

IS A CLOSED DOOR.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE UNFAVORABLE TO RECIPROCITY.

Stringent Measures Adopted by the Dominion Government for the Purpose of Restricting the Import of Manufactures from the United States.

Canada's unwillingness to serve as a dumping ground for the surplus manufactures of the United States has been repeatedly urged by the American Economist as fatal to the hopes and purposes of those who yearn for free trade between the Dominion and the Republic. Time and again we have endeavored to make clear the futility of such a project because of Canada's determination to build up her own industries and not to insure their destruction. How accurately the Canadian attitude toward reciprocity in manufactured products has been estimated by the Economist is now demonstrated by an official notification to the effect that Canada will refuse to submit longer to the "dumping" process. In the New York Journal of Commerce of June 10 is printed a dispatch from Ottawa in which it is stated that the announcement by Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, of the intention of the government to place a countervailing duty on goods sold in the United States and incidentally other countries "for export" has attracted general discussion and enthusiasm in industrial circles throughout the Dominion. Canadian industrial circles have for years been complaining of the competition they have been compelled to meet in the way of foreign "surplus" goods, for which Canada has become a veritable "dumping ground." The countervailing duties are designed to end this by adding an amount equal to the difference between the invoiced price and the real value of 50 per cent of the duty in general lines, and 15 per cent in the iron and steel items.

The Canadian plan is to meet cut prices by the imposition of additional tariff duties. Under this plan it will be no longer possible for American producers to sell in Canada cheaper than they sell to American consumers. Plainly Minister Fielding avows the stalwart protectionist doctrine that control of the home market for the home producer is of greater importance than cheapness. Evidently he believes that in the long run nothing is cheap which is purchased abroad when it might have been produced at home. Unequivocally he declares that cheapness may, and probably will, prove to be at best but temporary, while in the end it turns out to be costly and injurious. On this point the Canadian finance minister said in his budget speech:

"We find to-day that the high tariff countries have adopted that method of trade which has now come to be known as 'slaughtering' or perhaps the world more frequently known now as 'dumping.' That is to say, that the trust or combine, having obtained command and control of its own market, and finding that it will have a surplus of goods, gets out to obtain command of the neighboring market, and for the purpose of obtaining control of a neighboring market, will put with regard to the cost or fair price aside all reasonable considerations of the goods; the only principle is that the goods must be sold and the market obtained.

"If those trusts and combines in the high tariff countries would come under obligations with sufficient bonds to supply us with these goods at lowest prices for the next fifty years, it would probably be the part of wisdom for us to close up some of our industries and turn our people to other branches. But surely none of us imagines that when these high tariff trusts and combines send goods into Canada at sacrifice prices they do so for any benevolent purpose. They are not worrying about the good people of Canada. They send the goods here with the hope and the expectation that they will crush out the native Canadian industries, and then, with the Canadian industry crushed out, what would happen? The end of cheapness would come and the beginning of dearness would be at hand. Artificial cheapness, obtained to-day under such conditions, at the expense of dearth at a very near day, is not a system that we could approve, or that any of us on either side of the House should encourage."

Completer coincidence with the protectionist claim that only through the upbuilding of home industry can permanent economy be secured, completer condemnation of the free trade sophism that it pays best to buy in the cheapest market, could not be put in words than has been done in this practical statement of the value of domestic competition. Minister Fielding is a protectionist from the ground up, from top to bottom.

In this program there is no hint of a disposition on the part of Canada to invite a larger volume of manufactured imports. On the contrary, Canada proposes to take less and less of such imports. Canada intends to do more of her own work.—American Economist.

Why They Were Necessary.

There is one thing regarding these bond issues that Mr. Cleveland does not explain, and that is why they were made necessary. He does, indeed, say "popular distrust was a perplexing and dangerous element in the situation," but what had caused this popular distrust? A critical examination of all the events that preceded Mr. Cleveland's administration makes it quite clear that the great event that

caused "popular distrust" was the election of Mr. Cleveland himself. He went into office with the avowed purpose of breaking down the protection policy of the country. All business men knew this meant dealing a deadly blow at a large proportion of the manufacturing industries of the country. Business men distrusted one another and bankers distrusted them all. New enterprises were at once stopped, old ones curtailed, and everybody ran for shelter. All this destroyed the confidence of every one in every one else; and, lastly, it destroyed the confidence of the public in the United States treasury itself. These are the facts that led to the condition Mr. Cleveland described, and made his frequent bond issues necessary. In short, the chief cause of the calamity was the presence in the White House of Mr. Cleveland as the champion of a dangerous economic policy.—Guntton's Magazine.

