

The annual exportation of flowers from the Riviera now amounts to \$3,400,000 in value.

Significant, is it not, that a policeman or a reporter, who wants to find anarchists always looks for them in a saloon? The demon alcohol and the seed of anarchy are natural boot-companions.

A Boston capitalist, who has recently completed a tour of the Siberian gold fields, says that the country is a second California. The mines in the Verzhinsky district, he says, are, perhaps, the richest in the world, but are worked in the most primitive way.

A building in a Georgia settlement displays this unique sign: "School of earning. Lessons given in poetry writing and novelty. Also, will teach music to you, and dramatics. Hides and wool taken for cash. Also, as the winter season is coming on, oak wood and kindling."

Sound fleas and mosquitoes are blamed for the epidemic of malaria which has broken out on Second avenue, New York, along the line of excavation by the Manhattan elevated railway company. "Unless action is taken," said Dr. Stewart, "the epidemic will become the worst seen in this city in many a day."

This season's sea-serpent story takes the form of a sea of snakes. A ship just arrived in Philadelphia reports a belt of snakes fifteen miles wide in the Indian ocean. The snakes, averaging three feet in length, were of an unknown species and are supposed to have been brought to the surface by a volcanic disturbance.

This country is not the only one where unconsidered trifles are snapped up by manufacturers and put to practical use. In China the down of the thistle is gathered and mixed with raw silk so ingeniously that even experts are deceived when the fabric is woven. It is also used to stuff cushions as a substitute for eiderdown, and a very good substitute it makes.

The Rawhide and App gold mines in Tuolumne county, Cal., have been sold by John Ballard and M. H. Martin to Captain William A. Neville for \$1,500,000. The mines have been in litigation for ten years, each partner striving to gain control. When Neville was manager of the Rawhide mine it paid \$2,000,000 in dividends, but since then it has paid nothing. Under Neville both mines will be made good producers.

Three hundred young women of Chicago who are all to become public school teachers, were recently pronounced physically perfect, including nerves and eyesight. Never before has so large a proportion of the number to be examined passed the required tests. At the New York Normal school inquiries recently elicited the fact that nineteen-twentieths of the girl pupils were taller than their mothers. The heroines of the English novels of a century ago were as weak physically as they were mentally. The modern girl is wholesome and strong in body and in mind.

Talk of "sympathetic strikes" reminds Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of one that he conducted when only a boy working on a farm. "The force of hands had dwindled to two, a fellow named Joe and me. The farmer decided to discharge the other fellow, whereupon Joe suggested that I should stop work also, leaving the farmer in a fix. This I did. I went out on a sympathetic strike; but the result was that the farmer hired Joe back again, and I was left out in the cold." It would not be safe to generalize too broadly on his unhappy experience. If it carries any moral with it, we need not point it out.

A young lady of small stature recently fainted at a dinner given in her honor. It was then found that she had not been able to touch either her feet to the floor or her back to the chair; and the restricted circulation and prolonged discomfort had finally overcome her. An antiquarian traces the present mania for high seats to the fact that at the old French court sets of handsome furniture were ranged along the walls for effect, but never occupied. The chairs and sofas actually used were much lower. Furniture-makers of today copy the more showy spring cushions. The dictum of a famous cabinet maker is that in choosing chairs the knee of a person standing should come clear above the seat he intends to occupy. More even than some, churches and assembly rooms he get the railway-stations, in spite of beds sumptuousness, offend against the comfort of nine-tenths of their occupants.

H. J. Mandura, representative of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who has arrived at New Orleans to take charge of the shipment of Porto Ricans to Honolulu to work on the sugar plantations, says that they have proved such satisfactory laborers that the order has been increased to 25,000 Porto Ricans. There are already 7,000 of them in Hawaii. If the total number of emigrants desired cannot be obtained from Porto Rico, the planters have decided to try Filipinos instead, and will begin importing them in some numbers.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY

THE FATHER LAND ON THE VERGE OF DISASTER.

