

The cotton exported from the United States during the past year amounted to 3,320,890,448 pounds.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother and hope your guardian genius.

The close of the tourist ticket season has brought out the fact that at least 2,000 persons have taken up permanent residence in Colorado, as a result of mid-summer excursions.

Friends, thought absent, are still present; though in poverty they are rich; though weak yet in the enjoyment of health; and what is still more difficult to assert, though dead they are alive.

A man in Alpine, Col., is at least willing to sell his body for money. His name is W. S. Coburn, a prospector. He owns a lot of mining property that is valuable, but his credit is exhausted and he cannot get money to further work it. Hence he thus advertises in a local paper: "If I have a right to sell my body when it becomes a corpse I am in the market for anybody desiring such investment. My body will make a good skeleton."

A fault in the New Zealand submarine cable, which recently caused much trouble to find and repair, is stated to have been caused by the bite of a fish. It was almost bitten through, a broken tooth, half an inch long and apparently belonging to a fish of large size, being found embedded in the strands, which rested 330 fathoms below the surface. The accident is of a very unusual nature, as large fish do not usually descend to such great depths.

An effort will be made at the coming session of congress to have the census office made a permanent bureau of the government. The proposal has the support of common sense. To assemble all the experts necessary to carry on this great undertaking, as well as to train the thousands of clerks, is too large a task to undertake "from the ground up" on each decennial year. Much statistical work, moreover, might be distributed to advantage through the decade.

Before the Deputy Magistrate of All-pore (Bengal), one Shaik Ozer, of Baslatolla, was recently charged with having brutally branded his girl wife. The girl used to run away from her husband's house to her father's, and on the last occasion she was brought by the accused, who, after subjecting her to various tortures, branded her with a pair of red-hot tongs, and thereby disfigured her permanently. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A portion of a hatpin, about three inches long, was found in the intestines of Alfred Phillips, a four-year-old boy of No. 733 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, who was operated on for appendicitis. The pin was badly rusted, and evidently had been in the boy's body for some time. The child had suffered from severe pains for several months, but it was not until recently that an operation was decided upon. It is feared that the boy cannot live, as the intestines were perforated several times by the pin.

The common notion that Germans are the heaviest beer drinkers is refuted by statistics published by the British Board of Trade. Last year every German, on the average, drank twenty-seven gallons, while the average Englishman drank thirty-two gallons. The consumption in the United States was less than half as much, per capita, as in Germany. With the exceptions of the Belgians, the British are the largest beer-drinkers in the world, and the consumption has grown rapidly during the last fifteen years. A sharp change toward total abstinence would compel a recasting of budgets, for last year 36 per cent of the net revenue of Great Britain was derived from the taxation of beer, wine and spirits.

Ten thousand dollars is the price which Andrew Foy, a stonemason, thinks the city of New York should pay him for three of his front teeth. On the night of Sept. 17 Foy stepped off a new cement sidewalk in the vicinity of Kedzie avenue and West Taylor street, and, losing his balance, fell against an upright piece of scantling. Three of his front teeth were driven far into the scantling by the force of the fall, and Foy could not release them. He took the scantling along and sought a dentist, but the teeth came out when the dentist tried to pull the scantling off. The scantling, with the three teeth sticking in it, will be exhibited when the damage suit comes to trial.

From New Zealand comes an announcement of the death of Mr. T. J. Burns, one of the leading citizens of Dunedin, and a direct descendant of Scotland's national poet. The extreme south of New Zealand was colonized under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland, and a grandson of the poet, the Rev. Peter Burns, accompanied the first ship load of settlers. They have developed into a large and flourishing community, and their chief city, Dunedin, is frequently referred to as the "commercial capital of New Zealand."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

CONSOLIDATIONS OF RAILROAD POINT THE WAY.

Every New Line Added to the Illi-Harriman Syndicate Brings the Country Closer to Governmental Control—Trusts Doing One Good Work.

Another step has been taken toward the consolidation of the railroad systems of the United States in the hands of a single group of capitalists. The formation of the "Northern Securities company," with a capital of \$400,000,000, for the purpose of holding the stock of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, clinches the arrangement by which 47,372 miles of Western roads, capitalized at about two billion dollars, have been brought under one control.

Practically this creates an entire monopoly west of the Mississippi, for, while a few systems remain nominally outside of the combination, almost all of them are in complete subjection to it. We may say, then, that the work of monopolizing the West is finished.

