Commoner Comment.

JAS. MARSHALL HEAD.

The Commoner has received the following in regard to James Marshall Head of Nashville, Tenn., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination:

1855. His father was a prominent phy-

sician whose practice in that county ex-

tended over a period of fifty years. The

son, James M., attended school at Gal-

latin, the county seat, and then read

law for two years in the office of

Hon. James J. Vetrees. He also attend-

ed Harvard university, completing the

course and receiving his degree in 1876

From that date until his removal to

Nashville in 1883, Mr. Head practiced

his profession at Gallatin. At Nash-

ville he became a member of the firm

of Champion & Head, and later of the

firm of Champion, Head & Brown, and

enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

chief of the Nashville American, at

that time one of the leading democratic

papers in Tennessee. While the Ameri-

can was under his editorial control it

was a staunch supporter of democratic

"Mr. Head was prominently identified

with the Centennial exposition held

at Nashville in 1897. In 1896 he became

the Tennessee member of the demo-

cratic national committee, and was

the pary in the campaigns of 1896 and

years owned waterworks, and they have

been so well conducted that they realize

a net balance to the city over and above

all'expenses. During his administra-

tion he has established an electric light

of the national committee.

thoroughly identified with the work of

"In 1834 Mr. Head became editor-in-

especially in the chancery court.

ideas and policies.

It is a little singular that the national administration should announce its readiness to furnish riot cartridges to the various state adminstrations just at the time when republican leaders are "James Marshall Head was born in boasting of universal prosperity, uni-Sumner county, Tennessee, July 25

RIOT CARTRIDGES.

versal contentment and universal approbation of republican principles. The very discussion of a riot cartridge is suggestive of conditions that need remedying. Victor Hugo has described the mob as "the human race in misery." and it is as important that mobs should be prevented as that they should be dispersed. Is it not an indication of the application of the imperialistic idea to domestic conditions, that the adminstration should spend more time devising means to put down a mob than it

does in devising remedies for the evils that lead to the formation of mobs? Imperialism rests on force rather than justice; imperialism coerces rather than persuades; imperialism, instead of curing evils, compels silent submission to those evils. The republican party today is loading the masses with taxation while it permits great aggregations of wealth to plunder with impunity. When reminded that there may be clashes between labor and cap-

ital, instead of providing boards of arbitration for the settlement of conditions, it prepares riot cartridges for distribution; instead of destroying government by injunction it prepares to back up the judge with the army, while

he uses the courts to enforce the demands of the employer as against the claims of the employe. And yet a sleeping people must be awakened and it may be that the riot cartridge will do what reason and logic

"He is a man of conviction, discrehave failed to accomplish. If the rank tion and determination, and he has and file of the republican party are not been one of the most useful members ready to administer a rebuke to the leaders of the party their decision may "He was nominated and elected be hastened when they are brought face mayor of Nashville in 1899 and since

that time has devoted himself to the which the administration seems to be working out of municipal problems. preparing. Being a firm believer in the municipal The democratic party is sometimes ownership of city franchises, he has accused of being radical. As a matter gradually, but constantly enlarged the of fact, it is the conservative element city's control over its own work and in the country today. It seeks to apply has made an enviable record in this diwell settled principles to gross evils; section. The city of Nashville has for

to face with the horrid realities for

hand, by confusing wealth acquired by

It is to be hoped that the riot cart-

ridges will never oe needed, but the

mere issuing of them ought to educate

the people to the gloomy and melan-

Carter Harrison's majority was not

as large as was expected by his friends,

Mr. Darrow shares with Mayor Har-

rison the honors of the victory. As the

leader of the Altgeld element of the

Chicago democracy and as the special

JOHNSON'S VICTORY.

The democrats of the nation may be

A whole lot of republican editors who

People may exist in a flat, but they

The Hannafication of Cleveland, O.

Those reports of conflicts between

"ladrones" and "constabulary" in the

has again been indefinitely postponed

cannot live without babies.

