

ROTTING OF THE DAY

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

A student of present political conditions cannot but reach the conclusion that it is more than likely that the Democratic party can secure a majority of the electoral votes next year, and, also, return a majority to the House of Representatives.

It is true that we are having much industrial activity, but long before the campaign of 1900 it will be apparent to the common people that the profits from all this activity have not come to them, but to those who engineer and manage the trusts and corporations which now so largely control all business enterprises. It is true the present Republican administration has conducted a successful campaign against the Spaniards, but it has produced along with the glory a number of intricate problems. Whether it can save national honor in their solution is a matter of speculation and conjecture.

Very clearly this nation's strength cannot be used to widen trade at the sacrifice of any people's desire for independence. These problems are yet those of the Republican party. If they are solved by it, then that party will be entitled to the credit; if not, then it must suffer the criticism for failure. But, in any case, no substantial advantages will accrue to the body of the people.

Evidently the Democratic party in 1900 will find its greatest strength along the lines of its traditional policy. It came into existence through its assertion of individualism, and its logical mission now is to rescue the people

in President McKinley's course to-day. His work has in many respects commended itself to the people, but they have had more than enough of the effort to gloss over and hide the iniquities of army administration under Alger, Eagan and the beef contractors, and they do not relish the present attempt to change the issue from beef to Miles.—Rochester Herald.

Twenty Trusts a Day.

In one day twenty trusts were incorporated at Trenton, N. J., ranging in capitalization from \$32,000,000 to \$50,000.

Among these trusts were those intended to control whisky, milk, butter, cheese, gas and electric light power and heat.

Never before in the history of this nation were so many trusts given legal existence in a single day. The situation is indeed alarming when twenty combines, all intent on "reducing the cost of production" and consequently resolved to cut down the wages of labor, enter upon the field of their endeavors at the same moment.

That the United States law against trusts is a dead letter needs no argument. Facts speak louder than words, and the attitude of Attorney General Griggs is a confirmatory commentary on the facts. This officer, sworn to enforce the law, has notified the trust managers that his office is not "hunting business."

But the trusts are hurting business, and as long as Griggs of New Jersey, Griggs, the greatest trust attorney in the nation; Griggs, the friend of com-

MARK TWAIN'S DAUGHTER.

Pretty Miss Clemens Inherits Her Father's Witty Genius.

The family of a famous man is always interesting to the world's admirers of the man's books or paintings or whatever else he has accomplished for good. Clara Clemens, the pretty daughter of Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), is a deserved favorite in Viennese society, where the family of Mr. Clemens are spending their second winter.

Miss Clemens is a beautiful girl, and inherits her father's ready wit and his love of pleasant company. In Florence, when she was still a slender young



MISS CLARA CLEMENS.

miss in short dresses, she was known along the Arno quays as "La Bella Signorina," and was one of the celebrities of the town almost equal with her distinguished-looking papa, who was as great a lion in Italy as he is now in Austria.

When Miss Clemens went to Vienna she began taking singing lessons under the best masters, as so many girls in society do, simply as an added accomplishment. This year, however, she is devoting herself seriously to the study of music, having learned that she is the possessor of a voice of singular sweetness and power. It is expected that she will devote her talent to the concert stage.

Mark Twain himself is supposed to be writing a book about Vienna. He likes the Vienna people, and spends much time studying their life and manners.

WEST VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Nathan B. Scott, Once a Grocery Clerk, and Now a Millionaire.

Nathan Bay Scott, recently elected United States Senator from West Virginia, is a native of Ohio. He was born on a Guernsey County farm. At the age of 11 he was a helper in a country store, receiving besides his board and clothing the munificent sum of \$25 per year. At 16 he started out to see the world. His course lay westward and he got as far as Denver, but found nothing to induce him to remain there. Coming back east he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and fought through the



NATHAN B. SCOTT.

civil war. After the war he opened a country store at Bellaire, Ohio. Later he went into glass manufacturing and he removed to Wheeling. In this he made a fortune and is now a multi-millionaire. For years he has been in politics. He has been Republican National Committeeman for twelve years, was a State Senator once and has held the post of internal revenue commissioner under President McKinley.

CURE FOR APPENDICITIS.

