

TRUSTS AND PARTIES.

RECORD SHOWS WHO HAS FAVORED THEM.

An Anti-Trust Campaign on the Part of the Democrats with Clevelandism Thrown in, Would be a Laughing Stock.

The Examiner, after quoting the statement of ex-United States Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota that the Republican party ought to put forth its full strength and legislate against trusts, remarks that Mr. Washburn and his friends do not say how they are going to do this and at the same time train under the leadership of Hanna. It would indeed be difficult for any party, under any leadership, to mark out a lawful plan of attack upon the trusts, but not more so for the Republicans than for the party of Calvin S. Brice, Coal Oil Payne, William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan and the late Roswell P. Flower, to say nothing of Richard Croker, whose interests are almost as securely wrapped up in trusts as they are in thieving. We might add that remarks about the leadership of Hanna come with bad grace from a newspaper which favors the election for governor of Ohio of John R. McLean, who is the richer man of the two and was mainly instrumental in foisting Joseph Hoadley, a trust lawyer, and Henry B. Payne of the Standard Oil company, upon the Ohio governorship and senatorship respectively. If Hanna is indeed for trusts it is not for the western organ of John R. McLean to think any the less of him because of it.

Criticisms of Senator Hanna do not conceal the fact, however, that during the past few years the Republicans have been more active against trusts than the Democrats. The Fifty-third congress, Democratic, did not move a finger against them, and it was left to a Republican congress to pass the Sherman anti-trust law. Last winter and spring the most drastic laws for the suppression of these great combines were passed by Republican legislatures, the one exception, proving the rule, being the legislature of Texas. As a matter of fact, there is no politics in trusts. They are no more Republican and no less Democratic than partnerships are. What are the politics of the Anaconda Copper company, the Standard Oil, the Sugar trust and the Diamond Match company?

The Examiner lays especial stress not only upon Hanna, but Griggs. But what is the offense of the Republican attorney general? He refused, as in duty bound, to make a federal matter out of a wrong which could look for lawful redress only in state courts. His Democratic predecessor, Richard Olney, did worse, as we shall show by a quotation from the Examiner itself of a past date:

"It is probable that the indifference or hostility of the attorney general of the United States to the anti-trust laws has had something to do with failure of the statutes to accomplish anything. Attorney General Olney frankly stated his belief that the Sherman law was unconstitutional, and the remarkable decision of the Supreme court in the Sugar trust case has the effect that the power of the United States over interstate commerce applied only to persons and corporations whose principal business is handling goods for sale and not to those whose principal business is manufacturing, and that the sugar trust's business was mainly manufacturing and not selling sugar, seemed to support it."

How can Republican Attorney General Griggs' attitude compromise his party any more than Democratic Attorney General Olney's?

It is idle and in some degree vicious to talk of trusts as the wards and pets of parties. They are no more so than corporations. If they are harmful the damage falls alike upon the Republican and Democrat; if advantageous the profits and rewards are common to both. Only demagogues seek to create a contrary impression.—San Francisco Chronicle.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES.

Splendid Showing of the Dingley Law Confounds Free Traders.

At the risk of appearing to display excessive brutality toward a foolish and ignorant contemporary, we invite attention to the government finances for September. The revenues have been so large that the month probably will show a surplus of \$7,000,000, and the first quarter of the fiscal year a surplus of more than \$2,000,000.

Possibly our readers may recall that at the end of July, the first month of the fiscal year, we took the New York World to task for the most remarkable exhibition of stupidity about government finances or the most reckless perversion of facts which we had observed in a long time. What the World did was to take the July deficit, and, using that as a monthly average of deficit, figure out and solemnly predict for the fiscal year a deficit of more than \$100,000,000. At that time we explained to our ignorant contemporary that July deficits always were enormous owing to the excessive expenditures which the government is compelled to make in the opening month of its business year. Also, we warned that Democracy organ, which is the fiercest enemy of the Dingley tariff and the most ardent champion of Aguinaldo, that the July showing was in reality a very fine one, as the deficit of that month was smaller than it had been for many years and that it boded well for the future.