The Iniquitous Protective Tariff Is Working Ruin to the Industries of the Empire—The Kind of Industrial Despotism That This Country May Yet Experience.

A recent report from our consul-general to the German Empire shows that high tariff and the formation of syndicates or trusts have placed that empire on the verge of disaster. Commenting on this the Nebraska Independent says: As this country is the land of trusts, so Germany is the country of syndicates. There is scarcely a ramification of trade, the members of which have not combined for the regulation and control of prices, and even the quantity of output has been regulated by them. Protected by tariff the syndicates have been enabled to inflate their prices to that limit which just renders foreign importation and competition impossible. Another means of preventing foreign competition is that the syndicates refuse to supply any customers who purchase similar articles from foreign manufacturers. The retailer must obtain all his goods from the home manufacturer or be boycotted. The result of this industrial despotism is that the retailer is considerably limited in the choice of his source of supply while the foreign competitor finds no market for his goods.

Another serious phase of the situation is that the home retailer discovered that while he was paying tremendous prices for his goods the same articles were being placed upon the foreign markets at a ridiculously low figure, which absolutely precluded the manufacturer from reaping any profit. In short, the retailer was not only paying dearly for his goods, but he was also paying for the loss that the manufacturers were incurring in the foreign markets.

Such a condition of affairs could have but one outcome. The inevitable result has ensued. The manufacturers, secure from foreign competition by the protective tariffs, have increased their prices to such an extent that now they have attained an unenviable and absolutely untenable position. The retailer refuses to pay the exorbitant prices, with the result that the demand has considerably decreased. The commercial depression, which at first was considered to be only temporary in character has now developed into a matter of grave importance. In the early part of 1900 it was impossible to obtain sufficient labor to cope with the orders in hand. Now it is difficult to find adequate work for the laborers. Some industries, such as coal mining, are still fully occupied, but others, such as the iron trade, are experiencing serious times.

Is not this a counterpart of what may be expected to happen in this country?

AWFUL CORRUPTION.

In nearly every state there is some corruption of the body politic, but it is a matter of congratulation to Populists that they can point with pride to how little there is in the states controlled by their party. On the other hand, there is hardly a single Republican state that has not had a scandal connected with the meeting of the legislatures. In some states so notorious is the corruption that as in Pennsylvania even Republican newspapers are compelled to denounce it. The utter depravity of the Republican machine can be seen when the Pittsburg Post says: "No better illustration is available as an object lesson than the bribery and corruption which ran riot in the last legislature of Pennsylvania. It was something awful in its extent and its audacity. Every part of the state has become familiar with the purchase of votes of legislators, the prices paid and the influential character of the men in business and social life who did the buying. That is the worst of it. The bidders for votes, with their pockets crammed with bribe money which they lavishly disbursed, are of the class who should be expected to set a good example and maintain a high standard of public morality. Instead of doing that they do the reverse. They make the most infamous crime fashionable, and a matter for jocular remarks, rather than the most bitter denunciation possible, followed by criminal prosecution and severe punishment. Between one and two millions of dollars of bribe money was disbursed at Harrisburg last winter and spring by men of prominence who would consider themselves harshly and unjustly assailed if set down as anarchists. But are they not anarchists? The anarchists would destroy all government, but what difference is there between that and corrupting government and making it a reproach and a shame? Republics can be destroyed without the shedding of blood by the power of bribery and corruption.