Watson,

HARRISON RE-ELECTED.

wealth.

republican policies.

it seeks to preserve law and order by the most effective means, namely, the establishment of justice. The republican party, on the other hand, boasts of its love of law and order, and yet it plant, the first effect of which was to fosters and promotes injustice and

favoritism. reduce by one-third the charges of the private company, and the city plant | The democratic party has been acpromises to give the city twice the cused of being hostile to the well-to- by Republicans, and because many of light for a little more than half of what do. This indictment is as absurd as the officials of this one were Demoit is false. The democratic party is

TRUSTS IN CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOT A FREE AGENT.

Bureau of Corporations Already the Pliant Tool of Monopoly-W. M. Collier Prates of "Publicity" as Remedy for Present Evils.

Those who are looking to the new Department of Commerce with its bureau of corporations to relieve the people of the burdens of trusts and monopolies are almost certain to be victims of misplaced confidence. Evidence is accumulating to show that the bureau has already become the perhaps all, of the important officials in this department are selected by the big corporations. It is said that a certain man who was once with the Interstate Commerce Commission and who is an editor of railroad literature and journals and who received \$5,500 from the railroads for testifying before the coal strike commission last winter, (and whose testimony, by the way, was sadly defeated by Darrow's cross-questions), is now being pushed by "powerful people" for an impor-

tant position in Cortelyou's department. This man tells his friends that he is practically certain to get the position because of his influential corporation backing. Mr. W. M. Collier, recently ap pointed solicitor to the Department of Commerce, may or may not have been strongly backed by the trusts. If, however, they had not read his book

coal

"The Trusts-What Can We Do With Them? What Can They Do With Us?" and found it satisfactory, he would not now be in political clover. His book is not the worst one written by lawyers who are bidding for corporation practice, but it is bad

enough. In it he talks about "the awful evils and dangers of monopoly' and gets ready to speak plainly and say things, but he always stops short. His greatest denunciation against a particular trust is directed to the ice trust. He mentions this to illustrate a combination with a monopoly when, in fact, its only monopoly was the control of some docking privileges in New York. He looked past scores of important trusts with far greater monopoly privileges than this one. probably because they were officered

very high prices for twine. Window glass trust, which has

April 18 and to keep them closed for about six months and which is expected to announce higher prices seon. Surely the industrious Secretary, who is trying hard to make a great anti-trust record, can find material in some of these trusts, when he turns the light on them, to make good grist

company, has fixed up a schedule of

for Attorney General Knox. that "profound jurist and fearless public servant," as President Roosevelt calls him, whose business it is to bust all of the bad trusts he can hear of officially. Bad luck to the trusts, with all of these "profound and fearless" said gentlemen on their trail. They might pllant tool of the trusts. Some, and as well lie down and give up the ghost at once.

> The People "Make Good," as Usual. Philadelphia newspapers estimate the financial results of the decision given by the high commission which arbitrated the coal strike. Miners' wages are increased from 10

to 25 per cent. The average is 15 per feat the treaties. cent. To make themselves good the operators will add 25 cents a ton to the price of coal at the mines. In order that they may share in the generbrought to bear by the interested inal prosperity the railroads will add a proportionate amount for carrying dustries. The same difficulty applies

minimum tariff, because such a propo-The big coal yards will add 50 cents a ton to the wholesale price which sition surely would provoke strong about a system under which a few inretailers will pay for their stocks. To opposition.'

1904

Robbed.

make themselves whole the retailers will charge their customers 75 cents more a ton. This brings the adjudication of the

strike home to the public. Its cost to them is estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The final cost in these matters always comes back to the peo-The Republican party, by its high-

ple.-Chicago Chronicle.



