

Even the owls around Boston hoot "To whom?" instead of "To whom?" as they do in the West.

Prosperity is on the jump up in North Dakota. The State has offered a bounty of 50 cents a bushel for grasshoppers.

"An uncontrollable force," remarks the New York Tribune, "is out of place in a crowded city street." Why not abolish the Gotham police force, then?

David B. Hill takes occasion to sneer at "political women without husbands." This comes with decidedly poor grace from a man whose entire family consists of one.

The announcement that Barney Barnato's immense fortune has practically been swept away is bound to exert a very powerful influence upon the season's crop of Barnato widows.

Senator Vest in a tariff speech the other day referred to cider as a "beverage which cheers but not inebriates." All of which proves that the Senator is not thoroughly familiar with the mysteries of applejack.

Professor John Lawrence Sullivan, the eminent Boston masseur, believes that inside of eighteen minutes by the watch he can convince Colonel Fitzsimmons that the latter's notions concerning scientific assault and battery are wrong.

The Fort Worth Herald remarks that a New York woman who committed suicide in a church "selected an inopportune time and place for self-destruction." True. By the way, what would be an opportune time and place for a woman to kill herself?

The story that the lightning during a recent Kentucky thunderstorm resembled a corkscrew may be true. The indignation of the colonels over the corner in bourbon had perhaps been drawn up as a vapor, which naturally developed a wrathful thunderbolt.

Discussing the possibility that the Prince of Wales may be called to the throne, the Savannah Press asserts that "all talk about the queen's abdication at this time, however, is bosh." We are pleased to be assured of that fact; it certainly would be the height of cruelty to abduct the old lady at her time of life.

Not all the puritanism of the world is concentrated in and around Boston and leveled at the rejected Baecante. News comes from Geneva, a place which should certainly be liberal and cosmopolitan in its ideas of art, that one of the masterpieces of the great sculptor Rodin, probably the greatest worker in that line of art since Michael Angelo himself, has been rejected as unfit for public exhibition. In the meanwhile the work of MacMonnies lies in the basement of the Boston public library, reviled and cast out by the philistines, but still wearing upon its face that inscrutable smile embodying the paganism of the old world and the liberalism of the new.

Another merchant and importer has been stopped at the New York custom house with goods in his possession which he was attempting to bring in without paying the customary duty. Like the St. Louis man, he, too, says that the articles were intended as presents for his family and friends. He says: "I am allowed to bring in a certain amount of perfume and such articles, and if there should happen to be a few more articles of that kind in my trunks than the law allows it may have been owing to a slight mistake in the orders given to the storekeepers." The few more articles which got into his trunks consisted of fifty-six pairs of expensive French kid gloves, a large number of silk dresses, and a great deal of perfumery and men's furnishings.

Those who when they read the sprightly "The Prisoner of Zenda" were inclined to look upon the incidents as belonging to the realm of the impossible romance will find that recent events in Bulgaria prove that the deeds of Rudolph and Rupert, Michael and the redoubtable Sapt can be duplicated almost any day in the Balkan countries. A captain, a prefect of police and a gendarme have been arrested at Philippopolis on the charge of murdering an opera singer, a beautiful girl named Anna Simion. The captain became tired of her and hired the other two to help put her out of the way. She was chloroformed and drowned in the river. The prefect of police has confessed, and says that the captain and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria ordered him to kill the woman. The captain was a cadet in the palace and was one of the men who kidnaped Prince Alexander of Serbia and drove off with him to the sea coast. This he did at Ferdinand's request in order that the latter might succeed to the throne. He recently made a rich marriage, upon which he threw the opera singer over. If these details were in the hands of Anthony Hope he might give us something beside which the romance of Zenda would appear pale.

