They Would Be the Only Gainers by

Mr. C. F. Saylor, of the Department of Agriculture, has recently been on an omcial trip to Porto Rico. He shows clearly that those who would benefit by absolute free trade are the Spanish, English and other European owners of the plantations, and not the native islanders. He says:

"Let us look into the factories themselves, and I do not fear challenge in this respect because I have been in every factory in Porto Rico. Whatever capital is invested in those Entories emanating at all from island sources is purely Spanish. It does not belong to Porto Rico. The peculiar system maintained by Spain through all of the business concerns, and so for as their own capital was employed, threw everything into the hands of the Spaniards, who were simply in Porto Rico doing business. They do not belong to that element of Porto Ricans that we feel so tender about, and would not become citizens of Porto Rico or this country, whatever becomes of the constitutional question. Other factories are owned and controled by English capital; others by German, and the entire factory system by Spanish, English and German. "These factories mainly through

their cheap labor, can, with absolute free trade, put sugar on the market of New York, at cost to themselves, for 2 cents a pound. This would be \$40 for a short ton of sugar. Sugar has been selling this year for \$70 per ton. With free trade this would be a profit of \$30 on an outlay of \$40. which I figure is 75 per cent. Who gets this profit? There is only one way for handling imported sugar in this country and that is through the two or three sugar combinations. mainly through the sugar trust. They agree with the planters or manufacturers to take this sugar, refine it, and place it on the market, dividing the profit on a certain basis, as is now being done and as has been done between the Hawaiian planters and the sugar trust for years. How will they divide the profits? Even? Each get- judge is well known in the Blue Grass ting 27% per cent? We do not know, region and the grand old Kentuckian Only the parties interested know. This has always been looked up to as a point is clear, however, and that is that the Porto Ricans are not bene- racy." fitted. Simply the sugar combinations of this country and the foreign planters or manufacturers of Porto Rico. "Isn't it a great deal that we should

have freed the Porto Ricans from a condition as bad as slavery, making what concession we of right ought to | dential tone. make, in justice to the people of this had attained the standard that one y ought to have to enjoy the rights and country, that then they might be ad- running behind .- Yes, I'm afraid we | 000 a month. mitted with equal privileges with the | are running behind." rest. Do you think this ought to be before wages are paid in that country average citizen of that country shall some things." at least be able to understand the primary principles of our government and institutions? We say no. We Grover Cleveland policy hurt us Kenshould especially not bring in this tuckians. I wouldn't say it to a black great horde of cheap laborers who re- Republican, but we Democrats all adthey are supposed to support families cents for wool, and a big price for on this. We believe the laborers of hemp and tobacco before Grover came this country will en masse resent this in, but that Wilson bill hurt us. It

may that Porto Rico in itself is afford- | ruined our hemp and it rotted in the ing all this great hazard, but in the ground. Then we lowered the tariff Porto Rican bill we have the princi- on tobacco and our tobacco went down the at stake. Only 15 per cent of the on us. We didn't complain, but we present McKinley tariff is exacted, and Democrats did a good deal of thinkthis only to maintain the principle ing. Cattle and hogs got lower and hat we have the constitutional right lower and when Grover went out we to place a tariff against the Philip- were pretty poor-yes, dog-on hard up, gines and Cuba when the time arrives. | sir!"

"Porto Rico has been able, at her maximum, to export about 60,000 tons of sugar. She would be able if all her resources were brought into play. to send us about 3 per cent of our consumption. But when the Philipjines and Cuba ask for the same priv- grass farmers are getting rich." lege, then it will be an entirely difjerent question. And yet the same principles are involved that I have knocked out our dear old Democratic discressed in Porto Rico. Isn't it party. Our Democratic farmers say enough that we have expended so they will never vote for free trade or much blood and treasure in wresting low tariff again." these islands from the condition they were in, at the same time offering asked Eli. every help in the future that is consistent with fair and honest dealing with our own interests and people?

