## **COREAN PRINCE TO MARRY** AN AMERICAN SCHOOLGIRL



an having met the prince while she | milliner.

ade of the engagement of Prince | The prince is now living at Salem, Penkell Eulwha Yee, heir apparent to Md., where he is studying under a the Corean throne, to Miss Mary But- private tutor. This is not the first tles, a pretty 16-year-old Ohio school | American attachment of Prince Yee, girl. The affair has all the elements he having previously been engaged to of a summer romance, the young wom- Miss Clara Bull, a pretty Cincinnati

THE NEED FOR EXERCISE.

Golden Opportunity for These Who

Possess Inventive Skill.

"Wanted, by the millions, the ever-

In these words a writer in the Sat-

The increasing popularity of golf in

this country is a gratifying expression

of the popular trend toward healthful

plying all over the land. The pas-

time is interesting to most persons,

fascinating to many. It takes men

and women into the sunshine and the

pure air of the country. Equally fas-

cinating to others is lawn tennis, a

vigorous game that leaves no muscle

or tendon unused, developing alert-

But neither of these forms of exer-

cise is available in winter, when ex-

ercise is most needed by those who

lead sedentary lives. An effort to

take the mental exhibaration and mus-

cular activity of the lawn tennis

court into the home during the long

winter evenings resulted in the game

of "ping pong," but most people

agree that it is a poor substitute for

wheeling is not a winter pastime.

no notice of the wedding."

tain is over 11,000 feet high.

gersheim ever since.

Long Line of Burgomasters.

Balloon Experiments.

International balloon ascents, both

Young Woman's Daring Climb.

the real thing.

ness, suppleness and strength.

urday Evening Post voices the popu-

increasing millions, who must lead

CALLS MAGNATE A "DUDE."

Acquaintance Notes Change in Appearance of James J. Hill.

Since he has been doing business in Wall street James J. Hill, the Western railroad magnate, has "spruced sedentary lives, an interesting exerup" a lot as compared with his appearance of yore. A man from the Pacific coast has this to say: "I saw Jim Hill when I was in New York a lar cry for an exercise that shall be few days ago and he was a dude com- more perfectly adapted to the needs plete. The last time I had seen him of men and women who cannot lead before that he was standing on the outdoor lives. Such an exercise must rear platform of a very shabby private | be one that does not take up too much car, addressing the farmers of the time, one that is not an end in itself, Big Bend country, which, all men one that makes the blood circulate should know, is in southwestern and yet does not create a lot of ex-Washington. At that time his beard | cess muscular tissue which is useless was weedy and long and his hair man- in one's daily vocation. tled his shoulders, his garments were shiny black and old. Now I observe his gray beard is clipped close to his jowls, his hair is shorn close to his head, that is, such of it as still remains. His trousers, I notice, are black, new and creased. A white col-'ar encircles his throat and the shirt sleeves in which he toils are immacu-

WOULD SHARE HER WEALTH.



MRS. J.R.C. WALKER

Mrs. J. R. C. Walker, who inherited cise," good in winter as well as in \$50,000,000 by the death of her father, summer. William Weightman of Philadelphia, is cesieged with requests for charity. She has no heirs.

Seek to Learn in America. Dr. Punkall, director of the Royal that the kaiser took a step which has Ceramic school at Buntzlau, Prussian | been described as "one of the falsest of German industrial schools and a wrote to Prince Reuss, German am- farm. high official of the ministry will ac- bassador at Vienna: "Should the company Dr. Punkall. The trip is ex- prince (ex-chancellor) or his family sected to last two months. Its pur- make any approach to you, pray conpose is to procure knowledge of the fine yourself to conventional forms conditions that prevail in the indus- of courtesy. This order is also to be trial schools of America and other observed by the staff of the embassy. useful institutions, with a view of I may add that his majesty will take imitating them in Prussia.

Distinguished Chilian Here. Vice Admiral Alberto Maldonado of the Chilian navy has arrived in this Portland, Ore., has just made the country to attend the international ascent of Mount Hood alone. She geographical congress to be held in was camping with a party just below Maldonado has had twenty years of attempt the climb to the peak. She active service in the navy and has started on the impuise of the moment, been at the head of the hydrographic took no food with her and was nearnavigation and geography are made when it is considered that the mounup at that port.

