

A mammoth tooth, 15 inches broad, a foot long and weighing 16 pounds, has been found near Chelsea, Cal.

Women have almost a monopoly of orange packing in California. The fruit is so dirty when it is first picked that it has to be carefully dusted before it is ready for shipment.

In a little handful of earth in the crotch of the branches of the big elm in front of a store at Norway, Vt., is a currant bush. The shrub has been growing there for two or three years, and has attained a vigorous size. Last year it bore fruit for the first time.

There is a noticeable falling off in the supply of pastors for Protestant churches in both England and America. There is also a prospect of a similar deficiency in Germany, for while 10 years ago out of every 1,000 students who entered the German universities 206 were students of theology, in 1893 the number was 150 for each 1,000, while this year it is only 161.

It is claimed that there are fewer gum chewers in Washington than in any other city of its size in America. Any person who walks down a public street masticating a wad of gum immediately becomes the subject of remarks. On the other hand, it is asserted that more cigarettes are smoked each day in Washington than in any other city of equal population except those in the extreme southern part of the United States.

Every year at Tunis a solemn religious service is held in memory of the early Christian martyrs, Vivia, Perpetua and Felicitas. The ceremony was conducted this year a few weeks ago by Mgr. Combes, archbishop of Carthage. One of the most picturesque incidents in the celebration was the procession to the subterranean chambers attached to the ancient arena of Carthage, the very place where, in the third century, the two martyrs were delivered to the wild beasts.

The acquisition of new territory has stimulated American interest in travel, both at home and abroad. Just now the ten-thousand mile trip of the presidential party is having an effect in the same direction, as will the several congressional parties which are making preparations to go to the Philippines. The steady current of information coming from all these outlying islands is quickening the enthusiasm of American travelers and making us to an extent 'familiar with the world.' To render the familiarity an influence for good everywhere should be our main concern.

No stranger monument ever existed that that which was erected at the Hotel de Ville by the inhabitants of Lunenburg, in Hanover, in honor of a pig. This, which took the form of a kind of mausoleum, contained a large glass case in which was hermetically incased a fine ham cut from the animal, whose memory was to be handed down to posterity. Above was a tombstone slab of black marble, on which, engraved in letters of gold, was the following inscription in Latin: "Passers-by contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Lunenburg."

The discontented worries of a morose person may very likely shorten his days and the general justice of nature's arrangement provides that his early departure should entail no long regrets. On the other hand, the man who can laugh keeps his health. To the perfectly healthy laughter comes often. Too commonly, though, as childhood is left behind, the habit falls, and a half smile is the best that visits the thought-lined mouth of a modern man or woman. People become more and more burdened with the accumulations of knowledge and with the weighing responsibilities of life, but they should still spare time to laugh.

The sons of the German emperor are being brought up in a strict school. While the crown prince is being initiated into all the solemn rites and practices of student life at Bonn his three younger brothers, Eitel Fritz, August Wilhelm, and Oscar, are hard at work at Ploen, where they are subjected to a daily routine stricter even than that to which they are accustomed at home. Every day they are up at 5:30, have their cold tubs, then their breakfast, and forthwith begin work. The eldest of the brothers visits the first class of the cadet school, the second attends the lower fifth, and the third the upper third. They appear to have made plenty of friends there and take an active part in all the games. The most popular game at present moment is tennis, while the second place is apparently by riding and cycling.

The earthquake waves due to the Japanese shock of June 15, 1894, were recorded on the self-registering gages at Honolulu and at Sanicita, in the bay of San Francisco. Dr. Charles Dutton has recently compared the estimated velocity of the earthquake waves with the velocity formerly estimated from the usual formula. He found that at Honolulu, for example, the first wave of the waves reached the gage 10 hours and 34 minutes after the actual time of the earthquake, a distance of 4,500 miles at a average of 284 feet a second.

RAILROADS CONTROL.

