

France's new prison at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world.

Andrew Carnegie intends to erect a monument to James G. Blaine at Pittsburg, probably in Schenley Park, near the Carnegie Institute.

A memorial of Rosa Bonheur, Spanish consul at Nice, has been unveiled at Fontainebleau, near which town she dwelt for many years.

The women of the German city of Magdeburg will honor the memory of Queen Louise by the erection of a statue of the venerated queen.

State Geologist Dumble of Texas has disclosed sources of mineral wealth that are astounding. He says that in one county alone, that of Cherokee, there are 600,000,000 tons of rich iron ore in sight, and that in east Texas, as a whole, there are 3,000,000,000 tons.

In order to appreciate the extreme democracy of the people in the southeast of Europe, it may be mentioned that Mme. Karaveloff, wife of the prime minister of Bulgaria, continues to pursue her avocation as school teacher, and every morning when her husband leaves home to attend to his duties as premier she takes her departure for the public grammar school to fulfill her duties as one of the teachers.

Now that Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon," has aroused so much interest in the melancholy story of Napoleon's son, there will be some interest in the death of the last considerable actor in the abortive conspiracy to restore the empire with the Duke of Reichstadt in his father's place.

The "brown-tailed" caterpillar has been officially considered by the Boston board of health, whose members are ready to acknowledge that this pest can produce the skin irritation complained of by some residents in the suburbs of that city.

King Carlos of Portugal has become passionately devoted to yacht racing, and has announced his decision to have a racing yacht built for the express purpose of enabling him to win back from the English Royal Yacht Squadron the Vasco de Gama Cup in the third international race, which takes place next year over a course extending from Southampton to Lisbon.

It cannot be too often repeated that the secret of German success in so many branches of human activity is specialization. And it may fairly be asked whether in many cases they do not "say too much for their whistle."

THE WHITE SLAVES.

STRIKE AGAINST THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Daily Papers Suppress News—Low Wages of Girls Employed in Cigarette Factories—One of the Evils That Cry for Vengeance.

From Binghamton, N. Y., Independent: Last week Wednesday sixty-five girls working at the Trust Cigar factory struck for an increase.

The American Tobacco company, commonly known as the Tobacco trust, after having secured a practical monopoly of the chewing and smoking tobacco business, has now turned its attention to the cigar making branch, and an attempt is being made to control this also.

Very soon a change was made in the system. Girls were paid the amount they had averaged under the old system while they were learning the new and then their pay was by the hundred. Rolling machines were part of the new method.

The effect of the change was to reduce wages nearly one-half, and instead of making from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day, the girls could make only seventy-five cents to \$1.25. After working from two to five weeks under the new system the girls were convinced that they could not make enough to support themselves decently.

In addition to the increased amount of work they are compelled to do, the strikers complain about the way they are given tobacco. Out of each pad they are required to get 100 cigars.

The work that the trust wants is practically hand made cigars. At the prices paid the cigarmakers would get \$4.50 per thousand for doing the work. The same work at the union scale would come to \$16.50 a thousand.

A DANGEROUS DECISION.

Some years ago a Chicago woman was engaged in a labor strike. She was no worse than all the others participating in the same strike.

In her dire extremity she was induced to sue the cowardly scoundrels who blacklisted her. She proved her case all right. There was no question about the facts.

rible. Black slaves were sure of a comfortable support—they were usually well treated—they were not overworked—they had their holidays and their simple pleasures.

What hope is there for a laboring man or woman who is blacklisted when the law sustains that form of slavery? He or she had better get out of the world or else procure a gun and learn how to use it.

No intelligent man believed that any court would ever make such an outrageous decision, but it is made and it will be sustained by the higher authorities.

THE TRUSTS MUST BE PROTECTED!

Wilbur F. Wakeman is secretary of the American Protective League, and as such is of course opposed to the entry of any foreign goods into this country that would compete with our trust made products.

