

About the hardest part of a soldier's duty is where he parts from those he loves.

In favoring an Anglo-Saxon alliance the Duke of Fife sounded a clear note of warning to continental Europe.

The Philippines produce the finest indigo in the world, but it isn't so blue as the feeling that American squadrons has produced there.

War proceedings as a rule lower land values, but blowing up earthworks certainly comes under the head of a rise in real estate.

Dewey's salary with his promotion in rank is increased from five to six thousand dollars. As he is a man of a thousand this is quite in keeping.

The Queen of Roumania practices two hours daily at the piano. In olden times it was expected a queen would set good examples for the people.

A St. Louis contemporary's "Washington correspondent wires that 'Bustle is everywhere apparent about the White House.' How the fashions do change.

Out of 15,000 Cubans in Florida it was found difficult to recruit a full regiment. Evidently the steps they take in the movement for liberty are not toward the front.

Four foreign wars in a century and a quarter is not a bad record for the nation. There are not many other important states that have been as peaceful as the United States.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of a Massachusetts bank president who absconded with about \$500,000. It is evident that the authorities are determined to punish that man.

"Get up early and hear the birds sing," advises the Boston Herald, "the music begins about 4 o'clock." It isn't absolutely necessary, however, to sit up the night before and wait for the concert.

A Topeka paper suggests that Admiral Dewey's service in the Philippines entitle him to substantial recognition at the hands of the present administration, aside from mere idle votes of thanks, and suggest that he be appointed postmaster at Manila just as soon as the Philippines are pacified.

The doctors seem to be united on the point that cigarette smoking is responsible for most of the rejections of militiamen who have come up for examination as applicants to enter the regular army. They ought to have included the cocktail habit and lack of exercise. The three combined would wreck a bandow in six months.

War is rapidly making the United States a cosmopolitan nation. War is always a quick educator. Whatever she does, it sharpens the wits and broadens the minds of nations. The present war has already made the United States a nation of students of history, geography and international relations. The nation has learned more of the world in the last few months than years of peace would have taught it.

The disgusting lengths to which adulterers and shopkeepers are going in the prostitution of the national flag calls for personal protest from their customers and other citizens. Citizens should make it their business personally to offer polite requests to persons who misuse the flag to cease and treat it with proper reverence. One request might accomplish nothing, but a succession of remonstrances would pierce the thimble-skinned hide of even the most tactless of offenders.

European nations are having their eyes opened on the subject of patriotism. The blue and the gray march shoulder to shoulder, and the rich and the poor meet on a common level. Among Roosevelt's "rough riders" may be found the sons of Federal and Confederate soldiers, and the sons of millionaires of the East ride side by side with the cowboy of the Western plains. The solution to the mystery is that we are a nation of patriots, and that love of country is common to all sections and classes.

It is to be hoped that the war with Spain will go far enough only to teach us a lesson in sternness; to lift us from the inaction which threatened to make this country an overgrown, awkward laborer in the affairs of the world. If there is ultimately to be universal peace, which few thoughtful people believe, this republic must occupy a high place in the general settlement. We must do our part in the common re-organization. This republic must be one thing or the other. It must play a part in the business of the earth, or consent to be contemptible in the last division of things. It cannot be a factor in destiny so long as men are naturally belated without an army and navy and a fair quantity of powder and projectiles on hand.

It is a curious fact that all the countries in both hemispheres likely to be involved in the results of the war with Spain are now producing regions. The Boston Herald estimates the amount of sugar produced in the Philippines annually at 200,000 tons, while that of Puerto Rico amounts to 20,000

more. The total value of the sugar exported from the Philippines in 1896 is set down at \$1,000,000 (\$8,000,000), of which 500,000 went to Great Britain. The normal producing capacity of Cuba has been over 1,000,000 tons annually, but has been reduced by the war for the last three years to less than one-fourth, during the last year being almost nothing. These figures relating to a simple article of production indicate the possibilities of these islands in a state of peace and under a stable government.

