

News in Brief

One hundred democrats of Boston have started an Olney presidential movement.

The scavenger law of Nebraska has been held to be valid by the state supreme court.

Speaker Cannon has introduced a bill "to incorporate the Carnegie institution of Washington."

Chairman Hopkins has issued a call for the Illinois democratic state convention to be held in Springfield June 14.

A certificate of incorporation of the Iroquois Memorial Emergency hospital has been filed with the Cook county recorder.

Over 800 Buffalo lithographers, who have refused to sign the agreement submitted by their employers, will be locked out.

Huen Sik Hong, secretary of the Korean legation at Berlin, committed suicide by shooting. He was engaged to an actress.

An avalanche in the Cascade mountains in the recent storm opened one of the largest veins of bituminous coal ever found in Washington.

Because she was jealous of another woman, Mrs. William Greenfield, of Des Moines, thirty-five years old, killed herself and one-year-old child.

The English house of commons adopted by a vote of 182 to 68, a resolution in favor of allowing women to vote for parliamentary candidates.

Nine members of the city government of Milwaukee are called upon to face sixteen indictments charging them with various brands of graft.

Sir Donald Currie has donated \$17,000 to the University college and London university. It is intended with this sum to build a school of advanced medicine.

Commander Charles E. Colahan, U. S. N., until recently commandant of cadets at the naval academy, Annapolis, is dead at Lambertville, N. J., from heart disease.

John W. Springer of Denver, president of the National Live Stock association, has been formally listed as a candidate for vice president on the republican ticket.

Emperor William has begun giving commissions to sculptors for models to be placed in the Hall of Fame. The first ordered for the sarcophagus of Prince Bismarck was given to Professor Begas.

Mme. Shtchenovitch has been informed that her husband, commander of the battleship Retvizan, has become deaf as the result of the cannonading in repelling the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur.

Practically complete figures, with Formosa and some districts of Japan missing, show that the first issue of 100,000,000 yen of exchequer war bonds has been subscribed four and one-half times.

The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries granted a hearing to a delegation of cordage people who favored extending for five years the date for making the coastwise laws apply to the Philippines.

The thirty-fifth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the department of Connecticut Grand Army of the Republic at Hartford, Conn., on May 18 and 19.

Commander Wm. E. Sewell, late governor of the island of Guam, died at the general hospital, Mare Island, Cal., as a result of intestinal disorders. He was taken ill several weeks ago at Guam and was brought to San Francisco.

Mrs. Appoline M. Blair, widow of James L. Blair, former general counsel for the World's fair, through her attorneys entered suit in the circuit court against two insurance companies in New York to secure \$35,000 insurance.

The action of the British house of commons in adopting, by an overwhelming vote, 182 to 68, a resolution in favor of allowing women to vote for parliamentary candidates, was yesterday cheered in the chamber of deputies of Rome.

Senator Stewart and Representative Curtis, of the senate and house committees on Indian affairs, respectively, talked with the president about some features of the Indian appropriation bill, especially features applicable to the Indian Territory.

After experimenting many years, a local grower at Grand Junction, Colorado, claims to have developed a method of growing seedless apples, which is destined to revolutionize the apple industry, just as seedless oranges revolutionized orange growing.

The program for the national and international press congress at the world's fair, beginning May 16, has just been completed. It is expected that 4,000 newspaper men will be in attendance and of these more than one hundred will be editors of leading foreign papers.

Allen P. Lovejoy, whose wealth is estimated at several million dollars, was found dead in bed at Janesville, Wis. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Lovejoy had large lumber interests in Oregon, Louisville, California and Washington. He leaves a widow and two sons and a daughter.