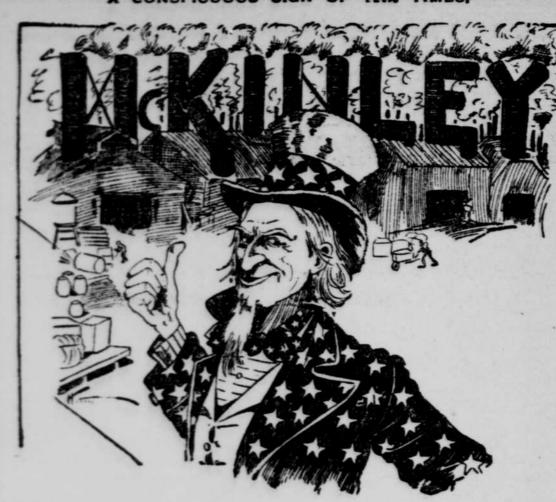
"I am a thorough believer in expansion. I believe that expansion is fraught with incalculable benefit both to the inhabitants of the island and to the people of this country, when copgress shall have framed such fair, honest, just and equitable regulations as are consistent with the right of our own labor and industries."

### MILITARY NOT GUILTY.

representative of Governor Steuenen- ed to sink the Republic of Hawaii and Interest ..... 42,000,000 perg in the Idaho mining riots, has put a nigger on the throne. We Dembeen giving his testimony before the ocrats didn't complain, but it made us committee on military affairs of the sick, for, between you and me, we house of representatives. He declared Democrats ain't puttin' niggers on that the military authorities, who had thrones. McKinley's white governor been called into that district by the over a republic suits old Kentucky and Mr. Carlisle, was always presenting free silver and prices went up all the Inbor troubles, never went beyond the South." their bounds in a single instance. As it is the acts of the military which are made the subject of this it vestigation it matters not, so far as congress ficials in Indianapolis said the other is concerned, what may have been day that during the last six months done by the state authorities of Idaho every car and locomotive had been in suppressing the riots and maintain- kept in constant service there. ing order. If there was any misconduct on the part of those officials they winter months especially, a week and must answer to the people, or the sometimes a month when there are authorities of the state.

Robertson as to why the sheriff and gines in the houses, but in the last county commissioners of Shoshone six months-yes, twelve months-our county had been suspended from of- business has been limited to cars and fice and martial law declared witness | the power to haul them, and there is Sinclair said that his actions were in as yet no sign of a decrease." accordance with the instructions of Shipments of grain and provisions Governor Steueneberg, and were in the for export have considerably increased, i interest of law and order. He sus- and the east-bound movement of live pended the county commissioners be- stock and dressed meats was the heavcaused he believed they were in col- lest ever known in April. West-bound | Kansas City convention.

A CONSPICUOUS SIGN OF THE TIMES,



of assisting in the apprehension and also unusually large. prosecution of those who had been guilty of conspiracy resulting in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mills and the murder of two Record of Years of Prosperity and Busimen, that they favored the miners, and obstructed the process of justice. He believed that the interest of the three months of this year were even community demanded that they should less in number and liabilities than in be prevented from interfering with the early months of 1899, notwiththe execution of the law, and from standing the fact that there are a comforting the lawless element, and larger number of business concerns in he accordingly placed them under ar- the country. Less than 900 business rest. For that, he said, he was failures in each of the three months answerable to the people of Idaho, of this year is a fact that stands out and that the military officers were not prominently as a record of business to be held responsible in any degree. prosperity. But the value of this

#### ELI PERKINS DOWN SOUTH. Gets Strange Admissions from a Dyed-

in-the-Wool Democrat. The other day, says the Louisville Commercial, Eli Perkins was introduced to Judge Scott, an old dyed-inthe-wool Kentucky Democrat. The

