SOPHISTRY OF PROTECTION AR-GUMENTS EXPOSED.

fered Under Sensible Trade Laws-Points for Farmers to Consider.

The American Economist, organ of the Manufacturers' Protective Tariff league, is rejoicing greatly these days. Everything is going its way, it thinks, After lambasting the poor, weak little "lowa idea" to death and frightening President Roosevelt into pledging himself to stop flirting with the tariff revisionists and to get on to the "standpat" platform, the American Economist is now enjoying the additional satisfaction of seeing England ready to drop her free trade theories and follow America's example. It is already lauding Joseph Chamberlain as a great protectionist and congratulating England on her escape from free

In its issue of June 19 it enumerates the "losses which Great Britain has all who wish this era of loot and lisuffered through Cobdenism." These cense to cease and its perpertators to wheat acreage since 1854; a great increase in the imports of wheat; an increase in the imports of cattle; a decrease in the assessed value of land since 1875; and an adverse balance of trade amounting to \$21.633,000,000 since 1854. The other losses mentioned consist of benefits which are less than the Economist thinks they should be.

It would naturally follow that when England abolished her corn laws, which protected English farmers just as our tariff protects our manufacturers and made bread dear, that the wheat acreage and the assessed valuation of farm lands would decline. Free trade there broke the bread monopoly just as it would in this country break the manufactured goods monopoly and force the trusts to sell at lower prices at home. The landlords of England fought against free trade. just as our manufacturers are now doing here. The manufacturers there supported free trade, and greatly profited by it, just as the farmers here should do and would do if they knew their own interests. Of course the workingmen in neither country should support "protection," which simply means increased cost of living to them without any compensating advantages.

Now, as to that \$21,633,000,000 loss in balance of trade. It certainly looks big-over \$400,000,000 a year. But while England was experiencing this tremendous "loss," she lifted herself | the great newspapers of the country out of adversity and depression into and especially those which later conprosperity and wealth such as the tained full-page advertisements of the world had never before seen. There must be something wrong about this torials complimentary to this great classification. It consists in saying trust for the philanthropy and good will that a country which imports more shown to its employes by the profitthan it exports is doing a losing busi- sharing plan which it inaugurated on ness. The idea that a merchant who the first of the year. This "compretakes in more than he pays out is do. hensive and far-reaching" and "absoing a losing business is absurd, but it lutely original and unique" profit-sharis a part of the protectionist philos- ing plan, was to unify the interests of ophy, or sophistry.

The Economist overlooks a few minor points in favor of free trade in England. It does not tell us that with free trade England has made greater progress than any protected country in Europe and that wages are higher and the cost of living lower there than anywhere else in Europe. It does not tell us that while the foreign commerce of protected France has increased in value by only \$45,000,000 since 1881, England's foreign commerce increased \$1,500,000,000, or 33 times as much. It does not tell us millennium-inducing scheme consisted that the United States has prospered partly because of its unrivaled natural wealth and partly because it is the greatest free trade country on earth. Nowhere else on earth is so much trade carried on without the collection of tolls of any kind, as between and in the various states and territories of this great country.

Nor is it evident why the Economist should rejoice so boisterously at England's possible change of program, unless it is opposed to all trade and wishes for walls of fire or other impassable barriers between nations. If by imposing duties which will greatly favor her colonies, our farmers and manufacturers will suffer the loss of this great market and will realize less for their products. Besides, it is evident that the two countries are differently situated-that England imports and the United States exports food stuffs. Hence, while protection would benefit farmers and farm lands in England, it would, and does, injure them here. The American farmer would be greatly benefited by free trade. It would remove many barriers between him and his foreign market and would therefore add somewhat to the prices realized for his crops. It would benefit him most, however, by reducing the cost of all kinds of manufactured goods and greatly lowering the cost of living and of running the farm. Under free trade the value of farm lands in this country would increase even more rapidly than they have been doing. In fact, farm lands from Ohio east have declined from 20

If this tariff question is agitated work.

BYRON W. HOLT.