The carelessness of a New York physician subjected him to a distressing humiliation, but revealed a form of facial eczema of which hitherto little has been known. An "upper set" of teeth was mislaid and lost, but the level feature of the incident is the re-

ported fact that the "upper set" was of the "winning snaffle" variety. By means of this work of dental art it appears that an otherwise morose demeanor and possibly repelling mien were transformed into a captivating expression, so essential to the success of a physician. It is not to be supposed that "upper sets" are limited to the production of "winning smiles." If the science of dentistry has reached the smile stage it is not too much to believe that all the other varieties of human facial expression can be simulated. But speculation on this interesting subject must wait until a fuller investigation of all the facts is made. In the meantime there will be a general desire to know whether the famous smile of Theodore Roosevelt is real or of this manufactured variety.

What might be termed the latest feature of scientific kindergarten training is the proposition to eliminate "baby talk" from the nursery—in fact, to sweep it off the face of babyland. The reform is based on the fact that parents are largely responsible for the idiosyncrasies of baby language, and that it would be about as easy to teach the rising generation the proper pronunciation of words at the beginning as to wait until they reach an advanced stage in youth. This "drill in pure phonics," as it is called, may be able to accomplish in time what its advocates claim for it, but what practical advantage will have been obtained? No one seriously asserts that the language of babyland retards the child's learning when greater maturity has been reached, nor that there is any suggestion of permanent effect. The most that can be accomplished, therefore, is to train the baby to avoid the cooing preliminaries in language learning and to make the change abruptly from a fascinating creature that expresses all emotions by protracted howls to a dignified infant that prides itself in its perfection in articulation. A suggestion of what might be possible in this respect has come through the allegedly funny periodicals in sketches of life in Boston nurseries. The imagination can picture the precocious baby calling distinctly for its "lactical fluid." But the picture is far from alluring and few people would care to have it reproduced at their own hearthstones. There are few memories more dear than the memories of the caressing syllables of baby talk. There are few lives which would not suffer a distinct and grievous loss if those memories were ruthlessly cut off. Are there not enough serious, important things in life to engage the energies of people without making attacks on a harmless source of universal delight?

A London schoolboy committed suicide last month, leaving behind a pathetic letter saying that he could not stand the abuse to which he was subjected by his fellows at school. There was practically no investigation of the matter except that which elicited the remark of the master that the youth was of a very sensitive nature, and the jury brought in a verdict of death while temporarily insane. Youth of all nationalities is proverbially cruel, but the cruelest of all are the boys of the Anglo-Saxon race. Since the beginnings of education the schools of England have been the scene of a long series of petty tyrannies calculated to develop bullies or to result, as this unfortunate case did, in suicide. Anyone who has read "Tom Brown's School Days" will remember the miserable servitude which the younger and more timid boys were obliged to live in and the brutal treatment to which they were subjected. This custom of "fagging" is upheld by the English people, and even the gentle Thomas Hughes excused it. It is supposed to develop manliness in youth. At least that is what the English urge in its defense. But it does nothing of the kind. Where it does not break the spirit of the boy, as in the case of the unfortunate youth alluded to, it is apt to create bullies of the worst kind. In America schools and colleges are by no means so free from cruelty of this sort that England can be condemned unparaphrasingly, but the fag system has never obtained here and never could. It would be impossible for a boy to be humiliated to death in this country for the reasons which led the English lad to take his life. It was his advocacy of the Greek cause which got him into such disrepute with his fellows. The partisanship of the sires is not transmitted in this degree to the sons in this country. The curious thing about the English case is that the parents seem to take the death of their boy as a matter of course.

Darwinian Theory in China. As in everything else, the Chinese have their own and original Darwinian theory. Explaining the movements of winds, rains, clouds and of the earth itself in a unique way, they go on to trace the descent of the human kind. When the earth became fitted to sustain life small herbs were the first to put in an appearance. Then came strong shrubs and trees. As the body of man, unwashed for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unclayed by the seas, bred worms and insects, greater creatures always developing from the lesser. In the course of untold ages beetles became turtles, earth-worms became serpents and high-flying insects became birds. Also developed into wildcats, and the wildcats into tigers. The mantis was by some method transformed into an ape, and some of the apes were finally born hairless. A hairless ape playing with two flints accidentally kindled a fire by striking them together. With the fire thus obtained he cooked food, and the eating of food thus prepared made him more strong and intellectual than his fellow ape.