Perkins was introduced by an old Democrat and Judge Scott supposed that Eli was a Democrat too and he became confidential with him at once. "How are we Democrats getting

along, Judge?" asked Eli in a conficountry, assuring them that after they to see if he really wanted information tion, there were on an average 3,226 about the party, and slowly remarked: failures in the United States in the privileges of the constitution of the | well financially, but politically we are | bilities averaging less than \$40,000,-

"What causes this?" asked Eli. "Well, sir," said the Judge, sadly, somewhere near in comparison with "I am afraid our party has not been free trade tariff of "perfidy and diswages in this country, or before the altogether right. We have erred in

"Where have we erred, Judge?" "Well, sir, I hate to admit it, but our ceive less per day than one person mit it among ourselves. You see," could live on in this country, and yet said the Judge, "we used to get 35 knocked wool down to 12 cents. Free "Of course we don't undertake to jute, put in to help the cotton fellows,

> "Are they still bad-the times?" asked Eli.

Wool and hemp and tobacco have doubled in price and are still going up. Cattle and hogs are high and our blue

"Well, what is the matter then?" "Why these good times have

"Well, what can we Democrats do?"

"I hate to admit it," said the Judge, sadly, "but if we Democrats want to keep the tariff right where it is. That | Secretary Gage's estimates follow: old Wilson bill and Bryan's free silver will be a scarecrow to every farmer tried low tariff and we know-I'm Internal revashamed to say so-but we know it hurt us! No. sir, the people are prosperous, but our Democratic party is doing poorly. I wouldn't say it to a black Republican but that is the way

we Democrats talk among ourselves." Idaho's State Officials Alone Responsible Lexington, he remarked: "Yes, and Navy ...... 55,000,000 60,000,000 Bartlett Sinclair, who was the active | ocrats made. Grover Cleveland want- | Pensions ..... 143,000,000 145,000,000

Western Prosperity.

One of the oldest transportation of- Republican sur-

"Usually," he added, "there is, in empty cars in considerable numbers In reply to the questions of Mr. standing on sidetracks and dead en-

usion with the lawless element, and the tonnage of both high and lowbecause he feared they might wrong- class freights continued heavy. Agrifully expend the county's money and cultural and harvest implements are do other things antagonistic to the being carried by train loads, and in state. He assumed from the attitude heavy groceries, hardware, glass, of these county officials, who, instead paints, oils, etc., the shipments are

# SOME TRADE FAILURES.

ness Depression.

Business failures during the first year's record can be better appreciated by the following tabulated compari-

FAILURES-JANUARY TO MARCH. (From Bradstreets)

3	(1	(From Diaustrects.)	
1	Year. Nur	nber. Liabilities.	
1	18913,4	00 \$44,348,783 Harrison	
3	18923,2	07 35,861,749Harrison	
1	18933.0	69 39,424,144 Harrison	
	Average 3,2	26 \$39,873,225Harrison	
	18943,9	69 \$49,085,088Cleveland	
1	18953,8	12 46,910,443Cleveland	
	18964,5	12 62,513,926Clevelan	
	18974,0	42 51,994,482Clevelan	
	Average 4.08	\$4 \$52,625,985Cleveland	
	18983,5	15 \$36,198,566. McKinley	
	18992,7	79 31,221,658McKinley	
	19002,6	97 29,157,101McKinley	
	Average 2,9	97 \$32,192,442McKinley	

During the Republican administration of President Harrison, with the The Judge looked at Eli a moment | Mckinley protective tariff in opera-"Well, air, we are getting on very first three months of 1891-93, with lia-

But the Democratic president, the Democratic administration, the Democratic congress and the Democrtic honor," changed this moderate record. They made a new record for the country, a Democratic record of failures, and brought the monthly average number up to 4,084-an increase of 858 a month-and the average liabilities up to \$52.625,985 a month, an increase of \$12,747,760. This was a great Democratic record of failures. It was unparalleled. Nearly everything went

But a Republican president, William McKinley, a Republican administration, a Republican congress and a Republican protective tariff began to build up the country again, and the three months' records of 1898-1900 show only an average of 2,997 failures -1.087 a month less than the Democratic average, and only \$32,192,442 of liabilities, or AN AVERAGE OF \$20,-500,000 LESS OF LIABILITIES EACH MONTH THAN THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD OF BUSINESS BREAKING. "No, honestly the times are good. The figures are from Bradstreets.