Another Investigation Needed. following the same plan as Senator the officer who was selected by Presi-Payne when charges of corruption or dent Roosevelt to protect the public mismanagement have been made, by interests. ecouting the idea and deriding those who made them. The War department under Secretary Root has been opersted as a political machine from the this "hot air" business in the postoffice beginning of his administration and department is that people cannot help the honest men who have connection but wonder whether things are not or dealings with him have had much just as bad in the other bureaus of the the worst of it. The regular army of government.

litical appointees jumped over their heads unless they toadled to the powin consequence, by the misbehavior of many of these political favorites. The best men in the army have been be-American Economist's Clumsy At- littled and their power stripped from tempts to Show England Has Suf- them because they would not do the bidding of the corrupt gang that have been placed in command. Adjutant-General Corbin, who was refused membership in the Metropolitan club of Washington, has been the power behind the throne, and such great soldiers and honest men as General Miles have been treated with contempt and their reports of misappropriated funds and charges of other delinquencies have been set aside and themselves discredited in every way possible. When General Miles opened his mouth to expose the vicious system, he was censured by President Roosevelt, who thus linked himself with Corbin and Root, General Miles will retire from active service in August and it is prob able that he will devote considerable ime to exposing the record of some of the principal offenders. He can do no greater service for his country, and he will receive aid and comfort from losses consist of a reduction in the be driven from public life, however great and powerful they may be.

The Trusts Get It All.



Steel Trust Philanthropy.

But a few short months ago many of billion dollar steel trust, contained ediemployers and employes and to bring about industrial harmony and peace. It was to be the beginning of the industrial millennium, if the other great corporations would only follow suit. Describing the plan in more than

three pages, or about 5,000 words, the Iron Age of January 8, said editorially: "While the details are quite involved they will be found to work out in every case to the advantage of the employe who continues regularly in the service

of the corporation." The main feature of this unique, of the great privilege given employes to buy the 7 per cent preferred stock of the steel trust at \$82.50 per share. As this stock was then selling at \$85 to \$86, thousands of employes of course bought stock. Great profits were generously figured out in advance by the trust officials for all employes who

would hold their stock for five years. Now that steel trust stock is selling below 79 the philanthropy of this profit-sharing scheme has lost its cnarms and the lattering editorials have ceased to flow so copiously. It is, perhaps, beginning to dawn upon the England shuts out our farm products employes who have held their stockif any such there be-that they are the victims of a confidence game and that the Wall street bunco-steerers invented this "unique" profit-sharing scheme in order to unload some of its "undigested" securities. Fortunate, indeed, were the employes who paid cash for their gold bricks and passed them on to others before they were tested and while the price was high. In the meantime the industrial millenium has

been indefinitely postponed.-B. W. H.

Rottenness in the Postoffice. After two years and every delay that was possible the Bristow report has been made public and it proves conclusively that ex-Postmaster General Smith and Mr. Payne have been prevaricating about their lack of knowledge of the scandals and corruption that had full sway in the Postoffce department. It brings the question right home to President Roosevelt that Mr. Payne is not to be trusted to expose the rottenness that pervades his deb 50 per cent since our era of high partment, for with this Bristow report protection began. Free trade would right under his nose and with the furandoubtedly give added value to East. ther charges of Mr. Tulloch under consideration he attempted to suppress the evidence, styling it "grand-stand sufficiently the truth will come out on plays" and "hot air," and so on. Nothop. The Economist is doing good ing less than a new deal in the Postoffice department will now satisfy the public, for it is evident that Mr. Payne does not propose to allow the exposure

of the greater rascals who are back The same virus that inoculated the of the small fry that are being made | ive. No cabinet officer should be prepostoffice department and the same the scapegoats. Is Perry Heath, the sumed to be a thoroughly impartial inlass of political strikers that have dis. secretary of the Republican National graced its administration are en- committee, to go free because he is the sconced in other departments of the friend of Senator Hanna and Mr. government. If the probe could be Payne expects to have his valuable thrust into the War department it service to aid in the election of the would reveal a state of rottenness that | ticket next year? Only the fullest and would astonish the honest voter. most thorough-going investigation will Enough has leaked out to more than clean the skirts of the administration. show that Secretary Root has been already besmirched by the collusion of

There May Be Others. The most depressing thing about

ers that be. Much scandal has arisen SENATOR LODGE IGNORANT OF

Recent Speech of Massachusetts "Statesman" Based on One of the Oldest of Trade Delusions-The Truly Prosperous Nation.

