

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON LOTTERIES

(submitted to congress July 29, 1890.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The recent attempt to secure a charter from the state of North Dakota for a lottery company, the pending effort to obtain from the state of Louisiana a renewal of the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery, and the establishment of one or more lottery companies at Mexican towns near our border have served the good purpose of calling public attention to an evil of vast proportions. If the baneful effects of the lotteries were confined to the states that give the companies corporate powers and a license to conduct the business, the citizens of other states, being powerless to apply legal remedies, might clear themselves of responsibility by the use of such moral agencies as were within their reach. But the case is not so. The people of all the states are debauched and defrauded. The vast sums of money offered to the states for charters are drawn from the people of the United States, and the general government through its mail system is made the effective and profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery company and its victims. The use of the mails is quite as essential to the companies as the state license. It would be practically impossible for these companies to exist if the public mails were once effectively closed against their advertisements and remittances. The use of the mails by these companies is a prostitution of an agency only intended to serve the purposes of a legitimate trade and a decent social intercourse.

It is not necessary, I am sure, for

me to attempt to portray the robbery of the poor and the widespread corruption of public money and private morals which are the necessary incidents of these lottery schemes.

The national capital has become a sub-headquarters of the Louisiana Lottery company and its numerous agents and attorneys are conducting here a business involving probably a larger use of the mails than that of any legitimate business enterprise in the District of Columbia. There seems to be good reason to believe that the corrupting touch of these agents has been felt by the clerks in the postal service and by some of the police officers of the District.

Severe and effective legislation should be promptly enacted to enable the postoffice department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers, and circulars relating to the business.

The letter of the postmaster general which I transmit herewith points out the inadequacy of the existing statutes and suggests legislation that would be effective.

It may also be necessary to so regulate the carrying of letters by the express companies as to prevent the use of those agencies to maintain communication between the lottery companies and their agents or customers in other states.

It does not seem possible that there can be any division of sentiment as to the propriety of closing the mails against these companies, and I therefore venture to express the hope that such proper powers as are necessary to that end will be at once given to the postoffice department.

BENJ. HARRISON.

How the Tariff Has Been Tinkered

Just now there is a great outcry by the protection organs against tariff tinkering. The American Economist leads off with warnings that "prosperity" is endangered if the sacred tariff is touched, and a mighty chorus follows its lead. Every effort has been made to suppress Governor Cummins and his Iowa followers who were inclined to protest against trust exactions, and the efforts have apparently been successful. At the same time it is not apparent why the republican party should be so shy about "tariff tinkering." It has done enough of it. An official list of tariff bills passed by that party was published by the joint congressional committee in 1898, and it shows the following tariff measures:

Act of March 2, 1861.
Act of August 5, 1861.
Act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, December 24, 1861.
Act of July 14, 1862.
Act of March 3, 1863.
Joint resolution of April 29, 1864, temporarily increasing duties.
June 30, 1864, act to increase duties.
March 3, 1865, act amending certain acts imposing duties on imports.
Act of May 16, 1866, imposing duties on live animals.
June 1, 1866, act to protect lumbermen.
Act of July 28, 1866.
Act of March 2, 1867.
Joint resolution of March 2, 1867.
Act of March 22, 1867.
Act of March 25, 1867.
Act of March 26, 1867.
Act of March 29, 1867.
Act of February 3, 1868.
Act of February 19, 1869.
Act of February 24, 1869.
Act of July 14, 1870.
Act of December 22, 1870.
Act of January 30, 1871.
Act of March 5, 1872.
Act of April 5, 1872.
Act of May 1, 1872.

Act of June 6, 1872.
Act of June 10, 1872.
Act of March 3, 1873.
Act of March 9, 1874.
Act of June 3, 1874.
Act of June 18, 1874.
Act of June 22, 1874.
Another act of the same date.
Act of February 8, 1875.
Act of March 3, 1875.
On March 4, 1883, the republicans party lost control of legislation and did not regain it till March 4, 1881. Then it resumed business for two years, as follows:

Joint resolution of March 11, 1882.
Act of May 4, 1882.
Act of December 23, 1882.
Act of March 3, 1883.
Another act of the same date.
On March 4, 1883, the republicans lost control of legislation until March 4, 1889, when it resumed business again, with the following results:
Act of February 18, 1890.
Act of June 10, 1890.
Act of October 1, 1890 (the McKinley law).
Act of December 15, 1890.
Act of March 3, 1893.
Again the republican party lost control of legislation, but resumed on March 4, 1897, with these results:
Act of July 24, 1897 (the Dingley law).

Another act of the same date.
This brings the record to the date of the publication, and it shows two tinkers per day on several occasions. Since then there has been more or less tinkering, such as the suspension of the duty on coal, without any industrial disturbance. Most of these acts were not general revision acts, but merely alterations of some special features of the tariff laws, and the record proves that the grosser wrongs of the existing tariff could be remedied without any bad results, if the tariff barons would allow it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.



SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST



One in four Albanians dies by violence.

Scarlet fever is unknown in the tropics.

The average American uses 1.5 pins a year.

Japan's shipyards turned out 41 steamers last year.

In Paris 256,000 families occupy but one room each.

The Southern states know but little of labor strikes in any line.

Twelve hotels in New York city have more than 300 telephones each.

Safety pins are peculiarly American. We use 144,000,000 of them each year.

It costs \$400 to \$800 in advertising to sell \$1,000 worth of breakfast food.

Canada's export trade per capita is just two and a half times as much as ours.

Antrim, Ireland, has decided to resume the ringing of the curfew bell nightly.

Albania has a population of a million and a half who are nearly all Mohammedans.

The Salvation Army journal, the War Cry, appears weekly in thirty different languages.

Within eight months we have received enough emigrants from Europe to repopulate Ireland.

The economic structure of the kingdom of Greece rests largely upon the currant industry.

Many makers are now building gas engines of 2,500 horse power, and are ready to double this efficiency.

The amazing richness of the Mississippi bottom lands is due largely to the sediment deposited in times of overflow.

The Postal Cable manager in New York city expects by July 1 to send a message to himself around the world in 40 minutes.

A small quantity of borax will act as a preservative just as well as a large quantity of salt. If preservatives

are really injurious the injury is a necessary evil, unless the meats are preserved solely by the canning process.

The secretary of the treasury of Prussia and councillor of commerce, Boker, are here to learn of our railways, canals and steel works.

England has nine submarine war vessels built or building, and France has fifty. Their presence is expected to make blockades impossible.

"Drowned in a tank of milk" must be the real epitaph of a little girl near Middletown, N. Y., who was trying to get a drink of the lacteal fluid.

The production of pig iron in the United States last year was 17,821,307 gross tons; in 1901 it was 15,878,354 and in 1900 it was 13,789,242 tons.

German trade statistics already show the serious damage done to trade with Latin American countries by the action of the kaiser against Venezuela.

There are at the present moment in France 200,000 houses which have no windows, because—incredible as it may seem—there is still a French window and door tax.

Charles Stevens, secretary of the Anti-Vaccination league of Minneapolis, died from smallpox April 15. He had frequently denounced vaccination as inefficient and a barbarous practice.

There are not more than 1,000 general advertisers in the whole country—an astonishingly small proportion of the total number of firms and corporations engaged in advertisable lines of business.

Artificial camphor is now made in Germany for the trade, as chlorhydrate of terebinth. It has a peculiar value in lessening the dangers of nitroglycerin and making gelatin dynamite more effective.

Professor Babinet has proved that comets, instead of having a solid body with a gaseous tail, are much lighter in weight than our air. Even if a comet were to strike the earth it would hardly penetrate its atmosphere.—Pittsburg Dispatch.



ROCKEFELLER AND JESSE JAMES



The gifts of John D. Rockefeller to educational and other worthy public purposes are frequent and munificent. But it is alleged—probably without sufficient justification—that every time this richest man on earth makes a big donation to charity or education, simultaneously there occurs a corresponding rise in the price of petroleum. It is further stated that the cause of this advance in the market quotations is now so well understood that whenever oil goes up a cent the people all say that Mr. Rockefeller is manifesting symptoms of generosity. Whether or not this method of almsgiving is employed by Mr. Rockefeller, it is certain that he did not invent it. Robin Hood and his merry men pursued a similar course in their time, and it was not unknown among our own outlaws and freebooters. As an example an incident in the life of Jesse James may be cited.

A long while ago when Rockefeller was a broker and speculator at St. Louis, Jesse James, then the more famous man of the two, was also in Missouri and operating near this city around Lone Jack and in the Sni-Bar hills. On one of his expeditions James stopped at a farm house and found the poor widow who lived there in tears. Upon inquiry he learned, so the story goes, that she wept because she had no money to pay an overdue

mortgage which her creditor had notified her he was going to collect that day or take possession of her home. Jesse bade her be of good cheer, and, pulling out of his own belt \$3,000 in crisp bills, generously gave it to the woman with instructions to pay her debt. He then departed, hid himself and after the transaction between the poor widow and the rich and grasping banker creditor was closed, the gallant Jesse waylaid and killed the latter and took from his dead body the money which he, the desperado, had but a few hours before given away in charity.

Mr. Rockefeller probably was not an intimate acquaintance of Jesse James, although they both lived in the same state, and he is not on record as ever having approved of the outlaw's methods, even in charity transactions.—Kansas City Journal, (rep.).

The Colombian charge d'affairs at Washington on June 1 received a cablegram from Bogota officially announcing that an extraordinary session of the Colombian congress had been called for June 20, to consider the canal treaty.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best.