### REVENUE QUESTIONS.

Comparison of Republican Surplus and Democratic Deficiency.

Secretary Gage has transmitted to the house his estimates regarding the surplus that will be created in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year and at the end of the next fiscal year if the present laws for raising revenue are continued in force. This information was in response to a recent resolution, adopted in the win in Kentucky again we've got to house on motion of Chairman Payne.

Fiscal year ending June 30-Receipts: 1901. in Kentucky and Tennessee. We've Customs .... \$233,000,000 \$240,000,000 secretary of the treasury, and which enue. ..... 292,000,000 300,000,000

Miscellaneous . 35,000,000 37,000,000 congress, will revive American ship- may involve the employment of labor-Total .....\$560,000,000 \$577,000,000

Expenditures: Civil ......\$104,000,000 \$115,000,000 As the Judge got off the train at | War ..... 135,000,000 125,000,000 there was another mistake we Dem- Indians ...... 11,000,000 10,000,000 40,000,000

Total .....\$490,000,000 \$495,000,000 It will be remembered that under party in 1896: "Give us free silver the last Democratic administration, and prices will advance all along the the then secretary of the treasury. line." But the Republicans killed his deficiencies of revenues. The following comparisons is as interesting es it is instructive:

1894.

Democratic Deficiency .....\$69,803,261 \$42,805,225 The same results are being experienced by farmers and wage-earners who, in 1894 and 1895 were always confronted with deficiency, but are now in possession of a "comfortable surplus" that Fresident Cleveland was so fond of talking about, but which he could only put into the pockets of British bond buyers.

Aguinaldo's Credentials. Aguinaldo has not yet presented his credentials as delegate-at-large to the

### BRITAIN'S MAINSTAY.

THE MERCHANT MARINE FLEET SAVES THE EMPIRE.

Her Shipping Makes Good Her Enormous Adverse Balance of Trade of the Shipping Bill Is Urged.

Four generations of the Cramp family have in succession contributed to their present pre-eminence in American shipbuilding. Their Philadelphia shipyard now ranks in extent and output with the best in Europe, its product being always regarded as unexcelled in finish and efficiency. Mr. Charles H. Cramp is the present head of the family and its shipbuilding company. On this account, and the weight of authority given to his utterances on the subject of shipbuilding, as well as the probable early passage of the shipping bill, what he says is of timely value. "Great Britain's imports in 1897," said Mr. Cramp, when asked for a

brief statement, exceeded her exports by \$780.000,000, which is the largest adverse balance of trade in British history. How does she make it good? Chiefly through her vast shipping. Let me explain: At the last meeting of the directorate of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company-the largest in the world, by the way-its president placed its average earnings at \$50 per gross ton, and which, in view of the competition to which it is subjected, may be regarded as the minimum per ton earning of British steamships. Information from other authentic sources indicates that the average earning of the entire British steam fleet, consisting of 7,310,000 tons, will not fall short of \$70 per ton per year. The British steam fleet, therefore, annually earns \$500,000,000 a year. Her sea-going sailing fleet, consisting of 2,735,976 tons, earns between \$45 and \$50 per ton per year, or say in the aggregate \$130,000,000. The annual profits of banking, commissions and insurance in connection with this shipping are about 14 per cent of the traffic earnings. This shows: Steam fleet earn \$500,000,000, sailing fleet earns \$130,000,000, and other iana purchase bill was before Congress.