PRACTICALLY DIRECT LEGISLATION IN EVERY STATE.

Unless the People Awake and Demand Initiative and Referendum on All Laws Even the Shadow of Popular Government Will Disappear.

Six men control all the trunk railroads of the country and unless unlooked for disarrangements arise competition is a thing of the past. This wonderful combination or "community of interests" as they now call it, has been formed with extraordinary rapidity and in addition to controlling the railroads they dominate what is known as Wall street. These six men also monopolize other lines of industry, iron, steel, tinplate, oil and anthracite coal and the accumulation of their vast wealth is being invested in other trusts and combinations.

These six men are J. P. Morgan, A. J. Cassatt, W. K. Vanderbilt, James J. Hill and George J. Gould. Morgan controls the Southern railway system, the Mobile and Ohio, the Northern Pacific, the Erie, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley and the Monon system.

A. J. Cassatt controls the Pennsylvania railway, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Western New York and Pennsylvania and owns jointly, with the Vanderbilts the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western.

W. K. Vanderbilt controls the New York Central and allied lines, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Erie and Western and the Chicago and Northwestern.

E. H. Harriman controls the Illinois Central, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Chicago and Alton, the Kansas City Southern and the Chicago Terminal and Transfer.

James J. Hill controls the Great Northern and jointly with Morgan, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and large interests in the Northern Pacific and Erie.

George J. Gould controls the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Wabash, the International and Great Northern and the Texas Pacific.

Associated with these railroad magnates and owning large blocks of stock are William Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff and others whose specialties are banking and trusts.

What a vast political power these men can wield, if only by their contributions to the political party they think will best serve their interests. They are all acting with the Republican party and their donations to the Hanna campaign funds at the last two national elections and the coercion of the large army of railroad and corporation employes, turned the scale in favor of the Republican party and at least in 1896 defeated the honest majority of the American people.

They control legislators and elect congressmen who do their bidding, there are but few counties in the United States that have not their paid attorneys at the county seat to watch their interests and manipulate caucuses and conventions of both parties or of which ever is the dominant one for the time being. They are so well served by the present administration that they hope to see it perpetuated and are willing to pay a high price to have it so. McKinley suits them well, they are paying the expenses of his trip through the country and furnishing the choicest foods and wines, not only for him, but for his cabinet and all the followers that make up the party. They are amply paid for this large outlay, for no appointment to office has been made by the president that was opposed by any of these railroad magnates and none ever will be. Not that they favor a third term, Hanna would suit them just as well, may be better, or any other man of the same stamp.

These six men, therefore, control the government of the United States. Is it any wonder that many are looking for government ownership?

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The supreme court decision on the Porto Rico cases has made considerable futter on the president's train, according to the correspondent of the Washington Post, who accompanies the party on the trip. He forecasts the action of the administration to meet the new conditions in the Philippines brought about by the decision as follows:

The president will probably issue an order applying solely to the Philippines, imposing upon goods exported from these islands to the United States a rate of duty equal to the tariff imposed by the Dingley law upon the same articles entering the United States. This, it is believed, will close the door by a method certain to be sustained by the supreme court if a test case should be brought before that tribunal for decision.

Some consideration was given to the question whether the president had the power, under the Spooner act, to impose a duty in this country upon articles imported from the Philippines. The general opinion was that grave doubt existed as to whether he possessed the power, and it seemed to be accepted that the expert duty plan offered the most feasible solution. The importance of speedy action was emphasized, in view of the fact that if the matter is left unsettled until congress meets next December, there will be very large importations from the Philippines without the payment of duty. In addition to this it was realized that the exporters of Chinese tea, which pays 10 cents a pound duty, and Chinese silk, which are also subjected to a high tariff, would send their

goods to the Philippines, paying the slight duty there exacted, and then have them forwarded to the United States, where they could be entered without additional cost. Japanese and Oriental goods of all descriptions could also enter the United States by the round-about but economical route. From this it will be seen that the triumphs of imperialism also has its trials and tribulations and the end is not yet.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The reduction of the rate of interest in the United States is bringing about a great change in the industrial conditions and is removing one of the chief props of the protective tariff. Manufacturers are nearly always large borrowers, and the high rates of interest that prevailed until the last few years, was one of the chief reasons why they could not compete with their foreign competitors. This barrier is now removed and the charge that we are still unable to compete with foreigners is well answered by the Chicago Chronicle, which says:

