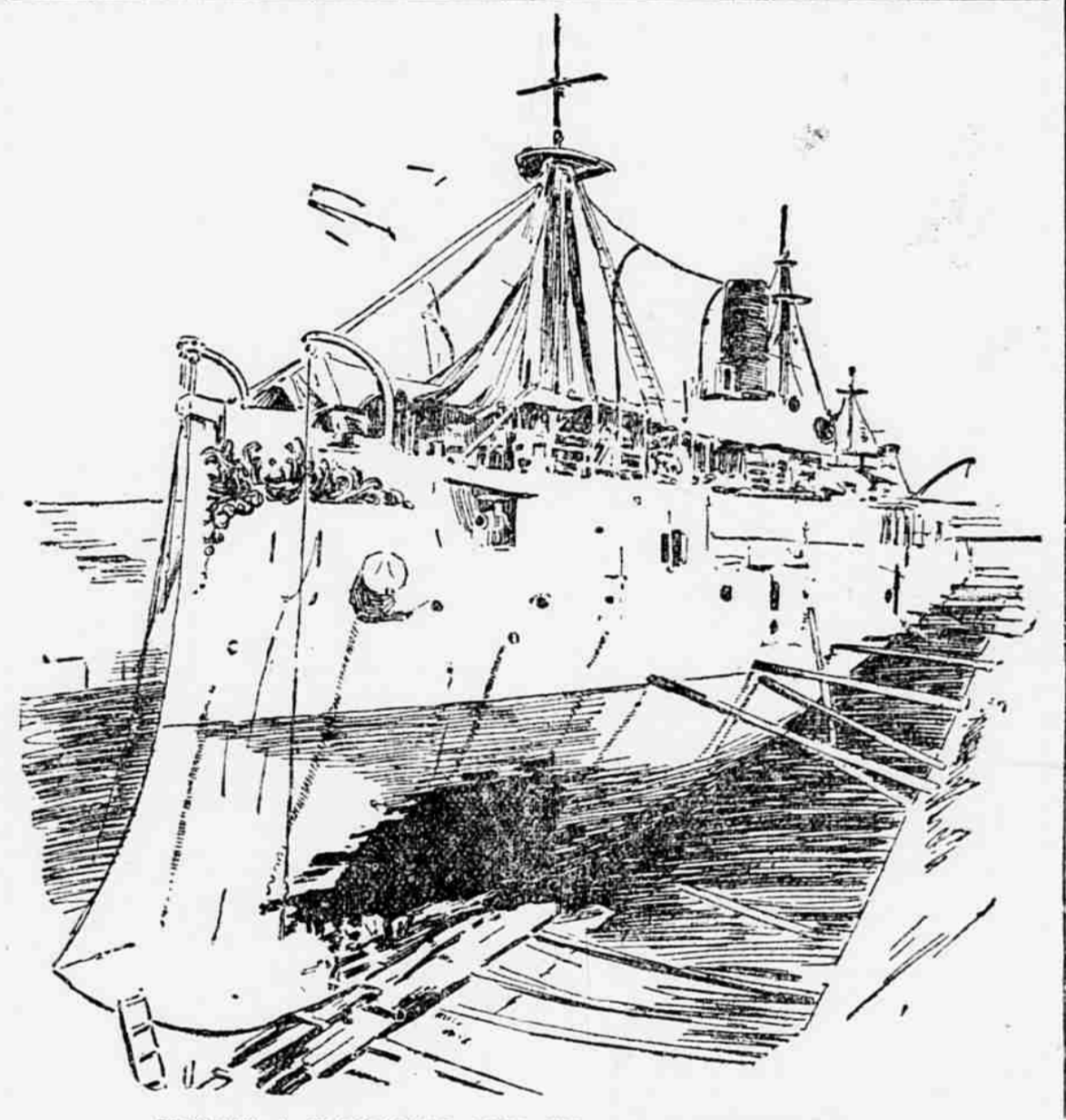
so that by turning his head slightly inside the helmet the diver can see for some distance around him.