The less energy a man has, the easier he drifts into matrimony.



WHAT THE OHIO FIGHT MEANS.

It is fitting that Ohio should be the battle ground of a gigantic struggle between the forces of gold and silver, for it is to Ohio statesmen that this nation owes the oppression of the gold monopoly.

Secretary Sherman came to an understanding with the gold monopolists of Europe in 1867, and since that date has labored, with the craft and malevolence of a Mephistopheles, to fasten on the people the golden fetters. Sherman laid the train, but Charles Foster of Ohio fired it. When Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he recognized the right of option to pay in either gold or silver, but when Foster took charge of the treasury and Austria wanted \$100,000,000 in gold Foster ordered the sub-treasury to pay out the yellow metal.

Thus it came about that the treasury of the United States supplied yielded to the domination of the gold monopolists, and thus it happened that the nation was betrayed by the representatives of Ohio. That this yielding was entirely unnecessary is proved by the course taken by the Bank of France. No conspiracy of speculators can force a raid for gold on the French treasury. Whenever it becomes evident that a wise policy demands the protection of the state from the gold robbers, the Bank of France takes advantage of its option and pays out silver. There is no panic, there is no raid, and France has a silver currency amounting in volume to \$700,000,000, which is easily and continuously maintained at par with gold.

Ohio men taught the United States the lesson of plottocracy and folly, and the State of Ohio now has an opportunity to wipe this stain from her escutcheon. The great representative of plottocracy and trusts, Mark Hanna, has thrown down the gage of battle to the silver forces of the Buckeye State. That gage has been accepted. The struggle is one of momentous interest. It is alleged that Hanna has \$2,000,000 left from the \$16,000,000 fund poured into the treasury of the Republican National Campaign Committee by the representatives of Wall and Lombard streets during the late Presidential campaign. That fund will be doubled, if Hanna thinks it necessary, to carry Ohio for the Republicans.

The tactics of the last campaign will be revived. Banks will hold the giving of credits contingent on the voting of Republican ballots. Manufacturers will threaten their employees and flatter them with false hopes to secure their support for Hanna and his friends. There can be no doubt that the combined efforts of all the elements in Ohio favoring silver can defeat Hanna; the only question is whether bribery, browbeating, intimidation and fraud shall defeat their labors.—Chicago Dispatch.

Republican Falsehood.

The voices of a million men, women and children are heard in the land today protesting against the Republican party and denouncing the false promises of that party's leaders.

Ten months ago the wage earners of the United States were promised that the mills would be opened and the wages raised if these tollers would give their suffrages to the Republican party. The glittering bait was accepted, and as a result the gold standard is practically in operation, a high protective tariff is about ready for signature but the mills are not open.

On the contrary, the iron mills and the tin plate mills are ordered to shut down, and 25,000 workmen are made idle. Moreover, the first glass manufacturer, instead of raising wages under a proposed increase of protection, announces a reduction, which means 15,000 more skilled laborers reduced to starvation pay.

Add to this the distress which has forced the coal miners to a strike and the wicked folly of Republican conduct in national legislation stands fully revealed. With a quarter of a million men thrown out of employment, there are at least one million mouths crying for bread. The situation is appalling. The indictment against the Republican party is crushing.

If there ever was a party that deserved to be stamped out of existence, that party is the breaker of promises; the backer of trusts; the assassin of silver; the advocate of gold; the betrayer of the people—the misnamed Republican party of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Mr. Secretary of the Treasury Gage, or some subordinate acting under instructions, sent out at the close of the fiscal year a hilarious and triumphant statement that the "advance of prosperity" was at last in sight, because the receipts of money into Uncle Sam's Treasury during the last six months have exceeded the expenditures! It is not that the condition of the masses of the population has improved that furnishes ground for this official gratulation; it is because so much of the people's money has been taken from them by tariff and other tax legislation. The treasury has grown richer in the last six months, but there is no evidence that the pockets of the common people have been any better filled.

