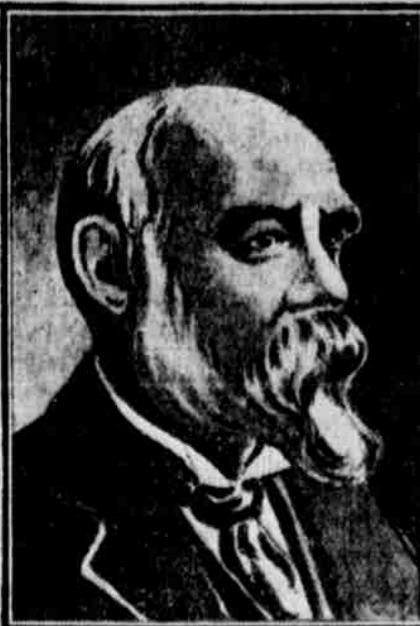


Current Topics

Nebraska's Senators-Elect.



Joseph A. Millard
Long Term



Charles A. Dietrich
Short Term

A Radical Earl.

Earl Grey, who proposes to municipalize all the saloons of England, and thus reduce the drink evil, is one of the big commercial noblemen of Great Britain. He was appointed government manager of the South African Chartered Company in conjunction with Cecil Rhodes, was one of the company and one of its largest stockholders, and was a favorite of the late queen, who loved him because the prince consort was his godfather. Lord Grey is a handsome man of 44, and succeeded to the title only a few years ago at the death of his granduncle, who was said to have been the most cantankerous, censorious and quarrelsome old gentleman within the recol-



EARL GREY.

lection of the most ancient of the realm. The new earl lives in Northumberland, in one of the stately mansions in England, surrounded by wooded and watered estates covering 20,000 acres. In London he occupies a fine house facing Hyde Park.

The Anthracite Coal Crisis.

An article in the April Atlantic by Talcott Williams throws light upon the real causes of the threatened strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields. This writer shows that strikes are often the result of intense competition. Every new machine and every shifting of trade has in it the possibilities of strikes in the industries affected. Thus the invasion of England by American steel products is likely to produce labor troubles in English steel mills. It is a change of this kind that has forced the anthracite mine-owners and their employes into a state constantly bordering on conflict. For the first time both sides are now thoroughly organized and each feels the pressure of conditions which seem to it unendurable.

The real cause of the anthracite troubles is the increasing competition of bituminous coal. From 1840 to 1860 the annual output of each of the two kinds of coal was practically the same. By 1840 the anthracite had forged ahead of its rival in the proportion of 16,000,000 tons to 14,000,000 of soft coal. Anthracite had everything in its favor and the iron of the country was made with this kind of coal. Miners got good wages and capital made large dividends. Then the capitalists did as they usually do in such cases—they watered their stock.

Between 1870 and 1880 the capital engaged in anthracite increased from \$50,000,000 to \$154,000,000. Yet during the same period bituminous coal suddenly leaped far ahead of anthracite. In 1880 the hard coal output was 23,000,000 tons, while the soft coal was nearly 42,000,000 tons. The use of coke had been discovered, and the iron industries had begun to substitute bituminous for anthracite coal. The anthracite interests thus found themselves heavily overcapitalized and face to face with strong and unexpected competition. Their decline dates from that time. In the last twenty years the anthracite output has doubled, but that of bituminous coal has quadrupled. The Pennsylvania owners sought to save themselves by employing cheaper and less intelligent labor. They scaled down wages through the company store, a high price for powder, and various devices for mulcting the miner in weighing his output. Strikes followed inevitably.

These conditions are still pressing

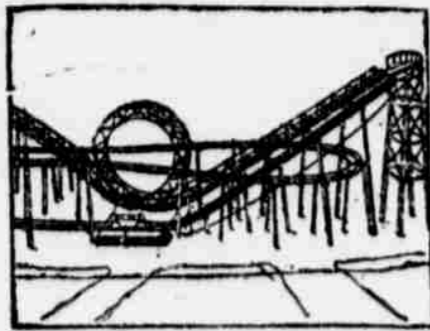
upon the mine-owners with increasing force, says the Chicago Tribune. In the flush days of thirty years ago the shafts were only 400 or 600 feet deep. Now they are three times that depth, and it costs much more to bring each ton to the surface. The steel industries were formerly confined to the East, near the anthracite mines. Now the cheap Western ore and cheap bituminous coal are steadily drawing the iron industries toward the West. The over-capitalized anthracite industries have increasing difficulty in making dividends. The result is an imminent danger of serious disturbances, yet, as Mr. Williams says, the danger from a further deterioration of labor and wages would be still worse.