Britain's adverse trade balance," con- archy proposed in the bill now under tinued Mr. Cramp, "and her revenue discussion in the House of Representafrom foreign investments far more tives will not probably be established, than exceeds the difference.

fifths directly; or, in other words, the quired by the Spanish monarch." producers and consumers of the United States pay to British ship owners not less than \$280,000,000 a year as the common carriers of Amer- about the negro voter seems to have of the world."

LOOK OUT FOR

LOCOMOTIVE

JOE SIBLEY'S PLATFORM. Tells a New York "Yellow" Why Ho

Will Seek Re-Election. Congressman Joe Sibley, who was nominated by the Republicans of the district in Pennsylvania that formerly was represented by a Democrat, was asked by a correspondent of the Shipbuilder Cramp's Views - Passage | New York Journal on what platform he proposed to ask for re-election to Congress. His reply was characteristic of the man. He said:

"As an optimist, and not as a pessi-

mist; as in favor of \$16 a thousand for hemlock lumber in my district as against \$6 a thousand four years ago; for 9-cent cotton as against 4cent cotton; for \$1.55 a barrel for oil as against 55 cents a barrel; for 40cent corn as against 20-cent corn; for a bigger rate per ton for the man who digs the coal than was paid to the owner four years ago; for threeeighths of one per cent of the population out of employment as against 40 per cent four years ago; for \$2 a ton for carrying ore on the great lakes as against 60 cents a ton; for \$2.85 a day for the ore handlers as against \$1.25; for an average increase of 25 per cent in wages over four years ago; for a surplus of \$90,000,000 in our national budget as against a deficit of \$75,000,000,000 under the last Democratic administration; for the continuance of the opportunity for every man to secure remunerative employment, and the banishment forever of soup houses from this glorious country; for an export trade of two billions annually, requiring three times greater product of our manufactures than we have at the present time; for the growing trade of the Orient, which will require all the farm products of the great west and a good deal of our industries, and will keep wheat at \$1 a bushel and upward.

"There are 100 more planks in my platform similar to the above, but my chief plank is that I am for a continuance of the splendid prosperity that we are enjoying under the administration of President McKinley."

Jeffersonian Imperialism.

Mr. Bryan's recent remarks about "imperialism" sound very much like the criticisms that were hurled at the Jefferson administration when the Louisprofits on shipping amount to \$68,200,- As a sample here is a quotation from 000-showing a total annual earning the New York Herald of March 21, from British shipping of \$698,200,000 1804: "We revolted from Great Brita year, say in round numbers \$700,- ain because her Parliament taxed us without our consent, expressed by rep-"The earnings of her shipping, it resentatives. Our colonies may adopt will be seen, nearly wipes out Great | our principles. Even the limited monand it is next to a certainty that the "Of this colossal revenue," con- session will terminate leaving Jeffercluded Mr. Cramp, "the United States son in complete possession of all the contributes a little more than two- despotic powers which were lately ac-

Colored Voters. Senator Tillman's recent speech ican commerce to and from all parts been but a preliminary toward dis-

For an Eight-Hour Day.

a bill in the Senate limiting the hours

of service of laborers and mechanics

States in any territory or the District

of Columbia. The bill provides that

every contract hereafter made to which

the United States, any territory or the

District of Columbia is a party, which

the contractor or sub-contractor shall

be required or permitted to work more

such contract shall provide a penalty

chanic who works more than eight

hours a day. The provisions of this

biil do not apply to contracts for trans-

portation by land or water or for such

material as may usually be bought in

the open market, whether made to con-

form to particular specifications or

Bagging and Binding Twine.

fcreign market within two years. Jute

has also advanced over 50 per cent

Big Trusts Fighting.

Recent troubles between the steel

trusts can not compete amicably for

trade. As a matter of fact, the big-

within the same period.

of \$5 a day for each laborer or me-

Senator Penrose (Rep.) introduced

CAN HE ESCAPE A SMASH-UP?

drain of \$280,000,000 now contributed avowed anxiety of members of the

ping in the foreign trade and lead to ers or mechanics, shall contain a pro-

the eventual retention at home of vision that no laborer or mechanic do-

these vast millions, the foreign outgo | ing any part of the work contemplated

of which drains us of all our gold or by the contract in the employment of

not.

