## THE AMERICAN FARMER

Suggest 1882 18 - 1965

RELATION TO THE ECONO-MIC CONDITIONS.

dress of General Charles H. How ard at Buffalo, N. Y., Before Nat-Ional Social Conference

Address of General Charles H. How at Buffalo, N. Y., June 29, before National Social and Political Consce, published in Farm, Field and side, Chicago:

On behalf of some 7,500,000 (according to U. S. census 7,570,439), of our countrymen who are directly engaged in the various branches of agriculture, I wish to thank the program committee of this conference and acknowledge the courtery of this body, for the representation provided for on this platform. Counting the families, these 7,000,000 farmers stand for a population of over 3,000,000; or about one-third the entire population of the United States. This large class of citizens might, of course, in a way be represented by law-year, clergymen and the members of the clergymen and the members of the professions and occupations; they are often been so represented in the nated States congress, and even in the United States congress, and even in the political conventions which nominate seagressmen and presidents. But there has been a growing feeling among the farmers, for a decade or two, that the seagressmen are decade or two, that the seagressment of the seagressment of the seagressment of the season of the season prevalent among them that they have vital interests that no other class of citisens can appreciate as well as themselves; that other classes such as manufacturers, merchants and bankers may indeed represent interests more or less in conflict with those of the larger.

On the other hand, I am not here to On the other hand, I am not here to plead for any public policy which shall favor agriculture to the injury of any other business. The farmers of our sountry have come in for some pretty hard names of late. At some of these, such as "hayseeds," "horny-handed sons of toli," etc., they can afford to smile good-naturedly; at others, like "the man with the muck-rake," or "the man with the hoa." they are thoughtful h the hoe," they are thoughtful the occupation of agriculture nec-arily tend to degrade?

GRICULTURE A NOBLE OCCUPA-PATION.

Classic literature, both Latin and aglish, affords an answer:

"Beatus ille qui procui negotiis Ut prisca gens mortalium Paterna rura bobus exercet suis."

in ancient times the sacred plough em-

ployed kings and awful fathers of man-kind. some, with whom your insect tribes are but the beings of a

nummer's day held the scale of empire, ruled

the storm of mighty war, then with unwearied hand daining little delicacies, seized the plow and greatly independent lived."—Thompson's Seasons, imerican history on every page gives the answer. George Washington was a tand last an agriculturist. Abrass Lincoln, James A. Garfield and ay others, distinguished in peace and t, were at some time in their lives mers—like Antaeus took an irressible start upward from a touch of soil.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

nd yet some of our farmers winced arely when, lately, they looked upon lot's picture. "The Man with the s." Yeu could read in their faces: its is not my likeness." "It is not a there of my boy." "Is it to be a por-the of my son's son?" thing that grieves not and that never hopes, and stunned, a brother to the

if not our occupation, do its condi-tions mean this for those who come for us? Must the descendant of the interiorn farmer revert to the Euro-tean peasant type? There with the weight of centuries, he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,

emptiness of ages in his face, on his back the burden of the

There is no shape more terrible than

re tongued with censure of world's blind greed."

CUBAN SLAVES

The speaker spent a brief period in the on a sugar plantation in Cuba. was before the emancipation of the sees. The field hands rose at 3 o'clock the morning. A piece of cold corn and stood for breakfast, eaten as they me hurried to their task. At 10 o'clock we were served from a great kettle for one principal meal of hominy or a. Hen and women were herded and two like animals under the lash of brutal overseer. The sad and hope-se expression on the faces of some these slaves—especially of the women has never in all these years been need from my memory. This was action slavery, and that on the sugar, has never in all these years over loosed from my memory. This was said slavery, and that on the sugar, as and cetton plantations in our own matry was like it. But those negroes as I new in Cube were emancipated the mem and their sons made up mak and file with Gomes and their sons made up the make and file with Gomes and their sons their their contracts; their

PRICIATING FARM INCOMES

are looking down. Their faces are to ward the ground.
"But those that do stay on the old farm, surely they are better off?" Let us examine more carefully into their

25C GROSS INCOME PER DAY

Taking Census Bulletin 378 and the figures of the official statistician of the figures of the official statistician of the department of agriculture, we find the value of farm products for the average farm in the United States was \$538.94. Allowing 5.74 persons to each farm, as reported by the census, and divide the \$538.94 among them equally, we find that our agricultural population receives an average annual per capita income of \$52.59. Divide this amount by come of \$33.89. Divide this amount by the number of days in the year (365), and we have for those who depend on the farm for a living an average per capita income of 25.8 cents per day.

