THE LAND OF MARE BELIEVE.

To the gates of Dawn, how gladly Would the grayheads all go back, And, among the little children, For a while forget the rack! How their purblind eyes would brighten, How their hearts with joy would heave, Could they once again be dwellers In the Land of Make Belleve!

O, what treasures that a Croesus as amassed can equal That before the gaze of childhood As by magic, once arose? All are rich if but they will be possess what they perceive-To life's largess there's no limit In the Land of Make Belleve!

What a land it is to live in. Where a palace is as cheap As a hovel-where the littlest May with glant strides o'erleap Highest hights! Tho' bringing knowl-

edge, How the flying years bereave Us of all our happy dwellings In the Land of Make Believe

Still so curious is the human R'en in childhood-oft he goes Far outside Joy's sphere, a-weeping O'er imaginary woes; For the one that's born a poet, Tho' he knows not why, must grieve O'er the tears that fall outside of The bright Land of Make Believe! -Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe

#### Wit vs. Wine.

BY JAMES NOEL JOHNSON. Author "A Romulus in Kentucky," "Two Girls in Blue," Etc.

(Copyright, 1901: by Daily Story Pub. Co.) Old John Tabor of Bowle Creek sat on his veranda, his huge legs spread suggestive of the prongs of a black oak tree. The puckers between his eyes drew his brush-heap brows together.

His pretty daughter, Mollie, stood at the rail of the balusters, her apron pressed to her eyes. A curtain of morning glory vines dropped from the eaves to the ground, one blossom of which touched the cheek of the young girl with the soft lips of sympathy.

"No use in none o' your foolishness. You ain't got sense enough to know what's good for ye. Jest to think ye're wantin' to marry that school teacher, Ed. Bronson, with his soft han's, gal face and baby eyes, an' turn yer contrary back on Tom Bradley, who could split more rails in one day than that far Bronson could split in ten years. You think you could live with him on soft moonshine, idle breezes, kisses an' all that sort o' truck, forgittin' that arter a few messes of that diet you'd like to try a round or two of 'taters, pork and beans, soda biscuit and strong coffee."

"Pap," spoke the girl between convulsive sobs, "you can't make me marry Tom. I can't do it; I won't do it, tell you!"

"Lookee hur' gal; I'm gittin' my dander clean up in my ha'r now! You belong ter me until you're twenty-one, an' I sorter allow, under the laws of the state o' Kentucky, made an' pervided fer sich cases as this, that I'll do as I please with my own property. Heah me? I'll have no kicks an' hitches. When I stand you side an' side to be hitched up ter the matri- cellent shape before town was reached. monial wagon, by gad, suh, I'll have you to a little slender imirtation of a drink to the health of the young couman with nuthin' but er edication ple. Hardin took very small drinks, (which only makes people fools and while the old man was rapidly passing idlers), while a big, strong man with two hosses, three cows an' forty head of drunkenness. The crying stage is of sheep stands ready to foreclose on next, and, before that was reached, ye? Not much! You're mine, I saytill tomorry night, then I give ye to Tom Bradley. So hush your snubbin' an' go git dinner in race horse time, for I promised Bradley to go with him to town this evening to git the li-

As soon as the old man had disappeared behind a wall of dark green corn at the rear of the house, Mollie, in a frenzy of dispair and grief, went to the front door and gazed with eager, blistering eyes up and down the road. She wanted to see some one she could fly to, to whom she could reveal her peril, and beg for a rescuing hand. Not more than a minute had passed when two men on horseback rode into view. They were Richard Hardin, the wealthiest young man in that section, and his younger brother, Jerre.

"Mr. Hardin," screamed the girl as the men rode opposite the house, "get down an' come in a minit:

Richard dismounted, handing his bridle-reins to his brother.

