

The moving sidewalk of the Paris exposition was a great success; 6,694,000 persons paid for the privilege of using the platforms, while only 2,635,967 used the railway that carried passengers in the other direction.

The Argentine republic is rapidly becoming an Eldorado for people who are interested in the exploitation of electrical schemes. Enterprises of this sort recently undertaken in the republic represent an invested capital of \$40,000,000.

There is said to be a wide-spread feeling throughout Canada in favor of continuing the celebration of the queen's birthday. The Toronto Globe thinks such a perpetuation of the custom "would resemble the homage paid by Americans to the majestic figure of Washington."

The reported offer of an opal for the English regalia by the commonwealth of Australia is looked upon with disfavor by the superstitious, as the stone is said to be unlucky, except to those born in the month of October. None of the children of the late queen or of the present king were born in that month.

That stirrer-up of human emotions, the baseball umpire, is about to take his position on the "diamond." Had Shakespeare foreseen the antagonism the arbiter of the national game may excite, he could not better have expressed its extreme form than when he makes a character say: "I can hardly forbear hurling things at him."

The geographical congress of Italy, which will be held at Milan this spring, has authorized the Touring club of Italy to organize a special exposition of the methods of locomotion used for long voyages during the nineteenth century. The Touring club has received the idea with enthusiasm, and will endeavor to make this exposition as complete and as interesting as possible.

One of the special bicycles built for the use of the British troops in South Africa which went through the campaign with Gen. Ian Hamilton's column was recently exhibited in London, where its excellent condition, considering the knocking about it has received, excited general comment. England seems busy with the organization of cyclist soldiers, and many companies of wheelmen figured in the Easter maneuvers.

The constitution of the United States, in prescribing the methods by which it may be amended, virtually forbids amendment in one particular. No state is to be deprived without its consent of its equal suffrage in the senate. The first state to ratify the constitution was Delaware, and yet the senate has no members from Delaware. It is greatly to be regretted, even if Delaware's failure to be represented is by its own consent.

President Hadley of Yale made a striking classification of society in a recent address on the development of a public conscience. Humanity, he said, is made up of two classes. Individuals of the one participate in the business of life for what they can get out of it, of the other for what they can put into it. It is not, however, a paradox that those who put most into life are also, in the largest and best sense, those who get most out of it.

The smallest man in this year's batch of conscripts in France comes from Cunel, near Montfaucon, in the Department of Meuse. He is named Emile Mayot, stands only three feet nine and three-quarters inches in height, and weighs forty-two pounds in his clothes. He is, however, declared to be constitutionally quite sound and has never had a day's sickness in his life. The biggest man comes from the Department of the Hérault. He stands six feet six inches, and is named Eugene Cassane. As usual, a girl has been by some accident inscribed on the lists.

Prof. Gustave Bischof of the Glasgow university has invented a new process for the manufacture of white lead. His plan is the conversion of metallic lead into litharge, by means of water gas at a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade, to suboxide. Sufficient water is then added to moisten this suboxide, which is converted into hydrate. This substance is then inserted into a gas-tight apparatus, and by means of carbonic acid and diluted acetic acid manufactured into white lead. Under the old process white lead occupied from two to three months in its manufacture, but Prof. Bischof is enabled to make a purer article within less than forty-eight hours at a much cheaper price and with perfect safety to the employee.

The defense of Gibraltar is now made more complete by a provision to keep mosquitoes from introducing germs of disease into the huge reservoirs which have been cut out of the side of the rock. Each tank is rendered mosquito-proof by means of game virus. The millions of gallons of water, which would render an important reservoir, may be reckoned among the assets of defensive works which are a constant, the world over, for improvement. Not even the mosquito will be permitted to capture the stronghold.

THE RAILROAD TRUST

PREPARING THE WAY FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Day Will Come When the People Will See the Light—Public Ownership of Public Franchise—The Capitalization of the Combines.