10C PER DAY NET INCOME. It must be borne in mind that this \$538.94 per farm, or 25.8 cents per day per capita, is not the profit made from the average farm or day's labor, but constitutes the value of the entire crops. It includes that portion con-sumed on the farm as well as that por-tion sold. Out of this amount the farmer must pay his taxes, insurance, interest, the cost of seed, hired help, wear and tear of farm implements, re-pairing of fences and buildings, and feed for his team for one year while cultivating the crops. All these items must be paid out of the \$538.94 before must be paid out of the \$538.94 before the farmer can have anything for him-self and family. The question then is, how much will the average farmer and his family have for their own support after paying all these items? Will they have is cents per day per capita? No Will then have ten? Possibly, yes, but I doubt it. For argument's sake, how-ever, we will admit that our agricultur-al population receives a per capita inal population receives a per capita in-come of 10 cents per day, with which to buy food and clothing, educate the children and pay incidental expenses.

COMPARE FARMER AND PAUPER Now, to bring out the meaning of these figures in bold relief—the moral force, if you pleace, of this condition of things—take two facts and compare

them:

1—Cost of keeping a pauper at public expense in Illinois, 28.5 cents per day.

2—Price paid to the state of Illinois for the labor of a convict, 39.4 cents per

again and let it burn in a little, if you will: The average daily income of every one dependent on the farm for a living

The agricultural population of the United States is compelled, under present conditions, to live on an income below that provided for paupers; and receive less for their labor than is paid ceive less for for convicts.

IS THERE NO RELIEF? Is there no moral significance in thes figures? Do they not appeal to a sense of duty, of equity on the part of those who hear me? If there be any condi-tion of finance or currency or of eco-nomic laws which can be reached by us, as citizens, through our congress and which has produced such a result can we shirk our plain duty to remedy this condition? It does not make it any better that such facts pertain to other better that such facts pertain to other industries. For my part, I cannot ignore these facts and figures. They mean not starvation alone, they mean the wrecking homes, the breaking up of families, the crushing out of the bright hopes of youth, the shattering of faith. They mean the poorhouse to the sick and aged. They mean tears and untold sorrow. They mean the breaking of hearts. They mean despondency, despair and suicide. They mean crime.

stoop," we already find traces of famished minds, suffering hearts, desperate resolves, bitterness and hatred.

But this is not Christian, some one may say. "These are the necessities of life and they should be meekly borne and develop patience."

Here we take issue. It is not an inevitable and cruel necessity that pauperises the American farmer and degrades his children and enkindles in his heart too often the spirit of retailation and revenes.

and revenga WRONG ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The economic or financial system of our country is somehow wrong when 91 per cent of the families own 29 per cent of the wealth and 9 per cent of the familles own about 71 per cent of the

According to a carefully obtained list published in the New York Tribune, of those who own the 71 per cent of wealth, there are 4,047 known millionaires. These average at least \$3,000,000

Another statistician of high reputation for accuracy, Charles B. Spohr, sums up the distribution of wealth dis-tribtion as follows: "Less than half the families in America are propertyless; nevertheless, seven-eighths of the fam-lies hold but one-eighth of the national wealth, while one per cent of the fami-lies hold more than the remaining \$7 HOW THE OTHER HALF (?) LIVES

According to an estimate of Mr. Ed-ward Atkinson 14,000,000 of the \$15,000,-000 families in our country are sup-ported on incomes of less than \$400 a year, \$700,000 on less than \$1,000, and the remainder on larger incomes. But the average annual income of the richest

by good authority (Thomas G. Shear-man in the forum), at \$1,500,000. Put this again by the side of four-fifths of American families whose earnings av-erage less than \$500 per annum.

CAUSES.