THE TRUSTS OBJECT just war upon the United States, We coud starve such an antagonist into peace in a few months. agreed to shut down its plants on SENATOR ALLISON MAKES HU-Should criminal folly at the head

> American people into an unjust war Evidence That the Corporations Conwhich the people would not support trol the Senate and the Republican Party-Thus the Consumers Are

Senator Allison says the principal ssue in the next national campaign will be the tariff. The Senator has doctrine. nadvertently, perhaps, supplied a very strong argument why the policy

of protection should be defeated. He "Reciprocity is a beautiful theory, out I am convinced that it cannot be in America.

out into practice. The instant it is proposed to reduce the duty on any given dutiable product by means of a reciprocity treaty the industry affect-

ed immediately objects. Where a numper of large industries are affected by the proposed reciprocity treatles they exert enough influence to de-

"It is impossible to secure the ratification of reciprocity treaties because of the tremendous pressure

to the enactment of a maximum and

The Republican national platform of 1900 pledged the party to the "as- all the people? No relief from trust sociated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on from a party which upholds such a system favorable terms for what we do not

ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets"

reer as a statesman, would not have

MILIATING ADMISSION. of the federal government plunge the

> the Monroe doctrine might be placed in serious peril. Should any of the other republics

on the continent forcibly repudiate the doctrine and cede territory to a powerful monarchy we should have serious difficulty in maintaining the The American continent ought to

> be sacred to democracy. By a firm example of bonor, patience and courtesy we can do more than by a big navy in perpetuating republicanism

.The President's talk about a "big stick" is boyish. A manlier maxim is to be found in Washington's counsel -"no entangling alliances."

No Relief from Republicans.

The sages of the Republican party say we cannot hope for lower tariff by reciprocity treaties because the industries affected by the few reduc-

tions made by the treaties rise in their might and call a halt on the Senate. If these few industries control the Senate how about the many that would be affected by a revision of the tariff by its friends? And how

dustries admittedly shape legislation which ought to be in the interest of sheltering duties can be expected

> Facts in Panama Canal Treaty. Mr. Roosevelt's eulogy of John Hay's

diplomacy in the matter of the Panaest tribunal, according to Senator ma canal was to have been expected. Allison, indorsed a policy that is imperhaps, but there is little in the facts practicable and yet from Blaine to to justify it. We are to dig the ditch McKinley, it was declared to be a at an enormous expense and are to be distinctively Republican policy. It is mere tenants of Colombia, paying now discredited because the "industhat thrifty dictatorship enough money tries affected"-the trusts-object to to have acquired a fee simple a much it and they exert enough influence to larger section of its territory than we defeat the treaties." The will of the are now to occupy on lease with very trusts and not the will of the people uncertain rights. The Colombian is the Senate's authority. The "prestreaty may not have been entered into sure" of the trusts is so "tremendous" so far as the United States are conthat Senators must, perforce, yield to cerned with the idea of breaking it their demand and submit to their dicat the first sign of difficulty, but that tation. It might be supposed that will be its fate without much doubt, Senator Allison, after his long political experience and his brilliant ca-

Why? Five great packing companies have

made an admission so humiliating.

No foreign power dare make an un-Strange Test of Innocence. "A strange way or testing the innocence of an accused person is employed in India," said a Philadelphia dealer in hides who lately returned from

Madras. "They haul the man up and give him a mouthful of dry rice to chew. I don't suppose you ever chewed dry rice? Well, it is hard work, It takes a deal of chewing to get ft masticated into a glutinous mass, like gum, and that is the condition that the accused is required to get it into within ten minutes. If you are calm and not afraid, you succeed, but if you are nervous and scared, you fail. For it seems that fear has a strong effect. upon the salivary glands; it prevents them from secreting saliva. The mouth of a badly frightened person is almost

as dry as a bone. It requires a tremendous flow of saliva to chew dry rice, and therefore the scared prisoner inevitably fails in this test. isn't, of course, a test employed in the courts of the big towns. It belongs to the interior, less enlightened villages."

\$36.00 per M. Lewis' "Single Binder," straight 5c cigar, costs the dealer some more than other 5c cigars, but the higher price enables this factory to use higher grade tobacco.

Threw the Name In.