The story about the new company to control all the railroads of the United States may or may not be true. If it is not true today it will be tomorrow. It is merely the last, inevitable step in a process that has been going on steadily since our railroad system began and that has been making more rapid progress in the past few months than ever before.

If Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. James J. Hill, Mr. Edward D. Harriman, Mr. George J. Gould, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff and Mr. James Stillman, who have been named as the authors of this scheme, should undertake to control all the railroads of the United States, they could do it without any trouble. The only question is whether they think the time has yet come to take the step.

The railroad system of the United States was capitalized last year at twelve billion one hundred and sixty-seven million three hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars.

That is over twelve times the bonded national debt of the United States.

It is four times the debt of Great Britain.

It is equal to the capital of a dozen Billion Dollar Trusts.

It represents over a hundred and twenty of the Hundred Million Dollar Trusts that were considered the monsters of finance a few years ago.

But the railroads are not so unmanageable when they are approached by the right men in the right way. Of their total capitalization the stock represents only \$5,742,181,181, of which a majority, giving a controlling interest, would amount to less than \$2,875,000,000. As many railroad stocks are selling far below par it is probable that a majority could be bought for \$2,000,000,000.

But it is not necessary for Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and their associates to own a majority of the stock. When the late Cornelius Vanderbilt died it was found that he owned less than one per cent of the stock of the New York Central, the typical "Vanderbilt road." With \$500,000,000 in cash, their skill in manipulation and their control of banks, industrial enterprises and financial agencies of all sorts, the members of the proposed syndicate would have no trouble in securing the mastery of every railroad in the country.

When the Universal Railroad Trust comes, whether today, tomorrow or next week, it will handle revenues more than twice as great as those of the national government and employ ten times as many men as the United States keeps in its army on a war footing. And then the American policy—"Public Ownership of Public Franchises"—will be the central issue of practical politics.

LET US BUY MOOSE BY ALL MEANS.

The state of New York, at the public expense, proposes to buy a hundred head of moose and turn them loose in the Adirondacks.

Moose used to be plentiful in the Adirondacks. When Thomas Jefferson was in Paris, more than a hundred years ago, he sent for a moose skeleton to prove to French naturalists that we had big animals on this continent. The naturalists had asserted that it was an inferior continent because it had no big animals.

Now our prosperous sportsmen have killed off all the moose in the Adirondack region it is proposed to get more and turn them out among the trees.

This seems to us a splendid and truly republican idea. One rich man in the Adirondacks owns seventy-five thousand acres and another owns one hundred thousand acres. They often invite their friends up there to shoot, and it is absolutely humiliating to have those friends walk around all day and never get a single moose.

The moose that are to be bought at public expense are to be brought from Canada and the Rocky Mountains, and it will probably not cost more than a hundred thousand dollars to land them in the Adirondacks.

It is impossible to estimate the pleasure, ozone and wholesome exercise that a dozen or more prosperous men will get by walking through the woods and killing these moose after they are turned adrift.

In a country like this, where we are so liberal with our public schools, where every child can find playgrounds near its house, where every mother receives care when ill, it seems only reasonable to purchase moose at the public expense for the gentlemen who own a hundred thousand acres of Adirondack land. Doubtless Governor Odell of New York will hasten to approve this moose idea.

STORY OF THE ASPHALT WAR.

According to a Washington correspondent the trouble between the United States and Venezuela grows out of the dispute between two American asphalt companies and out of nothing else. Even the arrest and imprisonment of the American consular agent in the asphalt state of Bermudez arises out of that dispute.

The story is, in short, that what is known as the asphalt trust acquired certain rights in the asphalt lake on

the island of Trinidad from one Horatio R. Hamilton, who obtained a concession from the Venezuelan government near the end of 1883. These rights, as claimed by the trust, are so sweeping as to amount to a monopoly of all the asphalt deposits in the state of Bermudez.