An Exposition of Modern Wonders

The World's Fair of 1904 Is the Greatest Educational Factor as Well as the Most Stupendous Entertainment that Was Ever Organized—No Words Can Describe Its Magnificence or Magnitude

Mr. E. E. Stevens, editor of the Minneapolis Union, visited the World's Fair at St. Louis a few days ago, and the following letter in the Union describes in part what his impressions were:

To Readers of "The Union": I have been through the World's Fair grounds again to-day for the third time since coming to St. Louis last week, and every day the wonder within me grows. I had imagined from the descriptions that the management intended to eclipse anything ever before attempted, but I had no idea of the tremendous size, the magnificent designs, the splendid settings, and the artistic beauty of the buildings. I was somewhat prepared to see something of the ordinary, but my mind had by no means grasped the splendors which will be open to the visitors to the World's Fair this summer. Of course the grounds and the buildings at this time are in a chaotic state, and the weather was unpropitious for pleasant visiting, but even with these drawbacks, and with nothing but the bare and in many cases but partially finished buildings to be seen, the

to send his children there, as they will never have an opportunity again to see anything approaching it, and they might travel all their lives and not see as much of the world as they will see here within the confines of this great Exposition. Every nation in the world will be represented, and a trip here will be a liberal education in itself. I certainly hope that every reader of "The Union" will take my advice and go to the Fair, even if they can spend but a few days there. It will be the event of a lifetime, and no one should deny themselves this much of the pleasures of the world, even if they have to deny themselves in some other direction. By all means make up your minds right now that you are going to the St. Louis World's Fair, and begin saving for that purpose right now, if necessary. And don't fail to give the boys and girls an opportunity to go. They will learn more here in a week than they will in school in a year. I wish I could make this strong enough so that every reader of this paper would make up his mind to see the World's Fair, for I am sure every one who comes will agree with

New York. All are famous composers and their compositions have the originality and high merit expected for such a signal event. The several pieces will be played by the many bands in their musical programs during the Exposition, under the direction of the Bureau of Music.

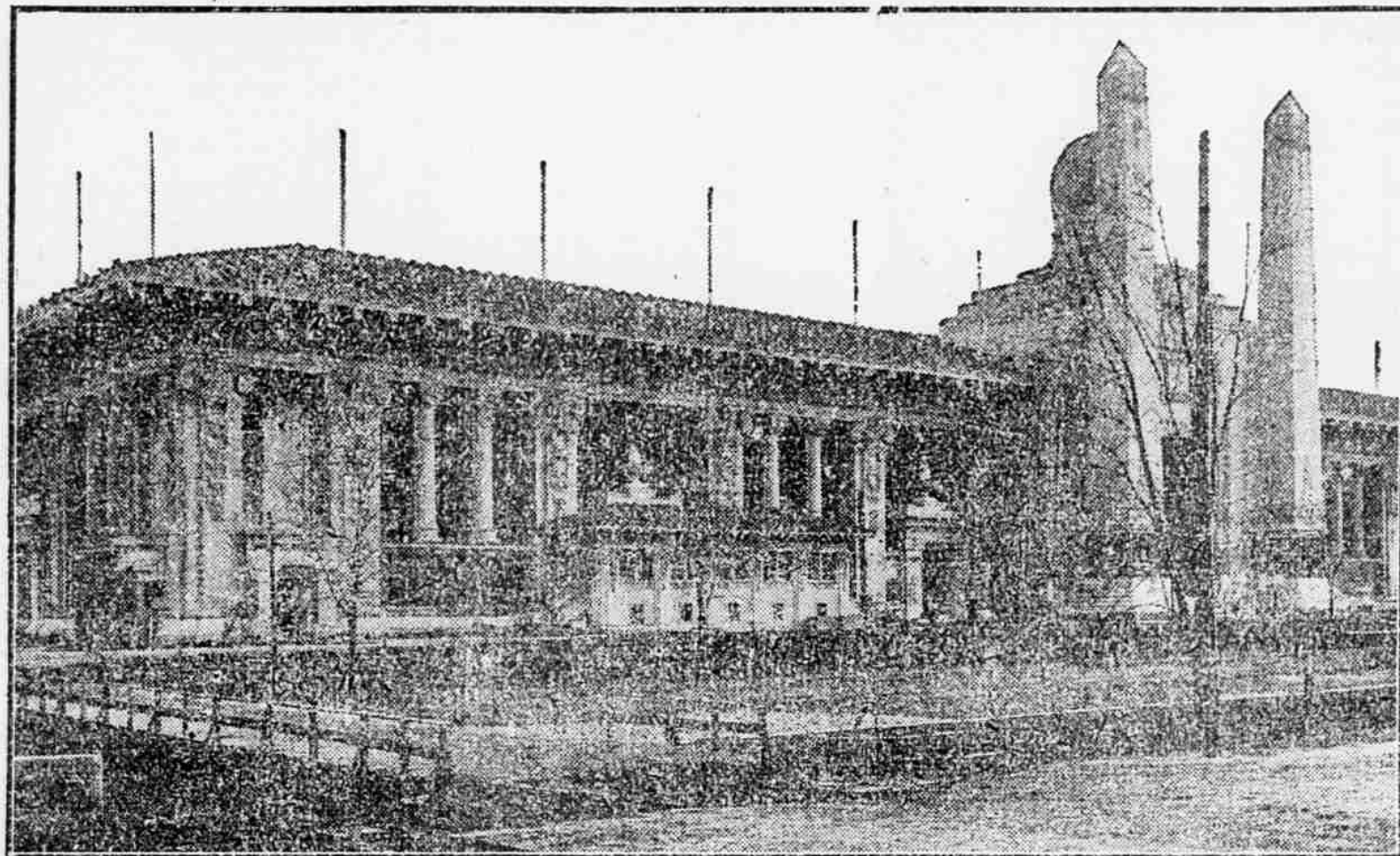
OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Dozens of Unique Materials Used in the Creation of World's Fair Statuary.