"STAND PAT."

How Mark Hanna Made Good Use of the Famous Expression.

The origin of the expression "stand pat" is thus related by the Jacksonville Times-Union, the leading Democratic newspaper of Florida:

"When Hanna, the stout-hearted, was approached by a number of reformers, who all agreed that the tariff must be reformed, he waited till each had spoken, and then called for his typographer: 'Now, gentlemen,' said he, 'give us the items.' Thereupon there was discord dire, for no two among them could agree on the schedule. The Senator listened until the futility of their arguments was fully apparent, and again spoke: 'We can't revise without cutting out somebody, and nobody consents to be cut. I tell you what I will do—let's stand pat.'

Whether or not the incident is accurately described in detail does not matter much. The fact remains that the stout-hearted Hanna, the big-brained, the level-headed Hanna, did the Republican party and the country a great service when he applied to the question of tariff tinkering that now celebrated phrase. Brought face to face with the practical proposition, "Give us the items," the reformers weakened. They could not give the items. No man living can give them. The late Thomas B. Reed wittily remarked that tariff making and tariff revising are very easy things—"in the mind." Not so, however, when it comes to framing and adopting tariff schedules on the floor of Congress. Then and there it is that you must "give us the items." Giving the items in a tariff bill is no mere child's play. The reformers could not give the items to Senator Hanna; they could only fuss and fret and find fault. That was why the big man said to them, "Let's stand pat." It was good advice then. It is good advice now.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

The national convention's choice of Roosevelt and Fairbanks is but the formal record of the choice already made by the rank and file of the Republican party.

Theodore Roosevelt—the faithful heir of William McKinley—stands for national self-respect, peace and prosperity. He is of himself the type of achieving American manhood. His nomination has been all but sure ever since the Republicans of Illinois declared him their choice for 1904. He is nominated not only for what he has done as president, but also for what he is as an American man.

Charles Warren Fairbanks was decisively indicated for the vice presidential nomination by his character and record and by the logic of the political situation. He has well deserved the honor, both as a vital Republican force in a pivotal state and because of the confidence that he inspires in men of business affairs throughout the nation. He strengthens the president where the president needs strength.

With such candidates the Republican party has nothing to explain or excuse in behalf of its chosen leaders. The personalities of both are well known throughout the nation. They do not have to be interpreted by others or be taken upon the assurances of any one. They speak for themselves, and in no uncertain tone. With such leaders standing for policies Republican and national in every respect, the Republican party deserves success. It has earned it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Always Hostile to Protection.

We have had since 1872 seven different Democratic tariff policies. The party has been always at heart antagonistic to protection, but never has had, save in 1892, the courage to denounce openly the protective policy of the Republican party clearly and categorically.

We may look this year for a declaration of some kind hostile to the fiscal policy which has made America prosperous. It may be couched in terms of concern for the American workman. But the latter is not to be deceived by empty professions from the enemies of the nation's sound tariff policy and of his own prosperity. Under Republican protective policy the average income of the American workman's family is \$827.19, of which \$326.90 is expended for food, the average size of the family being 5.31 persons. The average annual income of the British workman under a free trade tariff is \$250, of which less than 25 per cent goes for food.

Let the d. o. p. resolve and "view with alarm" as it may at St. Louis in 1904, the American masses will vote for a continuance of the policy which has made this country the most progressive and prosperous on earth.—Louisville Herald.

WILL HAS ROMANTIC HISTORY.

One of the Many Strange Documents Preserved at Somerset House.

In the heart of London, facing on one side of the famous thoroughfare known as the Strand, and on the other looking on the Thames, is situated Somerset house, once a private palace, but now devoted to various departments of the inland revenue of Great Britain.

Perhaps the most interesting government department in Somerset house is that devoted to the filing of wills, and as might be supposed, the collection is immense, varied and extraordinary, ranging from the will of Shakespeare himself (containing practically the only known autograph of the world-renowned poet), right down to mere curiosities in wills, such as those carved on the lid of a desk or contained within secret cabinets or escutcheons. There are wills leaving immense sums to cats and dogs; wills written in human blood. But the most interesting one has quite a romantic history.

It is the will of a British official who died in Cairo of the plague. Before his death he took care to prepare his will upon parchment procured from the skin of a freshly killed goat; but as he handled this skin himself it was thought later on that the will might have the power of transmitting the dreadful plague from which its writer died. Accordingly, after having been passed from hand to hand with somewhat disastrous results in the way of plague and death, the will was put into a bottle of spirits. Arrived at Somerset house, the will was read to the next of kin and deposited among the archives of the department.