But in 1897 some Venezuelans claimed to have discovered new deposits in Bermudez, and some two years later sold out their claims to certain persons in Syracuse, N. Y. These persons secured a concession from the new president of Venezuela, who became president in the usual Spanish-American way, and proceeded to take possession. The trust related, the Venezuelan government sustained the Syracuse concessionaires and the two companies have been quarrelling violently ever since. The Venezuelan government has resented the interference of the American minister and consular agents, who seem to have espoused the cause of the trust unreservedly.

The trust relies upon a clause in the concession to Hamilton which stipulates that it "shall remain in force for twenty-five years, commencing from this date, Dec. 7, 1888, and during that time the government shall not grant equal rights in the state of Bermudez to any other person." The trust claims that the present government has assumed to grant "equal rights" to the Syracuse company, and has therefore violated the stipulation quoted.

According to this story the contention of the trust may be correct. That, however, is a matter to be settled by the courts of Venezuela and not by the American minister to that country nor by the state department in Washington, much less by the parties to the dispute.

It is interesting to note that according to the account given by Mr. Curtis the trust is fighting for nothing but the exclusive right until about 1914 to take asphalt from a deposit which is apparently inexhaustible.

The statement is made that the asphalt comes up boiling in the Trinidad lake and that what is taken out is quickly replaced from the interior source of supply. It cannot be contended, therefore, that the operations of the Syracuse company would diminish the supply from which the trust is drawing. The latter is making its fight not to prevent encroachment on its supply, but to keep another company from competing with it in supplying the markets with asphalt.

Our representatives in Venezuela have evidently been taking sides with monopoly in a matter which should be settled in the courts.

THE MORGAN CANAL STORY.

State department officials are said to make a "sweeping denial" of the statement that J. Pierpont Morgan has been in consultation with the powers that be in Washington about the completion of the Panama canal by private enterprise.

Nevertheless the statement is reiterated in its essential features. It is said that while it is unquestionably true that Mr. Morgan has made no overtures to that department he has talked with the president in his private office at the white house and informed him that if his assistance and that of congress can be secured the project will not cost the United States a dollar.

Furthermore, we are assured that even the state department has practically admitted that it is in possession of information that Mr. Morgan and his associates are in a position to take immediate possession of the Panama canal and proceed with the work. Yet it denies that he has made any overtures for the purpose of securing the aid of the government in carrying out the enterprise.

If Mr. Morgan and his associates have an "option," as the state department is said to admit, we may depend on it he has some business to transact with the government of the United States. He has the option with a view to taking possession until he knows what the government is going to do. He will want to know, first, whether the government is determined to construct a canal at its own expense, for we are not to suppose that he intends to go ahead anyhow and take the risk of having a government canal to compete against.

If, then, he has the option it is not merely credible, but highly probable, that though he may not have talked matters over with officials of the state department he has talked with someone who can speak with more authority than even Secretary Hay.

AN APOSTLE OF "GET THERE."

Tom L. Johnson has always been known as a hustler, but even his enemies did not expect him to put such triple expansion energy into his hustling as he has this week. It was expected that he would take office ten days after the election, according to the usual custom. That would have given time for the retiring mayor to sign an ordinance giving away most of Cleveland's water front to a corporation. An injunction temporarily prevented this action, and by hurrying the election board in the canvass of the vote Mr. Johnson succeeded in getting his certificate, taking the oath of office, filing his bond and taking possession of the mayor's desk just thirty-seven minutes before the injunction expired.

That explains some of Johnson's successes as a leader. He knows what he wants and goes as straight to his mark as a Krag-Jorgensen bullet. The public interests will not be sacrificed while he is on hand or anywhere in the neighborhood. And he can be a good way off and still get there in time.

TRADE FOLLOWS FLAG

FOR THE REASON THAT ARMIES WILL CONSUME.

Why Our Exports to Asiatic Countries Have Increased During the Past Two Years—A Republican Paper Calls Attention to the Matter.

