



ROBBER TRUSTS.

New trusts are forming every day and old combines are being strengthened and enlarged.

The first step taken by the managers of a trust is to limit production. This is brought about in two ways.

Take for example the sugar trust. This iniquitous combine pays 12 per cent. dividend upon many millions of watered stock.

With such facts before them, if members of Congress had the welfare of the people at heart, something would be done to bring about relief.

That Pension Trick.

In an endeavor to break the "solid South" the Republican politicians are going to extremes. Nothing more unreasonable could have been suggested than the placing of Confederate veterans on the pension list of the government.

On the other hand, strong men, men with large salaries, men with capital, men who never smelled the smoke of the conflict, have engaged in this wholesale pension robbery.

It may be uncharitable to say so, but one can hardly escape the suspicion that this proposition to pension ex-Confederates is only a shrewd move to buy off Southern opposition to the fraud of the century.

It is gratifying to observe that this tone is taken by most of the Southern newspapers. The South cannot be wheedled by any such proposition and the insincerity which prompted it and the self-seeking which lies back of it are too self-evident to fool the level-headed men of the South.

It would not be accurate to assert that bounties never accomplish their objects, but it is strictly true that such means of securing merchant tonnage for a nation will not alone produce the navy to rival Great Britain's or even the growing shipping of Germany.

When an earthquake occurs the entire crust or surface of the earth experiences some effects of the disturbance. An earthquake in California which was accurately recorded gave a basis for determining the speed of transmission of the wave of disturbance due to the shock.

When an earthquake occurs the entire crust or surface of the earth experiences some effects of the disturbance. An earthquake in California which was accurately recorded gave a basis for determining the speed of transmission of the wave of disturbance due to the shock.

There has been a good deal of labor effort to show that Thomas Jefferson was an expansionist or Imperialist of the sort that wants the Philippine Islands annexed to the United States.

petuate their ruinous rule. The towers of their money castles have been strengthened yearly. They have hundreds of millions to spend for the False while you can spend nothing for the True.

Discharge the Volunteers.

Isn't it about time for the authorities at Washington to begin talking about sending the volunteer soldiers home? There can be no doubt that there is great dissatisfaction among the volunteers, and that there is ample cause for their dissatisfaction.

The New York Journal prints a number of letters from soldiers in Southern camps and in Cuba which show how bad the conditions are and which, in view of the fact that the peace agreement has been signed, suggest that these men have a right to be returned to their families.

"We are fined on the slightest provocation. For missing roll call we are fined from \$2 to \$6; also one day's pay, 52 cents. We do not think that is right. We are here sleeping nine in a tent on the floor, and it is impossible to keep clean. We are packed in like sheep, and if we complain we are threatened with the guard house. Our food is also very bad."

This is surely a somber picture of army life. There are 30,000 volunteers who went into the army to fight and who were led to believe that when the war ended their term of service would also end. If the administration wants to experiment on imperialism, let it go ahead, but it should release the soldiers who volunteered for an entirely different purpose.

Appreciation of Gold.

From Bradstreet we learn that gold has appreciated 31 per cent. since 1890. Atkinson admits that gold has appreciated 72 per cent. Other testimony is not wanting. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, in his report for the year 1878, says:

"The gradual adoption of the gold standard and consequent demonetization of silver will, of course, be followed by an increase in the value of gold, or, what is the same thing, a decrease in the price of articles measured by it."

Speaking of the effect of the increase of prices by reason of the enlargement of the quantity of money produced by the Sherman law, requiring a purchase of silver and issue of treasury notes to the extent of \$1,500,000 per month, President Harrison, in his message to Congress, Dec. 1, 1890, used these words:

It is curious to note that the advance in prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

Bounties and the Shipping Trade.

It would not be accurate to assert that bounties never accomplish their objects, but it is strictly true that such means of securing merchant tonnage for a nation will not alone produce the navy to rival Great Britain's or even the growing shipping of Germany.

When an earthquake occurs the entire crust or surface of the earth experiences some effects of the disturbance. An earthquake in California which was accurately recorded gave a basis for determining the speed of transmission of the wave of disturbance due to the shock.

