

A wealthy resident of a town in Miller county, Mo., has selected a site near his own home and is building for himself with his own hands an elaborate tomb.

For six scholarships recently awarded by the Georgia School of Technology there were 560 applications. This is accepted as evidence that the young white men of the South are inclining toward manual and mechanical work as a career.

A pathetic example of devotion to art has just occurred in New York. Leonard Cordes, long a noted orchestra player, was dying on Wednesday, when he called for his violin. It was a valuable Italian instrument and when he took it in his hands he began playing "When the swallows homeward fly."

The robbery of a sum of money, many jewels, and other valuables, representing altogether a sum of \$50,000, was carried out the other day in the Rue Quincampoix, Paris, in a most audacious fashion. The burglars took an apartment on the fifth floor of the house on Saturday, paying \$55 as their first installment of rent.

The veteran academician, Sidney Cooper, has just entered upon his ninety-ninth year, and still paints a few hours daily. A series of his works was recently exhibited in London. In France also a remarkable individual works on steadily, although he has reached the age which gives a man a right to rest.

In giving organs to 350 churches in Scotland at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has but followed a hint given by two famous Americans. When Moody and Sankey first went to Scotland, the novel feature of an evangelist singing to a small America organ, created much comment.

Another disaster, similar to that which occurred two years ago, has befallen the Welsh colonist in Patagonia. The River Ganwy has once again overflowed its banks. The harvest had not been gathered, and the people had to fly to the mountains. By a great effort the embankment on the northern side of the valley has been kept intact.

It is noteworthy that of the men and women mentioned in the recent edition of "Who's Who in America," fifty-nine per cent of those whose education is known are college graduates, and seventy per cent entered college. Thus although college graduates are barely one in a hundred of the total population, they number about one-half of those who have attained distinction.

PLUTOCRACY'S AIM

IS TO MUZZLE THE HONEST PORTION OF PRESS.

After Having Purchased the Dishonest Papers—Freedom for Dishonest Press and Muzzle for Honest Press is the Aim of Corporations.

The attempt of the plutocrats to muzzle a free press and free speech is as old as the government. Hamilton and the Federalists tried it and were so thoroughly defeated that as a party they disappeared from the stage of American politics, but their teachings unfortunately did not die with them.

Free speech is essential to a free people, and the one cannot exist without the other. Undoubtedly the blackest portent of trouble in the future which has recently shown itself is the disgraceful attempt of the organized capital of the country, through its subsidized newspapers, to use the sentiment aroused by the national misfortune of the murder of the president, as an excuse for an attack on the freedom of the press.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OVERRIDDEN.

The civil government in the Philippines which was established on Declaration Day to emphasize that a certain amount of freedom had been inaugurated and to carry out promises made to these Filipinos who surrendered, is a farce. It now appears the military claim full authority and have ordered the deportation of a civilian who on appeal to the Supreme Court, the civil end of the dual government has set up, has been ordered released under a writ of habeas corpus.

The trouble arose from the fact that the government has been trying to carry water on both shoulders, to be prepared to trace its authority to either source as legal exigencies may seem to require with a view to meet the constitutional questions that are before the United States Supreme Court. If the civilian can be deported by the military commander there can certainly be no civil government in the Philippines, and the expensive one that has been set up is worthless.

LABOR LOOKING AHEAD.

The steel strikers appear to have learned a lesson from the result of their late repulse by the steel trust, for their organ, the National Labor Tribune, in discussing the effect of the strike, says: Now, as a matter of fact, there is never likely to be a time when the steel corporation can afford better to precipitate a fight than it could the past summer. What it fears, and what every other trust fears, above everything else is a public anti-trust agitation which will affect the elections, and either bring about hostile legislation by the existing congress or bring into power a congress representing a hostile political party.

THE COAL TRUST.

The coal trust, it now appears, can work the double twist on the price of coal. As the trust controls the railroads that carry the coal and also owns the coal mines, they can, when they have raised the price of coal to the top notch, give it an extra twist by raising the freight on coal, "all the traffic will bear," as the following interview in the Washington Post shows: "While the recent combinations of railroads in this country have not materially advanced freight rates so far as coal is concerned, they have resulted in the price of coal being increased," remarked Mr. John Duff, a coal jobber of New Bedford, Mass. "You see," he

continued, "all but about 15 per cent of the total output of coal of the United States is controlled by the railroads. Prior to the consolidation the roads owned as many mines as they do now, but it was individual ownership, and competition kept the price down. Now there is no competition, and as a result we pay just about \$1 a ton more for coal, both hard and soft, than we did one year ago.