TRUE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

Not long ago Senator Lodge delivered an address in Greenfield, Mass., in which he spoke of the dangers from without due to our great industrial growth and power.

"We have," said he, "a higher energy of organization and production than any other nation. For this reason we are driving less highly organlzed and less energetic peoples to the wall. Whether the opposition thus aroused can be stilled or whether it will become desperate and manifest itself in a political or military manner no one can say. It behooves us, however, to watch carefully and be always on our guard both in our conduct and our readiness."

In saving what he could to help on the project of an immense navy with its jobs and jobs Mr. Lodge may not have taken the trouble to think much about the economic principles underlying his plea for "readiness." Be that as it may, his words are calculated to instill into the public mind the barbarous militant conception of economics from which Buckle, the English historian of civilization, fondly hoped the great scientific work of Adam Smith had emancipated mankind.

The idea which Mr. Lodge expresses is that a nation which excels others in economic energy and efficiency must necessarily "drive to the wall" the less energetic and efficient nations. It is, unhappily, an idea which is too prevalent and potent in European countries as well as in America.

This notion that nations are not merely surpassed but actually impoverished by the superior ability of others to supply human wants lies at the bottom of all the systems of protective tariffs and bounties and subsidies, and not only so but at the bottom of nearly all the huge navar and military establishments which are imposed as heavy burdens upon the "great powers," which make broader and deeper the gulf separating the extremes of poverty and wealth and which are a continual menace to the peace of the

This economic delusion is not much more than a modification of the old drenched the world in blood and which that a nation to be prosperous must export more than it imports and which finds recognition in the forms official documents relating to foreign

The truth of the matter is that the nation which excels in economic energy and efficiency demonstrates its excellence by increasing the abundance of things which minister to human wants, and in no other way. It profits by its excellence in proportion as it supplies those wants and in proportion as other nations are able to buy the things which minister to their wants.

To vary the statement, the nation which excels prospers in proportion as others prosper. It can never prosper by impoverishing others. It is never to its interest that they should make themselves poor by loading themselves down with crushing military and naval establishments. It is as foolish in them. to reject the greater abundance offered them as it would be in the nation which excels to impoverish its own markets.

The whole militant notion of the economics of international trade is a modified survival of the old notion which was so productive of jealousy, hatred and bloodshed-the notion that whatever one people gains by trade other peoples must necessarily lose.

The whole colonial system for the defense and extension of which nations calling themselves enlightened are arming themselves to the teeth and taxing themselves insanely is based on this economic delusion, which is not the less foolish and impoverishing and exasperating and dangerous because of its present modifica-Those who foster that delusion may

be patriots in spirit, but they are not intelligent patriots.

The Postoffice Scandal. It seems that at last the President has assumed the direction of the investigation and cleansing of the Postoffice department.

This is precisely what he ought to do, and what he might have been doing to the advantage of the public, and perhaps to his own political advantage, when he was racing over the country hurrahing for a tremendous navy and repeating the same remarks with unimportant variations some scores of

This is his administration and not Mr. Payne's or Mr. Knox's or any other cabinet officer's. He is responsible as chief executive for the administration of all the executive departments. It is for him to see to it that they go right and to call them to account if they go wrong.

It is not sufficient for him to leave goes wrong within his jurisdiction.

Not every head of a department is fice and to apply the necessary correct- litical excitement. up or gloss over things which may reflect upon the good judgment, if not may damage their reputation for official capacity or vigilance, even when there is no doubt of their personal

It is, therefore, especially incumbent upon the president to take upon himself the direction of all such investigations as that now in progress in the will have to give prices another boost postoffice. Mr. Roosevelt is to be commended for doing this, though he has come to the discharge of his duty somewhat tardily.

dication, however, that he has begun the figure still higher.

ficers, West Pointers have seen po- A FALSE REASONING. by enjoining secrecy upon those who happen to know damaging facts. Publicity, it is true, may in some cases tend to defeat the ends of justice. Secrecy as to some things, therefore, may be advisable. But a sweeping order to all concerned to say nothing is unnecessary, and it looks too much as though there was an intention to cover up some things permanently. There should be no warrant for such a suspicion.