Increase in Verse Rhyming.

A startling increase in occasional M. Gilet, burgomaster of Ingersheim. ew "Rhyming Dictionary" is on the for 224 years has held that office. point of publication; and the rhyme First of the line was a French soldier often suggests the idea. Mr. Lorin named Dominique Gilet, belonging to Lathrop, the deviser of the work, is Turenne's army. He was grievously well known in Bristol as a popular and wounded in the battle of Turckheim. efficient United States consul. But | fought on Jan. 5, 1675, was cared for there are few who know the industry by a peasant of Ingersheim, recovered. I have always been a wide reader, of his leisure, which has resulted in settled there, prospered, married the pseudonymous stories in newspapers daughter of his life preserver and in icals, and it is my custom whenever and in cloth covered novels. His own 1680 became burgomaster; and the than a century ago.

Blue Light a New Anasthetic.

Prof. Redard and Prof. Emery of Geneva have discovered a new anments to learn the effects of colored many European countries (the British the medical profession, relief agencies ago by a gypsy, who said that he stract knowledge of law or your in- leave poor little F.do with that girl! lights upon the nerves revealed that slands excepted), and kite observa- and private citizens is now being unblue light is extraordinarily soothing. tions were also made at the Blue Hill dertaken. A municipal sanitarium for through the Russo-Turkish war, was what you know about this case. A patient was put in a dark room and observatory, in this country. The patients in the early stages of the dishis eyes were exposed to a sixteen- highest altitudes attained were ease and a dispensary are required Plevna and Smarden, and never recandle blue light for three minutes. Trapes (near Paris), 16,000 and 14,800 to supplement the provision already ceived a scratch. The other day, This caused him to lose the sense of meters, and Itteville (near Paris), made, which is more especially adapt- however, at the age of 75, he compain and the tooth was then painless- 11,200 and 10,800 meters. At Zurica ed to advanced cases. Steps have ally extracted without the after-effects the balloons reached 13,000 and 17,000 ready been taken toward meeting bayonet, thus fulfilling the ancient of ether or chloroform.

## IN "MUTUAL MASSAGE CLUB." New York Girls Have Organization to

AS THE WORLD

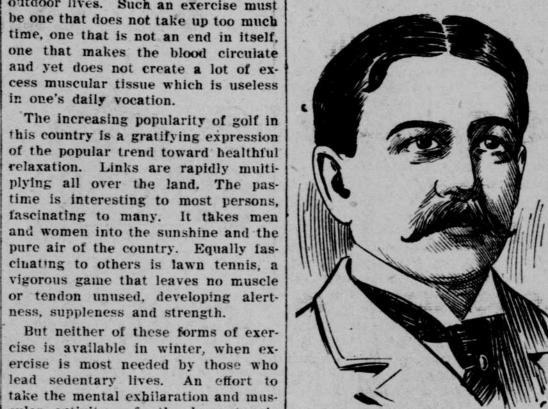
REVOLVES

Preserve Good Looks. A Chicago girl is said to be responscity. The fad is having quite a vogue | the earl of Minto. there. The girl in question makes the out of their own faces and to perform | landed estates. the same office for their friends. The energetic Chicagoan is only 22, but is precocious beyond her years. She has bund cuticle by pressure of the finsince she was 13 years old, and she says her six years' experience has convinced her that a party of, say twenty end of fun.

WILL DIRECT COREAN AFFAIRS lyn, a project that apparently has fall-

Durham White Stevens Selected for

High Position. Durham White Stevens, counselor of the Japanese legation at the capithe foreign relations of Corea for Japan, will depart for Corea the latter his residence in the capital of the country. The Japanese legation at Washington gives out the information that the selection of Mr. Stevens was fully known to the minister before it was announced from Tokio and the selection was not made until after Mr. Stevens had been consulted. Mr. Stevens has been in the service of



Durham White Stevens. Japan for twenty-two years and his standing is high, he being esteemed as a man of attainments and sound