The Philadelphia North American, an enterprising and outspoken Republican paper, editorially says as follows:

Soldiers Make Markets.

"The Treasury Department, thru the Bureau of Statistics, deplores the great falling off in exports from the United States to China since the beginning of hostilities. It puts the loss at 50 per cent in the last seven months. In practically all of the articles other than those required by the troops in the field there has been a marked decrease, the reduction being greatest in those articles which enter into the daily requirements of the life of the native people.

"Evidently what is needed to stimulate trade with China is to send a larger force of American troops across the Pacific. Then the volume of exports from this country will rise rapidly. Consider how commerce with the Philippines has grown. Only a few weeks ago the Bureau of Statistics gave out a statement showing how our imports into the Philippines, since 50,000 troops had been stationed in the islands, had increased nearly tenfold. True, they had risen last year to only \$1,650,000, of which about one-fifth was represented by whisky and beer for the officers and men, and as much more by fodder for animals used in connection with the army, but the per cent increase was most flattering. Of course, if the troops had remained at home the whisky and beer would not have been consumed in the Philippines, and our trade with the islands would not have grown so fast in other lines, so that the world would have known nothing about the extent of our business.

"The conclusion to be drawn from the Treasury Department's reports on Oriental trade is obviously this: If the Chinese and Malays will not purchase as much from us as we want to sell them, we must send armies abroad to compel them to buy. If they still refuse to help build up our foreign trade, our soldiers and the camp followers will be of the greatest assistance in making a favorable report. The Bureau of Statistics has proved what an excellent plan it is to export American soldiers to the Philippines to buy American exports."

Would you call this an "eye opener?" If so, shall we open our eyes and look? And what shall we see? We shall see that the doctrine, "trade follows the flag," is a delusion and a snare. It is not right to get trade by the sword, and such attempts usually fail, as they should. When such attempts succeed, the cost is greater than the gain. It does not pay, and it should not pay.

On the contrary, our trade has entered many parts of the world where we would not even think of sending our bayonets, and there our "arts of peace" are winning notable victories. From a military point of view, we are at peace with Great Britain; yet we have gone in her own territory in Africa and built bridges, winning over British contractors on account of superior skill, and lower prices. This is but one illustration of our invasion of British territory, heretofore considered secure to the English iron-masters. As a consequence, our iron and steel interests are flourishing; but the cruel part of it is that the working men in the iron districts of England are suffering. The point I wish to show is this: These trade victories have not been won by bayonets, nor have they "followed the flag." They have been won by the arts of peace. Do you see it?

This is only a small part of the story. Our agricultural and other machinery is very extensively used in Germany, Russia and all over Europe—all over the world, in fact. Our locomotives, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., are known in every country and every clime. No "following the flag" in this. These trade "expansions" have been going on for a very long time, and are continually increasing, but if we beat our tools of the peaceful arts into bayonets and swords, we may expect our extensive and "expanding" trade relations to rapidly contract.

It is strange that many people don't see anything but the "band-wagon effect." With them the band-wagon is the whole circus; a military dress parade is the whole national existence! Let us get over our "band-wagon days" and our "drum-major days," and in the consciousness of full-fledged faculties, let us look at facts as they are, and also consider right and justice, as we would wish right and justice for our selves.—C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia.

OUR TAX BURDEN.

Probable appropriations of the Fifty-sixth congress, \$1,500,000,000; per capita, \$20. Money in circulation in the United States Jan. 1, 1901, \$2,173,261,879; per capita, \$28.19.

"This simple statement gives a better idea of the wholesale raiding of the treasury by the present congress than a page of figures. It is not exaggerated; indeed the amount of the appropriations is more likely underestimated."

Bewildering Figures.