But when we glance at the list of the men who have formed this combination, and note that it contains the names of the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the Goulds, J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, Daniel S. Lamont, James Stillman, D. O. Mills, August Belmont, H. E. Huntington, Ogden Armour and others as well known in New York, it becomes plain that the "community of interests" is by no means confined to the West. It would be interesting to trace the power of this great aggregation of wealth through the directorates and stock lists of the country. It seems an extremely moderate statement to say that the capitalists who have united in the Western deal control at least one-half of the railroad mileage of the United States.

And it will be much easier for them to obtain the second half than it has been to get the first. They know how to go to work now, and they have the money to do it. One railroad after another will slide gently into their grasp until any passenger anywhere who objects to traveling on their lines can take a trolley car or walk.

A few years ago this process would have thrilled the nation with rage and terror. We observe it with perfect calmness now. It seems a long time since the Interstate Commerce act was expected to prevent "pooling arrangements" between competing roads.

We have ceased to expect anything from competition now in the railroad business any more than in gas and water. We have learned that concentration in such matters is inevitable, and that the only question is whether the concentration shall be in the public interests or against them.

Thus far the engineers of the railroad combination have done a most useful public work. They will continue to do a useful public work until the last independent road is brought into the general system.

If the government had undertaken to assume control of the railroads of the United States a few years ago, when every road was running on its own hook, it would have found itself facing an appallingly complicated task. As it is, the best business brains in America are doing the work of organization for it. They are smoothing out all the difficulties, consolidating the staffs, harmonizing the schedules and creating one vast, smoothly running machine. When they have finished, all the government will have to do will be to assume the debts of the system, issuing national bonds for stock, and give the general manager a commission from the president of the United States.

Some of these able capitalists are working consciously towards this end. The rest are doing the same thing unconsciously.

"NO PERSONAL PROPERTY."

It is the general conception of the unthinking masses that taxation does not interest them. They talk of taxation as does a child of its rattle box. They have as yet been unable to comprehend that the power to tax is the power to extort, and through the method now in vogue the poor, the great masses, are robbed of the fruits of their toil.

Everything produced by human hands from the time human hands first laid hold of it "is taxed," and within the price of that commodity on the market are embodied all the taxes that were levied in its course of production.

"Personal property," if I understand the meaning of this term, relates to those things which the exclusive property of a person. If this definition be correct then there is no such a thing as "personal property." For how could a thing belong exclusively to a person if the government by taxation has a claim upon it and compels the possessor to pay a part of it in the form of personal property tax each year it is found in his possession?

That you may see the injustice of this tax I illustrate: If you purchase \$10 worth of bread the assessor does not levy the tax upon you, but if instead you purchased a table the assessor will tax you not once, but each year he finds the table in your possession. This tax cannot be collected with any accuracy and breeds liars inasmuch as everyone tries to escape it.

The newspapers recognizing that this tax is detested by the people, should and will receive as hearty a support as Cleveland and Cuyahoga

county, Ohio, gave in the recent election to those who stand for tax reform.—G. J. Foyer.

SPOONER ON SHIP BOUNTIES.

Senator Spooner is reported to be as much opposed to the principle of the Hanna-Payne shipping bounty bill as he was last winter. He would like to see something done to restore the merchant marine in the foreign trade, but "not along the lines now contemplated."

Two lines are now contemplated. One of them along with the Hanna-Payne bill was constructed, leads in the direction of speedy "ocean greyhounds" and passenger traffic. The other leads in the direction of freight business "under the flag," without much regard to passenger business. The Hanna-Payne crowd propose to levy in proportion to speed and leave freight to take care of itself. The other bountymen propose to bounty in proportion to freight carried.

Both these factions have much to say about the small percentage of overseas freight carried in American bottoms, implying that the chief purpose of the bounty is to increase our overseas freight business. The Hanna-Payne plan, however, would bounty corporations which are now doing a profitable business without bounties, and it would not be much of an inducement to the building of freighters.

One plan is about as bad as the other in that it would take a great many millions of money contributed by American taxpayers and hand them over to individuals and corporations. If it is true that Senator Spooner is opposed to both these evil methods there is reason for satisfaction. He can exert a good deal of influence when he chooses, and it is gratifying to know that he intends to use his influence against these bad measures if such is the case.

May Prove a Boomerang.

New York Evening Post: The latest shift of the "let-the-tariff-alone" faction in the Republican party is to suggest that all questions of revision of duties, with all reciprocity arrangements, be turned over to a commission, which is to report to congress in 1902 or 1903. Even a tariff commission has its dangers for the monopolists. It will have to grant hearings and to bring out facts. The result may be to kindle, instead of to smother, popular agitation, and even to convert the commission itself, as the tariff commission of 1882 was converted. That body was chosen as a band of trustworthy protectionists, yet was compelled by the testimony presented to it to recommend a reduction of the tariff by an average of 20 per cent ad valorem.