While the bicycle affords an exer-Start Housekeeping Late in Life. cise that is of great benefit, taken in moderation, the objection urged commencing to keep house is the rec- hours. According to some returns reagainst it is that it does not bring the ord of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Apper, who | cently issued the number of teleupper part of the body into activity. have been admitted to the county in-It is true that it quickens circulation firmary at Bowling Green, Ohio, 1903 reached the enormous total of and accelerates respiration, but it prowhere, contrary to the rules of the invides no exercise for the "trunk" of stitution, they are permitted to jointly | Great Britain heads the list with 92, the body or for the arms. Moreover, occupy a large room and indulge in 471,000 dispatches, and United States their limited housekeeping fancies. Here is a chance for men of inventive skill. There's millions in it, for millions want an "interesting exermarried, and in the subsequent years follow in the order named. dwelt with their children, but have outlived them all, and at last were forced to become a county charge to Kaiser Carries Resentment Far. secure the attention their extreme age The marriage of Count Herbert Bis-

marck and Countess Hoyos took place They have a little property, howat Vienna and it was on this occasion Silesia, has started on a journey of steps of his life—a step equivalent ent Frank Brandeberry of the infirm- his discretion broke away from its observation and study in the United to the malevolent boycotting of the ary takes pleasure in looking after moorings and he confidentially in-States on behalf of the Prussian min- Bismarcks." By order of his majesty their wants, and in all probability formed a couple of fellow passengers stry of commerce. Several directors | Count Caprivi, the new chancellor, | they will end their days at the county | that he was coming to this country

Human Beings with Tails. primitive ancestors. He does not turned by the same vessel without or their self-respect. But it is difficult to respect an attitude of mind such a turned by the same vessel without the base of the basis of the ba write from hearsay; he has seen the having set foot on American soil. tail, says the London Chronicle. It belonged to a child about six years old, sprung from the tribe of Poenans. Miss Clara Webb, a young woman of As nobody could speak the Poenan tongue the youngster could not be questioned, but there was his tail sure growing very fast, for his expendienough, not very long, but flexible, tures are enormous. Persons living Washington the week of Sept. 19. the snow line and one day decided to hairless, and about the thickness of near his country place. Sands Point, one's little finger. The Poenans are speak in awful tones of the money reported to be very simple, honest that is being expended there. The folk, with a child-like system of bar- sea wall, they swear, cost him \$1,department between the parallels 18 ly exhausted when she reached the ter. They deposit in public places the 000,000. His cowhouse, built of stone, and 53 south latitude for over ten crest. After resting for a short time goods they wish to exchange, and a cost \$250,000, and his chickenhouse, years and is at present director of she began the descent, and made the few days later they find there the also of stone, \$150,000. The iron fence hydrography of the port of Valpar- perilous trip in safety. The danger equivalents they desire. Nobody aiso. All the plans of hydrography, of her feat can easily be understood dreams of stealing. This is almost as remarkable as the vestige of the an- duplicate is to represent an outlay cestral tail.

> How Great Novelist Works. "My method of work?" said Jules variably rose at 5 and made a point of doing three hours of writing before My stories have really nearly all been especially of newspapers and periodreference."

> > Make Fight on Consumption.

In order to check the ravages of these needs.

## THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

Earl Grey Selected by King Edward to Succeed Lord Minto. King Edward has approved the apible for the organization of several pointment of Earl Grey as governor "mutual massage clubs" in New York | general of Canada, in succession to

Albert Henry George, the fourth solemn declaration that her idea is Earl Grey, has been lord lieutenant not a business enterprise, but is pure- of Northumberland since 1899. He ly for the purpose of aiding wrinkled | was born in 1851 and was married in sisters to have the seams smoothed 1877. He owns about 17,600 acres of