Among a late crop of stories told at the expense of Chicago is this one, set afloat by an Italian paper: When the Duke of Verague, the descendant of Christopher Columbus, visited Chicago he inquired at a telegraph office the charge for a telegram to the city of Columbus of ten words. "Fifteen cents," answered the official, "not including the signature, which is wired Whereupon the duke wired: free." "Mayor, Columbus: Shall visit your city next Monday or Tuesday." And he signed it: "Christobal Colon de Toledo y Larreategui de la Cerda Ramirez de Baquedancy Gante Almirante y Adelantado Mayor de las Judias, Marques de Jamaica, Duque de Veragua y de la Vega, Grande de Espana, Sentor del Reine, Caballero de la Insigne Orden del Toison d'Oro, Gran Cruz de la Conception de Villaviciosa. Gentil Hombre de Camarra del Rey de Espana."

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 og. package, 5 cents.

Says He's Overpaid.

Among office holders in Washington Comptroller Tracewell of the treasury is regarded as a most extraordinary person. Mr. Tracewell's salary is \$5, 500 and he thinks he is overpaid Worse than entertaining such a heterodox opinion, however, is the fact that he has not hesitated to give expression. paid fines of \$5,000 each for violations thereto. During the recent session of congress he was giving a sub-commit tee some information regarding his office. The emairman complimented him by saving: "You are the first man government officer who has appeared before us who did not ask for an in-crease of salary." Tracewell replied bluntly: "I'm getting a blank sight too much now." In private conversation about trusts will he not be good later he said: "Considering the hours of their labor and their responsibilities government employes are paid more than any other class of men in the world." All of which is regarded in bureaucratic circles as little short of

was formerly paid to the private plant. the gas plant and street car company that gives the city a chance to buy the gas plant at the end of ten years and the street car company at the end of twenty years. At the present time the gas is sold at not more than a dollar per thousand, and the city receives 5 per cent of the gross income from the gas plant, and a privilege tax of 2 per cent of the gross income from the street car company.

"Mr. Head has proven his ability as an executive; he is diligent in business. affable in his manner, and yet firm in dealing with public affairs. As a speakcholy end of republican theories and er he is ready and clear, and his character gives strength to his doscourse. His sympathies are with the common people, and he deserves a foremost place among the earnest and conscientions students of the problems of the but it was enough to enable him to present day. In his first fight for the protect the city from the schemes of nomination for mayor he had the opthe street car magnates. The result, position of the local corporations, but while a great compliment to Harrison. his administration has been so univeris also a signal victory for municipal sally ppular that he was re-elected practically without opposition." United States has thus recorded itself

on the side of a great and growing re-A VOICE FROM EUROPE. form. The Financial Chronicle of London. in its issue of February 3 last, contains the report of a meeting of the stockholders of the London Trading Bank (limited). Mr. Wightman Cooper, preschampion of municipal ownership his ident of the bank, in moving the adopactive support was probably sufficient tion of the report and accounts, made to draw enough votes from the labor some remarks in regard to the silver candidate to Harrison to win the day. question. The following is a quotation The fact that Harrison and Darrow from his speech as it appears in the Financial Chronicle:

"Continuing, he said that he desired to make a few special observations in | are anxious to take the party in Illinois out of the hands of the reorganregard to silver. There seemed to be izers. Kansas City platform demoa need of more metallic money. Bankcrats are both pleased and encouraged ing had to same degree saved the cirby Carter Harrison's success. culation of metal, but its usefulness in that direction had now about reached

its limit. Although we were steadily adding to the supply of gold and silver. pardoned if they give audible expresstill its production was out of proporsion to the satisfaction they feel over tion to the world's demand, hence the greed of nations to posess more gold When it is remembered that Cleveland fields. (Hear, hear.) The millions of people in the east who relied upon is the home of Mark Hanna and that Johnson's election menaced the busi-America and Australia for their supply ness as well as the political welfare of silver might, at no distant date, be cet short of metal by the closing of the of Mr. Hanna, and when it is further mines, due to displacing the silver remembered that all the financial and corporate interests of the city were standard for gold. The failing price of openly arrayed against him, Johnson's silver was causing serious damage to commerce in many parts of the world, victory becomes the more remarkable. especially so in China, where the injus- It proves both that Johnson is popular with the masses and that they are in tice was felt of having to pay the war favor of the reforms for which he indemnity on a gold basis with silver stands and for which he has labored. currency, and some claim for exemp-Cleveland's mayor is a brave fighter. tion in this connect was, he believed, an honest man and a good democrat. being made. It was a well-known fact that the great silver deposits of the It is fortunate for the party that it has world were worked out, and as the sil- such a leader in Ohio-strength to his arm! His sturdy blows are weakening ver area was small as compared with the gold area it would appear safe and the republican stronghold. wise to open the Indian and American mints to the free coinage of silver on the terms that prevailed previous to the are pointing with pride to the success of the rural free delivery system would movement against silver, which had requiet down if they happened to rememsulted in cheapening the bullion value and upsetting our business relations ber that rural free delivery is a "pop" with silver-using countries and so dis- scheme and fathered by Hon. Tom