Enduring marble and temporary staff, which have marked the statuary of past expositions, are not the only kinds at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, although more works of art carved from these materials are there exhibited than were ever collected at one place in the history of the world.

Many odd materials have been made up into artistic figures that eloquently proclaim the idea of the designer. Some of these unique statues are colossal in size and large sums of money were expended in their making.

Birmingham, Ala., has built a



Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

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grounds are well worth traveling hundreds of miles to see, even as they are. This being the case, what will it be when everything is completed and when nature has combined with art to make this the fairest vision ever seen by mortal eyes.

It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to give a description of the grounds or of the buildings, and when I attempt a description I am at a loss for words, and can only repeat, "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful." The grounds are a natural beauty spot, and with the addition of the buildings, the statues, the fountains, the lagoons, the cascades, and all the cunning contrivances of art, the visit will be one which will never be forgotten, even if one should not go inside the buildings at all. And then the inside of the buildings—buildings covering acres and acres of ground, and stretching out for what seems to be interminable distances—when these are filled with the works of nature, of art, of science and of skill from every portion of the known world, who would be so foolish as to miss it?

I would make it compulsory upon every parent who can afford to do so,

me that there was never anything to equal it and that the one who misses seeing it will never have another opportunity to see its equal. Sincerely yours,

THE EDITOR.

HYMN OF THE WEST.

The Feet Stedman Has Written the World's Fair Hymn and It Has Been Set to Music.

Western folk will be charmed by the beautiful hymn written by Edmund Clarence Stedman upon the invitation of the World's Fair management. He calls it the "Hymn of the West," a title befitting so splendid a production. It has five stanzas, and Prof. John K. Paine of Harvard University, has written the music, which is no less grand. The first public rendering of this hymn will be on the opening day of the great exposition, Saturday, April 30, when a drilled chorus of 600 voices will sing it. Other musical compositions specially written upon invitation of the World's Fair management are a march by Frank Vanderstucken, director of the Cincinnati orchestra, and a waltz by Henry K. Hadley of

statue of Vulcan. It is 50 feet high, the base constructed of coal and coke and the statue cast in iron. It portrays Birmingham's importance as a manufacturing center. King Cotton is the material used, and the giant is as tall as Alabama's Vulcan. The Spirit of Utah is manifested in an artistic figure modeled from beeswax. Idaho presents the figure of a Coeur d'Alene miner cast from copper. Golden butter was used by a Minnesota artist as the appropriate material for a statue of John Stewart, the builder of the first creamery.

Louisiana presents two curiosities in sculpture—a figure of Mephistopheles in sulphur and Lot's wife carved from a block of rock salt. California shows the figure of an elephant built of almonds.

World's Fair Notes.

The exhibits will amount to twenty thousand carloads.

A machine will stamp the likeness of a World's Fair building on a penny for souvenir collectors.