He is one of the most notable men in the present British peerage, and has made himself known to the world studied the art of revivifying mori- in several conspicuous ways-as a financier, a philanthropist and an ingers, with the aid of an emolient, dustrial promoter. He was associated with the late Cecil Rhodes in the development of South Africa, and is executor of the will under which the young women, can be helpful to each | Rhodes scholarships are assigned. He other, and keep themselves youthful was administrator of Rhodesia in 1896 in appearance without expense, fur- and 1897. At various times he has publican National Convention. ther than the cost of a few pounds of been concerned in the river tunnels part the document is as follows: tea, which will provide sufficient men- of New York, having interests in the tal exhilaration for a whole year. Hudson river tunnel in its earlier Then the rubbing process will be no stage and with a tunnel that was planned from the city hall, Manhattan, to the Flatbush avenue station. Brooken through.

and abroad as the projector of the scheme known as the Public House tal, who has been selected to direct | Trust company, by which it is proposed to mitigate the evils of saloons by turning them, so far as possible, part of September and will take up into decent resorts, and making the



HON. SIR ALBERT GREY

sale of strong drink a secondary feature and without profit. The earl is

Millions of Telegrams in 1903. It is just sixty years ago since the

first telegraphic message was sent by the Morse system from Baltimore to the Atlantic submarine cable was disto say, in June, 1850. Since then the use of the telegraph has developed at a marvelous rate, until at the present time a million messages are sent over Sixty-three years married and just the world's lines every twenty-four grams dispatched in all countries in 364,848,474. As a user of the telegraph is second with 91,391,000, and France Mr. Apger is 87 years old and his comes third with 48,114,151. Germany, wife is 83. They boarded when first Russia, Austria, Belgium and Italy

Russian Talked Too Much. Just about a week ago a young Russian nobleman arrived in New York under an assumed name. He was not allowed to land. On the way ever, and pay toward their own sup- over he became somewhat hilarious port, which relieves them of that feel- in the smoking room one evening. ing of utter dependence. Superintend- While in this happy frame of mind to study American fortifications and pick up what information he could regarding military affairs. He also A German traveler claims to have told them his real name. All of discovered in the forests of Borneo a which decided the authorities that he

> Spending the Gould Millions. Howard Gould has a large fortune. and doubtless it is well invested, but there is reason to believe it is not around the poultry yard cost \$10 a

running foot. The Killarney castle

of at least \$4,000,000.

Distress Signals for Autoists. verse may be looked for shortly, for a Germany, belongs to a family which Verne. "Well, until recently I in- Globe makes the suggestion that me A correspondent of the London torists should carry rockets, which might be fired when a breakdown ocbreakfast. The great bulk of my curred, and he adds: "The local work was always done in this time. motor car repairers, if such a custom becomes general, are sure to estabwritten when most folk are sleeping. lish 'lookout towers,' on top of each of which they can station a small boy to report motor shipwrecks. Of course the rockets should be made to throw a paragraph or article strikes me to or colored lights for night time as name is a Yorkshire one-of more Gilets have been burgomasters of In. cut it out and preserve it for future well as a volume of smoke for daylight."

Fulfills Gypsy's Prophecy.

The lawyer got in an objection and another city and return home without "If I don't want to know what you | plied.

PRESIDENI Policy of the Republican

The in a popular government such as ours no policy is irrevocably settled by law unless the people keep in control of the government men who believe in that

Party Defended by

Its Leader.

Says Democrats Are Lacking in Settled Convictions.

National Welfare Demands Continuance of Party in Power.

Long Document Addressed to Speaker Cannon Deals Exhaustively With the Great Questions Before the Country-Public Duties Ably Performed by Republicans-Democrats

Oyster Bay, Sept. 12-President Roosevelt this morning issued his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the Re-In

Oyster Bay N. Y .. Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee:

for the presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, and cordially approve the platform adopted by it The principles which we profess are Earl Grey is also widely known soul and strength. Men may differ from among temperance workers at home us; but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the taith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing. record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the

The acts of the Administration in connection with the war with Spain, the Isthmian canal and the upholding of the Monroe doctrine the President defends at length, and declares the party is prepared fully to accept the issue on these questions. He con-