Of all the triumphs in the recent

turbing the power of exchange."

municipal contests none was so purely a personal triumph as that achieved by "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, Nominated a fourth time by petition, with no party organization back of him and with both a republican and a democratic candidate against him, with suburbs of Manila bear a decidedly imnearly all the papers ignoring him and perialistic flavor.

crats. His book was written in 1900. He has also secured a contract with the best friend of honestly acquired Since then the ice trust has gone so wealth, and by attempting to protect nearly to pieces that it has had to be each person in the enjoyment of that reorganized. This fact is a sad comwhich he earns it offers the greatest mentary on his judgment of monopostimulus both to industry and thrift. lies and trusts. The republican party, on the other

But it is in his remedy department that Mr. Collier displays his great spoilation with wealth acquired by skill in magnifying little things and brain and muscle, is liable to bring minimizing big ones. He would not upon honest accumulations an odium think of destroying trusts because that ought to be reserved for predatory "great business organizations have be-

come a necessity" and because "consolidation and combination render possible cheaper production and infinitely cheaper distribution." As incidental to his great remedy, publicity, and as if they were of little consequence, he airly enumerates the following remedies: "Abolish special privileges, prevent

unfair competition-cut-throat com-'petition-compel corporations to sell to all upon equal terms, give us full publicity, prevent the evils of overcapitalization, make management ownership. The second city in the honest-and competition, we believe, will do the rest."

Of the means to attain these desirable ends he tells us next to nothing. He ignores such minor details. Publicity receives great attention. He says it will "restrict the creation and establishment" of trusts: "it will counteract all the dangerous possible tendencies": "it will be a protection to the shareholder and to the investor: it will be a "body-blow," even if not were together and were opposed by a death-blow, to extortionate prices; Hopkins is a hopeful sign to those who it will be the stimulus to higher wages and to better prices for raw materials; it will be the certain preventive of railroad discrimination and for all special favoritism; and the effective curb upon every attempt by corporations to corrupt legislatures and public officials."

His last words are: "If asked what is the remedy for the great evils, infour answer would be: "First, pubalone can suggest the fourth and all others that may be needed.' Any conscientious trust-buster, af- which would add about \$11,000,000,-

ter reading Mr. Collier's book, must 000 more. reach the conclusion that he was just the man for Cortelyou's department with its bureau to bust the and smash them."

It is barely possible that the fact

with those of Gov. Roosevelt in 1900. which were quoted in Mr. Collier's new berth and that no co poration | tary has located them. backing was necessary. If so, Mr. Col-

lier's hands are untied and we may expect to see the trusts wither away and die when he turns on the light of publicity.

Suggestions for Cortelyou.

Now that Secretary Cortelyou's bureau of corporations is getting ready to get busy, we would suggest that he can find material on trusts, or rather, traces of trusts, in the Iron Age of April 2. By turning to page 52, first



The Victim-"Yes, publicity enables one to see just how he does it, but what good does that do me?"

Grist for Cortelyou's Mill.

come from the workingmen of the Now that the Department of Comcountry. The "influence" to which merce is on its feet and spoiling to the Senate vielded so gracefully and get anti-trust facts and to publish them-if the President thinks it advisable thus to spoil his chances in 1904-Secretary Cortelyou will welcome suggestions from any one who scents the trail of a trust or who knows where are their lairs. It is the duty of each and all of us to put our anti-trust facts up to Cortelvou. He is new at the business and may Senator Allison knows it. be slow in striking the trail, if not encouraged at the start.