The September figures show whether we were right or not, and they teach so emphatic a lesson that we are hoping that even papers so reckless or ignorant as the World may bear it in mind when discussing the tariff. Federal

revenues and other questions of government and administration. According to the World, we should have had for September a deficit of more than \$8,000,000, and for the quarter just ending a deficit of more than \$25,000,000. The facts which hit the World in the pit of the stomach are that we shall have for September a surplus of \$7,000,000, and for the first quarter a surplus of \$2,000,000. Need anything more be said?—New York Press.

FATHER OF THE TRUSTS.

Lack of Competition Would Prove Their Most Potent Ally.

That the tariff is the father of the trusts has been asserted by Mr. Have-meyer, but it has been disproved. That prosperity was the father of the trusts has also been asserted. Prosperity has been the cause of the organization of a large number of trusts, but it is the enemy of trusts that attempt to advance prices and restrict the price of labor. This has been illustrated in the past few months to the satisfaction of all who have kept posted in regard to the progress of trusts and combinations. No sooner than an industrial combination has attempted to advance prices beyond a reasonable profit than competition has sprung up. When "good times" prevail capital is on the alert for opportunities for investment, and when any combination like the Sugar trust begins to make large profits by advancing prices, this capital is available for the organization of competing corporations, which bring down prices to a reasonable basis.

In the hard times brought about by the Wilson free trade law the trusts enjoyed immunity from such competition, for there was no money to invest in the building of competitive mills and factories.

Then the trusts easily controlled the markets, while now at the first evidence of unusual profits there springs up a competitor which serves as a balance wheel to prices.

These facts show that hard times are the best aid to trusts, and that neither the tariff nor prosperity are to be held responsible for the crimes that are committed in the names of the trusts.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

"It Is a Wise Child," Etc.



Uncle Sam—"What is the matter, little boy?"

Little Boy—"I'm looking for my father and mother. Nobody can tell me who they are."

Uncle Sam—"Never mind, little boy. In your case it isn't so much a question of parentage as of proper discipline and restraint. We'll look after you all right."

Let Well Enough Alone.

The south and west are not looking to the east to furnish them money with which to move their crops. These sections are now better off financially than they have been for years.—Arkansas Gazette.

In other words, "General Prosperity," of whom Colonel Bryan was wont to make facetious remarks a short time ago, is becoming tolerably well known to the voters of the west and south. When the leading Bryan organ of Arkansas concedes that prosperity has come it may be taken as a tacit confession that all of Bryan's calamity prophecies in the campaign of '96 were mere bosh to fool the voters. It also may be taken as an honest but sly warning to the voters of Arkansas to prepare for the ravings of windy calamity howlers of the Bryan stripe, who will soon be abroad in the land appealing to them to vote against the party of "imperialism and corruption." In short, the Gazette's prosperity item may be taken as advice to the people to let well enough alone.—Little Rock (Ark.) State Republican.

The Greater Evil.

"By removing the high tariff," says the New York Journal, "the power of the trusts would be greatly curtailed and competition could no longer be restricted. Neither the producer nor the consumer would be forced to contribute to capital unjustly." No doubt, so far as Americans are concerned, for the contributions would go to foreign capital, which is employing pauper labor. Even with the evils made by the trusts, they are a thousand times less than the results of free trade. A comparison of present condition, with a large number of trusts in operation, with the terrible effects of free trade on the people of this country, will speedily convince any reasonable man that we much prefer the trusts than to restricting or even abolishing them by any such remedy, which would be as fatal to our national prosperity as it would be to the trusts.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

No Inquiries.

General Prosperity, wearing gold epaulets, is visiting Nebraska for the benefit of the Pops, who said there was no such person. Calamity orators have not inquired for him lately.—Eric (Pa.) Dispatch.

OUR LUMBER TRADE.

How the Tariff Has Thrown Open New Markets.