A Good American Plan.

An English shipbuilder says that British shipbuilders are able to get American steel at from \$4 to \$8 less a ton than the same steel is sold for on this side of the Atlantic. Adherence on the part of the American manufacturers to this policy of asking a high price at home and a lower price abroad will, he says, keep up the price of ships built in this country and keep down the price of those built in Great Britain. There is no doubt that American shipbuilders have been made to pay excessive prices for steel. The benefit of the great reduction in the cost of manufacture of that metal in this country has not been enjoyed by them as it has been enjoyed by men in the same business in a foreign country. If the United States Steel company were to add the building of steel and iron ships to the industries it is to be engaged in it could turn out such ships for use in the foreign or coasting trade at prices which would defy competition. If the company were to build ships and sell them at a reasonable figure Americans would buy and use them to carry on trade with foreign countries.

Burns the Riders Over.

Proprietors of amusement enterprises who are looking for a novelty to take the place of the common roller coaster, toboggan slide, "shoot-the-chutes," etc., will find in the invention presented herewith sufficient novelty to last for one season at least. In fact, most people would be inclined to think there was too much novelty to the apparatus, since it turns the passengers completely over in the early part of its journey around the circuit. The inventor claims this can be done with perfect safety, as the centrifugal force of the moving weight in the car holds every passenger in place almost in spite of himself. Edwin Prescott of Arlington, Mass., is the inventor, and the idea here applied is that of



CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY.

imparting such high speed to the car by causing it to descend a steep grade that when it changes its course as it does in passing through the vertical loop of track, the center of gravity will lead toward the bottom of the car, thus forcing every rider more firmly into his seat. The passage through the loops is accomplished so quickly that it is hardly realized, and then the car proceeds with the less exciting portion of its journey. The car takes on its load in the position shown, and the cable elevates it to the top of the steep incline, with the passengers facing backward through the first stage of the journey.

Michigan's decline as a lumber state is strikingly shown by the figures of the product of 1900. In the Saginaw river district there were produced in 1882 1,011,000,000 feet of pine lumber, while last year the pine output dropped to 129,921,405 feet.

SAYINGS and DOINGS

Echo of an Anti-Bellum Days.

The death at Columbia, S. C., of the widow of Preston S. Brooks recalls the sensation caused in 1856 when Brooks, then a representative in Congress from South Carolina, pounded Senator Chas. Sumner into insensibility as the latter sat in his seat in the Senate chamber.

At the time the "civil war in Kansas" was at its height, Senator Sumner on May 22 delivered a speech in the Senate which deeply incensed the members of Congress from South Carolina, from which state many of the members of the pro-slavery army which invaded Kansas started. After the Senate had adjourned, and while Senator Sumner still sat in his seat Congressman Brooks entered the Senate chamber. Charles Sumner, and, approaching from the back, struck him repeatedly over the head with a heavy cane until he fell unconscious. Friends of Mr. Brooks from the South accompanied him, and, with drawn revolvers, prevented the other senators from protecting Mr. Sumner from the brutal assault. Afterwards, during a debate in the lower house of Congress, hot words passed between Brooks and Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, as a result of which the latter was challenged to fight a duel. He accepted, and Canada was chosen as the place of meeting, with rifles as weapons. Brooks failed to appear at the appointed time, and was branded as a coward by newspapers and public sentiment throughout the North. As a result he resigned his seat, but was unanimously re-elected and received many testimonials from various parts of the South.



Mistaken in the Taylor.
Former Governor R. L. Taylor of Tennessee while in Knoxville a few days ago, says a correspondent of the Nashville Banner, told this joke at his own expense partly, and partly at the expense of a Pennsylvania mountain community:

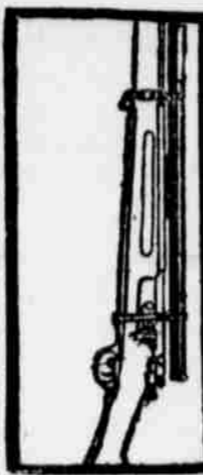
"I had been billed several days to speak in a little town which had only one railroad and which was in a mountainous section. I dreaded the place because I did not expect a crowd. I reached the town and fully 1,000 people were out to see me. A committee of the most prominent men in the town met me with a carriage and a brass band. 'Yankee Doodle' was played many times, but 'Dixie' was never thought of. The spokesman for the party told me that he was glad to welcome to the town a man who had been so badly treated by the Democrats, and who was entitled to the office of Governor beyond all doubt. His statements were applauded and I wondered how I had been mistreated. But I held my peace and waited. I was called upon by men of all classes, who assured me that I had been elected beyond all doubt. I thanked every one for his kindness in the matter. I was told that I would have a big house that night, and sure enough I did.