Pointer to John Hay.

We hear from Washington that American statesmen are busying themselves with "great world problems," to the exclusion of American problems. If this were true it would be deplorable, for we have plenty of home problems which are vastly more important to us than any "world problems." But it is not true. A glance over the list of some fifteen "world problems" discloses the fact that most of them are petty and even contemptible as compared with home problems which our statesmen are trying to ignore. It discloses the fact also that the most important of all the so-called world problems are really domestic ones in so far as we are specially concerned in them.—Chicago Chronicle.

Should Profit by Experience.

Boston Herald: The experience which France has had in the last twenty years with shipping bounties furnishes strong proof that successful shipping lines cannot be built up by government subsidy alone to a point where they can shift for themselves. Instead of arriving at a condition where they can do away with the bounty of the government, the French vessel owners are always asking for more, and will doubtless now get a higher rate, both for steam and sail vessels, than that paid twenty years ago. Should our own congress adopt a shipping subsidy policy, we will doubtless have the same experience.

Injury of Evil Associations.

Nashville Banner: The association with Tammany has been positively damaging to the national Democracy. It could not have been otherwise. The aid that the disreputable organization may have given the Democratic party in carrying national elections has been more than offset by the ill odor of its name. But the fact is that the Democrats have never carried a New York election in a national contest, except with those candidates who were antagonistic to Tammany and whom Tammany sought to defeat in the national party conventions.

The Raid on the Pension Bureau.

Indianapolis Journal: It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions that 25 per cent of the total enrollment of soldiers during the Spanish-American war have filed claims for pensions. In 1872, seven years after the civil war, only 6 per cent of the soldiers engaged in it had asked for pensions. This unprecedented rush for pensions the commissioner attributes to the canvassing for such claims by a class of claim agents.

Free Government in Danger.

Philadelphia Record: Between the criminal activity on the part of professional politicians and criminal indifference upon the part of prosperous and easy-going citizens the vitality is being gradually squeezed out of free government.

WOULD ORGANIZE.

BRYAN SEES NEED OF EDUCATION AS TO POLITICAL DUTIES.

Believes That Debating Societies Should Be Organized On Independent Lines In Order to Reach Those Outside the Fold.

The election is over, and while the returns are not sufficiently complete for analysis it is evident that the Democratic party has not made any considerable gains since 1900, writes W. J. Bryan in the Commoner. In another column the returns, so far as they are in, have been discussed and some of the difficulties encountered have been enumerated. It is plain that there must be a large amount of educational work done if the country is to be saved from the evil results that must necessarily follow the continued support of Republican policies. How can this work be done? The large dailies cannot be relied upon, because they are too intimately connected with the men and the corporations enriched by Republican policies. It cannot be done entirely through the Democratic and Populist weeklies, for they do not, as a rule, reach the people who most need enlightenment. A debating society should be organized in each county precinct and in each village. Let it be non-partisan in its membership and educational in its purpose. Meetings should be held once a month, or, if possible, once in two weeks, for the discussion of public questions.

Let the motto of the society be: "Country first, party afterwards."

To avoid any wrangle about the officers it would be well to select the president from the party having the largest vote in the precinct, and the vice president from the leading minority party. If three other officers, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer, are selected, all parties can be given a fair representation in the management of the society and the arrangement of programs. The officers of the society, if they constitute a committee on program, should arrange, besides other features, for a discussion of some live question at each meeting—the leaders to open the debate and the other members of the society to have an opportunity to speak briefly when the leaders are through.

No one should be afraid of having his party injured by a full and fair presentation of all public questions. The person who objects to the discussion of public questions confesses the weakness of his own cause or brings an indictment against the intelligence and patriotism of the people. The hope of the nation lies, first, in the study of public questions, and, next, in a ballot cast according to the dictates of conscience and judgment.

ELECTIONS OF 1901.

While it is impossible at this time to measure and weigh the local influences which may have affected the general result, says W. J. Bryan's Commoner, enough is known to justify the conclusion that the two leading political parties show practically the same strength that they did a year ago. If the Republican policies which have been developing during the last twelve months have aroused any protest among the people, that protest has been off-set by the influence exerted by the assassination of the President. The Republicans everywhere confessed their reliance upon this influence when they devoted so much time to appeals to the personal regard felt for McKinley, the man. It is not unnatural that the Republicans should have been spurred to greater activity by the President's death, neither is it strange that it caused some apathy on the other side.