I purposely refrain from a discussion of the causes which have produced the deplorable results. They are attributed by some to the development of monopolism. iles, combines and trusts by the wealthy, under favoring legislation, has greatly added to the riche and of necessity the poor have become corer. What has been said in the conference of monopolies, abuses transportation and of the currency at a state of the curren conference of monopolies, abuses of ransportation and of the currency apoly as much to the former as to any their class. Some have attributed this mormous inequality to the effects of contraction is the currency or the quantity of standard money, so entancing the purchasing power of money and giving to those who had capital great advantage over those who had not. This is styled monopoly of money.

e riches acquired by them to the ef-ct of the policy and laws of the pro-ctive tariff. And as wheat and cotton

The important: tact is that for many years there has been an almost unvarying fall in prices of farm products, including live stock. This is destructive to the property values of the agriculturist and is more the source of disappointment and distress than would be the mere fact of low prices, if stable.

THE BETTER TIMES.

But times are better, says my repub-lican friend: Yes, the price of bread-stuffs advanced greatly from the in-creased demand, growing out of the loss of crops in several foreign contries in 1897. Even in 1898 prices kept up and as late as till Jne, 1899, the export of wheat and cotton had continued to be about as great in quantity as the previous year. But just here we are met with an appalling fact. The re-ceipts on wheat and some of the other ceipts on wheat and some of the other cereals and on cotton have, owing to reduced prices, this year (the year end-ing June 1, 1899), fallen off \$50,000,000, as compared with the year before. That \$50,000,000 is now to be subtracted from the income of the agriculturist of our country—about \$2 for each man, wo-man and child of the farmer's family. This means another pinch; and this not-withstanding that we are still feeling withstanding that we are still feeling the effects of the short crops abroad We must surely count on another drop if there is a return to normal crops in all countries.

all countries.

With the average income down to 10 cents a day—less than that of the prisoner or the pauper of Illinois—and then subtract \$7.14 more from each head of family of three members for the year with almost an absolute certainty of another drop next year and the general conditions such as to force the conviction that all prices and values, except money, will continue steadily to fall, what are we to expect in moral effects except what is most deplorable?

FALLING PRICES THE GREAT EVIL

Until some remedy is suggested for the evil of falling prices and until the rich cease to become richer and the poor poorer, how are we to bring any good cheer to the farmer? Look again at our sore-hearted, discouraged, des-perate son of toil. May we not quote the inspired words of the poet? The prophecy as well as protest? How will you ever straighten up this shape;

shape; Touch it again with immortality; Give back the upward looking and the Rebuild in it the music and the dream Make right the immemorial infamies Perfidious wrongs, irremediable woes

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands How will the Future reckon with this Man? How answer his brute questions in that

When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the How will it be with kingdoms and with

With those who shaped him to the thing he is-When this dumb Terror shall reply to

God. After the silence of the centuries? After the silence of the centuries?

This is the pathetic side. It is true; but there is a brighter side. Wykoff found no hapiper spot in all his travels on the Minnesota farm. The family and the neighborhood life were idyllic. And it would be qually true in New York. Ohio or any other state. But these hard statistics are averages and tell of a terrible depression and a wrong to be righted.

FARMERS NEVER ANARCHISTS.

On the other hand, it would be almost and untold sorrow. They mean tears breaking of hearts. They mean despondency, despair and suicide. They mean farmers. They love their country. In the civil war and in the last war the best recruiting grounds were in the great agricultural states. In peace they are industrious; in war they are patriotic. They are the great conservative and preservative element in social life—in politics. They will stand by the free public schoel—the uncorrupted ballot box—and will not easily adopt rash or revolutionary measily adopt rash or revolutionary measures.

It am not a "calamity howler," and am not here to represent such a class. The late war has come in to increase marekts and innumerable activities which brought relief to all industries, including agriculture. The Klondike and the general increase in the production of gold is another unexpected source of relief—both in the employment of men and in the vastly increased output of gold—meeting the argument output of gold-meeting the argument of those who have asked for an in-crease in the per capita quantity of

of those who have asked for an increase in the per capita quantity of money.