These millions of course have come from the tariff taxes levied under the tariff of 1894, that bit of legislation which the Allison-Dingley Republicans are laboring to repeal in Congress and the repeal of which they had vainly hoped to present to McKinley for his signature before this. Their own squabbles and disagreements have delayed their bill so long in the Senate

HOW THE SENATE WOULD TAX A POOR MAN'S FOOD.

Table with columns: Article, Present rate, Senate rate, Increase in duty. Lists various food items like Cheese, Butter, Milk, Beans, etc., and their respective tax rates.

that importers, alarmed at threatened increase of duties, have hurried up their importations and thus swelled the Custom House receipts. Last Wednesday saw the largest amount of duties paid, of which there is record. These anticipatory importations have wiped out any hopes that the new tariff rates, when they go into effect, will produce any surplus. On the contrary, the markets being stocked, the new duties are likely to fall short of the government needs.—New York News.

Another Republican Farce.

The anti-trust talk in the Senate on the part of the Republican members and the pronouncement of Secretary Sherman, recently delivered in New York, indicate that Republicans are becoming alarmed at the public condemnation of their friends, the trusts.

It is alleged that the Judicial Committee of the Senate is now engaged in devising an anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill. The task is difficult, and if not cleverly done will throw a stumbling block in the way of the great robber game called the tariff.

If the amendment is of such a nature as to be any real restriction on the operations of the trusts, there are Senators who may be depended upon to hang up the tariff until a measure so obnoxious to their patrons shall be abandoned. On the other hand, unless the amendment has, at least, the appearance of sincerity, the people will not be pacified and the whole object of the juggle will be defeated.

There is not the least sincerity in the protestations of Republican leaders to the effect that they are opposed to trusts. There is no more sincerity in that claim than there is in the claim that they desire to secure international action in favor of bimetalism.

The farce of Republican friendship for bimetalism has been played through, and the participants are laughing at those who took the thing seriously.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Pacific Railroad affairs occupied the attention of the Senate Monday. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up early in the day and Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment designed to prevent the consummation of an agreement made some time since for the settlement of the Government's claims against the road. Mr. Morgan spoke throughout the day, severely arraigning the Pacific railroad managers. Late in the day the entire subject was disposed of by the withdrawal of the paragraph to which Mr. Morgan had offered his amendment. The deficiency appropriation bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment.

The price to be paid for armor plate for the three new battleships now in course of construction was the theme of extended and at times lively debate in the Senate Tuesday. Late in the day an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to restricting the price of armor plate to \$200 per ton, or \$125 less than the amendment reported by the committee and recommended by the navy department as the minimum rate acceptable to the armor contractors. Another amendment inserted in the bill directed the Secretary of the Navy to investigate as to the establishment of a government armor factory and to report to the next session of Congress. Then the deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures, was passed. The House took a recess for one day without transacting any business.

The Senate was in a deadlock for several hours Wednesday, with business at a standstill, while calls of the Senate, roll calls and other parliamentary expedients were resorted to. It was due to the effort to secure action on the resolutions of Mr. Harris of Kansas, designed to prevent the disposal of the Government lien on the Union Pacific Railroad under the terms of an alleged agreement. No final vote on the motion was secured. It finally went over. In the House Mr. Henderson of Iowa asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution to permit the erection of a temporary studio on the future site of the statue of Gen. Sherman, for the erection of which a contract has been made. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Cannon moved non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Cannon, Northway and Sayers were appointed conferees.

Mr. Stewart moved in the Senate Thursday a reconsideration of the action of the Senate in passing the resolution directing the Secretary of War to proceed in the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal. It reopened the long-standing controversy over the location of a deep water harbor on the Pacific coast and led to an exciting debate between Mr. Stewart and Mr. White of California. The motion to reconsider was disagreed to. Mr. Thurston, chairman of the Committee on International Expositions, secured the passage of the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French republic to take part in the international exposition at Paris in 1900. Mr. Tillman secured the passage of the bill in relation to the interstate transportation of distilled spirits and declaring such spirits to be subject to State laws to the same extent as spirits distilled in the State. The House did nothing.