"The Lehigh, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Jersey Central, and the Pennsylvania roads in the big Morgan syndicate own practically all the coal mines in this Eastern section. They secured them by increasing freight rates to the mine owners along their lines, thereby compelling them to sell out. Railroad rates for shipment of coal are about the same, but they stay down because the companies don't have to put them up. They put the increase on the coal itself. Of course we here in the East ship most of our coal by water, but most of the barge companies are controlled by the railroads of the combination. Rates have not advanced for water shipment, because an increase would immediately drive many vessels now carrying other products into the coal business.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS.

President Roosevelt in his Minneapolis speech delivered but a few weeks before his accession to the presidency, said: "We shall find it necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, and the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and nation towards property."

To which the Kansas City Star replies: "These are pointed and direct sentiments inspired by conditions to which no thoughtful and sober-minded man can be blind. They are not uttered in any spirit of intemperance agitation or any false alarm for political purposes. They come from an influential member of the party which capital in modern years has regarded as its chosen champion. They do not proceed from a person who has excited the suspicion of the conservative element by the radical character of his opinions."

If President Roosevelt tries to shackle the trust and corporation, which are all noted for their cunning, he will split the Republican party into two camps. He will have the common people with him, but the Republican politicians will be against him, at least the most important of them who are maintained in their places by the money of the combines. But President Roosevelt making a stump speech and Roosevelt as President may be entirely different persons.

GAGE AND GAMBLERS.

The Wall street sharks and their side partners, the bankers thereabouts, should keep a tighter muzzle on some of their number or buy up some more of the newspapers that are apt to let the cat out of the bag. To work their graft on the United States treasury they should all stick to the same tale, or the people will be asking with more emphasis than they are now, why the treasury should be run in the interest of the banks and the Wall street gamblers. The banks of New York made a demand on Secretary Gage for money. He gave it to them out of the United States treasury in order that the money stringency might be relieved. Now comes a banker of New York—Forgan of the First National—who says in the Chicago News: "At the same time our deposits are keeping up in a highly satisfactory way. Country banks are not withdrawing their balances and this is doubly gratifying when applied to the institutions in the northwest where heretofore the demand at this time of the year has necessitated a heavy diminution of the moneys deposited in the reserve centers." Under the circumstances why do you suppose Mr. Gage was so ready to extend aid to the New York bankers.

The financial organs of Wall street are hinting that another combination of capital will soon be announced that will be more startling than the enormous Steel trust, but they do not tell us what line of enterprise it is to be monopolized. The consolidation of all the railroads is about due, instead of the community of interest plan they are now working under. In vastness of capital and the number of men employed that combination would be a fearful menace to our political institutions which would make thousands of voters at the beck and call of one man.

The inevitable result of the imperialistic tendencies of the government is found in the annual report of the heads of bureaus of the army and navy. They all demand more officers and more men, and tell of the great danger to the country if their demands are not complied with. As the army has been raised to a maximum of 100,000 men and the naval force largely increased by the last congress, the former at all events far beyond what is necessary, these demands for a still greater increase is pretty good proof that the Democratic charge of militarism is rapidly being accomplished.

A report just issued by the English Board of Trade gives statistics of the changes in rates of wages and the hours of labor. The great feature is the rise in coal miners' wages, which in the different districts range from 35 to 45 per cent. No wonder the English are unable to compete with American coal, with our lower miners' wages and much less value of coal lands.

SAW M'KINLEY ANGRY.

One Occasion When the Late President Was Righteously Indignant.

One remarkable characteristic of President McKinley was that he very seldom lost his temper. Very few of his friends, even those who were most intimate with him, had seen him in an angry mood, but he had shown his temper in the presence of statesmen once or twice in a way to surprise them. Just before he was nominated for President, McKinley was campaigning in the West. He had a private car, and Mrs. McKinley and her colored maid were with him. At Danville, Ill., he made a speech, and while the train stopped the maid went to find a drug store and secure some medicine for Mrs. McKinley. After the speech the car was attached to the limited train, and amid the wild excitement of the enthusiastic thousands, the train pulled out for Terre Haute for an evening meeting. Soon after the train started the colored maid was missed and McKinley requested the committee to stop the train until she could be found. They assured him that the train could not be stopped, as it was limited on its run, and some one remarked that such a train could not wait anyway for only a colored girl. That remark made McKinley mad. He seized the bell rope and gave it a vigorous jerk, remarking with emphasis that the train would stop and that he would not leave Danville until the girl was found. He did not propose to leave a strange colored girl there in a city filled with excited crowds to possibly meet in-sult because of her color. She was under his protection and he would not go until she could be found. The train came to a sudden stop and the dignified committeemen, now meek in the presence of their indignant leader, turned out to institute a search for the missing colored maid. She was found, the train moved on, but it was some time before McKinley's good nature could relieve the embarrassment of the committee. They had seen McKinley mad, and it took them a good while to get over the sensation.

SIGNS ON WAGON ROOFS.

Wrinkle That Has Come in With the Building of Flats.