Even the final necessity of renewing the worn out farm implements, the wagons, the windmills, the enginesthe numerous appliances of the modern farm, in states where wheat was a product, has contributed to the prosperity of the manufacturer and the merchant and reacted upon the whole community. These are the facts of the hour for which we should be grateful. But because the 22,000,000 to 25,000,000 of our people who are getting their living by agriculture are good and reliable citizens—American and patriotic to the very marrow, are we to forget their rights and allow a system to grow upon them which must inevitably crush out their manhood? Or because there is a streak of daylight from the unexpected sources of divine providence—the war and the Klondike and the failure of foreign crops—and the farmers are permitted for one year to draw a breath of relief, shall we sit down to indifference or conclude that they are well enough off with such appalling facts and figures staring us in the face from the United States Census?

What I ask of this conference, and the farmer shall be called to bear only his equitable share of the burdens of the citizen.

BRIEF NOTES.

Rudyard Kipling intends to visit Australis and will probably stay for a short time in South Africa, en route.

For the forty-eight hours ending on Monday evening there were three new cases of fever and one death at New Orleans.

John Lawyer, ir., and Ed Jones of Charleston, Ill., got into a quarrel and Jones was slashed in the neck with a pocket knife and died in less than five

The new torpedo boat Craven was successfully launched. An attempt was made a week ago to run the vessel into the water, but she became wedged on

At Toronto, O., all members of the tailors' union, between 400 and 500, struck because the employers refused to grant their request for a 10 per cent advance in wages.

embessied state funds while employed as beokkeeper in the hospital at Oskkeeper in the hospital at Oskkeeper, was arrested at Atchison, Kan, on a requisition from Wisconsing Tom Topham, a second control of the contro

Tom Topham, a saloon keeper, if charged with murder, and Ci Wanter, a cigar manfacturer a w. Utah, in food at his residen result of a superal

# STEP IN IMPERIALISM

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE HELD BY THE THROAT.

The Truth About the Censorship of General Otis Told by the Agent of the Associated Press.

The following letter from Robert M. Collins, correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, to Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated general manager of the Associated Press, was written in response to a re-quest for a full statement of the facts in regard to the censorship of General Otis. It appeared in the New York Journal and other papers last week. The following is the full text of the

Melville E. Stone, General Manage Melville E. Stone, General Manager the Associated Press, Chicago, Ill.: My Dear Mr. Stone—Your request for a detailed record of all circumstances leading to the statement cabled by all the correspondents in Maniia to their newspapers, is just received. In the beginning it should be explained that correspondents because of taking the contract of the contract of taking the contract of taki respondents had the question of taking some united action to secure the right to send the facts about the war, or failing in that, to explain to our papers and the public why we were not telling the facts, two months before the cable gram was released.

gram was released.

The censorship enforced during the war and before the beginning of it, was according to newspaper men who had worked in Japan. Turkey, Greece, Russia and Egypt in war times, and in Cuba under the Weyler regime, and during our war so much more stringen than any hitherto attempted that w were astonished that the American authorities should countenance it, and were confident public opinion should b overwhelmingly against it, if its meth ods and purposes became known.

SUBMITTED AFTER MANY AP PEALS.

For a long time we submitted to the censorship because of appeals to our patriotism and a feeling that we migh be accused of a lack thereof if we made any trouble for the American authori-

ties here. But when General Otis came down i the frank admission that it was not in tended so much to prevent the newspa pers from giving information and as sistance to the enemy (the legitimate function and, according to our view, the only legitimate one, of a censorship), but to keep the knowledge of condi-tions here from the public at home, and when the censor had repeatedly tol-us in ruling out plain statements of un disputed facts, "My instructions are to let nothing go that can hurt the ad-ministration," we concluded that pro-test was justifiable.

Otis had gained the idea from the

long submission by the newspaper men to his dictation that it was a part of the duty of the governor-general to direct the newspaper correspondent as he did his officers. Much of the censorship did his officers. Much of the censorship was conducted by him personally, the censor sending a correspondent to the general with any dispatches about which he had doubts. The process of passing a message was identical with the correction of a composition by a schoolmaster, Otis or the censor striking out what displayed them and ining out what displeased them and inserting what they thought should be said, or, what came to the same thing, telling the correspondent he must say certain things if his story was to go. PRESS MADE OTIS' PLASONAL OR-

In this way the entire American press was made the personal organ of Otis; we were compelled to send noth-ing but the official version of all events falsification of events which passed be

fore our eyes.