The air tubing is of strong, flexible rubber, through which the fresh air from above is driven down by means of a pump. This tube, before reaching the opening in the helmet through which the air is supplied to the diver, is carried through a ring on the breast-plate at the diver's left shoulder. This is so that he may be able to grasp it quickly, without having to grope for it, in case he needs to signal to those at the pump above. One pull on the tube means that he wants more air and two pulls warn the pumpers that he is getting too much. If the air were supplied in excess the suit would become so buoyant that it would tend to rise. After being passed through the shoulder ring the tube goes around and enters the helmet at the back. From here the air passes through a flat rubber tube to the top of the helmet, where the single tube divides into three branches, one of which goes down to the nostrils and the other to the ears.

After the air has been breathed it passes on down inside the suit, inflating this sufficiently to overcome a certain degree of the hydrostatic pressure. Without air inside it the rubber would be pressed against the diver's body and limbs by the weight of the water, and would drive the blood up into his head. There is another opening in the back of the helmet, through which the foul air finds its escape. This may be seen coming up to the top of the water in the form of bubbles. The life rope by which the diver is lowered and raised is about as thick as an ordinary clothes line. It is wound securely about his waist and fastened under his arms. Three pulls upon it signify to those above that the diver wishes to come up.

Temperature of Food.

The temperature of the things we eat and drink is hardly ever noticed; still, it is of considerable importance that food or drink should be of the right



WHAT A TORPEDO DID TO THE AQUIDABAN.

and fired three torpedoes at her in rapid succession. One of them hit and the Blanco Encalada sank rapidly. She went down in deep water and could not be raised.

The first torpedo of which there is any record in warfare was one which blew up a British armed schooner off New London in 1777. It was a floating torpedo, which was sent against the British ship by the tide.

DIVER'S WORKING SUIT.

It is Made of India Rubber and Is Enough to Care the Fish.

The work of a diver is attended by many risks, but dangers become familiar through long custom, so his task usually has few terrors for him. He descends trusting to the proper working



ENOUGH TO SCARE THE FISH.

of the mechanism by which he is supplied with air and to the strength of the life line, which lowers and pulls him up.

The diving suit, which is the one generally used now, is made of India rubber, with a helmet and breastplate of copper. Outside of the rubber, to protect it from hard usage, an extra suit of canvas overalls is worn, and after a rough piece of work this canvas is frequently torn to shreds. Around his waist the diver wears a belt made of bars of lead fastened crosswise on a leather band. His shoes are of metal, heavily weighted, so that he can maintain an erect position easily, and the entire suit with which he enters the water weighs about 175 pounds. This is necessary to enable him to sink to the required depth. The helmet is supplied with windows of thick glass, one in front and two others at each side of it,

temperature. For healthy people hot articles of food should be served at a temperature about that of the blood, but for infants it is imperative that milk should be given at blood heat. Drinks intended to quench thirst are about right at a temperature of from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Drink or food at extremely high or extremely low temperatures may do great damage, and are most harmful when swallowed rapidly. Drinking water is best taken at 55 degrees, seltzers and soda water should be slightly warmer and beer should not be cooled to more than 60 degrees; red wine is best at 65 degrees; white wine at 50; champagne is the one liquor which is best at the lowest temperature allowed, but should not be taken colder than 45 degrees. Coffee and tea should not be taken hotter than from 105 to 120 degrees; milk is considered cold at 60 degrees, when it will be found to have the best aroma.

There Were No Postage Stamps.

In these days postage stamps are a familiar necessity. Their loss would occasion almost as much confusion and difficulty as the loss of our money system; and yet, fifty years ago the world never had seen a postage stamp nor even an envelope.

Before the days of postage stamps it was customary to pay in cash at the postoffice the charges for transporting the letter, and the postmaster stamped the word "paid" above the address. Our first stamps were of two denominations, 5 and 10 cents. The first bore the likeness of Franklin in rose color, and the second that of Washington. Envelopes were not in use in those days, but a sheet of paper was carefully folded and sealed with a red wafer. For a letter of one sheet of paper for a distance less than 200 miles the 5-cent stamp sufficed. When envelopes, including the stamped envelope, came in in 1851, a revision of postal practices was necessary, and weight, instead of the number of sheets of paper, became the standard of measure. Postage was in that year very much reduced, and the 3-cent price for the half-ounce letter was adopted.