When he entered the house the girl, in spite of herself, broke into a cry



that convulsed her frame, and rendered her speechless for some time. The sympathetic young bachelor gazed upon her, wonder and pity in his face. He had a vague idea, however, the occasion of her grief. When she had mastered herself, she briefly related her troubles, and begged him to save

The young man sat for a moment, Two horsemen rode into view. his mind working double time. The

watch the lights and shades in the face of a child approached by death. Soon his face lighted up. He slapped his big leg and said:

"I'll fix it. Have no further fear. You shall have your heart's wise choice. I'll save you from that contemptible wretch-Tom Bradley. I'll

be back in a second." He arose and hastily went out to the fence.

"Jerre," he said, "I'm going to Vanceburg with Mr. Tabor to get the license for Louis and Mollie's marriage. Ride over and tell Tom we are gone, and get him to go with you out to Abe Martin's to bring home the three cows I Lought of him yesterday and I'll pay him well."

Then he went back into the house and said: "Mollie, when your father comes in I shall pretend to agree with him respecting his choice. You will appear as if reconciled. I'll go to town with your father to get a license for your marriage. Leave all to me.' Soon the old man's footsteps were

heard in the yard, and Richard, as if in answer to words from Mollie, raised his voice and said:

"Oh, Mollie, you'll get over your foolish love for Ed Bronson all right. He's a reetty young fellow, very attractive to girls, but one they would



"Think I can stand one more."

always regret marrying. Your father is right. Mind him, and the future will show you that the wisdom of age is superior to a girl's day dreams." "Well," replied Mollie, choking

down a laugh, "I will mind him. Maybe he knows best." "Bully for you, Moll!" cried the old

man, stepping in at the door.

Hardin explained that he had sent Bradley with Jerre after some cattle, and that he had come to go with him after the license. The old fellow was delighted, and when they were well on the road, he didn't refuse Hardin's proffer of a drink from his bottle.

The old man was a spreer. When he got one drink it was the beginning of a two weeks' "drunk." Frequently tapping Hardin's bottle, he was in ex-

The bottle exhausted, the pair enno stallin'! Think I'm goin' to give | tered the nearest saloon and began to from the political to the religious stage Hardin said they'd better go get the license.

> When they reached the clerk's office the old man's eyes were tilted back in their sockets. Hardin whispered the names of the couple to the clerk. "How old is your daughter, Mr. Ta-

> bor?" asked the clerk. "Er (hic) me? Oh, her-u-um, um, (hic) she's sex-sic-six-er seven-" "She's seventeen-I know her age,"

said Hardin. "You give your free consent to her

marriage?" "Me? Heigh? Er (hic) w'y, yes, I don't keer-think I can stand one

more. Hardin and the clerk laughed, and the former took the license when made out, and paid the fee

Hardin took the old man down to the saloon, and permitted him to pour down drink after drink until he fell in a heap at the bar. Then he had him carried to bed, where he slept in snoring unconsciousness until 2 o'clock the next afternoon.

Hardin handed the license to Mollie, sent for Ed Bronson and a preacher, and had the couple married four hours after he and the old man had started for Vanceburg.

Tabor continued his spree for two weeks, never coming home during the time.

One day he was standing at the bar, treating a lot of appreciative loafers, and bragging on his son-in-law, Tom Bradley, when the latter entered and called him out the back way.

"Mr. Tabor," he said, crying. "I think you treated me bad-promising me Mollie an' then givin' her to Ed." "What!" thundered the old man. "Are they married? I got the license

fer you an' her." "No you didn't," mournfully spoke poor Tom, "it was made out for Ed an' Mollie, an' the clerk sez you wuz present an' give your consent.'

The old man's whisky blooms faded from his face for a second, then he shouted: "I was tricked! I'll kill Dick Hardin!'

"An' Mr. Tabor, misfortunes never come alone. My horses are dead with epizootic, and the dogs have killed all

my sheep. 'Well," laughed the old man, after a pause, "I guess I won't kill Dick, for a little joke like that. Come in an' take a drink."

Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, who has had forty years' practical experience in dealing with criminals, declares that the whipping post drives girl watched him as a mother would criminals out of the State,

### For a Purer 3 3 3 Press

New York, from some of the responses received from prominent persons in answer to the question, "How can of public men." the influence of the press be increased ?"

Whitelaw Reid: "By the most scrupulous effort in giving the news to tell the exact truth, without exaggeration and without guesswork and by discussion based upon fair-minded study and conducted with the courtesy that commands a respectful hearing."

W. J. Bryan: "A newspaper will exert a greater influence, other things being equal, if it is known to represent on public questions the deliberate convictions of some person, a person of flesh and blood, not a corporation. The influence of a newspaper, other things being equal, will be greater if it is known who owns the paper and controls its policy and that that person has no interest adverse to the interests of the readers. The influence of the press will be increased by greater unity in the support of any good cause and in the condemnation of any bad practice."

Thomas A. Edison: "By publishing a fact now and then."

The Rev. Lyman Abbott: "The proprietor must put influence above commercial success. To secure this influence the editor must have both definite and intelligent convictions on the subjects on which he wishes to exert influence. He must be fair to those who do not share these convictions. He must convince his readers that he is seeking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, not a personal or sectarian advantage. He of real interest and of real importance to the public.

Cardinal Gibbons: "The influence seeking after."

#### How Its Influence Can Be Increased.

The following excerpts read at the of the press would be much increased dinner of the Correspondents' Club in | by a strict adherence to facts in recording events and by a scrupulous accuracy in reporting the expression

Andrew Carnegle: "The paper which obtains a reputation for publishing authentic news and only that which is fit to print and which editorially writes temperately, although always decidedly, will steadily increase its influence."

Joseph Jefferson: "The best means of increasing the influence of journalism or indeed any profession is by bringing to bear on it industry, ability and integrity. It would be a grand departure if the best newspapers were to inaugurate a system whereby only known facts would be published and would search out and expose every fraudulent journal; under such conditions a confidence would be arounsed in the public mind that perhaps does not now exist."

Bishop Henry C. Potter: "By the education and elevation of its readers. A decent, intelligent, thoughtful con-

stituency will compel a decent press.' H. H. Kohlsaat, editor Chicago Times-Herald: "There is a widely recognized demand that the influence of the press shall make more for those things that are of good report and exalt a people than it does. It can be less evnical and more sincere. It can be more optimistic in its views of life. It can be more considerate toward the unfortunate and more generous in the treatment of those with whom it may not be in accord. The truth, however, should be told with all the vivacity of fiction or the press will suffer. Stupid veracity is the rock upon which more than one truly must deal with topics which are both good newspaper has foundered. "Veracity with vivacity is my prescription for what I think your club is

#### IT BROUGHT THE RAIN

With High Explo-

Results of a Ballonist's

First Experiment

The first experiments conducted by | wire hanging down to a little hand the government several years since for dynamo or blasting machine. the purpose of making rain were productive of most interesting results. One theory to be tested was that loud explosions at a height will make the clouds pour down water, and some gentlemen in the department of agricul-

ture were anxious to set off as loud an explosion as possible, say a thousand feet up in the air. Prof. Myers, a celebrated aeronaut of Frankfort, N. Y., received this commission, and pro- crash or roar of cannon. It flattened ceeded at once to Washington with a men to the ground, killed hundreds of gas balloon twelve feet in diameter, little fish in a stream near by (bursting which by some was thought entirely their air bladders), knocked a bowling too small, although Prof. Myers was

positive it was all right.