It may not be generally known that under the treaty of 1894 Spain acknowledges herself our debtor in the sum of \$600,000 for injuries inflicted upon our merchant marine during the war waged against her American colonies. Instead of paying the principal sum, however, she made it a part of her public debt, for which she issued stock bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Our government proceeded to ascertain, by means of a claims commission, which of our citizens were entitled to these funds and the amount to be distributed to each of them. For over sixty years this interest has been regularly paid by Spain and divided among the respective claimants by our Treasury Department.

The Russian government is rapidly improving and strengthening its recent acquisitions from China in the Liaotung peninsula. The exact limitations of the area, 800 square miles, have been defined by proclamation. All the harbors on the west side of the peninsula are included in this area. Port Arthur has become a purely military position with a garrison of 3,000 men, which is to be raised to 5,000 by reinforcements from Odessa. The entrance is guarded by batteries of six-inch rapid firing guns and guardships patrol the harbor at night. The whole military force of Russia in the peninsula is to be brought up to 20,000 men and these will be supported by 50,000 more along the line of the railroad through Manchuria and by the reserve army of Eastern Siberia. Powerful fortifications have already been constructed at Ta-lien-wan and plans have been made for the construction of a great dock, it being the intention of Russia to make this port both a naval base and military station. It is evident from the extent of its preparations that Russia has gone to China to stay and that when the transiberian road is completed it will dominate that section of the Orient unless Great Britain and Germany shall interfere.

Ninety years ago nearly a third of the western hemisphere belonged to Spain. The English owned the strip of seacoast in Central America now known as British Honduras; the Guianas, on the northern coast of the South American continent, were divided between England, France and Holland; and Brazil was a dependency of Portugal. With these exceptions, everything south of Louisiana—Mexico, Central America and South America to the extreme southern tip of the continent—was subject to Spain. For three hundred years Spain had derived almost incalculable wealth from her American possessions; but the history of her rule over them was a story of almost continuous cruelty toward the natives, and of greed and oppression in her relations with her colonists. This was the reason why, when Spain was invaded by Napoleon's armies early in the present century, the Spanish-American colonies, in quick succession, took up arms against the mother country. There were fourteen years of bloody war, now here, now there, from 1810 to 1824, and by the year 1826 not a foot of territory was left to Spain on the American continent. In Mexico the revolt was led in 1810 by a priest, Hidalgo; but although it was temporarily suppressed and the leaders shot, the insurgents in the mountainous districts kept up a guerrilla warfare, and in 1821, under the leadership of the "liberator," Iturbide, independence was secured. The revolutionary movement soon communicated itself to Central America. The insurrection began there the year after Hidalgo raised the standard of revolt in Mexico, and in 1823 the five states became free. But it was in South America that the most protracted and sanguinary struggle for freedom took place. The leading spirit was Simon Bolivar, rightly called the "liberator," for whom the republic of Bolivia was afterward named. Personal observation of the working of free institutions in the United States led him to desire similar blessings for his own countrymen. He was a leader in the revolution which broke out in Venezuela in 1810, and for the next fourteen years, with the exception of two periods of enforced exile, he was at the head of insurgent armies in Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador and Peru. The battle of Ayacucho, in December, 1824, inflicted a crushing blow upon the Spanish forces, and in 1826 the last stronghold of the Spanish, the castle at Callao, was taken. The grievances which led to this general throwing off of the Spanish yoke on the American continent closely resembled those of which the Cubans now complain.

Drop Through a Trap. More than one good story is related of the late Lord Norbury, and in spite of the grimness of the following his humor is evident. When acting in an official capacity Lord Norbury inquired of a man who had been capitally convicted if he knew any reason why sentence of death should not be passed. The prisoner replied to the effect that he considered the job had gone far enough and that he would prefer to let the subject drop. "The subject may drop," said his lordship in response.

Corn in Kansas. In 1897 Kansas produced 122,540,000 bushels of corn, the market value of which was \$22,522,222.