The Inside Inn, a hotel on the World's Fair grounds under Exposition control, has 2,359 rooms.

AMUSED MEN OF MONEY.

Conductor Forget His Audience in His Earnestness.

What is known as "the millionaire's train" running from Morristown, N. J., to Hoboken, carries a number of men known to the world of finance. The conductor is David Sanderson, to whom his passengers, grateful for his uniform good nature and efficiency, have just presented a handsome watch and a purse of gold. They insisted on his making a speech and Sanderson did so, winding up in this way: "Some people wonder why it is I have had such great success in life; why I have had no trouble with nobody. Even the other conductors don't understand it and they often ask me how I get along with the drunks on my train, an' I just tell 'em—" Such a shout of laughter went up from the millionaires that Sanderson's speech ended then and there.

Bimmelstein Not Interested.

On the car the other morning I happened to hang by the strap next to Bimmelstein's. Between begging patrons of and granting pardons to my

near neighbors, I managed to read a few paragraphs in my newspaper. One of them told of a remarkable find by a Nippur expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. It was nothing less than a well-preserved and thoroughly authenticated tailor's bill nearly 5,000 years old.

Since Bimmelstein himself is engaged in the clothing business, I thought he would be interested in this ancient relic, so I told him about it, but the story seemed to make no impression on him. "Hang it, man," said I, "don't you understand? It's a tailor's bill almost 5,000 years old."

"Vell," he answered, "vor iss it good for? Day can't collect it."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Many Royal Visitors Coming.

If all promises are fulfilled, the United States will have royal visitors galore next summer. So far these have announced their intention to visit the land of the free: King Leopold of Belgium, King Menelik of Abyssinia, the crown prince of Germany, the crown prince of Sweden and the crown prince of China.

SERVED AS MESSENGER BOY.

Congressman Hardwick Mistaken for One of the House Pages.

Congressman Hardwick, the boyish-looking man from Georgia, has had the experience that has befallen other youthful statesmen. He was standing close to the speaker's desk one day when one of the reading clerks, mistaking him for a page, said: "Run and bring me that paper that is lying on Gen. Crosvener's desk." Smiling at the clerk's error, the Georgian did as requested. Half an hour later the chair recognized "the gentleman from Georgia," and to the surprise and mortification of the reading clerk, Mr. Hardwick, the beardless boy, who had performed messenger duty a short time previous, arose and delivered a long speech on the race problem in the south.

The Crinoline Is Coming.

The new skirts with their extreme fullness, especially toward the front, will be the mother of our old crinoline. Nothing but the stiffened petticoat will throw into shape the wide skirts of the immediate future.

In a week or two the Irishman was back at work. The day of his return, seeing him at his post, Mr. Wright asked him with a smile how he liked his beef tea.

"Shure, not a bit," said the old man, bluntly. "Why," said Mr. Wright, "beef tea is delicious if you heat it and add a little salt and pepper."

"Well, sor, it will be good that way," said John. "But I put milk and sugar to it."—Los Angeles Times.

BUY EUROPE'S GOODS

THE UNITED STATES HER BEST MARKET.

Figures Prove That Tariffs Have Not Prevented Increase of Trade—Remarkable Showing of Official Statistics.

The United States is the greatest market that Europe finds for her wares.

The monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States bureau of statistics shows that the total imports of the fiscal year 1903 exceeded those of the previous year by more than \$100,000,000. The imports of manufactured articles for the fiscal year 1903 were more than \$412,000,000.

The high place which the United States occupies in the industry of Europe shows that no increase of tariff can prevent Europe from sending us her goods in ever-increasing quantities. A German-American newspaper called Colombia, published in Berlin, calls attention to statistics bearing on this point, and shows the remarkable manner in which foreign countries have increased their trade with us in spite of tariffs.

United States statistics for the year 1902, compared with statistics of 1870, show the increase as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Per cent. French: 91, German: 27.6, Belgian: 15.6, Italian: 29.1, Spanish: 12.3, British: 9.1

When the present American tariff was under discussion, thirteen of the leading industrial countries protested against the measure. Yet, in spite of the law, the outgoing business of at least ten of these countries with the United States has grown surprisingly.