There were 4,500 miles of new rail- it attracts publicity, the more vulner-

miles in 1898, and 1,650 miles in 1895. by the public or its employes.

conceded by all, and the president and | citizenship.

his cabinet are emphatic on the sub-

ject, that the only way of overcom-

ing this adverse and dangerous con-

dition is for congress to speedily come

to the aid of American shipping. The

passage of the shipping bill, the pro-

visions of which are in perfect ac-

cord with the urgent official recom-

mendations of the president and the

bill has been favorably reported from

the committees to each branch of

its equivalent in our products.

same.

expansion.

But Frices Advance

Since 1897 there has been a gen-

eral upward movement in the price of

commodities in the United States.

This was the cry of the Democratic

Expansion for Farmers.

our sales of agricultural products

David Jeckyll-Hyde Hill.

The report that the Hon. David B.

Hill is prepared to support a platform

that drove him to the political woods

in 1896 is by no means startling. David

The Railroad Record.

is just that sort of person.

The agricultural reports show that

PROSPERITY

PROTECTION

INVESTIGATION. Ate Prisoners' Food and Thought It

Excellent - Punished Miners Who Tried to Build a Tungel and Es-

The Military Affairs Committee has listened to the testimony of three army officers on the matter of the treatment of the Coeur d'Alene miners, held as prisoners in Idaho by the soldlers, and on the general character of the food and accommodations. Capt. Edwards narrated the circumstances of the detention of Mr. Heney after the state authorities had given permission for his release. He said that a tunnel had been dug by the prisoners, that they might escape. When it was discovered investigation was made to determine who had done it. He suspected that Mr. Simpkins had been a leader of this movement, accused him, and upon admission, had him confined in the county jail. He ordered Mr. Heney and some of the other prisoners to fill up this tunnel, and they refused to work. For this insubordination, the witness said, he put Mr. Heney on bread and water, for the good of prison discipline, and held him until he had performed the work. Some other prisoners had been punished by his orders for violation of prison rules. This punishment consisted of a diet of bread and water, and being required to forego the luxury of hay for their beds. This, however, was not severe because they had their blankets and quilts to sleep on. He said there was no denial of free speech, and added that on the 4th of July, a celebration was had in which the soldiers, as well as the men, participated; speeches were made, rough riding and other games were indulged in. The suppression of the Mullen Mirror, and the order preventing the commemoration of July 11th, by a public gathering, originated with the civil and not the military authorities.

Major Allen Smith of the 1st Cavalry corroborated much of Capt. Edwards' testimony, and approved all of the measures taken by the latter, such as the punishment of prisoners, for the ing their heads of seed. But in addition good of prison discipline. He told of to this, since flour "of mixed wheat and a meeting which had been held at which the question of permitting men | the threshing floor to the flat roofs of to resume work at the pumps was con- their houses, where they are emptied out sidered. The union had ordered the on mats, and the tedious separation of men to quit the pumps, and as this for days, until the wheat is finally rid of would have resulted very speedily in this unhappy admixture."-Thomson, the flooding and the destruction of the mines, the matter was brought to the attention of the witness and of Lieut. Lyons. Ten minutes was given the shall shine forth as the sun, the union to meet and rescind its action, of gladness, of truth, of glory, of life in and the union complied, after which the men returned to work. Had this action not been taken the mines would | other side of the kingdom of God and have been damaged to such an extent that it is doubtful if they could ever have been resumed.

arrested any one, but that he had required a man to be prosecuted for franchising him in the south, judg- draping the American flag in black, plant which grows from it. "Greatest Congress is therefore confronted ing from the action of the leading and putting it at half mast on the 4th with the necessity of relieving the political party in Virginia. This evi- of July. He said he had received no American people from the annual dently is in strange contrast with the complaints of brutal or inhuman treat- the air come and lodge in the branches ment of the men, nor had he heard any | thereof." It became the greatest of the complaints of suffering among their families. As to the quantity and quality of the food served he said it was heaven is like unto leaven." Leaven sufficient and very good.