> Trust Control and Publicity. The new Department of Commerce and Labor has been very busy for the past few months, but the principal business accomplished has been the appointment of Republican patriots to good, fat jobs. The trusts, combines and corporations have so far not met with any discouragement from the new department, and commerce and labor has not received any encouragement, but the chiefs and the large army of clerks are receiving their salaries with great regularity. All of which is said to be giving great satisfaction to the Administration, and as the demand for patronage has been so much diminished by the number of good place. that have been filled we are prepared to credit this statement. The only advance towards that publicity which is to do so much towards controlling the trusts, according to President Roose velt, has been the scrutiny of the Littlefield list of 792 trusts and numer ous additions to that already enormous number. Secretary Cortelyou reports regularly to the President at every Cabinet meeting the name of any new trust he has discovered, but so far no great publicity has been made of the new discoveries. It is understood that Congress will be asked to make a further large apprepriation for more employes, as the amount of work ahead is appalling.

> > Postponement Advisable.

When we consider the disagreeable publicity which followed the Philip unpleasant comment evoked by the operations of Col. Heistand and others in the hemp line, it is perhaps just as well that Mr. Root should postpone for the present the letting of the opium monopoly. Com'ng so close together, these developments of our colonial policy could only excite carping and treasonable comment. If allowed to simmer down the opium transaction can probably be consummated without causing undue publicity.

"lowa Idea" in Retirement. John A. T. Hull, of Iowa, declares not and shall not be any revision of still actively survives in the notion the tariffs until after the next presidential election. As this means, of gt all if the republicans are successof our commercial statistics and our ful, we must conclude that the Iowa idea is temporarily in retirement-a belief which is strengthened by the evident meekness and humility of Mr. Cummins these days. The Hon. Dave Henderson jumped his job too soon. The traitors are on the run.

> "Chauncey's" Gentle Humor. Mr. Depew, who considers strikes

the signboards of prosperity, predicts that President Roosevelt's majority will be the largest ever given to a presidential candidate by the electoral college. This inspires a contemporary to remind Mr. Depew that the elec toral vote for Washington was unanseems to be that when the gentleman from New York leaves his specialty of telling stories after dinner he is hardly a success.

Natural Laws Still Exist. Of course, the action of the steel trust in deciding to maintain prices ought to make everything lovely. Still, there is a possibility that that antiquated and obsolescent factor known as the law of supply and demand may somewhat interfere with the calculations. We can conceive that if people did not want steel products at all the price fixed by the trust would not help to declare dividends. There is always a possibility that something of that kind may happen.

Not Likely to Hurry. From Washington comes the announcement that the government lands in Montana which have been stolen by the cattle trust will soon be reclaimed and opened to settlers. If "soon" in Montana has the same meaning as it had in Nebraska under similar circumstances would-be settlers need be in no haste about buying tickets for the promised land. Any time during the next fifty years will be plenty soon enough.

Bothering Mr. Payne. Having propelled numerous postal functionaries out of the postoffice de-United States Senator's residence. Surely there never was such another warm zephyr, as Mr. Payne would undoubtedly admit by this time.

The Next Thing in Order. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that the tariff issue will have to be fought every cabinet officer to investigate the out before the people indicates that officers of his own department and to the beefy Britisher will soon be sent trust every such officer implicitly to tramping around in torchlight parades discover and expose everything that marching to the rhythmic inspiration of "No-No-No-Free-Trade," as is the custom of the highly protected Amerieager to expose wrong-doing in his of. can freeman in similar times of po-

These Days of "Prosperity." It is very kind of Mr. M There is a strong temptation to cover pack his valise and start for home to save Mr. Schwab and his ship-building combine. Let us hope that Mr. Morthe integrity of the department head. gan's solicitude for his friend may not Men are prone to hide things which cause him to neglect some of his own enterprises which likewise appear to require some slight boosting and propping up these days.