There has been a good deal of labor effort to show that Thomas Jefferson was an expansionist or Imperialist of the sort that wants the Philippine Islands annexed to the United States.

THE FOODS WE EAT.

Various Kinds and What They Are Severally Good For.

Nature supplies us with two complete foods, milk and eggs, which contain in the proper proportions all the necessary elements for the sustenance of our bodies. As these are the only complete foods, it is necessary in the absence to have mixed foods, and it is in the mixing that mistakes occur, because the fat forming, muscle forming, and other parts are taken in wrong proportions, some in excess and others the reverse.

Vegetables contain but little nourishment, but are useful as blood purifiers, and also supply bulk to the food which is necessary to give the consumer satisfaction. Milk should never be taken with meat, because they are both rich in one substance. Tea should not be taken with meat, either, because it renders the meat tough and indigestible.

Sugar is well worthy of notice, and the child's love of it is a perfectly healthy instinct, and should always be gratified in reason. Fruits are good blood purifiers, and should be considered as essentials rather than luxuries.

No Foods. No Ishmael Pasha should be allowed to issue bonds at will in this country. No, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the increase of debt abroad and the constant appreciation of gold must in some way be stopped.

BABY POTENTATES.

Great Britain Is Remarkable for the Number of Infant Sovereigns.

Spain is always the land of the Infante. To-day it is the Kingdom of an infant, just as it was sixty-five years ago when the King's grandmother, Isabella II., ascended the throne at the age of 3, assuming the actual government when she was 13. If our own Prince Alfred, says an English paper, had not declined the crown of Greece in favor of the Dane, he would have been a King at 19, and carried on the traditions of the many child-monarchs of Great Britain, including his mother, the Queen, who was only 18 when she was crowned at that historic night in June at Kensington palace to hear that her uncle, William IV., was dead, and that she reigned in his stead. Henry III. had become King of England at the age of 10; Edward III. at the age of 15; Richard II. at the age of 11; Henry VI. at the age of 8; Edward IV. when he was 20, while his son, Edward V., became King at the age of 13, which again proved an unlucky number, for he was murdered in the tower with his only brother, the Duke of York, after he had reigned less than twelve weeks. Henry VIII. was only 18 when he came to be king; his son, Edward VI., was just 10, and was dead before he was 15, while his would-be successor, the hapless Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen before she was 18, and lost her pretty head before she was 19.

She Was Astonished.

A Boston girl, who recently witnessed an Indian sham battle in the West, thought she would try to talk to a young Indian brave sitting next to her. "Heap much fight," she said.

"Yes, this is, indeed, a great exposition, and we flatter ourselves that our portion of the entertainment is by no means the least attraction here. May I ask who it is that I have the honor of addressing?"

The dear girl from Boston was thunderstruck. She blushed a rosy red when Boston girls can blush. She was not aware that she had been addressing an Indian who had been graduated from the Carlisle Indian school.

Earthquakes.

When an earthquake occurs the entire crust or surface of the earth experiences some effects of the disturbance. An earthquake in California which was accurately recorded gave a basis for determining the speed of transmission of the wave of disturbance due to the shock.

A voracious Western contemporary says that some oysters recently discovered in Puget Sound have only one shell. They lie close to the bottom of the sound, with their one shell turned up.

A drop of ink will make even a dude think—if he finds it on his trousers.



"Value" of Money.

Many of the leading statesmen in Congress afterward frankly acknowledged that they did not know what they were doing on the coinage question in 1873-74, yet it is foolish to deny that they were not distinctly told what was being done. If they listened to what was spoken in Congress or if they read what was officially printed for their information, they did not understand the situation. At this day we should be all the more lenient toward them, when we reflect on the confusion of thought among so many otherwise exceedingly well-informed people on this momentous question.

The seeming inability of thousands of honorable and intelligent men to comprehend the existing situation is evident; but all have not yet stood up, as so many of our Congressmen did in 1877-78, and say they do not understand the situation. For this we must wait for further enlightenment and utter an earnest plea. There may have been bass conspirators in Congress in 1873-74, but if there were, they remain unconvicted. We are sure of one fact, which is that many of our most enlightened statesmen of those days stumbled around in financial darkness so thick that it could be felt.