It is admitted that the farmers are more prosperous now than in any previous year of the decade. This statement or fact is resented by the free traders, who insist that the prosperity of the farmers is in no way related to the tariff and that the heavy sales or exports of agricultural products are not necessarily an index to the prosperity of the country at large. But if the farmers are prosperous they are heavier purchasers than when farming is depressed. They purchase more agricultural implements, more clothing, more organs and pianos, more furniture for their houses, and more building materials for new houses, and in so doing contribute to the demand that induces activity in all manufacturing establishments.

In an interview published in this newspaper recently it was shown that the tariff on Canadian lumber opened New England and other sections to American lumber manufacturers. It was shown also that in spite of the advance in prices farmers and others are doing so much more building that there is a greatly increased home demand. In addition to this it was stated that the foreign demand for American lumber was never so great as now. Most of the lumber shipped to Europe now is sold before it reaches the point of consignment, and prices of American lumber have advanced from \$3 to \$6 per 1,000 feet in the last two years. The tariff on Canadian lumber threw open the New England markets to western lumbermen and prices advanced. At the same time new markets in Europe were opened to American lumber and prices advanced there. These facts tell their own story—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Piquette.

A consular report to the state department contains some interesting facts about a new French drink called "Piquette." It is brewed from low-grade American dried apples, including skins, cores, worms, etc., together with raisins, and as the brew acquires through fermentation just enough of alcohol to give it a piquant taste, but not enough to intoxicate the drinker, it is becoming very popular among Frenchmen. Last year they drank 60,000,000 gallons of Piquette at 2 cents a glass.

It is said that the French people have taken kindly to the new tipple, because of the vast amount of adulteration practiced in the production of cheap French clarets, and that Piquette, being too cheap to be adulterated, is steadily growing in favor. Frenchmen do not like to be poisoned in their drink. It is only Americans who persist in preferring deleterious concoctions bearing foreign labels to the pure and wholesome wines of American makes. They would rather drink foreign stuff, real or alleged, drugs and all, than patronize a perfectly honest and in all ways a better article made in America. Some day American wine drinkers will wake up to the folly of this sort of thing.

What Ails McLeansboro?

There is prosperity in the country, but unfortunately it is confined to the men with money. Those without it have seldom, as a whole, been worse off. Even if they are employed the cost of living is great, so disproportionate to the scale of wages paid that they find it almost impossible to make ends meet. These men begin to anxiously ask what is to become of them.—McLeansboro Times.

We are sorry to hear that the laboring men of McLeansboro are in such a condition. Here in Benton they have work and seem happy and contented. In fact, it is hard to get hands when you want something done. This same report comes from almost every locality in the state, and we can't see what is the matter with McLeansboro. We are inclined to think that the only thing the matter is that Brother Daniels needs a dose of paregoric. Possibly he is vexed at having to change a five or ten dollar bill every time a farmer pays his subscription.—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

Free Trade and Protection.

Under free trade the masses must get poorer, because they get less employment. If our protective system is so terrible, and their free-trade system so beneficial, why do foreigners flock here in such numbers? How many of them return to their free country? Did workmen ever emigrate to a free-trade country? Where are the best markets in the world? Where the people have the most money to spend. Sir Robert Peel was not a protectionist when he uttered the words that England must make her people work cheaper, if they controlled the markets of the world, than the laboring people of the country where they sold their goods. He was the free-trade leader of England, but was manly enough to acquaint the English people of what they had to contend with before they made the leap to a policy which has proven disastrous to them.—American Shipbuilder.

Has Lost Its Charm.

Col. Bryan, like the funny man on the American stage, makes "local hits." When he is in the east, the heart of America's commercial life, he lets silver alone and talks on something more to the eastern taste. When in the south among his silver-plated followers, he talks free silver. In the west he used to whang away on this one "silver string," but the prosperity of the west under a protective tariff and a gold standard has caused the silver tune to lose its charm for the westerners.—Tiffin (O.) Tribune.

CANADA'S FAILURE TO GRAB OUR TERRITORY.

Map Showing the Boundary as Settled By Modus Vivendi.