Treat All Alike.



New York has not yet risen to the dignity of shoe shining "parlors," and Gothamites, great and small, patronize the street stands. The New York World artist has here sketched James J. Hill as the finishing polish was placed on his shoes.

The St. Peter's of Asia.

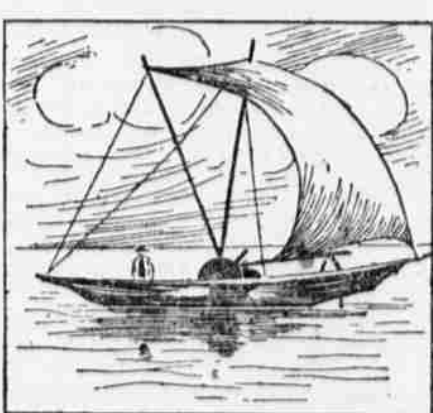
The most imposing and awe inspiring edifice in Lhasa is the great palace and abode of the Dalai Lama. This is a veritable acropolis, rising four hundred feet above the roof tops. This palatial monument to Buddhism is composed of a series of square structures and temples, grouped one above the other. A central building of red sandstone, thirteen stories in height, is the official residence of the incarnate boy ruler of Tibet, said to be about twenty years old. This is styled the St. Peter's of Asia, surpassing even the Vatican in spaciousness, containing more than three thousand rooms, innumerable temples with domes of gold. The other edifices contain the quarters of the high dignitaries, officials, priests and religious personages. During the great celebrations and fetes twenty-five thousand can be accommodated within the inclosure.

Repaired the Family.

The following is a literal copy of a bill recently sent by a cobbler to a Yorkshire, England, squire:

Squire Knowle to S. Watson, Cobbler.	
Clogged up Miss.....	s. d.
Tapt Master.....	10
Heep tapt and bound up Madam.	11
Mended up Miss.....	2
Heel tapt Master.....	8
Lined bound and put piece on Madam.....	1 00
Stitched up Miss Kitty.....	3
Poling the Maid.....	8
Souling piece on Master.....	2
Total.....	5 12

To Cross Atlantic.



In a small boat like this a bold Moorish sailor will attempt a lone voyage from the Mediterranean to America during the coming summer.

Marked Turtle Recaptured.

George S. Gillette of Milford, Conn., and his son captured a turtle and, making a close examination, found on its shell D. N. C., 1844. These are the initials of David N. Clark of the same town, an energetic old gentleman now in his 83d year.

WANTED THE DUCK BACK.

Inexpert Carver in No Way Disconcerted by "Trifling" Accident.

"I was at a dinner party not long ago," Senator Depew was saying, "at which the host wrestled with considerable difficulty with the duck. He carved with much writhing of lips, but ineffectually; so much so that presently the duck, under pressure of the knife, left the dish and bounced into the lap of the lady guest sitting opposite.

"Constatnat'ion naturally followed, but failed to disconcert mine host.

"Madame," said he politely, 'with you kindly return me that duck?'"—New York Times.

BASEBALL TEAM IN FAMILY.

Nine Players Among Whom There Should Be Harmony.

It is doubtful if there is another town in the state, outside of Wappingers Falls, Dutchess county, that can boast of the distinction of having a baseball nine, with a substitute player, all in the one family—not merely ten members, but ten good baseball players. They have not only established a reputation by playing among themselves, but by figuring conspicuously in teams along the Hudson river. This novel nine is made up of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Birkenmeyer, of High street, Wappingers Falls. Although they are all first class ball players, they have never organized as a solid team until last week. The team is made up as follows: Charles Birkenmeyer, catcher; John Birkenmeyer, pitcher; Joseph Birkenmeyer; shortstop; Oscar Birkenmeyer, first base; Albert Birkenmeyer, second base; Hugh Birkenmeyer, third base; Adolph Birkenmeyer, Jr., left field; James Birkenmeyer, center field; Vincent Birkenmeyer, right field; Raymond Birkenmeyer, substitute.—New York World.

DOCTORS MOVE GIRL'S HEART.

Organ Restored to Normal Condition Though Shifted Six Inches.

Annie Riley, a 13-year-old daughter of James Riley of Dickson City, Pa., became ill with pleurisy about a year ago. The family physician found the whole left side of the child's body over the lungs bloated. He removed the matter and the girl began to get well. Soon, however, a second gathering appeared, which decayed the ribs on the left side. During this second illness the girl's heart moved over to the right side some six inches from its proper position.