Many of them have made their confessions openly, standing in their places in Congress, and we most charitably excuse their confessed ignorance, while if they were traitors to their country the case would be entirely different. Such grand leaders as Blaine, Allison; Conkling, Howe, Beck, Voorhees, Garfield, Kelley and many others are among these self-confessed mischief-makers. It was their misfortune not to see what many of us now see, but unfortunately all do not. It was no disgrace to their justly honored memories to know that these gentlemen acknowledged having made a gross mistake, which they attempted to correct in 1878.—John A. Grier.

No Ishmael Pasha should be allowed to issue bonds at will in this country. No, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the increase of debt abroad and the constant appreciation of gold must in some way be stopped.

Silver Night Schools.

The organization of silver night schools is extending rapidly. A number of publishers are printing leaflets for use in these schools, and supplies for a large school may be obtained for a trifling sum. The problems are prepared by a committee of prominent bimetalists and explain the question in the simplest way by means of the familiar rules of the common school arithmetics. The object is that the student of these schools shall be enabled to unite thoughtfully and earnestly upon a line of political action which will correct the wrongs which have been and are now suffered by those who produce the nation's wealth, and which will insure to the workingman of the future a rightful share in the enjoyment of the wealth he assists to produce.

Silver Abroad.

In the English arguments we have virtually everything that the silver men in the United States contend for, namely, that gold alone is not sufficient in quantity to do the business of the world without a ruinous fall of prices; second, that the country with the cheaper money has the advantage in international trade; third, that the gold standard is not good for nations in debt, from which it follows by the most inexorable rules of logic that the gold standard is only good for the fixed income and creditor classes—those who can command and receive a fixed number of dollars.

News of Minor Note.

The Philadelphia mint has begun the coinage of \$40,000,000 of gold bullion. An Austrian inventor has discovered a method of exploding bombs by the action of light.

Commercial bodies of California have decided to ask Government tariff protection for the fruit industry of the United States.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed resolutions demanding that no colored man be given political positions if

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

Friday.

In Kansas the House of Representatives had a heated debate over the proposition to build a fence to keep off lobbyists.

The Montana Legislature voted again for Senator without effecting a material change in the relative position of candidates.

In North Dakota the Republicans were unable to select senatorial candidates in caucus, votes being divided among five candidates.

In California the Legislature in joint session took four votes on United States Senator without changing result of the day before.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives resolutions of confidence in the administration, urging ratification of the Paris peace treaty, were introduced.

In the Nebraska Legislature six candidates in the senatorial fight claim they have a fair chance to win.

In Michigan Gov. Pingree announced his intention of holding up appropriations until the Atkinson bill is passed by the Senate.

In the California Legislature the senatorial deadlock remains unbroken. Four ballots were taken, with a gain of only one vote for U. S. Grant.

In the West Virginia House of Representatives the Democratic plan to unseat Via failed because of defection of two members. The senatorial situation is still chaotic.

In Tennessee Benton McMillin was inaugurated as Governor.

In Michigan a resolution to delay the Atkinson bill was defeated.

The Nevada Legislature convened at noon. Six candidates are announced for senatorial election.

The California Legislature appointed a committee to begin immediately an investigation of the bribery charges against U. S. Grant.

In Wisconsin the supporters of all the candidates for Senator make confident claims and are working energetically securing pledges.

In Montana the grand jury took up the bribery charges in the senatorial fight. On the joint ballot taken W. A. Clark of Butte gained two votes.

In the New York Legislature Senator Raines announced his intention to amend the liquor law so as to prohibit the sale of liquor with food on Sunday.

Tuesday.

Chauncey M. Depew was named for Senator by the Republican majority in New York.

Julius Caesar Burrows was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Michigan.

Cushman K. Davis was elected to the United States Senate by the Minnesota Legislature.

At Jefferson City, Mo., the Legislature re-elected Francis M. Cockrell to the United States Senate.