"Not since the civil war has the per capita of expenditures been so high, and not since the year 1868, when the effects of the great sectional struggle had not yet been felt at the treasury,

has it been half so high. This is remarkable, but it is also true. More startling still is the fact that only in three of the four years that that great war lasted did the per capita of expenditures exceed the present amount, and then, with the exception of 1864, by only a few dollars. The following table shows the per capita of expenditures each year from 1837 to 1901, the figures for the last named year being conservatively estimated:

Year.	Net Expenses.	Per Capita Exp.
1837.....	\$37,243,496.00	\$2.38
1838.....	33,865,059.00	2.10
1839.....	26,899,128.00	1.62
1840.....	24,317,579.00	1.42
1841.....	26,565,873.00	1.51
1842.....	25,205,761.00	1.39
1843 (6 mos.).....	11,858,075.00	1.27
1844.....	22,337,571.00	1.16
1845.....	22,937,408.00	1.15
1846.....	27,766,925.00	1.35
1847.....	57,281,412.00	2.71
1848.....	45,377,225.00	2.08
1849.....	45,051,657.00	2.00
1850.....	39,543,492.00	1.71
1851.....	47,709,017.00	1.99
1852.....	44,194,919.00	1.78
1853.....	48,184,111.00	1.88
1854.....	58,044,862.00	2.20
1855.....	59,742,668.00	2.19
1856.....	69,571,026.00	2.48
1857.....	67,795,708.00	2.34
1858.....	74,185,270.00	2.49
1859.....	69,070,977.00	2.26
1860.....	63,130,598.00	2.01
1861.....	66,546,645.00	2.08
1862.....	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863.....	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864.....	865,322,814.00	25.42
1865.....	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866.....	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867.....	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868.....	377,340,285.00	10.21
1869.....	322,865,278.00	8.55
1870.....	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871.....	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872.....	277,517,963.00	6.84
1873.....	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874.....	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875.....	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876.....	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877.....	241,324,475.00	5.21
1878.....	236,964,327.00	4.98
1879.....	166,947,884.00	4.46
1880.....	287,642,958.00	5.34
1881.....	260,712,888.00	5.08
1882.....	257,981,440.00	4.91
1883.....	265,408,138.00	4.91
1884.....	244,126,244.00	4.44
1885.....	260,226,935.00	4.63
1886.....	242,483,138.00	4.22
1887.....	267,932,179.00	4.56
1888.....	267,924,801.00	4.46
1889.....	289,288,978.00	4.83
1890.....	318,040,710.00	5.07
1891.....	365,773,905.35	5.73
1892.....	345,023,350.58	5.30
1893.....	383,477,954.49	5.78
1894.....	367,525,279.83	5.43
1895.....	356,195,298.29	5.16
1896.....	352,179,446.08	5.01
1897.....	365,774,159.57	5.11
1898.....	443,368,582.89	6.07
1899.....	605,072,179.85	8.14
1900.....	487,712,791.71	6.39
1901-1902 est.	1,500,000,000.00	20.00

The appropriations for the fiscal year made by the present congress at its first session was \$710,150,862. The regular annual estimates of appropriations already made for 1902 amount to \$743,474,804. Accepting these figures the total of appropriations for the Fifty-sixth congress would be \$1,453,625,666.—Philadelphia North American.

How Did You Like It?

How does the above story impress you? I do not believe that taxes are necessarily a burden. Taxes usually are, and always should be, the best possible investment that we can make. When we consider that, for the taxes we pay, we get all the difference between government and anarchy, we must realize that we get more for the amount we pay in taxes than for any other expenditure. But while all this is true, we have a right to inquire into the manner in which our money is spent, and we have a right to require a satisfactory accounting.