"The chairman, rose and said: 'I take pleasure in introducing a man who has been cheated out of the Governorship of Kentucky, and who did not kill Goebel. I welcome a martyr of Democratic infamy in our midst, and he is surely welcome.'"

"I delivered my lecture and the mistake was never known while I was there. I left on the first train, which left fifteen minutes after the close of my lecture. I will never lecture in the town again."

Telescopic Sight for Shooters.

The corps of sharpshooters now on duty in the Philippines has just been equipped with telescopic sights for their rifles. Experiments with the new sights have been carried on for the last six months by the Army Board of Ordnance, and it has been found that the Krag-Jorgensen rifle is as effective with the telescopic sight in use at a range of 2,000 yards as at 500 yards with the ordinary sights. It is expected that the telescopic sight will be especially valuable in the dark and shadowy jungles of the tropical forest in the Philippines. It has also been found effective in foggy and misty weather, enabling the marksman to see clearly objects which are altogether obscured otherwise. The telescopic sight selected is one which magnifies twelve diameters. It is of practically universal focus, and therefore does not need readjustment for different marksmen or for different ranges.



Farmer Boys and the City.

In spite of advice and admonition to the contrary, ambitious country boys will continue to come to the city so long as it offers them a broader field of action and greater hopes of large rewards. The men who are now trying to persuade the farmer's boy to stay on the farm may not accomplish much, but they will certainly do no harm. The boy who is likely to succeed in the city will come in spite of them, while perhaps they will be able to keep some of the probable failures out of the strain and struggle of city competition.

Dealing with Captured Revolutionist Leaders.

At the present time, as Emilio Aguinaldo is likely to discover, there is nothing particularly dangerous about playing the part of a revolutionist. A hundred years ago it was different. Then a man or woman who revolted against established authority was fairly certain to have his or her head cut off, and was likely to have other unpleasant things happen. Now, so long at least as one is careful to rebel against a civilized and enlightened power, a captured leader is likely to be furnished with a handsome residence on some salubrious and beautiful island, paid a liberal allowance by the government against which he has rebelled, and asked to live a quiet and healthful life, with nothing to worry about.

In all the law books the old definition of a rebel and the punishment for rebellion remain, but, though the "high treason" be proved the death penalty is rarely enforced.

A good example of the way in which rebels were treated only a century ago is found in the story of Toussaint L'Overture, the famous negro slave, soldier and statesman, who founded the black republic of Santo Domingo. In 1793, when the English invaded the island, Toussaint, who was already a trusted military leader among the blacks, declared in favor of France and took the oath of allegiance to the French republic. He took the field against the English and drove both them and the Spaniards off the island. Then he was made commander-in-chief of the military forces of the island. In 1801 Toussaint assumed control of the government. A constitution was drawn up making him president for life. When this constitution was sent to Napoleon he broke out into a fury and sent an army of 30,000 men, under General Leclerc, with a fleet of more than sixty war vessels, to subdue the black usurper. But Toussaint was an able soldier, and the climate fought with him. Within a few months 20,000 of the French soldiers perished of yellow fever, and the negro soldiers and slaves, rising in a general rebellion, put 60,000 white people to death. Finally peace was restored, and Toussaint was treacherously seized and imprisoned. Then he was transported to France and confined in a cold and dismal dungeon, where he suffered from lack of food and sickness, dying at the end of ten months' imprisonment of consumption and starvation. Another more modern rebel is Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian, who defied for a time the united power of England and France. In 1881 Arabi Pasha, at the head of the Egyptian army, became practically the military dictator of

Egypt, and in 1882 both British and French warships were sent to Alexandria to overawe and defeat the rebels, and to make a prisoner of Arabi as their chief. For many weeks Arabi was able to hold off the enemy, but finally he was overtaken and his forces cut to pieces at Tel-El-Kebir. Arabi was captured by the British troops and placed on trial on a charge of high treason. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced, with the members of his staff, to banishment to the island of Ceylon. There he has lived ever since, a welcome guest at the houses of British authorities on the island, and the recipient of a large allowance from the British government. When Arabi gave up his sword and went into exile he was only 42 years old and was in appearance the typical leader of a savage and fanatical people. Now that he is past 60 his expression has softened, and he has become a venerable and gentle old man. Practically every member of his staff who went into exile with him is dead, and his last wish is to go home to Egypt and die in the land of his fathers.