If Mr. Cortelyou will turn to page 46 of the Iron Age of March 12 he will get track of several trusts which have eluded our sleepy Attorney-Gen- tion of the Dingley tariff duties coneral. First, there is the Cut Nail trol legislation, as against the inter-Manufacturers' Association, which is ests of the great body of consumers? about to advance prices; then there are the mills which compose the Barb Wire Trust, which are filling orders made before the recent advance in price; then the wood screw manufacturers, "all of whom are in a combination" which is firmly maintaining the advance in price; then, the Copper Wire Trust, the Brass Rods and Brass Tube Trust, the Rivet and Bur Trust, mentioned on this page. There are sixty more pages of this tions. Iron Age and the trail of the trust is on them all.

Come to think of it, nearly every Tom Johnson's victory in Cleveland. dustrial, social and political, which trade journal contains information strictly a pauper industry-one which are inherent or incidental to trusts, about trusts. Then there is the list is supported by public taxation as of three hundred trusts of Congresslicity; second, publicity; third, pub- man Littlefield of Maine. This Re- lum. The men who have become tor, three stenographers, three meslicity-the remedy which is most ef- publican list, printed in a recent Con- wealthy by means of it owe all that sengers, two secret service men, one fective in itself and the remedy which gressional Record, has a total capi- they have to unjust laws and not a poet-naturalist, representatives of not include the steam railroad trusts. sagacity.

> When Secretary Cortelyou has ob- ing in this way. To-day there are tained and published the facts in re-

bad gard to these three hundred trusts become public charges but who are outing for the purpose of avoiding trusts wide open with publicity-if and has exposed the source of their not ashamed to stand forth in oppo- publicity. the president says"Turn on the light power to put up prices to the highest sition to a humane movement in favor notch and to make the cost of living of preserving to American childhood greater than ever before, we will, it some of the blessings which belong

that Mr. Collier's views on publicity he is not too tired to tackle it, give to it. has the remedy for trusts coincided him a new grist of trusts. In the Hardly a Sunday passes in this town urer of the Philippine islands to cover meantime we hope to see the administration destroy the power of the guardedly inveigh against the greed pines continue to prove quite an exbook, may have opened the door to his bad trusts, as soon as the new secre- of the age-a greed which stops at pensive luxury. They have already

"Prosperity Strikes."

"Prosperity strikes" is the very significant designation of a New York newspaper for the strikes on April 1, when several hundred thousand workingmen stopped work because their demands for higher wages were refused. The workingmen are simply

striking for some of the prosperity which the trusts and monopolies have been enjoying for several years. The

Why should the Senate be so conof the Missouri anti-trust law siderate of the trusts? It is a branch If a state law against combinations of the American Congress, legislatto control prices can thus be enforced ing, in part, for the American people why cannot a national law against and not for the industries affected. such combinations in interstate trade The Republican party may be relievbe enforced?

ed of this "tremendous pressure" in While Mr. Roosevelt is rushing zigzag hither and thither telling people "We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor," said enough to explain why no attempt has the Republican party in 1900. The been made to enforce the criminal "tremendous pressure" for the retenprovisions of the national law while tion of protective duties does not Missouri has easily succeeded in en-

forcing her state law?

Small Rent for Public Lands.

so readily came from the "affected in-One of the opportunities which Sendustries"-that is the protected conator Warren of Wyoming does not cerns. The Senator admits, what mention in speaking of President everybody knows, that the bene-Roosevelt's western tour is that of obficiaries of protection and not the serving the operations of the syndiworking people are the clamorers for cates that have gotten possession of a high tariff and also that the "indusgreat ranges of the public domain. As tries affected" are trusts mainly. They these syndicates are pasturing imcontrol the Senate absolutely, and mense herds of sheep on the public lands at a rental of about a cent an

Why should the consumers-the acre and making two clips a year the great body of Ameican people-suffer themselves to be robbed by the trusts? Why should the industries which so strongly oppose any reducly prohibitory upon fine foreign wool.