They took the balloon some miles out of Washington (the professor insisted on this), filled it with a mixture

As they made ready to turn this dynamo Prof. Myers lay flat on his back, eyes glued on the balloon, confident but curious. The handle turned, a spark jumped at the other end, and the ball of silk seemed to swell enormously and then vanish with a flash of a thousand shivers of silk. On this came the sound-a smashing and tearing blast louder than any thunder alley over like a mere house of cards, frightened cattle and brought down rain in torrents within eight minutes

The agricultural gentlemen were more than satisfied, and adopted the of one-third oxygen and two-thirds hy- professor's system for extended raindrogen (a terrible explosive), and sent fall experiments-only these (for obit up about a quarter of a mile, with vious reasons) were conducted on the an anchor rope holding it and with a lonely and arid plains of distant Texas,

## 

# 

loid solanine, although this is not generally recognized. New potatoes conthe ground and have a green skin. when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, known widely that old potatoes contain much many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer when old po-

Potatoes contain the poisonous aika-, tatoes were used. In 1892 and 1893 there was almost a wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German tain comparatively little of this poison, army. The symptoms were headache unless they grow above the surface of in the front of the head, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness and slight stupor, and in some cases dilatation of the pupils. Dr. Meyer investigated the matter and found in old potatoes of this poisonous principle, and that kept in a damp place and beginning to sprout twenty-four times as much solanine as in new potatoes.

#### ECCENTRIC WRITERS.

One Crank Writes Addresses on Postage Stamp.

Eccentric letter writers move the postoffice employes to profanity, and their correspondents to mirth and doubts as to their sanity. Many people have a mania for putting stamps on envelopes in unusual places. What especial pleasure they find in this it is difficult to say, but they evidently find it, for they display considerable ingenuity in selecting strange places on the envelope. The back of the envelope, the lower left hand corner, the middle of the envelope, etc., are sought out by this form of crank. Then there are the people who persist in affixing the stamp "skew cornered," and those who have a mania for putting it on upside down. All these eccentricities cause great annoyance to the postal clerks. the deeds consider that their stamp juggling shows "individuality." person well known to the British postal authorties always writes the address on the postage stamp. An inter-

Probably the criminals who commit view with a mail clerk on a lonely road would probably not be a pleasant experience for this person, but to the credit of the service it may be said that these singularly addressed letters have always been delivered punctually and correctly. In St. Louis is a man who always writes his letters in rhyme. Even a note to the butcher is a "poem." This highly gifted individual says that he can write verse better than prose-hence his "dropping into the decision, which it calls "robbery." poetry." A pedantic young London doctor is accustomed to write his let-

characters. As his circle of acquaintance is fairly well educated, the result is not so perplexing as it might be. A cotton manufacturer of Manchester, England, uses different colored inks when writing letters, making the color appropriate to the occasion. Thus, for business purposes he uses black ink, for personal acquaintances red ink, and to ladies he writes in ink of a delicate violet hue.-New York Press,

#### Lone Girl Law Graduate.

In the large class of law students who appeared for examination for admission to the bar at Paterson, N. J. on last Tuesday, was one lone girl, Miss Nina Murphy, who was described as a little, smiling, pretty maid, in a bright red sack. The young men took great interest in their pretty classmate and even Judge Foot, before whom the examination was held, enthusiastically declared that Miss Murphy did better than half the young men who were before him. The young woman's joy was unbounded when informed that she had passed, and she forthwith dispatched a score of telegrams, which she signed "Attorney-at-Law Master in Chancery, Nina."

#### Press Calls it "Robbery."

The postoffice authorities of Switzerland, who last year issued the now well-known jubilee stamps, recently announced that they will not receive nor exchange that now canceled issue. The press is up in arms against The jubilee stamps were issued up to Dec. 31, 1900, nd many people have, it has been shown beyond question earth. ters to his intimate friends in Greek large stocks on hand,

#### general control of the control of th

RATE OF WAGES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Compensation in the United States Has Increased Under Protection, While Cost of Living Now Averages Loss than It Did Yer, Years Age.

An examination of the general drift of wages and prices during the past ten years should prove interesting to the Free-Trader who is again concerned over the income and expenses of the masses. We take all the figures given below from the "American Agriculturist Year Book" for 1901, First. as regards the comparative wages in different countries, the average daily wages paid laborers in 1900 were as

follows: United States ......\$1.85 Australia ...... 1.60 Canada and provinces..... 1.10 Great Britain and Ireland ...... .70 France and Central Europe..... Turkey in Europe ..... 