"When flats began to multiply," said a man who lives in one and so, naturally, takes notice of things associated with them, "the owners of delivery wagons and so on began having signs painted on the roofs of their wagons, to catch the eye of those who dwell in homes above the street level. They painted these signs first with the name one letter under the other, like a spine, straight down the middle of the wagon top from end to end. Sometimes they painted the name in the same location, but with the letters arranged in the ordinary way, this making a sign that could be easily read from one side of the street only. Then they took to painting the name on the wagon roof in two places along either side of the top near the edge. Thus painted, one or the other, of course, could be easily read from either side of the street. In wagon roof lettering the latest thing I have seen was on the top of a moving van, whose entire roof was covered with lettering, in lines placed crosswise to the top and beginning at the forward end and running, line under line, clean back to the rear end, so that the van's extensive roof, as you looked down upon it, was lettered like a great poster. And of course this was not done idly, for the van is a vehicle that may stand backed up an hour or two in front of a house and the poster on its roof is then brought where it can be easily read by anybody in the air along that side of the street way.—New York Sun.

An Apology.

The Green Bag, an English legal journal, tells the following story: On one occasion a junior counsel on their lordships giving judgment against his client, exclaimed that he was surprised at their decision. This was construed into a contempt of court and the young barrister was ordered to attend at the bar next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend, John Scott (afterward Lord Eldon), who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, Scott rose and coolly addressed the judges: "I am very sorry, my lords," he said, "that my young friend has so far forgotten himself as to treat your lordships with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships. Now, if he had not been ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—he had known you but half so long as I have done—he would not be surprised at anything you did."

Sweden Sells Steel and Buys Tools.

It is a surprising fact that we ship annually from the United States to Sweden more than \$1,000,000 worth of steel machinery, including everything from a typewriter or cash register to a locomotive, and we take our pay in raw material. The exports of iron and steel just about balance the imports. Sweden sends us pig iron, steel ingots, bars, rods and sheet iron. We make it up into machinery and tools and send it back to her.

A horse can live 35 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking.

TARIFF AND PRICES.

WHY SENATOR HANNA IS AGAINST RECIPROCIDITY.

It Would Have a Tendency to Relieve the People from the Burdens Imposed by the "Scientifically Arranged Schedules".

We have the authority of Mr. Hanna that the protective tariff is too scientifically adjusted to be meddled with. Mr. Hanna not being considered an authority on the tariff, this information would not be valuable had he not been boss of the Republican party. So far all that Mr. Hanna has said about Congressional legislation has been attempted if not accomplished, so that we are forced to believe that it is not intended to attempt any tariff reform, however much needed.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hanna is technically right in his estimate of the way the tariff has been adjusted and yet the way the present tariff was built was very simple. Each manufacturing or producing interest, except the ordinary farmers and planters, were invited to come before the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee with a schedule that would protect their particular industry and the whole were then arranged under the same schedule as the McKinley tariff had been. Of course there were some who wanted more protection than was given them, the rate being adjusted to suit the general scheme. The wool growers wanted a prohibitive tariff, but their interest clashed with the carpet and woolen manufacturers, who wanted free raw material and here was where the scientific adjustment came in to play. It was so with some other interests.

The proposed reform of placing on the free list those trust productions that the trusts are selling abroad at a lower price than they are selling them at home would probably not affect the revenues, for but few, if any, importations, are made under the present tariff rate, and if the foreigners attempt to import when the duty is removed there will be no revenue produced, for there is hardly much likelihood of the trusts allowing any importations as they will bring down their price to the level, where it would be unprofitable for the foreigner to attempt to compete. The result therefore would be that the price of trust articles would be reduced to our consumers just low enough to prevent foreign competition and this would be the present price less the tariff rate about 45 per cent. All these trust made articles would be reduced in price, which would about equal the foreign price with the freight and profit added.

This should not much interfere with business, except the trust monopolies and the time for the change from the high tariff to free trade in these trust articles could be set for enough ahead to allow the jobbers and retailers to get rid of their stocks in anticipation of the lower prices that would prevail. There is nothing scientific or mysterious about this proposed tariff reform and there is no reason why it should not be adopted except that the trusts would kick vigorously and threaten to reduce wages and otherwise make all the trouble possible. But give them a little time and they would adjust their business to the lower level.

This is not ideal tariff reform, for there are many other inequalities that require adjusting, almost as much as the trust monopolies, but it would do for a beginning and a tariff for revenue only with high rates on luxuries and low rates on necessities, which is the Democratic doctrine, will follow when the people demand it.

A TANGLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The extraordinary spectacle of two governments set up by one authority in the Philippines has led to a clash between the military and the Supreme Court, in which the President has refused to interfere, though both held their authority through him. Commenting on this strange state of affairs the Washington Times says: In effect the military and civil authorities are told to settle it between them. But suppose they cannot; what then? They are already in disagreement, and the issue having been made, some higher power should decide it. The very circumstances that there has been such a clash shows that the dividing line between the military and civil jurisdiction is not clearly drawn, and the first duty of the home government is to make it clear. Unless this is done there is liable to be ever-recurring disputes accompanied by much ill-feeling and the effect cannot be other than bad upon the native population.

One of the specious pleas against extending the Constitution to the Philippines is that the people there are inferior and altogether unfit for self-government; and still we are furnishing them fairly strong evidence that we do not know so very much about government ourselves. A prime essential in government is certainly both as to the law and where the power is vested by which the law is to be enforced. This essential is wholly lacking in the Philippines. The military and civil branches of the local government are at loggerheads and the President of the United States, in whom the supreme power has been vested, refuses to interfere. Probably the affair will get straightened out in a fashion, but nevertheless it is a suggestive of a very unsatisfactory condition of government in our new possessions.

Why the President should decline to decide the point is not apparent.

The reason given out is that the United States government should not interfere with the local government any more than is absolutely necessary. There may be force in this reason, but it is hard to see it. The local government is literally the creature of the President. There being a divided authority in the islands, it is of the highest importance that the line of cleavage should be drawn so sharply that there should be not the smallest doubt concerning it.

The statement of the issue that has arisen between General Chaffee and the court is a meagre one. The general is simply said to have ordered the deportation of a man first described as a civilian, but later as a soldier. This difference may have an important bearing upon the question of authority. There may be other points involved which make it unwise for the President to interfere. Possibly it would involve the necessity of an explicit statement of the authority under which he himself is acting—whether by virtue of his position as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, or under the Spooner resolution. In certain contingencies the difference might have a great deal of legal significance. If the President is merely acting as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Republic. It is of course suggestive of a state of war. As is well known, a military commander can do many things in war that would not be upheld in peace. It is not impossible that the administration desires to leave this question open for the present because of the bearing it may have upon the legal status of the islands. But whatever the motive the refusal of the supreme power to decide a question of authority between subordinates certainly creates an anomalous situation in government.

THE PURPOSE OF THE TRUST.

It is evident that the trusts are intent on the overthrow of organized labor. The Steel trust has virtually disorganized the Amalgamated Association and will doubtless complete the job at the next attempt. It is announced "officially" that the presidents of the coal carrying roads of the eastern states have refused to consider any proposals for a joint conference with the officers of the coal miners' organization. The great coal operators have decreed the death of union labor, as did the Steel trust the death of the Amalgamated Association. However, in doing this, the trust officials are cutting from under them the main support to their "right" to own the coal mines and the steel factories and the railroads. Having had demands which they consider just turned down, having been refused even a conference with their employers, what is more natural than that these men should look for some other method of getting a hearing?

After a careful investigation of the ways and means they will learn a lesson from the employer—that of controlling the law-making and law-enforcing bodies of the country. That a majority shall rule is a principle which we admit theoretically as right, the employees are largely in the majority, hence they learn, and are being forced to learn that they have the coveted power in their own hands to turn the machinery of government to their own advantage, and they will do it. And in doing this, there will be no infringement of the rights of the minority—there will be no privilege or protection granted to one class of citizens which is denied to another, as in the case to-day.

TARIFF REFORM, NOT RECIPROCIDITY.

The simple question that the Republicans of the coming Congress must settle is not reciprocity for the benefit of the few, but tariff reform for the help of the many against the trusts. On this question the Commoner says: "The period of exclusiveness is past." That means that our country must enter the markets of the world, and when it does so it will be absurd to talk about needing protection from foreigners. When we sell abroad the freight must be added to the price—we must sell at the foreign price less the freight. In other words, we have the advantage of double freight when we sell at home. When it is admitted that we can pay the freight and compete with foreigners, no one will have the audacity to ask for a high tariff to protect domestic manufacturers against foreign competition.

Mr. McKinley's statement that he will not sell everything and buy nothing is an axiom, but it will shock the high tariff advocates who have gone on the theory that we ought to sell to everybody, and buy of nobody. But the president's speech suggests one melancholy thought. Tariff reform is about the only thing the reorganizers favor that is Democratic and it would be really cruel if the Republicans should abandon protection and leave the reorganizer no issue at all.

The Wall street gamblers are afraid of the future, according to the press reports, and the boom in stocks is over. The next thing to look for will be a reaction from high prices in necessities and then reduction of wages, or the trusts will have no money to pay dividends on their watered stocks. Morgan and company must be carrying a pretty heavy load by this time if the reports are true of the amount of trust stocks that have been unloaded on the syndicates.

The Sultan of Sulu is up to a trick or two. He pretended to be sick and would not receive the congressmen visiting the Philippines. He has probably heard of the way they treated the Mormon Roberts and prefers to enjoy his pension in peace to having any controversy about it.