That's it. No national legislation against the trusts, they are, to quote Hanna, good things and must not be disturbed.

HE WOULD NOT.

Suppose one monopolist owned the whole country, would he let things go on as they are at present?

Would he spend millions every month for advertising?

Would he pay rent and clerk hire for one thousand stores in one city when six would do?

Would he keep 50,000 drummers traveling about?

Would he give away franchises and land to irresponsible corporations?

Would he let individuals run his railroads, and refuse to carry him if he could not pay his fare?

Would he let them own his wheat fields, and refuse him bread if he lacked a nickel for a loaf?

Would he let them manage his factories, and refuse him clothes unless he would pay them their own price for the suit?

Would he let them take his own house and turn him out on the street because he couldn't pay the rent?

No, he would not allow any such absurd things. Yet this is just what the people have permitted and voted for.

—Herbert N. Casson.

WAGES FALLING IN ENGLAND.

Last year it was quite the usual thing in England to see each month that numbers of workers varying from 100,000 to 300,000 had obtained substantial increases of pay, whilst those who had sustained slight reductions totaled up to only a few hundreds.

Cuba is spelt that can be handed at leisure. Just now the administration is making the refractory child understand that the velvet glove covers the hand of steel.

If endowing one man with unrestrained power over the lives, liberties and property of 10,000,000 people lacks a single feature of an ideally perfect despotism, then one never existed on earth.—Congressman McCall.

AGAINST THE PEOPLE

REPUBLICAN PARTY HOPELESSLY FOR TARIFF LOOT.

Evidence That They Intend to Protect the Trusts and Perpetuate the Tariff—Making the Issue for the Next Campaign.

That the Republican party does not intend to legislate against the trusts, however much individual members may proclaim that it is necessary, is shown by the evidence of Hon. Robert Taylor, member of congress from the 18th Ohio district, given before the industrial commission.

As a general proposition, Mr. Taylor announced himself as opposed to trusts. "I am one of those," he said, "who have not been able to bring themselves in harmony with the idea that the trusts are good things."

Speaking of dealing with trusts, he said he knew of no remedy for that evil, if it is an evil. Publicity might be a good thing, but it would be a mere scratch on the surface.

The witness said that apart from any other question he thought that it would be exceedingly unfortunate to introduce any elements of unrest in the country by discussing the tariff in congress or opening up the tariff for any revising.

Now, Taylor, is chairman of Election Committee No. 1, and was selected as such because he could be relied on to do the bidding of those who rule congress and bring a friend and follower of the administration, his evidence makes it certain that there is "no remedy for the evil" as far as the Republicans intend to discover one and that even to discuss the revising of the tariff "is to introduce elements of unrest in the country."

If Mr. Taylor represents the Republican policy on the trusts and the tariff, nothing will be done to abate the evils.

He admits there is robbery being committed when he says the steel trust will "have to extract a great deal from the public," but he and the large majority of protection Republicans intend to sit still and see the steel trust and the other combines "extract a great deal from the public."

The Democratic position is entirely the reverse of this. They believe that there is a remedy to prevent the trust from carrying out their plan of robbing the people and that is to revise the tariff by placing trust productions on the free list except what duties may be necessary for raising revenue for the support of the government—a tariff for revenue.

This will not kill the trusts but it will allow the world to compete with them by withdrawing the protection that now gives them a monopoly.

A ROBBER TRUST.

The law under which corporations are organized in the state of New Jersey certainly ought to be amended or repealed. Minority stockholders have no protection and from appearances the law was created especially to swindle them.

By its charter the United States steel corporation may deal in its own securities, which has not usually been regarded as a proper function of corporations. It may or may not pay any dividends on the common stock, no matter what the profits may be, and the recalcitrant stockholders will get no consideration; he can see the books as much as the statute, the board of directors or the whole body of stockholders permit.

Now is not that a nice corporation to own stock in? If any one buys any of it and knows of these restrictions and loses his money he has only himself to blame, except that rascally legislature that passed a law that allows such a trust to be organized.