Peaches Once Poison.

The peach was originally a poison almond. Its fruity parts were used to poison arrows, and for that purpose were introduced into Persia. Transplantation and cultivation have now only removed its poisonous qualities but turned it into the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

IRKSOME DAILY TASKS.

Duties Pleasant or Unpleasant from the Way They Are Performed.

"In the program of daily tasks there are some, very naturally, for which even the enthusiastic home-maker has no taste," writes Constance Conrad, in the Woman's Home Companion.

"Perhaps she even shrinks from the performance of these tasks, and would like to shirk them altogether if her pride in her own housekeeping would permit her to do so; and yet she knows that they are just as important and essential as the more pleasant duties in making up the sum of her daily work. The unloved duties are the trying points of each day's work, and are often left to the tired end of the day, when they are doubly annoying. Taken one at a time, while we are fresh, and absolutely conquered, they no longer serve as the bitter drop to our labors. The tasks we call unpleasant often show us the weak points in our characters, they are the duties that call for special patience or caretaking, or a marked concentration of thought and skill for a certain time, and perhaps a perseverance we are unwilling to give before perfection is reached.

"A group of young housekeepers, talking of their home-making, are almost certain to intersperse their conversation with the things they 'hate to do.' 'Harry likes pie, but I almost never make them, for I can't bear to make the crust,' says one. 'How I do hate to clean the lamps,' adds a second. 'Is there anything more tiresome than dusting?' continues a third. Yet all these young women have won prizes in school, perhaps have stood high in scholarship in college, and not one-half the conquering force would be required to learn to make good pie-crust, not a third of the patience would be called for in dusting beautifully polished new furniture, or the immaculate shining of lamps that they have applied for years to tasks of a different nature. Every unloved task raised from its humble position to that of successful accomplishment, and the pleasure that always accompanies such results, adds just so much to the complete rounding of our characters. Achievement, after honest effort, is one method of drawing up the dropped stitches of life."

Respect for the Law.

The old colored man was on his way to the District government buildings when he met one of the employes, in whose family he had done work now and then.

"Where are you bound for, uncle?" was the inquiry.

"I hab business wif de gov'ment," was the dignified reply. "I orther 'tended to it long ago. 'Twan't nuffin' but luck dat kep' me 'um gittin' 'rested foh violationin' de law. I knows a good deal 'bout de law. I wouldn't run no resks ob gibbin' a pahlor social ner a intertainment ob no shot wifout er license. But I purty nigh done got coted dis time."

"What do you want a permit for?"

"Ter run a hossless carriage fro de streets ob Wash'n't'n."

"What on earth do you use a horseless carriage for?"

"Sometimes ter kyrry freight an' sometimes ter kyrry passengers."

"Uncle, I'm afraid your mind is going wrong. I'd keep away from the District officials if I were you."

"Kain't do it, sah. I's gotter hab dat license. I can't git erlong wifout my hossless carriage."

"You say you take freight sometimes?"

"Yassuh. So I does."

"What did you carry on the last trip?"

"A watahillion. It's a heap handier dan a totin' it by han'." It comes in mighty convenient ter carry de washin' home fum de white folks ter de ob lady. I reckons I'll hafter gib up runnin' er'nds almost intially ef I has ter do wifout it."

"Uncle, where did you get this horseless carriage?"

"You all's ma gin it to me."

"Nonsense."

"Doesn't yoh 'member de time I was to you house an' tol' you 'bout de twins an' yoh ma said she reckon she hafter gimme sumpin'?"

"Yes."

"Does you 'member whut she gimme?"

"Perfectly. It was a baby carriage."

"Dat's whut I's talkin' 'bout. I sticks righ clus ter de letter o' de law, no matter how often it changes. An' I doesn't see how you's gwine ter p'int out any kin' o' carriage dat's hossless-er dan a baby carriage."—Washington Star.

Catching Walrus.