> Everything Seems to Boom Prices. the beef barons announce that they dusk." owing to the flood at St. Louis. Let us hope that there may be no earthquakes in South America or cyclones

BOSTON MAN LIVED TO SEE HIS SECOND CENTURY

Boston's oldest residents, died Sunday | was afterward one of many who pald corning. He was 101 years old and half a crown to board the steamship had been sick only ten days, says the and view her machinery and every Boston Globe

Mr. Grimes was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 4, 1802. The date of news of the battle of Waterloo and pirth is verified by the records of his Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that native place, which show that his followed. For many years he was emnouse was destroyed the latter part ployed in shipbuilding, learning every of that year. In his native town he branch of it. attended the public schools for a few | In 1834 he came to America, and years, and at an early age served his has been a resident of South Boston apprenticeship, learning the trade of ever since. He landed in New York ship sawyer, what is now known as and came to Boston immediately. a ship carpenter. From his early boy- During his declining years Mr. hood he was remarkable for his great Grimes delighted to recall the early

athletic events frequently recalled his early days, and honor of carrying the Irish banner into had come for. remembered distinctly the arrival in that historic building for the first time Liverpool of the first steamship that in its history. He recalled the elo- a boat filled with tinned provisions, crossed the Atlantic. She was the quent oration of Dr. O'Flaherty. Savannah, was built in the city of that | When he first lived in South Boston | row him over to another cay about name and created considerable interest it was the garden spot of the entire six miles off-a mere lump of coral on both sides of the water. On her city, and so sparsely settled that peo- and a few bushes, where nobody lives. arrival in Liverpool thousands of peo- ple used to pick fruit and berries on ple witnessed the important event. Mr. Broadway.

Thomas Grimes, one of South | Grimes was of the number, and he part.

Mr. Grimes ever remembered the scenes and excitement attending the

GLARE OF BICYCLE LAMP SCARED KING OF BEASTS

cyclist was riding along a lonely road and panted, his effort to get away did in the northern part of Mashonaland. not seem to place any more territory As he rode, enjoying the sombre between him and the lion; for that pine rice transaction and the equally beauty of the African evening, he suddenly became conscious of a soft, and never seemed to tire. stealthy, heavy tread on the road beself looking into the glaring eyes of facing abruptly about, thrust the land speculation. a large lion. The puzzled animal brilliant headlight full into the face Presently the secret leaked out. acted very strangely, now raising his of the lion. plexed manner.

of purpose. But although he pedaled civilization.

On a mellow moonlight evening a | and pedaled, although he perspired animal, like Mark Twain's coyote, kept up his annoyingly calm jog-trot,

time sniffing the air in a most per- was this fright that broke the lien's days when the French colonists occu-Here was a surprise for the lion. mystery on the part of the strange ruin of the type one often sees in He could not make out what kind of rider-animal who broke himself into Hayti. mimal it was that could roll, walk halves and then cast his big eye in escape from that awful being. There was worth about \$15,000. No cyclist, since the Romans in upon the bicyclist, with new strength A wealthy speculator in Cape Hayvented wheels ever "scorched" with returning and devoutly blessing his tien, hearing of his find, concluded more honesty and single-mindedness acetylene lamp pedaled his way to there might be some more chests

PLAN A NATIONAL MUSEUM THAT WILL COST MILLIONS

Plans have been completed for the thropology, geology, zoology, botany he came off badly new \$3,500,000 structure that is to be and American history. The present The speculator had political influerected for the National museum in isational museum building will be ence, and soon had him flung into jail imous, and that Monroe received 231 Washington and bids for its construc- given up to a great exposition of it and despoiled of most of his wealth out of 232 electoral votes. The truth tion will soon be called for. The regents of the Smithsonian institution museum, and many additions that speculator and his family to-day are are superintending this work, and it the regents are planning to secure among the richest people in Hayti. is their idea when the new building as rapidly as possible. The museum I recounted a most marvelous, but is completed to have a complete re- will be modeled in its scope and gen- perfectly true story told to me in arrangement of the exhibits now in eral plan after the Victoria and Jamaica last year by the skipper of a the National museum and the Smith- Albert museum of Great Britan, turtling schooner from the Cayman sonian institution buildings.

> the old Smithsonian building to the jects to be covered are biology, an- four stories.