In the Senate Friday the Harris resolution relating to the Cuban Pacific Railroad was further discussed. The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Hale said the price of armor plate was not included in the report. Nothing had been done on that subject except that the Senate conferees had stated positively that the Senate would not consider any sum over \$200 for armor. The report was agreed to and a further conference ordered. Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the President for information as to the arrest of Alfred O. H. Hinget, a citizen of the United States, by the Spanish authorities at Havana Sept. 6, 1896. On motion of Mr. Vestman of South Dakota the bill was passed to give the consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said States. The House agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency bill and then concurred in the Senate amendment fixing the limit of cost of armor plate for the three battleships now building at \$300 per ton.

False to Their Pledges.

With an eye single to the completion of the tariff bill and the liquidation of campaign debts, the Republicans have thrust aside one after the other of the anti-trust amendments offered to them. Always they promised that in good time they, the worshipful majority in the Senate, would prepare a fit amendment to the tariff bill, pass it and see the trusts vanish like a punctured soap bubble. And now the tariff bill has gone to the conference bereft of any anti-trust sections, and Congress stands ready to adjourn, leaving the people helpless in the grasp of the monopolists.—New York Journal.

The Tariff Bill is an Imposition.

Not only is the bill an outrageous imposition upon the consumers of the country, but there is grave reason to fear that as a yielder of revenue it will prove sadly inadequate. But its enactment cannot be averted, and the country must make the best of it. It has come to stay for at least four years. Business men and manufacturers will adjust themselves to its provisions without delay. We do not believe it will bring prosperity, but prosperity may—and we sincerely hope it will—come in spite of it.—Rochester Herald.

Patience Must Be Near an End.

We do not believe the intelligent people of this country will long remain content with a system of taxation made not for the primary purpose of putting money into the treasury for the common uses of the country, but for the purpose of taking money from some of the people and putting it into the purses of other people. These will never, we believe, be content with any such system of privilege and advantage as high protection creates.—Indianapolis News.

Monopoly's Edict.

Ohio Democracy. The Democracy of Ohio have followed their fellow partisans of New Jersey, Iowa, Kentucky and other States in straightforward declarations of their Democracy and in consolidating all the elements which adhere to their principles, in advance of this fall's campaign. Ohio, as being the President's own State, and as having been so shamefully bullied and deceived in last year's campaign, will be a center of interest this fall. Hanna, the owner of the President, is determined to go to the Senate, if possible. To get a foothold there, he was obliged to retire old John Sherman, overcome Bushnell with Fed-

eral patronage and conciliate Foraker. He has conquered all his own party, and now, to get a full Senatorial term he has to fight the Democrats. The battle will be hot and heavy all through the rural districts of Ohio. Large expenditures of money in the legislative districts will be necessary. The Democratic papers say that Hanna is prepared for this and that a portion of the immense contributions which were lodged in his hands for the Presidential canvass of 1896 were not expended at the time, simply because all was spent that could possibly be needed. He is therefore regarded as "heeled" for the encounter. The Democratic State convention, contrary to usage, did not name a Senatorial candidate. The Republican State convention named Hanna.

Our friends in Ohio feel confident of redeeming their State and leading back the Northwest to Democracy.—New York News.

Not Built That Way.

If the United States Senate was half as much interested in the welfare of the country as it has shown itself to be in that of the sugar trust and other special interests it has had to deal with, there would be no trouble about passing a resolution to create a currency commission while the Conference Committee is completing the tariff bill. But the Senate is not constituted that way. The welfare of the country is the last thing a Senator thinks of—before he retires at night, and by morning he has forgotten it again.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Game of Cards.

The whole tariff question has now seemingly degenerated to a high-handed game of "grab" between various interests, each striving to get as much

as possible from the other and each seeking to shift the reasonable burden of taxation that belongs to it. The chief purpose of the bill appears to have been lost sight of in this scramble, and the question of filling the deficiency gap has really become a secondary one.—Boston Traveler.

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