Lieut, Heiberg testified as to the treatment of prisoners and their food and accommodations. He said that he had heard of no infractions of the rules by the men, nor of any improper treat- lish trawler engaged in lobster fishing, ment of them by the troops. He said near Kinsale, had great difficulty in he subsisted for two weeks and a half getting their anchor aboard. It was upon the food from the prison kitchen, firmly fixed in some massive, hard suband considered it of superior excel- stance in the sand bank. When at lence. As to the matter of punishment | last they succeeded in bringing it to inflicted by Capt. Edwards he consid- the surface, there was attached to it ered that it was not severe, and that it was necessary to maintain disci-

Nebraska's Farm Values.

Regarding the prosperity now prevalent in the west, a paper from the interior of Nebraska says: "With the price of steers ranging at from \$4.60 to \$5 in Omaha, hogs near the \$5.50 mark, corn near the 30 mark at home, and the country full of money, it doesn't look as though the presidential campaign is going to materially affect prosperity, at least not in the agricultural and stock-growing belt. Four years ago hogs sold for by them for the employment and per- same party to admit the native Porto \$2.80 in Stanton, while good corn commanent enrichment of Britons. It is Rican to the full rights of American | manded but 14 cents. Oats, rye and barley show the same wide difference in price. Butter is worth nearly double what it was then. The same is true of everything the farmer has how his wife once turned the tables to sell, with the exception of wheat, on him when he attempted a bit of and even that is several cents higher sarcasm at her expense. The judge employed on works for the United now than then."

Nebraska's Horrible Example. Nebraska affords a striking horrible example of the effects of a Democratic administration and a free trade tariff.

Its bank deposits show it: Year. 1892 ..... \$24,,891,113 1893 ..... 17,208,476 1894 ...... 18,074,832 1895 ..... 14,200,715 the way?" "Oh, no," replied Mrs. 1896 ...... 10,227,537 Taft, severely, "You are mistaken. It 1897 ..... 13,902,940 was the angel that blocked the way of than eight hours in any day. Every 1899 ..... 21,666,111

These figures represent the deposits in all banks in Nebraska under State supervision only. The decline during the Democratic administration of 1893-97 is as remarkable as the increase in deposits under the present administration of President McKinley.

More Work at Home. With 100 per cent of increase in the population of the United States dur- brain against that of others,-Mon-Farmers will find a reason for the ing the last thirty years, there has taigne. plus ......\$70,000,000 \$80,000,000 abroad during the past three years, advance in bagging and binding been an increase of only 60 per cent 1897-1899, were more than \$500,000,000 twine by studying the foreign prices in our total imports of foreign goods. business is not to be trusted with the greater than in the preceding three for Manila hemp and sisal. In both This shows how the American work- king's .- Saville. years, 1894-1896. The American farm- of these fibers there has been an ad- man under protection is acquiring the er is participating in the benefits of vance of 100 per cent in value in the American market.

> Demand for Paper. The man who writes the Kansas City platform will have to draw heavily upon the paper mills if he attempts to explain all of the miscarried predicand wire combines show that even big | tions of 1896.

Missouri Improving. ger the corporation, and the more Republicanism in Missouri must be long afterwards.-John Burroughs. on the increase. Democratic legislaroad built last year, as against 2,219 able it is if it does not deal fairly tures seldom take the pains to Goebelize a state when there is no danger. | consumes without producing.-Balzac.

THE ARMY OFFICERS THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TESTIFY IN THE IDAHO MINING LESSON IX, MAY 27-MATTHEW 13: 24, 33.