The girl was taken to a hospital, where physicians found it necessary to remove four whole ribs and parts of four others.

The physicians restored the heart to its natural position, but the operation left the child weak and for two weeks she was in a dangerous position, but now it is believed she will recover.

Rolling Boat.



In this strange craft its French inventor has created a boat of remarkable appearance, if nothing more. It consists of two drums, the outer acting as a propeller, while the inner one contains a twenty-four horse power motor and carries the passengers.

Fishing with an Ice Pick.

There is a farmer out in Wyoming who lived almost entirely last winter on the contents of a unique refrigerator presented to him by nature.

He lives near a small brook which is part of a large stream not far off. A big school of salmon trout came up in the brook and were cut off from returning to the river by the freezing of the small connecting stream. Then came an unusually cold wave, and the brook was frozen solid, the hundreds of salmon trout being caked up in the ice.

During the winter the farmer had only to go down to the brook, chop a hole in the ice and pick out a few of the frozen fish, using them as he needed them for his meals.

Love of Baseball Caused Death.

When Charles R. Kittredge, treasurer of a savings bank at East Jaffrey, N. H., as he was on his way home one afternoon recently, carrying a satchel containing a revolver, he passed a ball field, here a game was in progress. A fly ball was batted in his direction, and he dropped his satchel so as to catch the ball. The weapon was discharged and the bullet entered Mr. Kittredge's side, causing his death a little later.

Hop Crop of United States.

The United States now produces more hops than any other country. Of the world's crop of 1,760,000 hundred weight, the United States furnishes 462,000 hundred weight.

FLY THE BEST BAROMETER.

Watch Small Pests if You Would Know When It Will Rain.

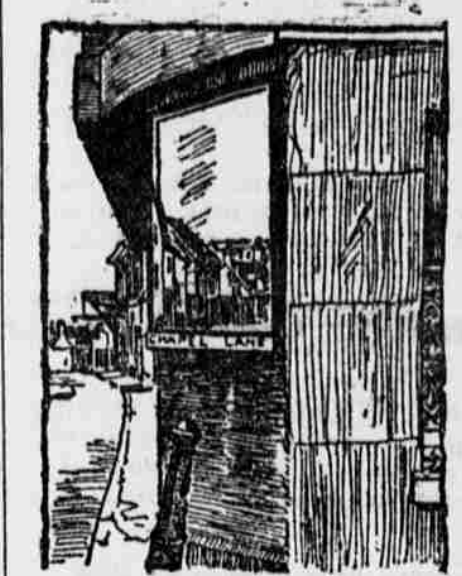
"Fine day, isn't it?" I remarked as I had a friend good morning recently in the market house, where he conducts a meat stand. "Yes," he replied, "but it is certain to rain before the day is over."

Asked how he could be so confident when the sky was apparently clear and the sun shining so brightly, he called my attention to the flies. "You see them clinging to the beef?" he explained. "Well, in dry weather the electric fans serve to keep the flies away from fresh meat, but the instant the atmosphere becomes affected by an approaching shower these insects begin to stick to the meat so tightly that it is almost absolutely impossible to drive them off. Our fans are made to revolve at full speed, and in addition we resort to fly brushes; but even with all these precautions some of the little winged pests cling to the beef with a tenacity that is astounding. When this occurs we know that it will rain, and it never fails. Just watch and see if it is not correct. The fly is the best barometer in all the world."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lassoed His Big Catch.

Frank Rogers of South Orrington has quite a fish tied up at his wharf on the river shore. He caught a sturgeon 8 feet long, weighing 250 pounds, in his salmon net, and has him fastened by a rope so that he can swim around in the creek. People who wish to see him pull him ashore, and after the inspection the big sturgeon wiggles back into deep water. The sight is quite a treat to those who have never seen quite so large a fish, any many embrace the opportunity.—Kennebec Journal.

A Road Mirror.



At Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, where three roads meet at dangerous angles, the Urban Council has erected a mirror at such an angle that drivers of motor cars and other vehicles can see whether the road is clear.

He Hated All Religion.

Elliot W. Preston, who died in Boston recently, left a unique will. After providing that no religious ceremony should be held over his body, and that his body should remain unburied until sure of death, he left all his estate, approximately \$20,000, to the Anti-Vivisection society of Philadelphia. Mr. Preston expressed this wish: "I earnestly request that no religious singing, paid or unpaid, be permitted, but in lieu thereof, should that stanch free thinker, my friend, Mr. P. G. Peabody, be present, I request and hope that he will, in a few well chosen sentences, speak of the deceased as one who dared to look, despite of threats, with the undimmed eye upon the Light—as of one unblinded by priestcraft, hating only pain and recognizing in the principle of happiness the eternal and only good."