In this way every fight became a glo rious American victory, even though every one in the army knew it to have been substantially a failure, and we were drilled into writing, quite mechan ically, wholly ridiculous estimates of the number of Filipinos killed. Repeated appeals made by all the

Repeated appeals made by all the correspondents to their papers to secure change in censorship methods had been fruitiess, and as conditions steadily grew worse and failure was piled upon failure, while we were sending rose-colored pictures of successful war and inhabitants flocking to the American standard the repeated surgestions. ican standard, the repeated suggestions of correspondents that "We must do something" resulted in a formal meet-

THE WORK MADE A FARCE All agreed that their work was being made a farce, the papers were wasting money in keeping them here, that Otis might as well detail some of his clerks to do the work. Each had his own idea of what should be done. I propos-ed they protest to the president against ed they protest to the president against the censorship, with the request that all matter should be passed except military movements which would assist the enemy, and thought it had better be signed by the names of the organizations and papers represented than by our names, because their display might be construed into a desire for personal advertisement. The others thought we should send a statement of the conditions, with an explanation to the public why our efforts had been so misleading.

misleading.

On comparing notes we found that we had among us learned the views of all the American generals and most of the other prominent men in Manils whose opinions were worth considering, and that there was a practical unanimity of opinions of the situation. The dispatch prepared was an epitome of these opinions. The pressure upon us to "tell the truth" from army officers of high rank and men of all classes had been something tremendous, and we have been accused of cowardice and all sorts of things. Before taking any steps we concluded to talk with Otis, and he made vague promises of greater liberality.

ANOTHER MONTH OF TORTURE.

Then followed a month of history repeating itself. Before the movement on
Antipolo, Taypay, and Morong, we were
told that it must inevitably result in
the capture and destruction of Pilar's
army of two or three thousand men;
then the same predictions were made
of the movement to the south in Cavite
province; next the collapse was about
to come through the surrender of General Tries, who would bring over his eral Tries, who would bring over his

About the middle of June I wrote a conservative review to the effect that every one here was convinced that it would be impossible to end the war during the rainy season and for some time the convenience of the convenience

The censor's comment (I made a note of it) was: "Of course, we all know that we are in a terrible mess out here, but we don't want the people to get excited about it. If you fellows will only keep quiet now we will pull thro't time without any two at home."

He took the review to General Otia, who said:

Tell Collins that if he will hold that for a week or ten days he will thank me for not letting him send it." OTIS REPEATED SAME STORY.

OTIS REPEATED SAME STORY.

When I went to see him he repeated the same old story about the insurrection going to pieces, and hinted so portentiously about having wonderful things up his sleeve that I almost believed him. The other men had practically the same experience.

So, after wiating a month for the general's pretentions to materialize, we decided to send the statement we had framed without changing it, as the conditions had not changed.

The views were the views of Lawton, MacArthur, Funston, Wheaton, et al., and we could not be accused of prejudice against the administration. The attempt to hold the newspapers by the throat was so unusual that unusual action seemed to be justified and demanded. As a matter of form we took the message to the censor. His comment the message to the censor. His com-ment was practically the same that he had made on my message. He did not question the accuracy of the statement of conditions, but said: "This is just

of conditions, but said: "This is just intended to suppress."
He, of course, took it to Otis, who, in turn, sent the messenger requesting to see Davis, of the New York Sun, to go and see him, doubtless thinking that as he had treated the Sun as his organ, and its correspondents being under obligations to him for special favors, he could work them to give up the plan. Thompson said he thought Collins and McCutcheon should go also. A committee was chosen—Davis, Mc A committee was chosen—Davis, Mc-Cutcheon, Bass and I. When we were ushered into Otis' room

he said with some anger;
"Gentlemen, you have served an exreactioner, you have served an ex-traordinary paper upon me. You accuss me of falsehood. That constitutes a conspiracy against the government. will have you tried by a general court-martial and let you choose the judges." We knew from experience with his threats to "put you off the island" that there was nothing to be frightened about, and also knew that all officers

who would be on a court-martial would know we told the truth. Three hours of exceedingly plain talk followed.