There was another general cause which the Republican position, namely, the ability of the Republicans to get out their vote. The off-year elections always show a falling off in the voting population as compared with Presidential and congressional elections, and the party that is best organized and most successful in getting its voters to the polls has an advantage. Take, for instance, the election in Nebraska this year. The total vote will probably fall fifty thousand below the vote of last year. If there is a loss in the Republican vote of twenty thousand, and a loss in the fusion vote of thirty thousand, the Republican candidate can have ten thousand majority more than his ticket had last year, and yet have twenty thousand votes less than his party polled last year.

SEVERE ON BOLLTERS.

Sometimes the gold Democrats who bolted the ticket in 1896 complain because the regular Democrats insist that those who deserted the party five years ago should, on coming back, give some assurance of their purpose to support the ticket hereafter. While the conditions imposed have never been unreasonable or severe, they have aroused violent criticism in some quarters. It may not be out of place, therefore, to quote what the St. Paul Globe says about local bollters. In a recent issue it condemns some St. Paul aldermen who deserted their party in the election of a county commissioner. The following is an extract from the Globe's editorial:

"It is as the Globe predicted it would be: A Democratic county commissioner has been elected by the votes of the Democratic aldermen assisted by one Republican, and Democratic traitors are ignored and spat upon, as they long since should have been. Treason to the party has not been found profitable in practice among St.

Paul Democrats. It will be found no more in the future. Hunt and Bantz have a severe reckoning before them; and we apprehend that the mass of St. Paul Democrats will find as little use for them in the future as the Democratic aldermen found for them in the election of County Commissioner Kelly.

"The way of the transgressor is hard, and transgressors these men have been of all the rules and observances in political life which all true party men and good citizens will hold themselves bound by. The Globe will gladly aid their return to the obscurity from which they should never have emerged."

The Globe is much more severe in denouncing Democratic aldermen who refuse to support their party in a local fight than the silver Democrats are in condemning papers, which, like the Globe, deserted the Presidential ticket in a national contest.

CHARGES PAST BELIEF.

An almost incredible story comes from Mexico about the behavior of our delegates to the Pan-American Conference. President Roosevelt should lose no time in looking it up in the interest of our national honor. An American who has been watching the proceedings writes from the Mexican capital:

"Ordinarily it would be considered a distinguished honor to be asked to lead in to supper the wife of the President. But when this honor was offered to the chairman of the United States delegation he simply replied that he was tired and was going home, leaving the first lady of Mexico speechless with astonishment, and the President unable to find words in which to express himself."

The same critic adds:

"Again, on the occasion of the reception given at the department of foreign affairs, all the ladies of the United States party were present, but only one was in evening dress, the others being in various street costumes, shirt waists and tailor gowns. This was the most elaborate function Mexico can give. The inevitable comment is already heard among the members of the best Mexican society who thronged the rooms of the foreign department on that occasion that the American ladies either think the Mexicans do not know or do not care, or else they do not know themselves."

"Either horn of the dilemma is awkward."

It is conceivable that the ladies of the American party might mistake the nature of a Mexican function and go in inappropriate costumes, but that the head of the delegation should offer a gross and deliberate insult to the wife of the President of the sister republic is unthinkable. A boor capable of such conduct could never have lived through a season in Washington without being found out. But it would be well to have the facts in connection with all these matters authoritatively stated. Congress should investigate.

BROOKE'S BLUNDER.

Major General John R. Brooke, United States Army, made a speech Saturday evening at a dinner given by a British society to celebrate King Edward's birthday. That was his right. But he forgot that he was an official representative of the government of the United States when he said:

"England has never conquered any country but for that country's good. This, we hope, will be said of America in future ages. The Anglo-Saxon race seems destined to bear Republican institutions throughout the whole world. Lord Kitchener has immense difficulties in his way, but the flag of England will in time proclaim freedom to all lands of South Africa. Otis, Merritt, MacArthur and Chaffee have been doing a similar duty in the Philippines, the same duty to God and country."

It is a ghastly mockery to speak of the attempted destruction of two republics as an extension of Republican institutions. It is an insult to compare Kitchener's work of havoc in South Africa with Chaffee's work of pacification in the Philippines. But even if General Brooke's remarks were not open to criticism on these points, the fact would remain that the South African Republic and the Orange Free State are friendly powers, in whose war with Great Britain our government is neutral. It is as scandalous an impropriety for an officer of that government to express his gratification over the attempt of their enemies to conquer them as it would be to commend an attempt of Germany to conquer France.—Chicago American.