"It is no surprise to learn that the monstrous example of the carnival of bribery at Harrisburg last winter has established itself in cities and boroughs of the state, and that the price of votes has almost as quotable an article as the price of pork, flour or whiskey. We hear remarkable stories of the bribery of councilmen in Pittsburg and Allegheny and in some of the smaller cities and even in the boroughs of the rural districts. If legislators accept bribes for the discharge of their public duties, it is no surprise that the local legislative bodies should do so. Sometimes matters have reached such a pass that they are bribed to do right as well as to do wrong. They

have no conscience in the matter, and the ironclad constitutional oath has no more effect than so much waste paper. This fearful crime is increasing. If the bribes that are talked of privately could be made public with incontrovertible testimony of the crime, such as exists, a revolution would be created. The bribed rascals who sell their votes are had enough and should be drummed out of public life and into the seclusion of the penitentiary. But are they the worst of criminals? Is not the crime of offering bribes by men of standing in business, in the profession and in politics infinitely worse? The people of all parties should arouse themselves to this great peril to our institutions and to the cause of public morality. It is anarchy in its most odious and demoralizing character. The bribed ones are anarchists and the bribers more so, as instructors and tempters on the same highway to perdition.

OUR POLITICAL DICTATORS.

That Wall street is the master and dictator of this country has been evident to all American citizens who have studied the matter and noticed the trend of events. Yet it is seldom that the financiers openly boast of the power they wield, but Russell Sage that eminent authority on the men and measure of Wall street says:

"I have talked with practically all of the representative financial men of this community, and all agree in their determination to uphold President Roosevelt. We feel it is our duty to stand by him to show our faith in his ability to successfully carry on our national government."

Now, that is very kind and considerate of Sage and the financial men, but what would have happened if they had decided not to uphold the president. Are we to understand that Wall street will decide for itself if it will support the constitutional head of the government or not. Undoubtedly under the present financial system Wall street could precipitate a panic as it did in the Cleveland administration. The banks all over the country would at a word from Wall street stop loaning money, and call in the loans and universal trouble would occur and the wheels of business in a great measure be suspended.

This is a vast power, and Wall street, according to Russell Sage and the representative financial men, is prepared to use it when occasion arises. Many of them openly threatened to do so, if Mr. Bryan was elected, but it is hardly likely they would have carried out their threats, better counsels would perhaps have prevailed. There is a covert hint or even threat in the Sage interview that Wall street is willing to give President Roosevelt a trial, that they are not altogether satisfied with him and that it will be well for him to follow in the grooves that the financial machine is now running in.

Wall street has a great deal too much power for the welfare of the people.

AN ANTI-TRUST "PLAN."

Ex-Senator Chandler has solved a plan of action for the Republicans and amongst the things that he says must be done is to "deal wisely with problems connected with the perpetual strife between capital and labor. Suppress the huge corporations, which are made so huge, not to promote economy of production, but to create monopolies, which will keep up the prices of commodities and keep down the wages of labor. The Republican party must do this."

And then in reply to the question, "Can these things be accomplished?" he says: "The repeal of the charters of fourteen hundred million dollar corporations would have been achieved under Mr. McKinley. It will be no less accomplished under Mr. Roosevelt. His conservatism will certainly not lead him to do less for the interests of the workingman of the country than Mr. McKinley would have done."

It is possible Mr. Chandler may have discovered some plan by which the administration may repeal the charters of the giant trusts, but as these charters are granted by the states it is not clear how the Federal government can repeal them. Those trusts that do an inter-state business can be controlled by Congress, but even Congress cannot disfranchise a trust or any other corporation that is doing a state business. There is also great doubt if the Roosevelt administration will not be as powerless to control the trusts as the late administration was. The Republican party is under too many obligations to the trusts and its leaders are too much interested in some of them to be likely to even attempt to hurt their own friends, Mr. Chandler to the contrary notwithstanding.

Coaling the ships of war at Santiago was as serious a matter as it is to the ordinary household, now they have to pay tribute to the coal trust, though the trust had not such a cinch on the government as it has on the coal consumer now, but if we get into another war the government will have to pay full tribute to the trust like the balance of us.

The news comes from London that a new treaty with Great Britain is ready for presentation, which is the same as the old treaty with the matter omitted objected to by the senate. It is to be hoped that trucking to England will not be the policy of the administration, but with John Hay still in the cabinet it is doubtful.