At Augusta, Me., Eugene Hale was re-elected Senator by concurrent vote of the two branches of the Legislature.

The Indiana Legislature elected Albert J. Beveridge as United States Senator, the two houses voting separately.

Votes were taken, but there was no choice, for Senator in North Dakota, Utah, Montana, Washington, California and Delaware.

Wednesday.

In Arkansas Gov. Dan W. Jones and other State officers were inaugurated.

In West Virginia the Senate and Governor continue to ignore the organization of the House.

In Minnesota the Legislature in joint session passed a resolution urging early ratification of the peace treaty.

In Michigan the Pingree and anti-Pingree forces had a fight over increasing an election committee. The result is claimed as a victory by the anti-Pingree faction.

In California, Delaware, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Utah and Nebraska joint ballots for United States Senator were taken, without material change in the standing of the candidates.

In Pennsylvania the first joint ballot for United States Senator was cast, without gain for Quay. The opposition became indignant at the rulings of Lieut. Gov. Gobin and formulated a protest.

In New York, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Michigan the Legislatures in joint session formally elected the Senators chosen in separate sessions the day before.

Thursday.

In North Dakota the Republican caucus nominated Porter J. McCumber for United States Senator.

In Texas a bill was introduced compelling life insurance companies to invest one-fourth their profits in Texas.

In Pennsylvania another joint ballot was taken without result, Quay receiving 111 votes. Both sides expressed certainty of victory.

In New York the Buffalo boomers rushed the Pan-American exposition bill through Senate and secured Roosevelt's assurance of early signature.

Joint balloting for Senators proceeded without result in the following States: Nebraska, Utah, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, California, Washington.

In the Republican caucus in Wisconsin sixteen more ballots, making nineteen in all, were taken without radical change. Stevenson, after the slump on the third ballot, rallied and gained five votes. Quarles still leads.

Commercial bodies of California have decided to ask Government tariff protection for the fruit industry of the United States.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed resolutions demanding that no colored man be given political positions if



In the Senate on Friday Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) of South Carolina made a strong appeal in a carefully prepared speech against a policy of expansion by this nation. Mr. Sullivan (Dem.) of Mississippi and Mr. Pasco (Dem.) of Florida discussed the pending Nicaragua canal bill, the former supporting it and the latter opposing it. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was not concluded before the hour of adjournment.

The House entered upon the consideration of the naval personnel bill. The speeches on the bill were filled with glowing allusions to the glories of naval victories in the late war. The bill was supported by Messrs. Foss (Rep.) of Illinois, Dayton (Rep.) of West Virginia, Berry (Dem.) of Kentucky, Driggs (Dem.) of New York and Dinsmore (Dem.) of Arkansas, and was opposed by Messrs. Lowe (Rep.) of New York and Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas.

A state funeral almost majestic in its impressiveness was given the late Representative Nelson Dingley at noon Monday in the House of Representatives. Speaker Reed called the House to order and immediately thereafter the Vice President and the Senate entered the chamber in a body and were followed by the diplomatic corps, with whom came the members of the Anglo-American commission, of which Mr. Dingley had been a member. Then followed the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court in their somber robes, and they in turn were followed by the President with his cabinet. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. M. Newman of the First Congregational Church of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Condon, chaplain of the House. As soon as the services were over the House adjourned. The Senate held no session for the transaction of business on Monday.

The House on Tuesday passed the naval personnel bill without division on the final passage, thus accomplishing what the officers of the navy have striven for during more than a decade. By its provisions the line and the engineer corps are welded into an amalgamated line, staff officers are given positive rank, but their command is limited to their own corps, and a system of voluntary and compulsory retirement on three-quarters pay, as of the next higher rank of forty officers a year, is established, which is designed to remove the congestion in the lower rank at forty-five. The bill also practically equalizes their pay with that of army officers. The most important change in the bill as reported was the adoption, after a hard fight, of a substitute for the organization of the marine corps, by which the corps is to consist of 6,000 enlisted men and petty officers, with general officers and staff. This will increase the marine corps by 1,200 men and increase the cost of its maintenance \$1,500,000. Several unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent before the personnel bill was taken up. Almost the entire session of the Senate was devoted to consideration of the pending Nicaragua canal bill. Speeches were made in support of the measure by Mr. Chilton (Tex.) and Mr. Turner (Wash.) and in opposition to it by Mr. Spooner (Wis.). At 3 o'clock consideration of the bill under the fifteen-minute rule was begun and continued to the close of the session.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had the right of way in the House on Wednesday and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most of which authorized the construction of lighthouses, fog signals, etc. Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable Company a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable was called up and a very spirited debate, which consumed the remainder of the day, followed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Carliss (Rep., Mich.), who advocated the construction of a Government cable. No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment, and as the speaking expired which the House was to consider was made to fix another day for its consideration, it goes over indefinitely.