"Somebody signing himself 'A Lancashire Cotton Spinner' writes from Highland Park to a Chicago contemporary to offer proof that English cotton mills are far behind the pale of competition from the United States. Some twenty years ago the late James G. Blaine, when secretary of state, prepared an official report showing that even then American mills could produce common cotton fabrics at less cost than English mills could, and that the only reason why Americans needed protection in this branch of manufacture was because their plants cost more and the rates of interest were higher in this country. Lately we have heard a great deal about the abundance and cheapness of capital here, and our superiority in machinery, construction of plants, and so on. Then can it be true that as competitors we are relatively worse off than we were in 1881? True, our cotton manufacturers are still handicapped by our tariff to a considerable extent. But they are less so than formerly because machinery costs less in spite of the tariff. If, then, we are less able to compete we must have retrograded, relatively, in skill."

POLITICAL COMMENT.

When congress tackles the tariff question, the Porto Rican, Cuban and Philippine tariff will give the administration a good many sleepless nights.

Funds are getting short in the Philippines and sundry expenses formerly borne by the insular treasury are now being paid by the treasury at Washington. This is to be expected, for extravagance and high salaries are running riot there. We shall either have to be taxed to keep the Philippine government going or the natives will have to be burdened with more taxes than they can bear. This is one of the results of imperialism.

The meeting of railroad commissioners at San Francisco shows the changed conditions between the railroads and the public that has taken place during the last twenty-five years. Since that time the supreme court of the United States has decided that congress, in the case of interstate railroads and the states, has the power to regulate and control them. The law is on the side of the people, but the railroads evade that by controlling the commissioners and congress. Where the railroads are charging too high rates the people are themselves to blame, they must select congressmen and commissioners who will attend to their interests.

Looting from your enemies seems to come within the Golden Rule of some of the missionaries in China. "Now and then I branched out to loot from those who were our enemies," says Rev. Gilbert Reid. This "foreign devil" is, according to his own showing, worse than the Boxers, for at least pretended to have a patriotic purpose in expelling or killing all foreigners who had invaded their country and if any proportion of these foreigners were like Gilbert Reid, they certainly were fully justified in doing so.

It is one of the strange political changes wrought as a result of the new policy of expansion that an administration headed by a statesman so prominently identified with protection as was Mr. McKinley should now be organizing an effort to break down the tariff walls for the purpose of opening new markets to American manufacturers and of building up dependencies by opening our own markets to the products of the islands of the sea. It is a situation which Democratic tariff reformers are justified in regarding with much satisfaction, since it vindicates the principles for which the Democracy battled for years.—Buffalo Courier.

What a sharp revulsion of feeling has taken place in the public mind on the tariff question. When the Dingley tariff bill was passed it was the boast of the Republicans that the tariff question was settled for a generation and that it would be treason to change it. The business interests of the country demanded a rest from tariff tinkering. Now we have leading Republicans advocating a revision and a bill introduced wiping out one of the principal schedules. It is true that Hanna says the tariff will not be meddled with, it being too scientifically constructed to stand the strain, and that reciprocity to a small extent might be necessary. But Hanna is known to be in league with the trusts and it is opposition to the trust monopolies that will force tariff revision.

Sugar magnate Havenham in his testimony before the Industrial Commission was moved to admit that "the tariff is the mother of the trust."

PLAYING TO J. BULL.

PRO-BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN SORE STRAITS.