In April, 1900, there was compiled for the information of the house of representatives from reports furnished by labor unions, a tabulated statement showing the increase in wages by percentages, in 59 trades, from 1896 to 1899. These increases run from 3 to 50 per cent, averaging somewhat over 20 per cent. The report shows that in every industry wages were increased between 1896 and 1899, while in 20 they were increased in each of the three years, 1897, 1898, 1899, and in 35 they were increased in both of the two years, 1898 and 1899. The report proves an unquestionably substantial increase in all wages from the reductions made necessary during the Free-Trade period from 1894 to 1897.

Now, as to the comparison of present wages with the last Protection period, 1890-2. Using 100 as a basis the rate is as follows: 1891, 100.00; 1892, 100.30; 1899, 101.54; 1900, 103.43,

Thus, three facts are established: We are getting the highest wages in the world; we are not only getting much better wages than from 1894 to 1897, but even higher wages than from 1890 to 1892. And it might be added that more people are getting these wages than ever before in the history of our country.

But, we are told, the poor farmers and the poor mechanic have to pay so much more for what they buy. Well, here are the figures given for the prices of commodities in January, 1890, and July, 1899:

Commodities.	1890.	1899
Food	99.2	85.5
Clothing	101.9	84.
Fuel and lighting	99	89.
Metals and implements	106.8	107.
Lumber and building ma-		
terial	104.1	99.
Drugs and chemicals	104.5	95.
House furnishing goods	100.0	95.
Miscellaneous	94.1	95.
All	102	92.
The state of the s		

With one exception everything is cheaper, while the whole cost of living is about 10 per cent less than ten years ago. This is an old time Protection argument exemplified and sustained: More people at work; more money for work; more purchases for money. Protection wants no better defense; Protectionists want no better ar-

#### AMERICANISM.

Possibilities in That Direction Suggested by the Tariff League Banquet.

Rapidly increasing popularity seems to attend the American idea so effectively demonstrated and exemplified by The American Protective Tariff League at its banquet of Feb. 16. The Philadelphia Item thinks the idea can and should be systematically carried further. It says:

"The announcement that Mrs. Mc-Kinley has decided upon an American gown for the inauguration ball will make the majority of American people feel even more kindly toward the first lady of the land. If Americans would more generally stick to fabrics of home manufacture the country generally would be protected. But unfortunately there are many who, while firm for the protection theory, do not carry out that view in practice."

Still further in the same direction the New York Mail and Express is prepared to go. Distinctly commendable it pronounces the example set in preparing the bill of fare at the Tariff League banquet. Says the Mail and

'It was a commendable example set by those who made out the bills of fare for the American League dinner the other night to name all the good things in plain United States. When we stop to think how small is our present day devotion to France, and how generally our luxuries for the table are products of American land and water, it seems rather old-fashioned and last centuryfied to go on calling oysters "huitres, and to ask for a "roti." There is still some excuse for our David Harums when they go forth to see the sights if they ask for the "table de hoty" and the "maynoo," but it is really much better taste for Americans who give dinners to call Carolina shad, canvasback duck and California oranges by their own American names instead of French travesties."

"American Products for American

that American products are good enough for Americans to eat, drink, smoke, wear and use, and with coffee possibilities in Porto Rico and tea possibilities in South Carolina the day is near at hand when America need not call upon any foreign country for a single article of luxury or necessity. The dinner of the Tariff League at the Waldorf-Astoria was a luxurious affair. Had it been less luxurious it would have fallen short of furnishing the splendid object lesson which it enforced of the unlimited possibilities of strict Americanism.

#### AT THE FRONT.

United States Now Leads All the World in Export Trade.