In addition to those acts of the administration which they venture to assail after misrepresenting them, there are others which they dare not overtly or officially attack, and yet which they covertly bring forward as reason for the overthrow of the party. In certain great centers and with certain great interests our opponents make every effort to show that the settlement of the anthracite coal strike by the individual act of the lent and the successful suit against of justice, were acts because be thrown from power. Yet they dare not openly condemn either act. They not openly condemn either act. dare not in any authoritative or forma manner say that in either case wrong was done or error committed in the method of action, or in the choice of instruments for putting that action into effect. But what they dare not manfully assert in open day, they seek to use furtively a brother-in-law to the earl of Minto, and through special agents. Some of our opponents complain because under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws suits were undertaken which have been undertaken which would have been un-The Democratic state convention in New York dealt with the anhracite coal strike by demanding in deliberate and formal fashion that the na-Washington, and the first message by tional government should take possession of the coal fields; yet champions of that vention's cause now condemn the fact patched six years afterward-that is that there was any action by the president at all-though they must know that was only this action by the president which prevented the movement for nagaining what might well have been an irresistible, impetus, Such mutually destructive criticisms furnish an adequate tion or constructive legislation if our opponents should be given power. So much for what our opponents open-y or covertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the administration

> when statements of policy are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views. contend that their lukewarm attitude of partial acquiesence in what others have ecomplished entitles then to be custodians of the financial honor and commercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing, and as to whether we ought coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any comeach to follow his particular bent. Their nearest approach to a majority judgment seems to be that it is now inexpedient seems to be that it is now inexpedient to assert their convictions one way or the other, and that the establishment of the gold standard by the Republican party should not be disturbed unless there is an alteration in the relative quantity of production of silver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital questions can respect equally sincere

When we come to consider the

tal questions can respect equally sincere men with whose views they radically differ; and men may confess a change of faith without compromising their hone where there is no respect there can be no trust. A policy with so slender a basis of principle would not stand the strain of a single year of business ad-

We, on the contrary, believe in the goldstandard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world, and in a le; as matters not of monetary po itical expediency, but of permanent or ranic policy. In 1896 and again in 190 ganic policy. In 1896 and again in 1896 far-sighted men, without regard to their party fealty in the past, joined to work against what they regarded as a debased monetary system. The policies which act received the support of every Republican in the house, and of very Republican except one in the senate. Of our opponents, eleven supported it in the house and two in the senate; and one hundred and fifty opposed it in the house and twenty-eight in the senate. The rec-

NOT HIS FIRST TIME.

Witness Evidently Had Been on the Stand Before. The cross-examiner had kept the witness on the stand for some-time, ness laughed as he said: and the witness naturally was getting

"If you would only answer my questions properly," said the cross-examiner, "we would have no trouble. If I could only get you to understand! Then it was that every one in the that all I want to know is what you know, we-"

"It would take a lifetime to acquire that," interrupted the witness. "What I mean is that I merely want Theodore Stavarche, living in the to learn what you know about this with you, and leave the baby home tioneer," he said. "I should like to manned and unmanned, were made in consumption in New York city con- town of Hermezin, near Bucharest, affair," the lawyer said, frowning. "I with the girl? asthetic for use in dentistry. Experi- November and December, 1903, in certed action by the government, by had his fortune told sixty-five years don't care anything about your ab-

> "Oh, that isn't what you want," said the witness in an off-hand way. "I've been trying to give you that for some

the witness had to stop.

policy as a matter of deep-rooted conviction. Laws can always be revoked; it vietion. Laws can always be revoked, it is the spirit and the purpose of those responsible for their enactment and administration which must be fixed and unchangeable. It is idle to say that the monetary standard of the nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately forty-six per cent of the total mately forty-six per cent of the total vote, refuses to put in its platform any statement that the question is settled. A determination to remain silent cannot e accepted as equivalent to a recantation. Until our opponents as a party explicitly adopt the views which we hold and upon which we have acted and are acting, in the matter of a sound currency, the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the Republican party in power. As for what our opponents say in refrence to capital and labor, individua or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to arry out the policy we have been pursuing, and to execute the laws as reso-Not Worthy to Be Placed in Charge. lutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past. The action of the attorney-general in nforcing, the anti-trust and ommerce laws, and the action of the ast congress in enlarging the scope the interstate commerce law, and in creating the department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations,