The Senate listened further on Thursday to a discussion of the policy of expansion. Mr. Turner (Wash., Pop.) delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Vest resolution. The speech was for the most part a constitutional argument in which Mr. Turner took issue with Senator Platt and Senator Foraker upon their recent utterances. At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made in the speech, especially those referring to him personally. The Nicaragua canal bill was under consideration nearly three hours. After much debate a substitute presented by Mr. Morgan (Mich.) for the bond amendment, which Mr. Allison proposed, was adopted. It provides that bond payments shall not exceed \$20,000,000 in any fiscal year. The amendment was adopted when then adopted, 41 to 19. The next hour of the session was occupied in discussion of several amendments offered by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, all of which were defeated. The House practically decided the Brown-Swanson contested election case from the Fifth Virginia district in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Swanson, a Democrat, by declining to consider the case. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. The greatest surprise of the day was the adoption of two amendments striking out of the bill the appropriation of \$725,000 for the fast Southern mail and \$25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan.

Several fine steamers have been caught in the ice in the Yukon river, and it is feared that they will be lost.

Gen. Jose Gomez, who has returned to Washington from Havana, says the people of Cuba are beginning to realize that American rule is necessary for the present.

During a Bryan reception at Denver a platform gave way, throwing 300 persons into a mass. Many were injured.

Notes of Current Events. In the United States 1898 was the warmest year on record.

France is reported to be willing at last to sell her Newfoundland shore rights to England.

Several fine steamers have been caught in the ice in the Yukon river, and it is feared that they will be lost.

Gen. Jose Gomez, who has returned to Washington from Havana, says the people of Cuba are beginning to realize that American rule is necessary for the present.

During a Bryan reception at Denver a platform gave way, throwing 300 persons into a mass. Many were injured.

Notes of Current Events. In the United States 1898 was the warmest year on record.

France is reported to be willing at last to sell her Newfoundland shore rights to England.

Several fine steamers have been caught in the ice in the Yukon river, and it is feared that they will be lost.

Gen. Jose Gomez, who has returned to Washington from Havana, says the people of Cuba are beginning to realize that American rule is necessary for the present.

During a Bryan reception at Denver a platform gave way, throwing 300 persons into a mass. Many were injured.

Notes of Current Events. In the United States 1898 was the warmest year on record.

France is reported to be willing at last to sell her Newfoundland shore rights to England.

Several fine steamers have been caught in the ice in the Yukon river, and it is feared that they will be lost.

Gen. Jose Gomez, who has returned to Washington from Havana, says the people of Cuba are beginning to realize that American rule is necessary for the present.

During a Bryan reception at Denver a platform gave way, throwing 300 persons into a mass. Many were injured.

Notes of Current Events. In the United States 1898 was the warmest year on record.

France is reported to be willing at last to sell her Newfoundland shore rights to England.

Several fine steamers have been caught in the ice in the Yukon river, and it is feared that they will be lost.

Gen. Jose Gomez, who has returned to Washington from Havana, says the people of Cuba are beginning to realize that American rule is necessary for the present.

During a Bryan reception at Denver a platform gave way, throwing 300 persons into a mass. Many were injured.

Notes of Current Events. In the United States 1898 was the warmest year on record.

France is reported to be willing at last to sell her Newfoundland shore rights to England.

Several fine steamers have been caught in the ice in the Yukon river, and it is feared that they will be lost.