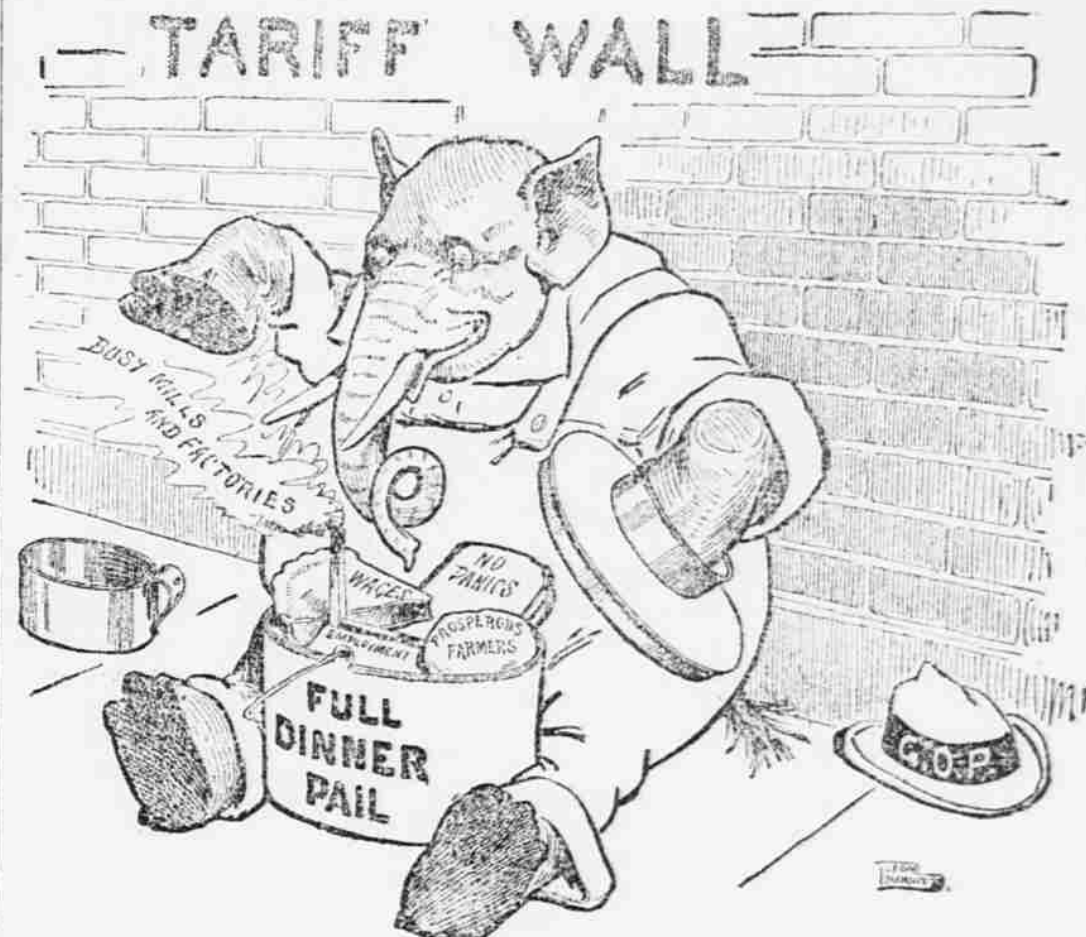
In 1898 the imports of the United States from Germany were about \$70,000,000, while in 1902 they were \$162,000,000.

From France in 1898 the United States imported \$3,000,000 worth of goods; in 1902 the imports were \$83,000,000.

The imports from Italy in 1898 were \$20,000,000; in 1902, \$30,000,000.

Every one of these ten countries shows a proportionate increase, and the same is true of smaller nations in their dealings with the United States. The imports from Great Britain, however, show only 9 per cent increase.

VERY MUCH INCLINED TO STAND PAT.



in thirty years. But it must be remembered that for many years Great Britain had the bulk of the business. She has failed to hold her own.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

A Cause of Infinite Worry to the Free-Traders of the United States.