Golden Text-"The Field Is the World" -Matt. 13: 38-The Parable of the Kingdom-The Wheat and the Tares -The Mustard Seed.

24. "The kingdom of heaven" is the kingdom which has its origin in heaven, and which Jesus as king came to establish on earth, in which the laws of heaven are obeyed on earth, and thus earth becomes like heave

37. "Likened unto a man which sowed good seed." The man represents the Son of man (v. 37), who is the source of all good seed. He began in the garden of Eden, and has been Every good man, who child of God, born from above by the Spirit, and made alive with the life of God. And Jesus Christ is the medium through which the sowing is done

25, "But while men slept," i. e., at night, in secret. It s sower slept, for "he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep"; nor when the church is asleep, for Satan is often most busy sowing tares when the church is awake and cretly, unobserved in "The wicked one, the devil (vs. 37, 38). "Sowed tares among the wheat." Tares "are not a degenerate kind of wheat, as both the natives and many commentators have imagined, but a distinct species, which has no originat relationship to wheat or barley."-Prof.

the tares also." When the grain is headed out; there "can be no mistake then. As once I heard it remarked in that country, 'the

28. "Wilt thou then that we . . . gather up" The tares ought not to be there. They are an evil. Let us root them out. 29. "Nay." This plan was ferbidden

(1) because to root out the tares would ruin the crop, and defeat the purpose for which the good seed was sown "Lest while ye gather up the tares, ve root up also the wheat." Because there was danger of mistaking the wheat for tares; be-30, "Until the harvest" (v. 39), or age. In the original, the word "world" (aion) here is an entirely different word from that translated "world" in v. 38 It does not refer to the physical world, but to the present era, or age, which ends at the day of judgment and the comit of the Son of man, "Say to the rea reapers are the angels" gether first the tares. ered out as far as possible in stalks beartares cannot be given even to animals, all the baskets of wheat are carried from themselves, and of giving light, and life, to rise if only one side is seen. 31. 32. "Like to a grain of mustard

Major Smith said that he had not all seeds." Not the least of all seeds massive like a fir tree of Lebanon, or oak, kind that grew from such seeds. 33. "Spake he unto them." To the people on the seashore. "The kingdom of

among the Jews generally consisted of a lump of dough.

An Old Auchor,

Not long ago the crew of an Enga very ancient anchor five tons in weight, the shank being over ten feet long and the bend of equal proportions. Fastened to the anchor was a small cannon. The anchor, which probably belonged to one of the ships of the Spanish Armady, wrecked on this coast, had become converted with marine matter, and this, in the three centuries during which it had been imbedded in the sand, had been converted into a rocky fossil substance. The anchor is, of course, considerably worn; but it still presents a very massive appearance, and must have belonged to a large ship.-Youths' Companion,

Her Gentle Retort. Judge Taft of Ohio, who will be as-

sociated with Gen. Wright in the Philippine commission, tells this story of and Mrs. Taft attended church one Sunday morning, and after service Mrs. Taft was the center of a group of women who stood in the aisle and held a long and animated discussion on some topic of feminine interest, as women will. The judge grew impa-Amount | tient at the delay and was very grum on the way home. At last he said: "Do you know you chattering women reminded me of Balaam's ass blocking the ass!"-Memphis Scimitar.

## LITTLE CLASSICS.

The empty vessel makes the great-He who is firm in will moulds the

Wise men and gods are on the strongest side.-Sir Charles Sedley. It is good to rub and polish our

A man who cannot mind his own

Drive prejudices out by the door, they will re-enter by the window .-Frederick the Great.

There is no vice so simple but assumes some mark of virtue on its outward part.-Shakespeare. All our possessions are as nothing,

compared to health, strength and a clear conscience.-Hosea Ballou. Minorities lead and save the world,

and the world knows them not till Morality and political economy unite in repelling the individual who

est sound.-Shakespeare. world to himself.-Goethe.