The United States has had to deal with a number of rebels. One of the first was Daniel Shays, the leader of a rebellious force of Massachusetts men, who objected to the collection of the large taxes after the close of the revolutionary war. Shays organized a force of 2,000 men, marched on and captured the town of Worcester, and finally demanded the surrender of the United States arsenal at Springfield. The United States officer in command fired a number of cannon over the heads of Shays's army, which broke and ran. Shays and a number of leaders were arrested and tried on charges of high treason. Several of them were convicted and sentenced to death, but these sentences were never executed. Finally a free pardon was granted to all who had taken part in the rebellion.

A little bit later the so-called whisky insurrections broke out in Pennsylvania. These disturbances were of so much importance that President Washington ordered out 13,000 troops and sent commissioners over the mountains to deal with the rebels. There was some bloodshed and many cases of violence shown against the officers who were sent by the national government to collect the tax on whisky and other alcoholic products. No arrests were made, however, and the rebels were not punished in any way.

Often, as history shows, a rebel is safer and enjoys a much longer lease of life when he is captured by a humane foe than when he achieves the object for which he started on his ca-

reer of violence. As example, Danton may be cited. Born a farmer, he went to Paris and became a barrister. He was master of a sort of rough eloquence which proved effective, and he grew daily in power and popularity. In personal appearance he was a giant. Finally he became minister of justice under the revolution and then president of the terrible committee of public safety. Then he aroused the enmity of Robespierre and was sent to the guillotine in April, 1794. A few months later Robespierre met the same fate. Both of them might have lived on for years in comfortable retirement if their rebellion had been put down and they had been sent into exile by a generous king.

But the most unhappy, as well as the most beautiful, rebel in history was Lady Jane Grey. She was not a rebel of her own will and choice.

She had no thought for reigning as Queen of England until the plan was brought to her by her ambitious father-in-law. Then she consented, and when, after holding the title of Queen Jane for nine days, she was sent to the tower she was ready to plead guilty to the crime of treason. She was young, beautiful, and the most learned woman of her times, but she was executed on the charge of which she had admitted her guilt.

Not so was Queen Ranavalona III. of Madagascar treated when a few years ago the French, who had claimed Madagascar for a good part of two centuries, decided to take her into exile. She and her two uncles were detected in a plot to overthrow the French authority. The men were tried and executed, but the Queen herself was captured in her palace, where she lived almost like a hermit, and taken first to a little island in the ocean. There the spirit of revolt followed her, so that the French finally decided to transport her to Algeria, where she would be too far from home to head a rebellion. Accordingly, she has been given a fine villa, a staff of servants, and an allowance of \$5,000 a year by the government, and it is said that she has a much better time than when she was locked up all the time in her palace at home, with no amusement except to fly paper kites out of the window. Now she has developed a great taste for French millinery, as well as a liking for cigars, chewing tobacco, and jewelry. In the line of jewels, it is said that her collection is valued at \$2,000,000.

The proposition to send Aguinaldo to Guam will probably meet more opposition from his friends than from himself. His oath of allegiance may cause this idea to be abandoned.

TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE



LADY JANE GREY



QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR



ARABI PASHA



AGUINALDO



DANTON

SOME NOTABLE REVOLUTIONISTS OF HISTORY.

A Collapsed Bubble.

The news came recently from Honolulu that one Isaac Newton Hayden had died there and left \$29,000,000 and that heirs were wanted for the estate. Hayden being so scarce in Honolulu that there was danger the estate would be left unclaimed. Rather than have this calamity occur several public-spirited claim agents in this country have been vigorously promoting a Hayden boom. Hayden by blood and Hayden by marriage have been asked to furnish their pedigrees to the promoters, not forgetting a bonus to reimburse the latter for expenses. The scheme was

well under way, Haydens were turning up in all directions, eager for slices of Isaac Newton's fortune, and bonuses were just beginning to come in when news came from Honolulu that instead of \$20,000,000 Isaac Newton's fortune amounted to just \$40.

In the face of such a shrinkage as this the bubble burst, and the Haydens are no longer interested in the matter. So far as the claim agents are concerned, they will get no sympathy. Their business is that of profiting by popular greed and credulity. Hence it is a matter for congratulation when one of their schemes col-

lapses before it comes to a head. As far as the Haydens are concerned they have probably been saved from throwing away their money. Even if Isaac Newton had been worth \$20,000,000, there are so many Haydens that each heir would have had but an infinitesimally small slice, especially after the claim agent had made his grab, and all the heirs would have been unhappy.

At a recent congress of naturalists in Berlin it was resolved to petition the government to supply the funds for a floating biological laboratory on the Rhine.