General Grant was a great man and noted for his silence; his son, Fred, is bawling to the reporters every chance he gets.

IMPERIAL POLICIES.

WILL BE BEFORE CONGRESS AT COMING SESSION.

The indications are that the Republicans will unite on a plan to hold the islands as a colony with limited independence to the Filipinos.

The future treatment of the Philippines will be for Congress to settle next winter, and there is hardly a doubt that great difference of opinion on what the permanent policy shall be will make the question of imperialism again uppermost in the minds of the people of the United States. A large party of Congressmen of both parties have been visiting and inspecting the islands and their report of the conditions there will largely influence others in deciding on the course to be pursued. Commenting on this the Washington Times says: A curious item of news reaches us from the Philippines. In the Camarines province, a banquet has just been held which was attended by several if not all of the American senators and representatives now visiting the islands. Speaking at this banquet Senator Bacon and Representatives Gaines of Tennessee and Green of Pennsylvania are reported as having stated that "as soon as the war was finished the United States would extend to the Philippines freedom as it was known in America." The Republican members of the delegation present are said to have refrained from speaking. The inference is that there was probably some difference of opinion between the Republicans and Democrats concerning the matter referred to, or at least, that the Republicans did not feel at liberty to make any promises.

It is quite probable that the idea intended to be conveyed was that the islands would be treated as an integral part of the American Republic, with all the safeguards of constitutional government thrown around them. Upon what basis these gentlemen felt that they could give even such an assurance it is difficult to comprehend, unless it be that they had in mind a modification of policy to result from a change of the political complexion of the American government.

It is rather early to figure upon that, though, for at the soonest such a change must be nearly four years off. Besides, the report is that according to these gentlemen the Filipinos are to have American freedom as soon as the war is finished. We must conclude, therefore, that they were either speaking in very optimistic vein, or that their statements were accompanied by qualifications that were omitted from the news report.

However, the American public will be truly glad when the war is finished, and the number of people in this country is by no means inconsiderable who believe that nothing would have contributed more to finish it long ago than an official announcement that full American freedom would be extended to the islands.

LABOR'S LESSON A HARD ONE.

The voice of labor is losing its influence with the Republicans; the campaigns of 1896 and 1899 showed that the persuasive and alluring powers of Hanna were more cogent than the fear of the trusts, Chinese immigration and other matters that the labor platforms denounced. For this reason it is doubtful if the extension of the Chinese exclusion law will be passed by Congress. Labor is calling for their exclusion, but the best business interests, including the railroads, want the Chinese admitted. The more cheap labor, the greater their profits. Chinese labor is not only cheap, but it is docile. It does not strike, but is satisfied with almost any conditions if the dollar a day is only promptly paid.

When labor aided in defeating the Democratic party at the last national election, they hung a stone about their own necks that makes it impossible for the Democratic party to save them at this juncture. They aided in giving the Republicans both houses of Congress and the hands of the Democratic are tied for the time being.

Labor, with many other people that also aided the Republicans are learning a hard lesson that will cost them dearly for the mess of pottage that was promised them.

There are two ways in which they can now help themselves. By bringing all the pressure possible to bear on Republican members of Congress who represent close districts, they may force them through fear of being defeated to vote with the Democrats for the Chinese exclusion bill and on other matters in which they are interested. If this fails of success, by electing a majority of Democrats to Congress next year, they will lay the groundwork for a complete victory of the party of the people at the next national election.

OUR TROUBLE IN PHILIPPINES.

There is no doubt that the civil government set up in the Philippines is for all practical purposes a failure. Governor Taft has probably done everything possible to make it a success, but the conditions are unfavorable for the dual government that has been set up. The promises made to the Filipino leaders to induce them to surrender can in many instances not be carried out, and the great increase of taxation is causing great dissatisfaction. The orders from the home government to end the war at any cost and to promise a civil government to the Filipinos, in which they should participate as far as home rule was concerned, has been found impossible in many of the

provinces for lack of friendly natives and in other districts where army officers have been appointed to civil office, the leaders amongst the natives are dissatisfied because no home rule prevails, in reality it only being a thin veneer for a military government in which the Filipino has no parcel or lot.