THE LAW'S EFFECT ON SILVER.

The New York Mail and Express is still harping away on the old and exploded argument that the value of silver bullion in the dollar can be measured by the value of silver bullion that has no opportunity for coinage. The fallacy of the argument lies in the fact that it overlooks the increased value of silver created by an increased demand for it. The free coinage law, by giving silver access to the mint, would create a demand for it, and this fact, recognized by all who think, is entirely disregarded by most of the advocates of the gold standard. It was thought that the Sherman act of 1890, although it provided for the purchase of silver instead of its free coinage, would create a demand for all the surplus silver, and under the stimulus of this demand silver rose to \$1.20 an ounce, Secretary of Agriculture Rusik, in his annual report, pointed with pride to this increased value which the Sherman law had caused, and declared that agricultural products rose with silver. The Mail and Express, however, does not require facts. Its theory looks better when facts are kept out of sight.—Commoner.

WHAT A LEADING AGRICULTURIST SAYS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota University Gives an Unbiased Opinion.

In a letter to "The Farmer," St. Paul, dated Sept. 1st, 1901, Prof. Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota State University has the following to say, after having made a trip through Western Canada:

"The capabilities of the immense area known as Western Canada are but little understood on this side of the line. Our people are apt to look upon it as a region of frost and snow, a country in which but a small portion of the land relatively will ever be tillable, because of the rigors of the climate. True, the climate is cold in winter, but Western Canada has, nevertheless, just that sort of climate which makes it the most reliable wheat producing country in all the continent."

An Immense Area.

Western Canada is not only an immense area, but the same description will apply to those portions of the country that are capable of being successfully tilled or grazed. Nearly all of the prairie Province of Manitoba can be brought under cultivation, although probably not one-third of its surface has been laid open by the plow. Assiniboia to the west is a grain and stock country. Saskatchewan to the north of Assiniboia has high adaptation for the same. This also may be said of Alberta to the west. Here lies what may be termed a grain-growing and stock producing empire, the resources of which have been but little drawn upon comparatively, viewed from the standpoint of the agriculturist. When it is called to mind that, even in the Peace River country in Athabasca, and several hundreds of miles north of the Canadian boundary, wheat was grown which won a premium at the World's Fair in 1893, the capabilities of this country in wheat production loom up more brightly than even the brilliant northern lights of the land that lies toward the pole.

Adapted to Stock and Grain Production.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountains, are only adapted to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies and water the country towards the east and north. The adaptation of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the ripening season are eminently favorable to the filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields. The crop this year is a magnificent one. In Manitoba and the territories it should certainly give an average of more than 20 bushels per acre. But should the yield be not more than 20 bushels, the crop will be a most handsome one, owing to the large area sown to wheat. Many farmers only grow grain. But those who do succeed as well in growing oats and barley as in growing wheat, hence these foods for stock should always be abundant. Some grow cattle mainly, and others combine the two. The last named, of course, is doubtless the safest of the three during a long course of years, that is to say, where much farming is practicable.

Quality of the Live Stock.

It was a pleasurable surprise to note the high quality of the stock. The average of quality in cattle is higher than the average of cattle in our state, unless in the dairy classes. This opinion is not reached rashly or without ample opportunity for investigation. I spent three long days in the show ring at Winnipeg making the awards in the beef classes. I question if any of our states, single handed, could make such a showing in cattle. It was my privilege to make the awards at several shows and at all of their fairs were evidences that much attention is given to the improvement of the stock. I noted carefully the character of the herds that grazed along the railroad and everywhere the high average of the quality of the stock was in evidence.

Reasons for Quality in Stock.

The quality of the grass is good. Many of the settlers came from Ontario and had been schooled as to the value of good stock before going west. The railroads and the government have taken a deep interest in making it less difficult and costly to the farmers to secure good males. Those who are anxious of changing their residence should bear in mind that the lands in Western Canada are many of them free and others reasonably cheap. Information will gladly be given by any agent of the Canadian government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

Rub a little butter on the fingers and on the knife when seeding raisins to avoid the stickiness.

Clothes Get Muck

And cannot be ironed into shape again without the introduction of a starch with medicinal properties. Defiance starch contains the solution that brings all washable goods back to health or newness. It makes any washable article of apparel look like new. Any grocer will sell you a 16-oz. package for 10 cents. Use it once and you will never buy any other. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.

A wise man enjoys the little he has while the fool is looking for more.

MORE FLEXIBLE AND LASTING.

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