Wants to Make Poor Old Declining Britain a Factor in the Nicaragua Canal—Is Hay Gully of Treason—Trying to "Convert" Senators.

The United States Senate in the last congress refused to ratify the treaty known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty without some very radical amendments were added. This the British government refused to accede to and our pro-British administration was in a hole. President McKinley was much disturbed by this action of the senate and used every means possible to have the treaty ratified. Secretary Hay was much cast down, poor man, and was said to be talking of resigning. He still hangs on, however, and has been putting in what time he could spare, when not writing poetry or on junketing tours, in trying to find out from such senators as he could interview just how much the administration would be allowed to concede to the British government and yet allow a new treaty to be ratified. Fortunately, more than one-third of the senate is composed of Democrats, and any treaty that hints at abrogation of the Monroe doctrine or that does not give us full control of a canal that we are to build and pay for has no chance of being ratified.

Englishmen are beginning to see this and prompts the London Spectator to "sincerely trust" that the British government "will handle the problem with more care and attention than hitherto, and also with more shrewdness and common sense." It asks English statesmen "to inquire not whether we (they) have a right to stop the canal being made under the conditions on which alone congress will sanction its construction, but whether it is worth our while to stop its construction, and, on the other hand, whether it will not be very much to our advantage to have the canal made. We want the whole subject approached as if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty did not exist, and decided on its merits."

That would suit the American people and the president and John Hay must stand to the rack and demand the rights that the United States are entitled to. When we were less than one-tenth as powerful as we are today we obtained our rights in the Oregon controversy under President Polk. But Polk was a Democrat.

WATERED STOCKS.

One of the great evils of granting corporations franchises in nearly all the states is the lack of any provision to prevent an undue issue of stock, commonly known as "watered stock." The issuing of a vast amount of stock for which no money or value is paid, is to overreach or defraud some one, either those whom the stock is sold to, or to force the public—as in the case of the railroads—to pay extortionate rates, so that dividends can be paid on what is just so much paper. No state should allow any company to be incorporated that does not receive full value for all the stock or bonds issued. As the earnings of all corporations must come directly or indirectly from the public, they should be protected by the law from this indirect way of making them pay double toll on double capitalization.

The financing of the American locomotive combine furnishes a very good illustration of the way these things are done, says the Chicago Chronicle. The stock issued is \$25,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$25,000,000 common. One share of the latter goes as a bonus with every share of the former subscribed for at \$110 per share. Assuming \$25,000,000 to be a fair capitalization on the basis of the earning power of the plants before consolidation, the other \$25,000,000 must be regarded as what is assumed to be the capitalized value of the mere combination over and above the original value of the property. The original owners get preferred stock to the full value of their property, with 7 per cent dividends, and all they can get for their common stock to an equal amount above \$10 a share is so much to the good. To judge from expressions of which the air was full not long ago multitudes really believe that the mere act of combining properties was going to increase their earning power from 30 to 100 per cent or even more. Probably it is now seen that the foundations for such a belief were pretty frail.

THE SUPREME COURT AND PORTO RICO.

To a layman the decision of the supreme court in the Porto Rican cases is rather wobbly and presents some rather curious anomalies. The constitution does follow the flag and then again it does not stay with it. The island is territory of the United States and yet the people there have no free trade with the country to which they belong. Then again they decide that vessels trading with the island are in the coastwise trade of the United States, and yet when they ship any goods by those coastwise vessels they cannot land them in any of our ports without paying a tariff duty on the same. Yet the goods they shipped here prior to the passage of the Foraker act should not have paid duty and it must be refunded to those who paid it.

There is only one clear matter about the decisions—that congress has the sole right to legislate as it pleases for these territories; otherwise, if President McKinley had himself written the decisions, they could not have been a more complete straddle from the view

of an ordinary layman. No doubt the lawyers will understand the exact status, in time.