Having been so many times admonished by free traders that the system of protection was an insurmountable obstacle to the extension of our trade with foreign countries, it is peculiarly interesting to note the present commercial position of the United States as shown by the official statistics of the treasury department. An examination of the complete figures for the calendar year 1900, the third full year of the operation of the Dingley tariff, brings into view the tremendous fact that the United States now stands at the head of the world's exporting nations. The figures for the calendar year 1900, when compared with those of other nations, show that our exports of domestic products are greater than those of any other country. The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States in the calendar year 1900 were \$1,453,013,659; those from the United Kingdom, which has heretofore led in the race for this distinction, were \$1,-418,348,000, and those from Germany were \$1,050,611,000.

It is especially interesting to note the phenomenal progress made as an exporting nation by the United States in the past quarter of a century of almost uninterrupted protection. In 1875 this country stood fourth on the list of exporting nations. At that time the domestic exports of the United States were \$497,263,737; those of Germany, \$607,096,000; those of France, \$747,489,-000, and those of the United Kingdom \$1,087,497,000. Today the United States stands at the head of the list, the United Kingdom second, Germany third and France fourth, with the figures as follows: United States, \$1,453,-013,659; United Kingdom, \$1,418,348,-000; Germany, \$1,050,611,000; France, \$787,060,000. All of the figures, it should be remembered, relate to the exports of domestic products. Thus in the quarter century the United States has increased her exports from \$497,-263,737 to \$1,453,013,659, or 192 per cent; Germany, from \$607,096,000 to \$1,050,611,000, or 73 per cent; the United Kingdom, from \$1,087,497,000 to \$1,418,348,000, or 34 per cent, and France from \$747,489,000 to \$787,060,-000, or 5 per cent. It must astonish free traders the world over to find that the greatest strides in foreign commerce have been made by the country in which, more than in any other country in the world, the protection principle has been strenuously, persistently, scientifically and practically enforced.

The following table, compiled from official reports, shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany in each calendar year from 1875 to 1900:

	United	United	
Year.	States.	Kingdom.	Germany.
1875	\$497,263,737	\$1,087,497,000	\$607,096,000
1876	575,735,804	976,410,000	619,919,000
1877	607,566,495	967,913,000	672,151,000
1878	723,286,821	938,500,000	702,513,000
1879	754,656,755	932,090,000	675,397,000
1880	875,564,075	1,085,521,000	741, 202, 000
1881	814,162,951	1,138,873,000	724,379,000
1882	749,911,309	1,175,099,000	776, 228,000
1883	777,523,718	1,166,982,000	796,208,000
1884	733,768,764	1,134,016,000	779,832,006
1885	673,593,506	1.037,124,000	695, 892, 000
1886	699,519,430	1,035,226,000	726, 471, 000
1887	703,319,692	1,079,944,000	762,897,000
1888	679,597,477	1,141,365,000	780,076,000
1889	814,154,864	1,211,442,000	770,537,000
1890	845,999,603	1,282,474,000	809,810,000
1891	957,333,551	1,203,169,000	772,679,000
1892	923, 237, 815	1,105,747,000	718,806,000
1893	854,729,454	1,062,162,000	753,361,000
1894	807,312,116	1,051,193,000	720,607,004
1895	807,742,415	1,100,452,000	807,328,006
1896	986,830,080	1,168,671,000	857,745,006
1897	1,079,834,296	1,139,882,000	884,486,000
1898	1,233,564,828	1,135,642,000	894,063,000
1899	1,253,466,000	1,287,971,039	1,001,278,000
1900	1,458,013,659	1,418,348,000	1,050,611,000

THE SCULPTOR AND HIS WORK



In This as in Others.

About ten years ago the free traders declared that tin plate could not be made in the United States in quality and price comparable with British made tin plate. The quality was long ago acknowledged to be equal to the best in the world, and now the English Trade Review warns Welsh tin plate manufacturers that they "may shortly find American tin plate manufacturers competing in this trade, as in others, in Great Britain."-Ottawa (III.) Republican-Times.

An international air is one assumed Consumers" is a good motto. Already by the man who thinks he owns the