Among the chief departments will be islands.

um building to the industrial arts and seum already has rich collections. The plans for the Smithsonian Smithsonian and National museum building contemplate the creation in he saw a curious yearow gleam on library and art collections. The re- time of a magnificent library and art the ledge of the reef, about eight feet gents propose that the scientific col- gallery. The scientific library of the lection in the new building shall be institution is already one of the finest sheet of copper or brass, he ordered the finest in the world, and an officer in the world. Its scope will be broadof the institution makes the state ened and it will become a much more ment that already many of the important unit in the general scheme branches to be covered have reached of the institution. The plans for the a perfection that is not equaled in any art gallery are as yet tentative. The other museum in the world, even the new structure will be 486 feet long great British museum. The chief sub- and 345 feet broad, with a height of

COLORS THAT WILL DRIVE THE BRAIN TO MADNESS

dow surrounded you for a month, with | helps it; but its effect on your nerves. no color but purple around you, by the if you are saturated with it and cannot partment with great velocity, Mr. Tul- end of that time you would be a mad- get away with it, is terrible. Scientists Something to live for came to the place. loch's "hot air" is now wafting an ex- man. No matter how strong your congressman toward the county jail brain might be it would not stand the and is rattling the windows of a strain, and it is doubtful if you would music and stagecraft, but it has a Dimples for tenderest kisses; ever recover your reason. For purple reaction that wrecks the nerves. If Chaos of hopes and of raptures and sighs, is the most dangerous color there is— you doubt it stare hard for a few Chaos of fears and of blisses. is the most dangerous color there is- you doubt it, stare hard for a few Last year, like all years, the rose and the in its effects on the brain, which is minutes at a piece of bright blue paper

> for some time longer; but dead purple | uneasy reeling. will kill you eventually; as surely as Green, on the other hand, is the king would foul air. Scarlet is as bad, of colors, and no amount of it can do but scarlet has a different effect. It any harm. If you were snut up in an produces what is called homicidal artificial green light for a month it mania-a madness that drives its would develop your evesight immensehis nearest relatives. Even on ani- you returned to the world you would liately recalled one of Tennyson's own victim to kill his fellows, especially ly; but it would be fatal, because when mals scarlet has this effect. It will be utterly unable to stand ordinary "The early pipe of half-awakened" drive a bull or a tiger to charge a lights and colors, and you would bards" (birds). This was coming too gaked spear. But purple, on the con- certainly contract opthalmia, or pos- near home to be pleasant, and the trary, brings on melancholy or suicidal

Blue, as long as there is no trace ful to take great care.

Luxury. Mrs. A .- "Would you like to be very wealthy, dear?"

Mrs. Z .- "Yes, indeed. I'd like to be so wealthy that I could hire a girl to do nothing but set the rubber plant With great reluctance and distress out in the morning and bring it in at

Solar Plexus Blows. The pugilist speaks of knockout terrogated the friend. blows over the solar plexus, but it is in central Africa, which would, of the stomach that receives the shock, It is not altogether a favorable in- course, render it imperative to hoist and from it the nervous disturbance the milestones and they turned out to utes of the hour, or twenty minutes cristinates.

If purple walls and red-tinted win- of red in it, stimulates the brain, and Virgin islands.-Chambers' Journal. class blue as a kind of drug in its effects on the brain. It excites the imagination and gives a craving for content of the place. Something to die for, maybe:

Cooling to die for, maybe:

Cooling to die for, maybe:

Something to die for, maybe:

Something to die for, maybe:

Complete the place.

Something to die for, maybe:

Complete the place.

Something to die for, maybe:

Complete the place.

Cooling to die for, maybe:

Cooling and laughter, and gurgles and reached by way of the nerves of the or cloth—not flowers, for there is a But heaven stooped under the roof on the good deal of green in their blue-and A splash or two of any other color you will find that it will make your in the room would save your reason eyes ache and give you a restless,

sibly destroy the optic nerve altogether, unless you were very mind-

Couldn't Fool Her. "My dear Miss Mylluns," said the immore than I can find words to tell."

figures," rejoined the beautiful heir cut can register a kick and have the ess in tones that suggested the ice offender bound over to keep the peace.

Land of Feuds. "So Kentucky is a bad state?" in-

be tombstones."

SEEK HIDDENWEALTH

EXPEDITIONS FITTED OUT TO RECOVER TREASURE.