Girl Shoots Attacking Coyote.

Driven to desperation by long fasting, due to heavy snow, a pack of coyotes attacked Maude Russell and Clara Sherman near Wilhoit Springs. Fortunately the girls were armed. Instead of fleeing from the wild dogs the Russell girl shot one of the animals. The report of the gun frightened the remainder of the pack away. The young women were mounted and brought the body of the coyote back with them to their home as a souvenir of their venture.

Good Bankruptcy Laws.

In Norway and Sweden the only thing for a creditor to do is to send in his claims and make sure that the same are recognized. After this has been done he has the right to refuse to accept the propositions offered by the bankrupt and can insist upon court proceedings in case he believes the bankruptcy was brought about with dishonest intentions.

Ancient Harp.



Old Egyptian harps had but six strings.

Achievement of Jeweler.

A jeweler in Turin has made a tiny boat of a single pearl. The hull is finely shaped, and might serve as a model for a racing sloop, the sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. Its weight is less than an ounce, and it is said to have cost \$5,000.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Henry G. Davis of West Virginia Nominated by Acclamation.

ST. LOUIS—With the announcement of the nomination of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker early in the morning an adjournment was taken until afternoon, and the great convention hall was quickly emptied of its wearied delegates and spectators. The terrific strain of the night was over and there was a general movement in the direction of the hotels.

It was 5:37 when the afternoon session opened. A motion was made and adopted that speeches nominating candidates for the vice presidency be limited to ten minutes, that five minutes be allowed for seconding speeches and that the number be limited to three.

Roll call of states was then called for the presentation of candidates for vice president. Alabama was called several times with no response, but finally Mr. Russell of that state announced that Alabama would give way to Illinois.

Samuel Olschuler of Illinois arose and announced that Freeman Morris would speak for that state.

Mr. Morris took the platform to name James R. Williams of Illinois.

The roll call of states proceeded and when Nebraska was reached the response was a statement that it waited with interest the choice of New York. New York requested to be passed when called on the roll.

Maryland seconded the nomination of Davis of West Virginia.

At this point in the session there was uproar over rumors of a telegram that had been received from Judge Parker, nominee for the presidency, which Senator Cuthbertson of Texas and others thought ought to be considered before the convention went any further. The former said: "For reasons which are obvious to all the delegates here it seems to me that we ought not to proceed at this time to nominate a candidate for vice president."

Adjournment was thereupon taken. The leaders disappeared and the session closed with an atmosphere of tense expectancy as to what would occur when it reconvened at 8:30 p. m. The convention did not go into session promptly at the time appointed, although the greater number of delegates and alternates were in their seats, keyed up to a high pitch of excitement over the possible events of the night.

During the course of the proceedings the following message from Judge Parker was read:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my views should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

A message was proposed to be sent to Judge Parker as follows:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform." (Applause.)

A great deal of discussion followed, some favoring sending of the message, others not.

After some further debate a roll call was ordered on the question of the adoption of the reply to Judge Parker's message. As the roll call proceeded it was evident that the motion to send the message to Judge Parker would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The result was announced to be 774 ayes and 191 noes, and the message was ordered sent by the convention.

The vote closed the incident. It had been provocative of some feeling and much anxiety on the part of the party leaders, but from the first of the evening session it was evident that they had the situation well in hand.

The order of business now went back to the point where Governor Vardaman sprung the Parker telegram rumor and a recess when the roll of states was about to be called on the vote for the nomination for a candidate for vice president and the chair directed that the roll should be called. Announcement of the vote revealed that Henry G. Davis of West Virginia had received 652 votes, being 150 less than the necessary two-thirds. He then received the nomination by acclamation.

Seized Carrying Contraband.

CHE FOO.—A report has just been received that the China Mining and Engineering company's steamer Hal Ping, from Shanghai July 8, was captured by the Japanese ten miles north of Che Foo this morning loaded with contraband of war.

Bey of Tunis at Paris.

PARIS—The bey of Tunis arrived here. He was accorded military honors, received a notable popular reception in a visited President Loubet at the Elysee palace, where they had a long and cordial exchange of friendly sentiments. The bey will be the guest of honor at a garden party. The visit of the bey to Paris is significant of the strengthening of the French protectorate over Tunis and the development of the governmental policy of building up the French North African empire.