LET OTHERS FOLLOW.

GIVE AMERICA A FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF HER OWN.

Our History is a Series of Departures from Previously Accepted Precedents, and Most European Nations Have Patterned After Us.

An American Financial System. In debating the bond bill, Representative Gunn, of Idaho, said: "I have ever been an advocate of an American financial system. Why not? When we established our Government we abandoned the European governmental system."

It is a common expression among the single standard advocates that we must follow the financial methods that the experience of all civilized nations has proven to be the best. By this is meant European nations. When we look at the conditions in Europe what do we see there that claims our admiration? In time of profound peace huge standing armies eating up the substance of the people; a moneyed class that owns the earth controls the circulating medium, and swarms of human beings living at the lowest round of poverty and destitution. It has been thus on that continent as far back as the memory or the annals of man reach. The money controlled by the few, the masses with a monopoly on nothing but poverty. To me it is a source of surprise that any American would advocate the adoption of a system that has produced such disastrous results.

The men who laid the foundation of our governmental system were not idle dreamers or vain tourists; they were energetic, practical men, who were not afraid to try new theories in government. They made every man equal before the law, placing like opportunities before all. Every nation in Europe declared that the experiment was dangerous and impracticable and would end in disaster.

They adopted a constitutional government based on the free and untrammeled will of the majority; divided governmental functions between three co-ordinate branches—the executive, legislative and judicial—with the powers of each defined and limited by a written constitution. Outside of the United States it might be said that all nations raised their voice with one accord against this innovation in the construction of a government. It was said to be contrary to the experience of all mankind. In every government that then existed the executive was the overshadowing power and the other departments were all subject to it.

We decreed manhood suffrage, free speech and freedom of conscience—all innovations on the established order of things and all against the experience of the human family.

After more than a century we have demonstrated the wisdom of our fathers, and Europe, perhaps unconsciously, pays tribute to their worth, for all nations on that continent, with the exception of Russia and Turkey, have remodeled their governments more or less closely on the lines their fathers rejected one hundred years ago. It is dangerous to say that we must adopt a financial system because other nations have always had such a system. Had this argument prevailed in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Ben Franklin we would not have had a written constitution to-day, nor would we have had free speech, free press, freedom of conscience, nor any of the other blessings handed down to us by a wise, patriotic and noble ancestry. Therefore, when the financial issues that we must adopt European methods, no attention should be paid to it, for it is contrary to the history, traditions and experience of our Government.

We adopted European financial methods, it is true, and are endeavoring to perpetuate them, and it is drawing us down to European conditions. The system that produces abject poverty on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean will produce a like state of affairs on this side of the ocean. It should be a patriotic study with every citizen how to substitute improved American methods for the enervating, poverty-breeding system in vogue in the Old World.

Measure the extent of country and count the people who are using money today; then measure the extent of country and count the people who used it one hundred years ago, and you will find that the production is not keeping pace with the demand. The money of final redemption is gold. It is the sole standard by which values are measured. Of this metal the human family has at its disposal in the shape of coin \$4,000,000,000, or about \$4 to each inhabitant of the earth using money. This scant supply accounts for the poverty and distress which encumbers the earth; this is why we have periodical famines. The earth always produces enough for man, and with our rapid means of travel all parts of the globe can be easily and speedily reached.

The closing of the mints in British India was followed by a famine the most terrible of modern times. Not less than 8,000,000 of human beings perished. It is true that a drought afflicted a large area of the country. As a consequence there was a short crop in some localities and a total failure in others; yet there were large sections of the country that produced food enough for all.

Julian Hawthorne, an American writer, was sent by the Cosmopolitan Magazine to write up the Indian famine for that publication. In one of his communications he made the following statement (Cosmopolitan Magazine for August, 1897):

"In so arduous a task, as I see has already been done, it can only result in harm to the starving persons, for there is at this moment grain enough in India to feed everybody there. This grain is held by native dealers and is sold at the highest possible price. Now, if we import grain and sell it at a low figure or give it away, the course of trade is disturbed, the dealers withdraw altogether from the market, and the condition is far worse than ever. \* \* \* Unless you are willing to take upon your shoulders the whole burden of supplying 300,000,000 people with grain, you are only doing harm by sending any grain at all."