the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary

system, and that our opponents cannot be so trusted. The fundamental fact is

have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal in-telligently and adequately with the ques-tions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and beause of the new relations caused there-My Dear Sir: I accept the nomination The laws are now being administer ed with entire efficiency; and as, in their working, need is shown for amendment or addition to them-whether better to secure the proper publicity, or better to guarantee the rights of shippers, or in other direction-this need will It is now asserted "that the common law, as developed, affords a com plete legal remedy against monopolies. But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies which led to the passage of the federa statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be imited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the na-tional government should take no action whatever to regulate them. Undoubtedly, the multiplication of

trusts and their increase in power has been largely due to the "failure of offiicls charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary pro-cedure." Such stricture upon the failure of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undescrived as far as the administration preceding President McKinley's is concerned; but it has no application at all to Republican ad-ministration. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is "officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law." This is the Northern Securities Company—the merger suit—undertaken by the department of justice, were acts because of by the consistent and steadily continued der the present administration

So far as the rights of the individual wage-worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misposing it unless misrepresented. Within the limits defined by the national constitution the national administration has enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee, it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color, or their birthplace, as standing alike be fore the law. ernment the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrowly circumscribed; that sphere all that could be done has been done. All thinking men are aware of the restriction upon the power of ac matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupulously careful on the one hand to be moderate in our promises, and on the other hand to keep these promises in letter and in spirit

When we take up the great question o doubt as to whether our opponents for which they profess to stand we are met with the difficulty always arising do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery, romise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as regards the tariff; while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power, because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the govern-

It is but ten years since the last attempt was made, by means of lowering the tariff, to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was en-tirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterwards effectually prevented anybody from pros pering too much, and labor from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of makng such a sweeping change in the tarcountry. The trusts would cease to pros-per: but their smaller competitors would be ruined, and the wage-workers would starve, while it would not pay the farmer to haul his produce to market. evils connected with the trusts can be reached only by rational effort, step by step, along the lines taken by congress and the executive during the past three

From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the counonly by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system. To uproet and destroy that system would be to insure the prostration of business, the ing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist, and the starvation of the wage-worker. Yet, if protection is indeed "robbery," and if our opponents really believe what struction and uprooting of the tariff, and business and industry. that they are pledged. When our opponents last obtained power it was on a latform declaring a protective tariff 'unconstitutional;" and the effort to put his declaration into practice was one of the causes of the general national pros-tration lasting from 1892 to 1897. If a protective tariff is either "unconstitu-tional" or "robbery." then it is just as unconstitutional, just as much robbery,

know about this particular case and

nothing else," inquired the lawyer

later, "what do you think I do want

That seemed so easy that the wit-

to make me know it or prove me a

Couldn't Think of It.

Practical Definition.

minded woman?" she asked.

the witness stand before.

to know?"

the purchasing power of the average wage received by the wage-worker has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working hours. The accumulated savngs of the workingmen of the country, as shown by the deposits in the sayings banks have increased by leaps and bounds. At no time in the history of this or any other country has there been an era so productive of material benefit alike to workingman and employer, as during the seven years that have just In the forty years ending in 1900 the total value of farm property increased twelve and a half billions of dollars: the farmer gaining even more during this period than the manufacturer. Long over-production would have checked the over-production would have checked the marvelous development of our national agriculture, but for the steadily increasing demand of American manufacturers for farm products required as raw materials for steadily expanding industries. Conditions change and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection, as it has been principle of protection, as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last forty years, has worked out results so beneficent, so eveny and widely spread, so advantageous like to farmers and capitalists and workngmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the uemost care and conservatism, and by he friends and not the enemies of the

tive, as it would be to enact it.

unning if it were not for the

themselves to the destruction of the pro-

tective principle in the tariff, using words which if honestly used forbid them from

permitting this principle to obtain in

Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff. During the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of this country grow faster than ever in our previous history. The manufacturer could not keep his factory

bery," and is to be punished accordingly, he will be the first to pay the penalty; for either he will be turned adrift entre-

ly, or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point. As conclusively shown by the bulletins of the bureau of labor, the purchasing powers

The wage-worker would do well to remember that if protection is "rob-

words our opponents have

even the smallest degree.

tariff.