The general did not contradict our statements that the purpose of the censorship was to keep the facts from the public, but said that what we wanted was to have the people stirred up and make sensations for the papers. We told him that there had never been any subject furnishing more good material for sensations than this war, and that he

sensations than this war, and that he should be exceedingly grateful to the papers for handling it so temperately. Dealing with the specifications, we said that the hospital officers refused to give us any information as to the number of sick, on the ground that he had instructed them to withhold such facts; also that he had reported to Washington a percentage of 714 sick Washington a percentage of 7½ sick, when the srgeons agreed that at least 20 per cent of the command was sick; that not more than 10 per cent of some regiments were fit for duty, and that the hospital force and room was entirely inadequate, so that they were compelled to discharge hundreds of men who wer

really sick.

His reply was that the hospitals were full of perfectly well men, who w shirking, and should be turned out. send home figures of the numbers in hospitals would be entirely misleading. We reminded him that while he had been reporting to Washington that "the

been reporting to Washington that "the volunteers will render willing service until relieved," the same volunteers were sending regimental petitions to the governors of their states to use every influence to secure their recall.

In the matter of prejudice against the navy, it was stated on the parts of the correspondents that all were compelled to change their accounts of the taking of libile to make it appear that In this way the entire American press was made the personal organ of Otis; we were compelled to send nothing but the official version of all events and conditions, even when the official view controverted the opinions of the great mass of the officers in the field and intelligent residents, and was a did not land until three hours after the marines had raised the flag and chased the insurgents out. General Otis explained that the navy

General Otts explained that the navy was so anxious for glory that it disobeyed instructions by landing before the proper time, although the correspondents could not have been permitted to send that explanation had they known it, and were forced to give in a false account of what occurred. The fact is questioned by no one that almost all of the business quarter and much of the other sections were burned. much of the other sections were burned.
I reminded him that two stories by
Dunning, of the Associated Press, de-Dunning, of the Associated Press, de-scribing the work of the navy in pa-trolling the coasts and taking prizes were "killed" without reason, and the others agreed that the entire attitude of the censorship toward the navy had een one of prejudice and discrimina-

Otis is a very hard man to argue with or to pin down to any definite proposi-tion, and his explanation of the failure of Hall's expedition the first week in June was characteristic. He said: "But how could we capture them when they were not there? They all got out the night before we started, and there were not two thousand we found, but only six hundred."
We rehearsed in detail the objections

to the censorship, which I have out-lined in the beginning of this letter. Davis said: "When I returned to Manila I asked what I would be permitted to send, and you told me all facts, news about military operations not helpful to the enemy and my opinions

All of the committee agreed that the fulfillment of that rule would be satisfactory, and I disclaimed any desire to send my personal opinions for the Associated Press.

General Bates was present throughout the interview. At the close General Otis turned to him and asked:

"What would you do with these gen-

What would you do with these gentlemen, General?"

Bates promptly replied: "I would do what I said."

"Court-martial them?" asked Otis.
"No, let them send what you promised—the facts and opinions as opinions," Bates said.

ions," Bates said.

The next morning Otis sent for Davis and tried to talk him over. Among other things, he complained that he did not clearly understand what we wanted. Wishing to give him a chance to establish a reasonable censorship, we sent another committee with a written request that we be allowed to send all facts not useful to the enemy and describe the different views of the situation when it was open to difference of opinion. The committee threshed over the same ground several hours, and the result was a statement in effect that we might send anything which in his opinion was "not prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

That did not change our opinion in

terests of the United States."

That did not change our opinion in the least, because he had always construed as damaging to the government any story tending to carry the smallest inference that his acts and policies were not entirely successful and indorsed by the whole army. He als: appointed a new censor, although we told him that would not be the slightest relief unless the system was changed, and he promised to keep the censor fully posted on all events—an arrangement which he has not carried into execution.

#### A WARNING TO BOYEL

mil boy stole his neighbor's His sin Did not impress him overmuch.
A grin
O'erspread his freckled face As he
Broke bunches off and gobbled them
In glee.
He ate, and ate, and ate, and ate, And ate.

And all the time this wicked boy Was great. He did not think how wrong it was To swipe His neighbor's grapes before they were half ripe!