Getting Their Pound of Flesh. Cruel war has broken out again be tween the Havemeyer sugar trust and Arbuckle Brothers, who have been lying down together very amicably Democratic Journal's Opinion of the for a good while. The Arbuckles charge that the trust has violated the Unless glass-making has changed agreement to maintain prices. By materially within a few years the inand by they will learn, as so many dustry is carried on chiefly by chilothers have learned, that the only dren, and the only well-paid workers

way to maintain monopoly prices is engaged are a few foreigners imported to merge themselves in a monopoly for the purpose of directing operatrust. Then they can get the entire pound of flesh nominated in the Ding Glass is protected by the Dingley bill

ley tariff bond.

at tariff rates ranging all the way from 25 per cent to 100 per cent. It is Only an Unpretentious Jaunt. The fact that President Roosevell carries but two secretaries, one doc truly as any poorhouse or insane asytalization of \$14,000,000,000, and does farthing to their own industry and tree illustrated papers, one official photographer and two telegraph operators and will make but 200 speeches

Fifty years ago no self-respecting American would accept a fortune com- rather than give a quietus to the nation that his western trip is to be plenty of men who not only are glad to anything but an unpretentious little

> An Unprofitable Investment. Secretary Shaw signed last Monday a warrant for \$3,000,000 for the treas-

that some eminent clergyman does not the relief appropriation. The Philipnothing. Where will these gentlemen cost this country over \$400,000,000. find a finer example of the base pas- which is probably more than the gross sion which they thus characterize than value of all the trade they will bring

tariff, hypocritically pretent to dignify The Senate and the Cuban Treaty The American Senate must consent ploying little children for long hours to be impaled on one of the horns of a dilemma. It was either extraor-

explicit. It must be illustrated. It treaty which it confirmed or it took must cite examples. The glass manu- action with the purpose of subjecting

Deflance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One third more starch for the same money.

revolutionary.

What They Cost Him.

A Peoria friend of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll tells how, while Colonel Ingersoll was living in Peoria, he was called upon one day by General John A. Logan, says the New York Times. The colonel was upstairs at the time, and General Logan was president may personally testify to ushered into the library, where, on a the iniquity of their demand for the liable, were three volumes of Volmaintenance of duties that are near- | taire's works, an edition de luxe representing all that was best in the bookbinder's art. General Logan picked

them up one at a time, absorbed in his admiration at their beauties. While so engaged Colonel Ingersoft entered the room

"Colonel," said the general, holding one of the volumes in his hands, "this is the most magnificent volume I ever have seen. I do not want to seem impertinent, but would you mind telling me what these books cost you?"

"Those books,' began the colonel, the twinkle in his eye growing brighter at each word, "cost me-the governorship of Illinois.

Notes From the Scientists.

The electric life-saving hook of J. McKenna, a Scotchman, is a long pole with a hook and an electric light at the outer end. The light is made to glow when seeking a body in the water at night

The new Austrian steamship propeller practically has eight blades, the four that usually run out from the boss being enanged to straight supports for the four propelling blades, which are at the usual angle, and meet at the outer end of the boss. It is claimed that vibration is abolished and coal consumption reduced.

The growth of crystals is so directed by P. de Wateville as to give the transparency and luster of cut and polished stones. The method is simple, the smail crystal being so mounted that while growing in a saturated solution it can be continuously rotated at the rate of several rotations per second. Potassium and ammonium alums, copper sulphate and sodium chiorate give particularly fine results.

Think of your own faults and you will talk less about the faults of oth-

The only way God can keep brothernood alive in some of us is by the bonds of common suffering.

Money may not make the man, but that doesn't prevent the man from trying to make money.

at small wages?

A PLEA FOR PAUPERS.

Glass Trust.

in the contemptible little group of us in 100 years .- Atlanta Constitu American glass manufacturers who, tion. doubling their prices under the robber and ennoble American labor by em-

To be effective preaching must be dinarily stupid in the form of the