For dinner a polar bear likes nothing better than a good fat young walrus. But a walrus is not the easiest thing to catch, especially if its mother or father happens to be lingering around in the neighborhood. An old walrus is more than twice the size of a bear, and a very hard fighter when pressed. So Mr. Bear calls when the old walrus are out of sight, and catches the young walrus as best he can. Sometimes he crawls up on a high cliff and lies for a long time, peeping over the edges. Presently the young walrus comes up out of the water to bask on a rock or a cake of ice. This is Mr. Bear's chance. He rolls a heavy stone to the edge of the cliff and tumbles it over. If it strikes its mark, the bear has his dinner ready whenever he wants to eat it. Few animals have found a shrewder way of killing their prey.—Chicago Record.

Fragrant Fog.

On the western coast of France there is noted occasionally a strange phenomenon which is described by the same given to it, "fragrant fog."

When a woman finds that her friends know that she has holes in her stockings, she explains them by saying that "karns" hurt her feet.



Vacation.

Vacation days will soon be here, And won't we have the fun! No more will school books bother us—Our study will be done.

We'll romp and play the whole day long, And frolic as we please; We'll tan our faces in the sun, And climb the apple trees.

We'll never take a pencil up To write upon a slate; We'll not look at a spelling book For that is what we hate.

And do you think geography Will worry us at all? Or sums in old arithmetic, No matter big or small?

And do you think we'll break our hearts If lessons we have none? Or cry our eyes away in grief Because our study's done?

Undergraduate as Professor.

Though still an undergraduate, Miss Aurelia S. Henry, of the University of California at Berkeley, has been appointed to a professorship in English and elocution in the University of Idaho at Moscow. The appointment is an almost unexpected honor for an undergraduate student. Prof. J. H. Forney, of the Board of Regents of the Idaho university, sent to California for a new



MISS AURELIA S. HENRY.

professor in English and elocution, and Miss Henry was recommended to fill the position. The University of Idaho has 600 students and a well-equipped library.

Miss Henry is a member of the senior class at Berkeley, and is enrolled in the college of social sciences. She entered the university in 1894 from the San Francisco high school, and, although her term will not expire until May, she has completed more than the required amount of work and will receive a Ph. D. degree. Miss Henry has considerable dramatic ability in addition to a thorough education in belles lettres.

Hot Rooms and Catching Cold.

We are so accustomed to the formula that American houses are always overheated, and it has become so much the fashion among medical men to attribute catarrhal troubles to this cause, that it is interesting to learn of an English writer who thinks it is better to be warm than cold in winter. Dr. William H. Pearce, writing in the Scalpel, says that he ventures to differ with the popular belief, that there is danger in going from a hot room into the open air, holding, on the contrary, that the heat of the room or house is a great preservative from chill or "catching cold" on going out into the open air. In Russia, in Central Europe, Canada and the Northern United States, houses are made very warm with a dry heat in the winter, yet men, women and children go out into a temperature below zero. The stimulation and heightened condition of the circulation and nerves, and ultimate molecules of protoplasm, give a great power of resistance to the outer intense cold, preventing "chill" in the first exposure until exercise with its infinite motions, as it were, takes up and maintains the conditions of resistance. Dr. Pearce says that he has walked at midnight from a highly heated mansion across Boston Common, in his dress coat only, on a calm, starry night, the temperature about zero. He suffered no inconvenience, and felt sure that the stimulus of the heat of the house gave him power of resistance to the cold.

Dr. Pearce is undoubtedly correct in his observation that one can come from a hot room into the cold outer air and run but little chance of catching cold. The danger is rather in entering a hot room from without, and especially in entering an overheated and unventilated apartment filled with excrementitious products from the lungs and skin of its inmates.

The National Summer School Association, which has been holding yearly meetings at Glens Falls, N. Y., has been dissolved by action of the stockholders on account of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the association.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons makes a conditional gift of \$25,000 each to Olivet and Marietta colleges; and he stipulates that these colleges shall meet the conditions of his gift in surrounding territory, and not forage in New England.

Beloit College has recently received a gift of \$25,000 from a man in the East, who stipulates that his name shall not be given to the public. The money is to be applied as an endowment for the chair of chemistry.

The faculty of Princeton have recently passed measures forbidding the members of any of the athletic teams taking part in any game as members of the various athletic club teams in the country.