The growth of the protective tariff sentiment in Great Britain, under the vigorous campaign of Joseph Chamberlain, is a cause of infinite worry to a large number of the free trade newspapers in this country. If Cobdenism loses hold in England, what refuge will its exponents in this country find? In endeavoring to break the moral effect of this abandonment of free trade in the home of its votaries, some of these free trade newspapers profess to believe that the hand of England is forced in the matter; that she is compelled to turn to protection not because it is sound in principle, but as a matter of retaliation against the United States. Thus a conspicuous free trade newspaper says that the Chamberlain campaign has apparently roused in many quarters of this country "a vague feeling of distrust of the wisdom of our own policy, which has provoked this attempt at retaliation."

This is an exact converse of the Chamberlain position. Mr. Chamberlain has never for a single instant used the argument that protection should be adopted for the purpose of compelling the United States to open its markets to English goods. On the direct contrary he has commended the tariff policy of the United States and held it up as a model worthy of British adoption. For the free trade between the states of the American union, with a tariff against the outside world, he proposes a substantial equivalent of free trade between all of the component parts of the British Empire, with tariffs against outsiders, which is as near an equivalent of the American system of protection as the different circumstances of the British Empire will admit adopting.

It is not to break into the American

market, but to keep the American manufacturers from taking the British colonial markets away from the British manufacturers that Mr. Chamberlain urges the adoption of our policy.

The things which have provoked this attitude of Chamberlain are the supremacy of the United States in manufacturing and the wonderful expansion of German manufacturing and commerce as well. Behind the Chamberlain policy there is no resentment at the tariff laws of Germany and the United States; but a resentment at the commercial and industrial expansion of both countries, which have rendered Great Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy a thing of the past.

If there is any one in this country who questions the wisdom of the tariff policy of the United States, which has created the conditions above outlined, he certainly cannot be found in the ranks of the protectionists. The wisdom of our policy is most heartily endorsed by Chamberlain himself, who gives it the highest possible praise in his recommendation that it be copied by the British empire, in order that Great Britain can save herself from being driven out of the markets which her own colonies afford. There is no longer the remotest thought in Great Britain of being able to recapture the American markets.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Official Salaries at Washington.

That \$50,000 a year is an inadequate salary for the President of the United States has long been recognized by all persons who are familiar with the requirements imposed by official life in Washington at the present time. The \$75,000 suggested by Senator Gallinger in the bill he has just introduced is none too much, and sufficient reasons could be found even for making the figure \$100,000.

When it comes to the other increases of salaries proposed in the bill—the Vice President and the cabinet officers from \$8,000 to \$15,000, the speaker of the House of Representatives from \$8,000 to \$12,000, and senators and representatives from \$5,000 to \$8,000—there will be more probability of active discussion. However, the same reasons that apply in the President's case unquestionably apply, and perhaps with even more force, in the cases of the cabinet officers. Certainly the Secretary of State cannot begin to fulfill his official obligations upon his salary, and with

the other members of the cabinet the situation is, though in varying degree, similar.

It is a perfectly practicable thing for Congress to raise the salaries of executive officers without much trouble, when it sees reason for the step. With the salaries of its own members the case is, however, very different. The first word that is heard upon such a proposal is "grab," and the record of the past shows that members of the lower House especially take their official lives in their hands when they vote for such a measure. Their constituents do not forget it at the next election.

While the subject is being agitated there is another branch of the federal service which should also come in for consideration. That is the diplomatic service. Our ambassadors and many of our ministers abroad must always spend large sums from their private incomes in order to hold their places without making their government appear ridiculous to foreign eyes. With the foreign relations of this country becoming ever more complicated, and with the need of trained diplomats becoming in consequence ever greater, the United States can well afford to take early steps to place the diplomatic service upon such a basis that the country's best brains, even when unsupported by private purse, can be made available for its needs.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Navy Bill.

After a prolonged fight the House has passed the navy bill substantially as it was reported by the committee. Many attempts were made to make a party issue of it, and these will doubtless be renewed in the Senate. The answer to all such attempts is found in the history of the country. If the Democrats will read the oration of Senator Voorhees at the unveiling of the Farragut monument, they will get a different viewpoint from that held by those among them who oppose the navy.