That the court itself was not very clear about some of the points at issue can be seen by the remarks of one of the justices who taunts his brother judges with reversing themselves on one of the nine cases. Justice Harlan, one of the four minority judges, said: "I reject altogether the theory that congress, in its discretion, can exclude the constitution from a territory which we have held to be a domestic territory of the United States" acquired, and which could only have been acquired in virtue of the constitution. I cannot agree that it is a domestic territory of the United States for the purpose of preventing the application of the Dingley tariff act imposing duties upon imports from foreign countries, but not a domestic territory and part of the United States for the purpose of enforcing the constitutional requirements that 'all duties, imposts, and excises' imposed by congress 'shall be uniform throughout the United States.' I do not understand how Porto Rico can be a domestic territory of the United States, as we have distinctly held in De Lima vs. Bidwell, and yet that it is not, as is now held, embraced by the words 'throughout the United States.' The 'expanding future of our country,' justifying the belief that the United States is to become what is called a 'world power'—of which so much was heard at the argument—does not justify any such juggling with the words of the constitution as would authorize the courts to hold that the words 'throughout the United States,' in the taxing clause of the constitution, do not embrace a 'territory of the United States.' This is a distinction which I am unable to make, and which I do not think ought to be made when we are endeavoring to ascertain the meaning of a great instrument of government."

THE HANNA BOOM.

Many people think the Hanna boom for president is nothing but newspaper talk and that the republican party would not dare to nominate him, as his record in favor of subsidies and trusts would make his defeat certain. The facts are that Hanna and the corporations, the money power and the trusts, think they own the country and can nominate and elect whomever they may select. They know they own the republican party and that with the enormous power they can bring to bear the electoral vote can be manipulated to their purpose.

That this program is being arranged is quite probable, for a dispatch to the Chicago Chronicle from Philadelphia says:

The boom of Senator Hanna for president in 1904 is now well under way. The matter was settled when Senator Hanna visited Philadelphia recently and had a conference with Clement A. Gracoin, president of the International Navigation company, and Senator Hanna's close personal friend. At the interview it was formally decided to make public the boom of the senator from Ohio. According to a statement given out the senator will be in the race from start to finish, and if he falls it will not be because he did not fight every inch of the way.

Nearly every national committeeman has written a party indorsement of Hanna as the logical republican candidate and important officeholders have done likewise. The suggestion has also received a most flattering response from Senator Hanna's influential acquaintances among the business men of the north.

Senator Hanna is a great deal more than a possibility and preliminary efforts in behalf of others have been effectually halted without committing Senator Hanna to anything. He can now await events complacently and, unless further contingencies change the present aspects of the republican situation, he will have things his own way three years hence.

HAMMER AND ANVIL.

The Porto Ricans had a taste of the constitution for a few months until the Foraker law came along and took it away from them again with a 15 per cent tariff. But then they still have "the flag."

The supreme court decides that the constitution did follow the flag for awhile in Porto Rico, and during that time no tariff duties could be collected, but congress had the right to take it away from them again, and the flag still waves there.

Morgan is negotiating for another steamship line. If he succeeds in purchasing it the \$180,000,000 proposed to be paid in the Hanna ship-subsidy bill will have to be increased so that all the subsidy hunters can get their fill. This continued purchase of foreign-built ships does not promise well for the American ship builders.

The democratic state convention of Ohio will be held at Columbus July 9 and 10. Charles Salem of Cleveland will be temporary chairman and N. D. Cochran of Toledo temporary secretary. There will be a struggle for supremacy between the Tom L. Johnson and McLean forces, and the result will have an important bearing on the national campaign of 1904.

Senator Fairbanks will be a candidate for the republican nomination for president. Harry S. New is the authority for this statement, and, being a member of the national committee from Indiana, he is doubtless authorized to speak. The more United States senators that are candidates the better for the people. They will be more careful of how they vote on ship-subsidy bills and other schemes to rob the treasury for the next three years.