Mr. Hawthorne in the foregoing says there is plenty of grain in India to feed the starving millions, and advises against sending any grain to that country. In the next quotation he tells how to arrest the famine.

"Send money, and it will enable those who need grain to buy it. The dealer will be enriched, no doubt, but the people will be saved. \* \* \* Let each of us remember that \$1, properly applied, will keep a human being alive in India a month."

The pitiful sum of \$1 was all that was needed to carry a starving wretch over a month, but the poor native did not have the dollar. Thus you see the fact is established that the famine was not caused by want of grain, but by want of money. At the time that starvation was running riot in India the British government closed the mints, added to the death of money, and thus accelerated the work of starvation.

We have about exhausted the fertile resources of the English language in the denunciation of General Weyler, but he stands as a white-robed angel alongside of those who created the money famine in British India.

We were all witnesses of strange scenes in the United States but a few years ago. In 1893, when we repealed the Sherman law and so many of the silver mines closed down, thousands of laborers were thrown out of employment. Whole communities were abandoned, families were forced to separate, while the husband, with a roll of blankets on his back, penniless and heart-broken, started out in the world to seek employment and to endeavor once more to build up a home where he could gather his family around him. Too often they sought companionship in the ranks of the "cosmopolitan army," and in bands and small groups of ragged, dirty and half-starved men begged their way from door to door.

These horrible sights were witnessed in the United States at a time when our harvests were so abundant that political theorists found fault with the farmers because they had caused an overproduction. Agricultural products were so cheap that they brought the farmer no adequate return for his labor. To say that his bins were bursting was no figure of speech, it was an actual fact. At this time, strange to say, the land swarmed with men half clad and hungry. This is the condition we came to under the operations of the gold-standard-hungry and ill-fed men in the midst of abundance. Like the poor wretch in India, a dollar would keep him a long time, but he did not have the dollar. Under the gold standard they were scarce. A dearth of money worked just the same in the United States as it did in India.

A Financial Allegory. Under stress of extraordinary circumstances the farmers (people) of a certain country became very largely indebted to the grain dealers of the world.

The indebtedness was of various kinds and payable in different ways. After a time, at the suggestion and for the better security of the grain dealers, a law was enacted making all of the debts payable in "grain" at fixed prices for each kind.

The term grain had previously been legally defined to mean wheat and corn, each of specified measure, weight and quality.

The grain dealers were very intelligent. They had great wealth and large experience, hence they had great influence with those literary, legislative, and other agencies which mold public opinion and control legislation; they realized their great power, and were willing to use it to procure the enactment of laws which would insure to their profit, and to influence the people to acquiesce in such laws and such construction of them in future as they might wish.

They understood fully that the universal law of supply and demand determines the market value of all commodities, hence if they could largely lessen the use and demand for one kind of grain, the price of that which must supply its place and use would be increased.

They therefore used their great influence to procure the enactment in many countries of a law that corn should not be used as food for cattle, hogs or horses. This, of course, caused the use and demand for corn to be much less, and that for wheat much greater, for all were obliged to use wheat only, where both corn and wheat had been used before.

Thus, although the culture and production of wheat largely increased as compared with that of corn, the price of wheat went up while that of corn as measured in wheat went down, until the market price of corn as measured in wheat was about half as much as before their "corn laws" were enacted, although a bushel of corn would still pay for nearly as much property other than wheat as it would before.

Meantime the grain dealers had quietly but successfully used their influence to have men of their own number or those who would favor paying all debts in wheat placed in control of the farmers' business.