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American indus-try let me add a word of cordial agreement with the policy of in some way induding within its benefits, by appropriate legislation, the American merchant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation that our great export and import trade should be well nigh exclusively in the bands of foreigners.

Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extravagantly and that whereas there was "a surplus of \$89,000,000 in 1900" there is "a deficit of more than \$40.060,000" in the year that has just closed.

protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who

treat protection and robbery as synony-

This deficit is imaginary, and is obtained by including in the ordinary currept expenses the sum of fifty millions. which was paid for the right of way of the Panama canal out of the accumu lated surplus in the treasury. Comparing the current or ordinary expenditures for the two years, there was a surply of nearly eighty millions for the year 1900, and of only a little more than eight millions for the year that has just closed. But this diminution of the ancient was brought about designnual surplus was brought about design-edly by the abolition of the war taxes in the interval between the two dates. The acts of March 2, 1991, and April 12, 1992, cut down the internal revenue taxes to an amount estimated at one hundred and five millions a year. In other words reduction of taxation has been iderably greater than the reduction the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures. As compared with the fisyear ending in June, 1901, for example, the fiscal year that has just closed showed a relatively small increase in expenditure (excluding the canal payment already referred to), while the year previous showed a relatively small decrease.

The expenditures of the nation have been managed in a spirit of economy a far removed from waste as from niggardiness; and in the future every effort will be continued to secure an economy as strict as is consistent with efficiency. Our opponents promise independence to the Philippine Islands. Here again we are confronted by the fact that their ir-reconcilable differences of opinion power, and their readiness, for the sake of momentary political expediency, to abandon the principles upon which they have insisted as essen ial. puzzle us as to whether they do or do not intend in good faith to carry out this promise if they are given control of the government.

If our opponents came into power and

attempted to carry out their promises to

the Filipinos by giving them independ-ence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos hemselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow; and the most vioent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and edu Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago. and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had cravenly abandoned. During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well-being of the Filipinos than ever pefore since the islands first came within he ken of civilized man. We have opened before them a vista of orderly devel-opment in their own interest, and not policy of exploitation. Every effort is government, and they have already in arge measure received it, while for the rights and civil liberties have been guaranteed. They are being educated; they given libraries; roads are being built for their use; their health is being cared for they have been given courts in which they receive justice as absolute as it is in our power to guarantee. Their dividual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now by act of congress jealously safeguarded under the American flag: and if the protection of the flag were withdrawn their rights would be lost, and the islands would be plunged back under some form of vicious

The letter concludes: Alike as lawmakers and as administrators of the law we have endeavored to do our duty in the interest of the people as a whole. We make our appeal to no class and to no section, but to all good citizens, in whatever part of the land they dwell, and whatever may be their occupation or worldly condition. We have striven both for civic right-eousness and for national greatness; and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our aw and for obedience to the law; government is a government of orderly liberty equally alient to tyranny and to anarchy; and its foundation stone is the observance of the law, alike by the peo-ple and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all-important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout world; of peace, which comes only

Incbriate at an Auction Finally Said Good-Night.

It was near closing time in one of the numerous Boardwalk auction "It isn't what I know that you want stores at Atlantic City, and the aucto know; it's what you think I know | tioneer was making a last attempt to that you're after, and you're trying | seil a vase. "Going at five! Going at five! Who bids five and a half?" he droned, sleepily. A man started up in one corner of the store, where he court room knew that he had been on had been napping, and it was very evident from his demeanor that he had been dallying with the flowing

bowl. "'Scuse me one minute, Mr. Auc-He--So you're going to take the dog have a little information. Lesh un-She-Certainly! I'd be afraid to nerstan' each other. Did you shay-I mean say-did you say you wanted a

> indulgently. "I am bid \$5 for this beautiful vase. What do you bid?" "I bid you good-night, sir!" exclaimed the inebriate, bowing with exaggerated politeness, and with that door .- Philadelphia Record.

DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO BID.

"Yes, sir," replied the auctioneer.

"What is your idea of a strong-"One who can pass three days in purchasing a souvenir spoon," he re- he made his way unsteadily to the