The massacre in Samar and the statement that conditions in other parts of the Philippines are not reassuring will open the eyes of the American people to the task they have undertaken and the enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure they must make to carry out the imperial policy. An expensive and cumbersome attempt at civil government, which is in reality a satrapy under the protection of the military, with about all the civil servants imported—in fact, a copy of the government of India by the English—cannot be expected to bring peace and satisfaction to the people of the United States who are furnishing their sons for slaughter and the millions of money to pay the bills.

The time has come for either giving the military full power and recalling the civil servants until such time as peace has been well assured by the strong hand of the soldier, or granting to the Filipinos a government of their own under the control and guidance of the United States as we have given to our new territory of Hawaii.

The imperial policy must be a government of force or it is a failure.

FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS.

In all this furor to pass repressive statutes against anarchy and anarchists it is well for our statesmen to remember that great mistake of the Federalists, the "Alien and Sedition laws." To suppress anarchy is one thing, to suppress free speech and revive Nominism is another. Is history to repeat itself?

Free speech and a free press are the essentials of liberty; they cannot be abridged without a return to the times of monarchies and kings, which would be to us a return to the dark ages.

The Chicago Public commenting on this wisely says: Should the unpatriotic effort now making to destroy this inheritance succeed, should conspiracy against the person of the president be made treason and the right of free speech be abolished, it will be for no other reason than the ignorance of the masses of the people. Not ignorance of reading and writing, not ignorance of the things that would give the right to vote under educational tests, not ignorance even of history in respect to its incidents. Not ignorance of those kinds. But an ignorance far more dangerous to the commonwealth, an ignorance which the learned share with the illiterate—ignorance of the lessons which the history of Anglo-Saxon struggles for liberty teach. This kind of history is not taught in our schools. If it were, free speech, free press, free assembly, and security from prosecution for constructive treason would be as dear to the hearts of the people now as they were to those who fought for our independence, who framed our constitution, and who in overwhelming numbers overrode those earliest attempts at anti-anarchist legislation which holds an infamous place in our political history under the name of the alien and sedition laws.

NO CONCESSION TO CUBA.

The beet sugar trust and the tobacco interest have already commenced their war against any concession to Cuba through their trust-controlled Congressmen. Hepburn of Iowa has set himself squarely against tariff concessions to Cuba, says the Chicago Record-Herald. He speaks primarily for the beet sugar interest, but having committed himself on that ground appeals to the tobacco interests for sympathy. Neither of these interests cares anything about the other, but each dreads the competition of a great Cuban export, and we find them now in a very natural combination.

There is, however, no way in which we could help Cuba so much as by a reduction of the sugar and tobacco duties, and if the people who agree with Mr. Hepburn carry out their policies unimpeded the country will be in a very bad dilemma morally. It has refused Cuba complete liberty, and it has shown a disposition not to grant annexation, which would result in free trade. It prefers to keep a hold on the island, which puts it completely at its mercy.

Meantime it has been making loud professions of humanitarianism towards Cuba, and has emphasized their hollowness by a striking contrast between its treatment of that country and Hawaii. Hawaii, which has a much smaller proportion of whites to its population than Cuba and a much larger proportion of Chinese and Japanese coolies is admitted to the full rights of an American territory and given a free market for its sugar.

THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK HAS HANDLED DOWN A DECISION SUSTAINING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW OF THAT STATE.

The case decided was the American Ice trust case, which was instituted when the ice trust arbitrarily fixed the price of ice at 60 cents per 100 pounds, and yet the trust organs persist in saying that no laws can be constitutionally enacted to reach the trust.