The boundary actually laid down on the map is only between sixteen and seventeen miles in length, but its imaginary prolongation runs east to the White and Chilkoot Passes.

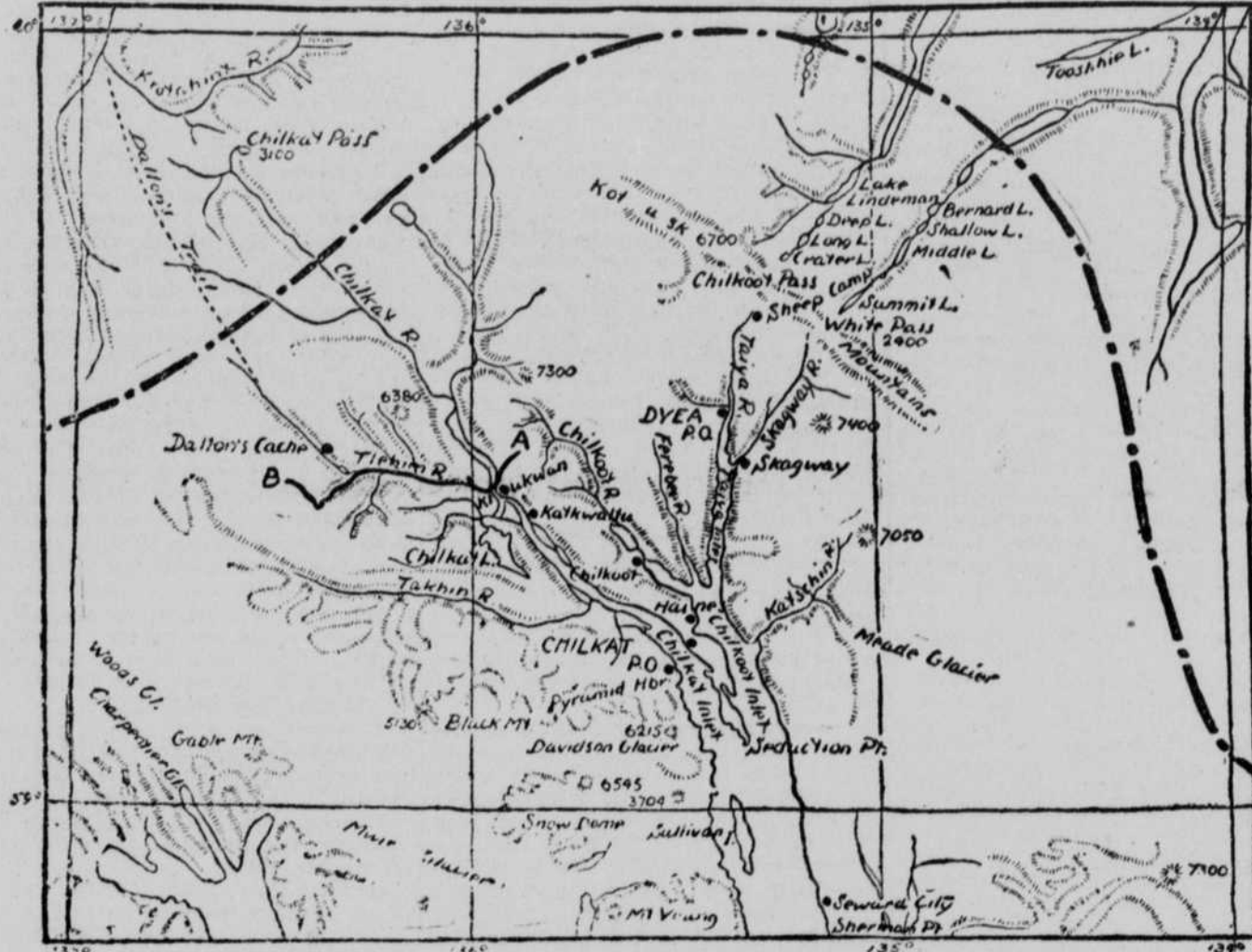
To make clear the reason for the adoption of this temporary delimitation it is necessary to explain that the broken curved line is the boundary claimed by the United States under the