I favor a growing increase in taxation if accompanied by a growth in governmental functions—that is, governmental service. Just cast your eye down the above table again, and you will see that the notable increases in taxation have been for military purposes. Military operations are not always worth their cost. However, if our postal functions were expanded so as to cover the service now done by the express companies, that kind of "expansion" would be worth something. Yet it need not cost anything, for if prudently planned and managed it would pay expenses at rates far below the present express charges. But the express companies have their men in both houses of congress, and they will see that the people do not get that kind of "expansion." They will keep the people amused with the "expansion" which is accompanied by martial music, blue uniforms and brass buttons, the waving of flags, etc., but they will see that the people do not get the expansion of governmental functions, which will mean greater daily service to us all. So the telegraph companies will see that we do not get a government telegraph, and the banks will see that the people do not get postal savings banks, and the railroads will see that we do not get government railroads. All this would be fatal to speculation and lucrative investments for the few. The people will decide differently when they know enough.

Were on the Wrong Side.

Minneapolis Times: Senator Hanna says the Ohio elections were nothing but local affairs. Very true, and it is unfortunate indeed that Mr. Hanna's party was so uniformly on the side that did not suit the people who did the voting.

Has Framed His 8-Cent Check.

An Indiana man has lately received from the treasury department at Washington a check for 6 cents in recognition of an excessive settlement made by him with the government fourteen years ago, when he was postmaster of a village in that state. And yet he does not propose to have the check cashed, but will have it framed and hung up in his house as evidence of Uncle Sam's squeamishness. He is as generous and appreciative as is a Boston poet, of whom the Herald tells, who sent a poem to a New York periodical and received a check for \$3 in payment therefor. The poet pocketed the insult, and the uncashed check now adorns his library in a beautiful frame.

Canada's Coming Census.

The fourth census of the Dominion of Canada is to be taken next year, beginning the first week in April. It is expected to be completed within a month. Besides the enumeration of the people, industrial and other statistics will be compiled as in this country. In the United Kingdom the census is supposed to be taken in one day, but no attempt is made to do more than secure a count of the population.

Every sin committed commits one yet more to the way of sin.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A Veteran of the Civil War Tells an Interesting Story.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., April 22. (Special).—Uriah S. Andrick is now 67 years of age. Mr. Andrick served through the whole of the Civil War. He was wounded, three times by ball, and twice by bayonet.

When he entered the service of his country in 1861, he was hale and hearty, and weighed 198 pounds. Since the close of the war however, Mr. Andrick has had very bad health.

For fifteen years, he never lay down in bed for over an hour at a time. He had acute Kidney Trouble, which grew into Bright's Disease. His heart also, troubled him very much.

On Oct. 18th, 1900, he was weighed, and weighed only 102 pounds, being but a shadow of his former self. He commenced using Dodd's Kidney Pills on the 26th of last December, and on Feb. 20th was again weighed, and weighed 146 pounds. He says:

"I have spent hundreds of dollars and received no benefit, until on the 26th of December last, I purchased one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am cured, and I am free from any pain. My heart's action is completely restored. I have not the slightest trace of the Bright's Disease, and I can sleep well all night. I was considered a hopeless case by everybody, but today I am a well man, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"For the last sixteen years my wife has been in misery with bearing down pains, pains in the lower part of the abdomen and other serious ailments. When she saw what Dodd's Kidney Pills were doing for me she commenced to use them. She now feels like another woman, her pains have all disappeared and her general health is better than it has been for years."

"She is so taken up with Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for us that she has gone to Mr. Cornwall's Drug Store and bought them for some of her friends for fear that if they went themselves they might make a mistake and get something else."

There is something very convincing in the honest simple story of this old veteran and his wife.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only Remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy. They never fail.

The Hells Came.

By way of a joke some one recently sent to a New York society belle a full grown camel. The young woman promptly accepted the gift, which every evening after the theater crowds have dispersed is led by a colored servant up and down Broadway for exercise. For the first night or two not a few revelers were startled into temporary sobriety at sight of the ungainly animal swinging along the roadway.

You can afford to lose the flowers of time for the seed of eternity.

Sudden and Severe
attacks of

Neuralgia

come to many of us, but however bad the case