That infant, the steel trust, whose industry is protected by the tariff from competition, managed to wring from the American people the comfortable sum of \$64,954,871 during the past six months, or about one hundred and ten million for the year. This is the first six months of its history.

Her Nerve Saved Several Lives.

A year ago the husband of Mrs. Mary Hirsch, a New York woman, met with an injury that prevented him from attending to his work and also made him subject to epileptic fits. Mrs. Hirsch is an expert needlewoman, and has been able to keep the family together, in spite of the fact that her husband had taken to drink. The other morning after a hard night's drinking, he arose from the breakfast table, drew a revolver from his pocket and said: "I am going to kill you all." There was insanity in his look, but Mrs. Hirsch remained perfectly cool. "Where did you get that pistol?" she asked, pleasantly, as the madman came toward her. He did not answer, but leveled the weapon at her head. The woman never flinched, but said in ever tones: "Now, Henry, if you go that they will lock you up, and then you won't be able to get a drink at all." The maniac had been prepared for resistance, for terrified cries for fight—for anything but this—had confused him and he muttered, "That's so," as he put away the weapon and left the house. Half an hour later he drank from the way to the insane department at Bellevue hospital. Mrs. Hirsch was terribly shaken by the experience, but soon recovered.

THE CHAMPION WING SHOT.

Capt. Bogardus Has a Dangerous Experience but Comes Out Unhurt.

Ferris Wheel Park, Chicago, Nov. 4th.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, has spent the summer here. His shooting school has been one of the features of the Park during the season. He has given many exhibitions and his skill with the rifle is superb.

The Captain tells of a very close call he once had when living at Elkhart, Ill. He had been a sufferer from kidney disease for several years and it rapidly developed into Bright's Disease. All his friends told him that this was incurable and that he would never get better.

To say that he was alarmed is to put it very mildly. This plucky man had faced many dangers and it made him sick at heart to think that at last he was to be conquered by such a cruel foe.

At last he heard of a medicine that had cured many such cases—Dodd's Kidney Pills. He used them and was completely restored to good health.

He says: "I attribute my present good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills and to nothing else."

Longevity of Tortoises.

They say that the biggest Galapagos tortoise now in Bronx park, New York city, is at least 400 years old, and so must have been living when Columbus died. Dr. Hornaday, of the New York Zoologica society, rests his faith on Walter Rothschild, of London, who has a tortoise which he says is much older than that, and Rothschild has made tortoises his special study, so that he is recognized as an expert.

Largest in the World.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., are the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. They received a gold medal from the Paris exposition of last year. This year they have received three gold medals from the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Their goods are the standard for purity and excellence.

The Smallest Piece of Real Estate.

The smallest parcel of real estate in New York city is for sale. It is located at the corner of Third avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, and the lot is 6x14 inches. A new building is going up on the corner and the people who are erecting it wanted the small lot. They offered \$200 for it. Frederick Uhl, the owner, demands \$1,000, and will very likely receive it.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

An imaginative writer is one who boasts of the prices he gets for his articles.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS

Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

Paving experiments are to be made in Havana with vitrified brick, granite squares and sandstone blocks.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 22.—After investigating Garfield Tea, which is quite universally acknowledged to be the best family remedy, it is not difficult to explain its success—it is the medicine for GOOD RESULTS! It is prepared here by the Garfield Tea Co., in their new and attractive laboratory and is made wholly from simple, sweet and wholesome, HEALTH-GIVING HERBS. Garfield Tea is the ORIGINAL herb cure for constipation and sick headache.

Envy is the lowest known form of praise.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The virtues a woman boasts of she seldom possesses.

MORE FLEXIBLE AND LASTING, won't shake out or blow out; by using DeLancey starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

The caterpillar and the glutton live to eat.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or soil the kettle (except green and purple). Sold by druggists, 10c. per package.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.—Burd.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, soothes the bowels.

When a couple marry under the rose they usually walk on a path of thorns ever after.