There are millions of stock on the market and the trust is trying to push it off on the public and doubtless many an innocent purchaser will buy it, not knowing the way the steel trust may rob him.

And yet the Republicans say the trusts are all right.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF REFORM.

The attempt of President McKinley to reform the tariff by reciprocity treaties was stopped by the United States senate refusing to ratify them and yet there is strong evidence that the president will persist in that line of action.

ported into the United States at a less duty than the rate provided in the Dingley tariff, Germany, who produces the same articles, under the most favored nation clause must be granted the same rate.

There is also another obstacle to these reciprocity treaties, a constitutional objection, that has not been adjudicated, but is believed by most of the constitutional lawyers to be a bar to such legislation.

To revise the tariff law by making reciprocity treaties is a makeshift that does not touch the protection granted the trusts and monopolies and those who advocate it are attempting to still protect these giant corporations.

TARIFF LEGISLATION AND THE TRUSTS.

The Democratic tariff doctrine has always been "tariff for revenue." Sometimes it has swerved further toward free trade by saying "tariff for revenue only" and then once the pendulum swung backwards and incidental protection was added.

The last Democratic platform declared the following doctrine: "Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

As soon as the 57th congress meets, therefore, a bill must be introduced; that is, by placing articles on the free list that are monopolized by the trusts and reforming other schedules to a tariff for revenue basis in a way that will be acceptable to the legitimate business interests.

Such a bill should receive support from those Republicans who really intend to curb the trusts and are not merely intent on making political capital by pretending to legislate against them.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

A Canadian newspaper tells us that the French statesman, M. Jules Siegfried, says not long ago when he was at the White House, President McKinley admitted that he was no longer an ultra protectionist.

And now comes Senator Chauncey M. Depew and joins in the third term chorus, he says McKinley is the only man against whom there is no opposition. There is no doubt some truth in this, the trusts, combines, corporations, especially the railroads, want McKinley as long as he is so complaisant to their interests.

The Cubans do not take kindly to the dictation of Secretary Root, but a little more "influence" brought to bear on some of them by a careful distribution of the secret service fund will probably round up a majority for all that is wanted.

Perhaps it would be advisable for the American Protective Tariff League to keep an eye on Brother McKinley unless they rely on Hanna to keep him in the straight and narrow protection path.

The Home Market club is in a bad way, being an annex of the Protective Tariff League, they have always cried "give us the home market and we care nothing for the world." But now the Republican newspapers and spellbinders, even McKinley himself is shouting for the world's markets and even the protected infants are boasting of their competition with foreigners and the trusts are shouting with glee of their conquest of the markets of the world.

Here is another traitor to the protective tariff, Hon. W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, who at a dinner in London given to the visiting members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said: "The chairman of the Republican campaign committee has announced that the tariff will be taken from all so-called trust commodities, and our ability to produce has so largely outgrown our capacity to consume that the 'open door' is rapidly becoming the shipboard of America."

Artistic Timekeeper. Phil May, the London artist, tells how at the age of 12 he became a timekeeper in a large iron foundry. Says he: "I was delighted with the office, but the foundry master was not quite so satisfied. At first they were surprised at the great punctuality of the entire staff of workmen; later they simply marvelled at its continuance, and finally they discovered that I kept the timebook on a system of my own."

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Notre Dame, Indiana.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of St. Mary's Academy, which appears in another column of this paper. We do not need to expatiate upon the scholastic advantages of St. Mary's, for the catalogue of the school shows the scope of work included in its curriculum, which is of the same high standard as that of Vasar and Bryn Mawr, and is carried out faithfully in the class rooms.

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Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 16-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Accused of Too Much Zeal.

It is charged by the opposition in Atlanta, Ga., that the anti-saloon league has employed minors to solicit drinks at bars, misrepresenting their ages, and that the theological students have been imported to work up evidence against gamblers.

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