Valuable Finds Made in the West Indies Have Stimulated Speculation -Authentic Instances of Finds of

Immense Amounts.

A party of three, we were chatting on the deck of a steamship during a voyage from Jamaica to Trinidad. The talk fell upon buried treasure in the West Indies, and each of us had his tare to tell.

A couple of months ago, said the first man, an American mining engineer, I was in New Providence, and everybody was talking about a mysterious American who had been down in the Bahamas just before.

He came in a small schooner, and anchored off one of the small cays, physical strength and wonderful vi- days of the city, and especially South or islands, which are so numerous tality, and figured in many leading Boston. He remembered distinctly a there. He said he hadn't come for meeting of Irishmen held in Faneuil sponges or coral or sait or pearls; but In a reminiscent mood Mr. Grimes Hall when he had the distinguished he would not tell anybody what he

One day he hired two men, and got tools and a tent. Then he made them

There he staid for a week, making the men dig like fury in place he pointed out, while he watched over them with a rifle to see that they did not shirk.

After six days' digging they came scross a heavy, brass-bound trunk. They carried it to the boat and rowed him to the schooner. As soon as the box was aboard he weighed anchor, Nobody knew his name or what he had found; but of course they all think that he had the clew to some

pirate hoard, and found it. When I was in Hayti, in 1898, said the second member of our party, a The poor rider was finally so ex- Canadian business man, I came hind him. It seemed like the jog-trot hausted from terror and exertion that across a curious treasure story. A of some heavy, cushioned-footed ani- he decided to have the matter over poor man a Cape Haytien, who mal following him. Turning round, with right away. Suddenly slowing everybody knew had not got \$100 to he was scared very badly to find him- down, he jumped from his wheel, and into a man of wealth, and went in for

The house he lived in was a ruined head, now lowering it, and all the This was too much for the beast. It French chateau, dating back to the nerve, for at this fresh evidence of pied the island; a magnificent old

Sawing through the and sit still all at the same time; an any direction he pleased, the monarch one day to make some repairs, be animal with a red eye on each side, of the forest turned tail, and with a came across a big oak chest filled and a brighter one in front. He hesi- wild rush retreated in a very hyena- with French gold pieces, gold and tated to prounce upon such an out- like manner into the jungle, evidently silver plate, necklaces, brooches, landish being, a being whose blood thanking his stars for his miraculous watches and other valuables. The box

there, so he offered to buy the house, and eventually did so for

The new man did more than search; he pulled down the house, and In the end found four other chests found altogether to be worth nearly \$200,000. The first man got very angry, and wanted to share; but

dustrial art, including the already im- for the helinous crime of concealing mense and unique collection of the treasure trove from the state. That

The new structure is to be devoted those of land transportation, boat He was aboard the schooner one to the scientific collections of the gov- models, implements of war and elec- day last spring, anchored close to a ernmen, the present National muse- trical apparatus, of which the mu- reef near the Caymans on which a bark had been recently wrecked.

Looking over the side of his vessel, under water. Thinking it was a large one of his crew to dive for it. The man came up with his hands

full of gold coins-Spanish doubloons,

with the arms of Seville on them. The ledge was covered with loose gold. The skipper showed me a lot of the gold in a store in Kingston, Jamaica, and sold the entire find soon afterward for over \$10,000 At this moment there are two

or three expeditions-English and American-searching for buried treasure in various parts of the West Indies. The favorite hunting grounds are the Bahamas, from New Providence as far south as Tortuga and the

Only a Baby.

That it brought there only a baby.
-Woman's Life.

Tennyson Resented Pleasantry.

Sir William Harcourt was once a ject of smoking, the poet confessing to a love for the after breakfast pipe above all else. Sir William immetouchy temper of the laureate resented the pleasantry.

"Next!"

State Barber Examiner has be an pointed and from this time forth anypecunious young man. "I love you body whose face is decorated with steel engravings or who loses the top "But I presume you could tell me in of his ear during a conversational hair -New York Telegram.

Silence at Dinner.

Whenever there is a marked silence "I should say so," responded the at a large dinner party it is always, drummer. "I thought I was counting so the superstitious say, twenty minlafter.