But oh! before the clock struck twelve
That night,
That wicked boy was pale as chalk
With fright.
He realised at last how very great A sin
It is to steal, though it be but For awful gripes him stomach filled
With woe,
And he ejaculated: "Oh!
Oh! Oh!" The moral is—now heed it, boys!—
"Don't swipe
Your neighbor's grapes—at least until
They're ripe."

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American Jewish "Year Book" for 1899-1900, corresponding with the Hebrew year 5660, which has just been issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, contains some interesting figures relative to Jewish statistics

in the United States. Mr. Cyrus Adler, the editor, makes this estimate of the Jewish population

in the United States: "In 1818 Mordecal M. Noah estimated the Jewish population at 3,000. In 1826 Isaac C. Harby placed the figures at 6,000, and in 1840 these were further increased by the estimate published in 'The American Almanac" to 15,000. In 1848 M. A. Berk placed the population at 50,000. In 1880 William B. Hackenburg put the figures at 230,257; in 1888 Isaac Markens put them at 400,000 and in 1897 David Sulzberger estimated the total at 937,000."

The following figures are then given: Jewish immigration into the United

ı		New York.	Phila- delphia.	Balti-
1	1885	18,535	1.076	20000
ı	1886	27,348	2,310	*****
ı	1887	25,788	1,680	*****
1	1888	29,602	1,761	
ı	1889	22,674	1,288	*****
1	1890	32,321	1,982	*****
ı	1891	62,574	4,984	1,581
ı	1892	52,134	3,039	5,162
ı	1893	25,678	6,324	1,943
ı	1894	16,381	3,825	1,902
ı	1895	27,065	2,791	2,221
ı	1896	23,802	2,499	1,817
ı	1897	17,278	1,752	1,654
ı	1898	22,921	2,079	2,409
ı	To July, 1899	12,909		1,463
I	Totals	417,010	36,390	20,140
ı	Imimeration for	1881-4		74.310
۱	New York 1885-99	Version Sec.		417,010
ı	Philadelphia, 1885	.99		. 39,390
1	Baltimore, 1885-99	0		20,140

Total ...... 547,850 "If we add this imimgration to the estimate of Mr. Hackenburg made in 1880," says Mr. Adler, "we secure a total of 778,107, without making any allowance for the natural increase in twenty years, nor for the immigration through Canada and other ports of the delphia and Baltimore."

## Prattle of the Youngsters.

Sunday School Teacher-Johnnie, who was Paul? Johnnie-He's de feller wit de funny bunch of whiskers dat's t'rowin' a bluff at de English.

"What's the matter, Willie-you goin ound al idoubled up like that?" "Oh, I ject eat a square meal an the corners hurt me." "Yes, ma, I ate the jam-with exten-

uating circumstances." "What are the extenuating circumstances?" "You didn't catch me at it." "Can any of you tell me the use of the collar bone?" asked the teacher of the junior class in physiology. "It is used for the collar to rest on," prompt-

ly replied the small boy at the foot of "No, Tommy," said his mother, "one piece of pie is enough for you." "Well, I can't understand it," responded Tommy. "You said the other day that I should learn to est properly and now you won't give me a chance to prac-

tice. "Mamma," said small Johnny, "I thought you said Mr. Jones was a very wise man." "Tes, and so he is," replied the mother. "Well, I don't think so," said Johnny, "'cause when I told I was in school he wanted me to tell him how much two times three was."

## Some Recent Inventions.

To ad dto the comfort of bicycling a spring attachment has been patented, which is inserted in the rear forks, with a central rod in each fork, engaging the hub connection, the springs holding the rods down and less the shock and jar to the rider.

Vegetables can be rapidly sliced on mashed in a newly designed outten, having a hopper resting over a set of knives carried by a base, with a lever mounted on one side of the base, to depress a plunger in the hopper and force the vegetables between the cut-

In a newly patented system of go ing for chainless bicycles the cre shaft carries a plain gear wheel, which drives a smaller wheel, carried by a shaft below the crank hanger, a pair of short cranks being mounted on the second shaft to drive rods connecting with

cranks on the rear hub. For use in cold weather when the has a metal bar pivoted in the p with a slotted guide covering the l end of the bar to draw it clear to paim when pushed toward the fine causing it to grip the rein with a action and allow the fingure to r their hold.