invention of modern times. According to Prof. Mosby, however, this is not the case. This gentleman, who was lecturing recently before an antiquarian society, stated that it was the custom among the Greeks for the nurses to carry a sponge full of honey in a small pot to stop the children from crying. The professor went on to say that there are two Greek vases in the

apart gripping either side of the nest, wings outstretched to prevent any slipping back, the curious depression in which serves to steady it—the attitude is perfect for accomplishing the final act in the curious tragedy of nature by which a cuckoo is reared at the expense of the family of its foster parents.—London Chronicle.

White Verbena.

The scent of that old-fashioned, spicily fragrant flower, the white ver-bena, is ousting the violet from the exclusive niche it has occupied for the past six years. The violet has fallen into disrepute, says the Minneapolis Tribune, since men of science and wisdom have denounced it as Intoxi-



ALASKAN BOUNDARY SETTLED BY MODUS VIVENDI.

Russian treaty of cession, but which is disputed by Canada. The Canadian custom houses in the Chilkoot and White Passes and on Dalton's Trail mark the boundary and control the only gateways to the gold fields from the south. Dalton's Trail is reached through the Lynn canal, which at its head breaks into two arms, Chilkoot Inlet to the east and Chilkoot Inlet to the west.

The region on both sides of the Tlehini also written Klehini, river is known as the Porcupine district, and is believed to be remarkably rich in gold. There are said to be several thousand miners in the district, but the exact number is uncertain. Inasmuch as both governments claimed jurisdiction which meant that while the question of jurisdiction was open there was no adequate police protection, it was feared that miners jumping claims might cause a conflict. To prevent this the provisional boundary line is drawn. The Canadian custom houses at the summits of the White and Chilkoot Passes, under the terms of the modus vivendi, mark officially the boundary.

An Ancient Device.

Most people are of opinion that the feeding bottle for babies must be an

British museum, dating from 700 B. C., which closely resemble the feeding bottles used subsequently by the Romans. In the old Roman cemetery of St. Sepulchre, Canterbury, a feeding bottle of bright red polished ware was dug up in 1861, and Prof. Mosby came to the conclusion that this bottle must have been buried with the little Roman child to whose wants it had ministered during the child's lifetime.

A Cuckoo Caught in the Act.

Everybody has read in the natural history books how the ungrateful young cuckoo makes room in its foster mother's nest by evicting the rightful occupants, hatched and unhatched. As, however, few people have had the good fortune to see a young cuckoo, it has been rather difficult to understand exactly how the ingrate managed to turn out eggs and squabs. A patient naturalist, John Craig, has now solved the mystery, and in the Feathered World there are two photos taken under his auspices of a young cuckoo in the very act of murdering a step-brother. When the outline of the young cuckoo in the two pictures is once grasped one can see how well suited for its fell purpose is the position it takes up. Head well down, legs wide

ating, producing an artificial exhilaration. The ver-bena, on the contrary, has from time immemorial been used in certain sacred rites, and its essence has for centuries been known to physicians as a cooling remedy. Its odor is sweet, strong and refreshing, without being artificially exhilarating. In Paris and among the few American women who have just returned from a visit to that sparkling metropolis, white ver-bena is the only perfume affected. It is, of course, used only in sachets and toilet waters.

Slow to Catch On.

From the Albany Evening Journal: They stood in a crowd of people at the corner of State and Pearl streets this morning—two fine-looking girls—bright, vivacious and talking about everything. The taller said: "Well, I think Billy is awfully slow; he's nice enough, but, dear me, he is so slow!" The other gave an inquiring glance, whereupon the first continued: "Sunday, you know, we went walking to the park. I picked a number of autumn leaves and fastened them in my belt." "Well, what of it?" said her friend. "Oh, really nothing much, only he couldn't take the hint that those leaves needed pressing."

A MODERN CONVEYANCE.