Full Weight Counterfeiters.

A kind of counterfeiting that has become popular in England of late is the manufacture of spurious shillings out of genuine silver. As the same amount of silver contained in a shilling is worth only about one-half of that sum the coiners reap excellent profits. All of the false shillings detected heretofore have been cast in a mold, but it is pointed out that were the counterfeiters to enlist the services of an expert engraver and die-sinker detection would be almost impossible and the only obvious remedy would be to increase the size and weight of the coins.

"Maclaren's" Fun Was the "Hon."

Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") and others, according to the Congressionalist, recently dined with W. S. Caine, member of parliament. Mr. Caine offered to give £50 to a hospital fund through the name who would make the best pun on his name within five minutes. Brains cogitated for a few minutes, and then, just as the time was about to expire, and Mr. Caine thought he was about to escape, John Watson said: "Don't be in such a hurry, Caine."

Sad to say there is such a thing as alert stupidity.

A Pike County Miracle.

Velpen, Ind., June 17.—Wm. O. B. Sullivan, a farmer of this place, and who is a brother of ex-Representative Sullivan of Pike and Dubois counties, has had a remarkable experience recently.

Mr. Sullivan is 49 years of age, and has been a citizen of Pike County for 30 years. For two years, he has suffered much with kidney trouble and rheumatism. His shoulders and side were very sore and stiff, and his back was so bad he could hardly straighten up at all. He had palpitation of the heart, and a smothering which was very distressing. He used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is as strong and well as ever he was. He pronounces his cure a miracle. Mr. Sullivan's statement of his case is startling.

"A month ago I was a cripple. Today I can do a hard day's work every day, and have not a single ache or pain."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have done some wonderful cures in Indiana, but none more miraculous than that in the case of Mr. Sullivan.

If you want to keep on the right side of the average mother speak well of her bad boy.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, Etc. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

What some people don't know they are forever talking about.

WONDERFUL GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

No Other Region in the World Abounds in Such a Variety of Attractions.

The most wonderful scenery in the world is in Yellowstone National Park, the great natural curiosity shop of the universe. Nowhere else, within equal bounds, are found so many natural wonders grouped, almost as if by design, for the special convenience of sight-seers. The wonders of the Alps and the Himalayas, could they be gathered together and compressed into an equal space, could not hope to rival in grandeur, in variety nor in number, the attractions of the Yellowstone. Were all the attractions except the geysers removed, the region would still be famed world wide, drawing nature lovers from all countries to witness the exhibitions of unequalled power of these matchless giants, which, with a roar that may be heard long distances, spout huge columns of seething water high into the air, sustaining them there for varying lengths of time. Old Faithful, with a regularity that begot its name, at intervals of 65 to 75 minutes, sends up a huge column of water 150 feet into the air, remaining active for four minutes. Giant, with a deafening roar, spouts 250 feet every third day for 90 minutes, while Glandess, at longer intervals and with slightly less power, maintains activity for twelve hours at a stretch. Many others, at intervals ranging from five minutes to several days, spout water to varying heights, remaining active for periods ranging from one second to an hour or more. In all, there are thirty-three members of this interesting Geyser family of sufficient importance to deserve special mention. Twenty-eight of these are in Upper basin, and when several of them, with their rainbow tints, spouting at once, the scene is indescribable. Other scenes of grandeur that abound in favored mountainous regions pass in endless review before the enchanted tourist, all sense of fleeting time being lost in their admiration.

Travel to the park, following improved transportation facilities, has greatly increased in recent years. Leaving the Oregon Short Line at Monida, Montana, after a pleasant ride through changing scenes from Salt Lake City, comfortable stage coaches run to and through the park, making the trip at easy stages in five days, four of which are spent among nature's wonders, and the other among delightful scenery. Good hotels are conveniently located in the park for sight-seers, where one may stay indefinitely, at very reasonable cost.

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