Many friends of the farmers maintained that it would be just and legal

to pay their debts in corn or wheat. But the grain dealers and those whom they had placed in control exclaimed: "Oh! no, not so, we allow, for we could not deny, that payment in corn would be legal, but it would not be near so well for us as payment in wheat. You farmers are too proud, too patriotic and too honest to wish to pay us in anything but that which is best for us. We trust that you can be made to believe it would be almost like repudiation to pay us in corn. We know you would scorn to even seem to repudiate any part of your debts. We hope you will be willing to keep us and our friends in control of your business so that we can be sure to get our pay wholly in wheat." What ought the farmers to do? What will they do?

Suppose it is suggested to the grain dealers that the farmers are proud, patriotic, and honest; that, being so, they would scorn to repudiate any honest debt; that they wish to and will pay their debts honestly and in full, but in order that they may be able to do so it may be well to allow them to place disinterested men in control of their business, and that if they shall decide to pay debts partly in wheat and partly in corn, the grain dealers can save themselves from loss on corn by repealing the laws discriminating against corn, thus restoring it to its normal value as compared with wheat. —E. W. Metcalf, in Silver Knight-Watchman.

Opening 'em for Hypnotism. A hypnotist in New York has succeeded in putting a man to sleep for five days, and monopolists may soon be building a labor storehouse in every city. They could hypnotize the unemployed until they were wanted, and lay them away on shelves. All would be awakened three times a year—on the glorious fourth, on Christmas and on election day. All the stiffs could be brought to the polls in wagons or freightcars piled up in two heaps, one labeled Rep., the other Dem., and waked up to vote for the national honor.—Free Lance, Burnside, Ky.

Banks Better than the Government. By refusing to issue legal tender notes instead of bonds the majority of Congress has declared that bank currency is better than government currency, and the only reason they advance why bank currency is better is that such currency bears interest, whereas legal tender notes cost nothing. What do the people say?

Vote the Money Question. Gratifying indeed is the disposition shown in many States to unite all forces on the money question in the coming campaign. National issues will be voted upon again, and as corruption will not be so rife, victories for bimetallics will be achieved in all States that voted for Bryan in 1896.

Corporations Are Illegitimate. Corporations are organized to secure special privileges and avoid personal responsibility. They have no legitimate place in a free government. When a business gets too large for ordinary management by an individual or a limited partnership it should be conducted by the whole people.

The Bright Day Ahead. Representative government has proven a failure. Representatives fail to do the work for which they are chosen. Direct government by the people through the plan proposed by the initiative and referendum is the only remedy. When the people rule there will be neither slaves nor masters. Now, the masses are slaves.

Fatal to Prosperity. The issue of bonds is fatal to prosperity because it takes money out of business enterprises. One can imagine how much greater business would be if instead of taking \$500,000,000 out of circulation \$500,000,000 was added.

War's Object Is Attained. The war will now soon come to a close. The bonds desired by the money power have been authorized, and they will see to it that Spain yields before very much more damage is done.

The Burning Question. The corporations versus the people is the burning question of the hour.

On the Wheel. All over the world the bicycle is revolutionizing travel. Already American wheelmen penetrate every part of Europe, and have the most delightful experiences. England in particular is the bicyclist's paradise. Here one finds the best of roads, bracing air, and the most beautiful scenery. A "run" here is royal recreation. The American wheelmen are making great inroads in England, but there is still considerable skepticism over their lightness. An Englishman cannot understand how a bicycle can be substantial without being heavy and cumbersome. Indeed, heavy machines are pretty much the rule all over Europe. I never found any that were as light as our American bicycles, and I rented wheels in a number of places. Holland is a good country for "biking," but its roads cannot compare with those of England. In France one sees some pretty pictures on wheels. Especially is this the case in Paris. The French girls wear bloomers when wheeling, and discard the ladies' wheel. I asked one young woman why she preferred a man's machine, and was told that it was "because it is lighter and runs easier."

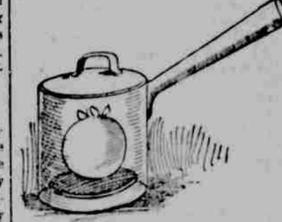
Some Receipts. "The small town where you live is very healthy, isn't it?"

"No, it isn't so healthy; but it is so hard to make a dollar there that nobody can afford to be sick."—Detroit Free Press.

Don't wear high-heeled shoes unless you are partial to pigeon-toes.



Padding Cannot Burn. The invention which is illustrated here is a simple and yet perfectly effective preventive for articles which are being boiled from getting burned by a careless or forgetful cook allowing the water to give out, thereby endangering both the boiler and the food in it. With this stand the damage will fall solely upon the former. Even if the boiler should become absolutely dry, the limited amount of conduction between the wire stand and the bottom of the boiler, combined with the presence of water, in the pudding, etc., will prevent the food being spoiled for a considerable time after the boiler is irretrievably ruined. The stands are made of tinned iron wire and there is no danger of their being crushed in.



or of their affecting the food in any way. They are easily cleaned and present no points or edges to injure the hands.

In Cooking Vegetables. Remember that most vegetables should be put on to cook in freshly boiling water.

That salt should be added when they are about two-thirds done. That lying in very cold water for an hour or more will partially restore to wilted vegetables quality and freshness.

That every green vegetable should be cooked rapidly, and uncovered, to retain its color.

That if the water is very hard, a tiny bit of soda, not larger than a pea, added will make the vegetables cooked in it tenderer and of better color. Ordinary water does not require such addition.

That when soft water is used the salt must be in from the first, to prevent loss of flavor and substance.

That cooking a vegetable after it is done toughens, darkens it and detracts from its flavor.

That the best dressing for vegetables at their perfection is butter, pepper and salt—cauliflower and perhaps asparagus excepted.

That older or staler vegetables are improved by a cream or drawn-butter sauce—the basis for the latter the reduced liquor left when the cooking is finished.

A Quick Way to Make Good Bread. Prepare yeast by paring and boiling twelve large potatoes in three quarts of water. When done, make fine in the water in which they are boiled. While hot stir in three tablespoonfuls of flour, sugar, and one of salt. Dissolve one yeast cake in warm water and stir in yeast while warm. Let stand over night to rise. Use one cupful of yeast and one cupful of warm water to each loaf of bread. Mix up the bread in the morning ready for the tin. Let rise to twice its size; then shape into loaves and grease over top with melted butter. Let rise, and bake by an even fire forty minutes. This is the quickest way to make bread, the amount of time required to make bread ready for table being about six hours. Very nice where families are large. We call it railroad bread.

Marguerites. Make a boiled icing of the whites of two eggs, one cupful sugar, one-third cupful water. When done add one cupful finely chopped nut meats of any kind and vanilla to flavor. With a stiff brush rub off as much of the icing as possible from fresh salt wafers, or, if possible, procure those that are not salted. Cover with the icing and bake in a very slow oven until a delicate brown.

Head 'em Hot for Red Bugs. For bed bugs make a strong solution of hot alum water, putting in as much alum as the water will dissolve, and wash the bedsteads; if one application is not enough repeat the process. Benzine sprayed with an atomizer into every crack and crevice is also effective; but the alum is more agreeable to the house, and quite as disagreeable to the bugs.

Creamed Beef. Put a lump of butter the size of an egg in a frying pan, when it is melted add cold roast beef, cut in thin slices, or chilled dried beef, and fry to a nice brown; then add a tablespoonful of flour, and stir well; last of all add enough water or milk to make a nice cream. You can serve on toast or not.

To Clean Gold Picture Frames. Beat the white of an egg; add to it one pint of cold water; moisten your frames with this mixture, using a sponge. Then wipe them with a soft flannel. Take a second cloth, perfectly dry, and give the frames a light rubbing.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Raspberry Foam. Whip the whites of four eggs until frothy; add four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and whip until very stiff, dropping in a little at a time, three tablespoonfuls of raspberry juice. Whip in glasses and serve at once.