Prominent Physicians Say It Is Amenable to Proper Medical Treatment.

This paper is a protest against the current surgical theory and practice that all cases of appendicitis must be split open. This protest is based on twenty-seven years' experience as physician and surgeon, including service in three hospitals, one western fort, five years in mining surgery, five years in railroad surgery, twelve years in general practice on the central western plateau of Minnesota and four years in this great city, which—unique in the speed of its rise, unique in the snap of its people, unique in vast tributary territory and population—is decreed by the fates to be the hub of the earth in the near-by future.

My experience is that appendicitis and other abdominal aches for which men now operate are promptly amenable to proper medical treatment. I can recall 100 cases treated with symptoms of this malady—or of typhlitis or perityphlitis, as it was formerly called—but I have never yet met a case of it in which I felt it was my duty to cut or which terminated fatally. Influenced by the prevailing craze to cut, time and again in coming to new cases of this kind I have thought: "Now, sir, your time has come; in this case you must cut." But, presto! simple medical treatment again prevailed. Later on I shall cite other unimpeachable practitioners who share my views that medical treatment avails in this malady.

one showing forty-nine out of fifty-one cases successfully treated—being more than 96 per cent.

My treatment for appendicitis is free calomel-and-soda purgation, supplemented by hot applications, to be followed by a saline if action is too slow.—Medical Record.

PADEREWSKI'S LESSONS.

Six Months of Hard Study Devoted to Undoing Faults.

"When Paderewski came to Leschetzky, in Vienna, some ten years ago, it was as a concert performer who had already achieved success in Russia and mastered an extensive repertoire," writes Cleveland Moffet. "Leschetzky heard his play for a while, and then said:

"You have some very bad faults, but you have talent. You have played too many things, and nothing well enough. Your wrist is hard and stiff. If you come to me you must forget for six months that you have a repertoire. You must play nothing but exercises for technique, six hours a day of exercises, and nothing else."

"Paderewski thought the matter over and decided that he had the strength of will for this severe test, and put himself entirely in Leschetzky's hands. All day long for six months this finished concert performer worked away at the mechanics of piano playing, at exercises specially devised for him by Leschetzky, and some devised by himself with reference to peculiarities of his own hands. Every evening he took a lesson at the professor's house, this being a mark of special favor, for with ordinary pupils all lessons end at 5 in the afternoon, and one lesson in two weeks is the best that even the most proficient may attain. One hour, two hours, three hours these nightly lessons lasted, for Leschetzky gives no heed to time once his serious interest is aroused. These two men were together constantly. They took long walks; they played hard-fought games of billiards, both being adepts at the game; they talked incessantly, for Leschetzky has a fluent tongue, and what the older man knew of sounding art he gave freely to the younger man, and that the disciple has given to the world."—Ladies' Home Journal.

FORTUNE IN HER PETTICOATS.

Over \$400,000 Found Sewn Up in the "Countess of Balsch's" Old Clothes.

Quite a sensation has been caused at Jassy, in Roumania, by the death of a Mme. Balsch, who has by her eccentricities for years past attracted much attention in that town.

Some years ago she was the wife of a Herr Veldman, by whom she had a daughter. After a year or two of married life she divorced him and married a Herr Balsch, by whom she had a son. Soon after the latter's birth she left her second husband.

She then went to Paris, where she called herself Countess von Balsch. Toward her children she never seemed to feel anything but the greatest hatred, and when her son died she sent the body to her father for burial. She turned her daughter out of her house, and the unfortunate girl was only kept from starvation by the kindness of relatives. After the death of her second husband she returned to Roumania, where she lived in complete retirement.

In spite of the fact that she was extremely wealthy, she lived in the most wretched manner and was generally reputed to be a miser.

A few days ago she died. When her daughter came to examine her belongings no trace of money could be found. In going through her mother's clothing, however, she noticed that one of the petticoats seemed somewhat stiff, as if heavily lined. She ripped it open and found over 200,000 notes sewed under the lining.

This put her on the track, and all her mother's petticoats, of which she had an enormous number, were examined. In nearly every one large sums of money were found, amounting altogether to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 francs.—Fremdenblatt.

Just How It Is Done.

Smith and Jones were talking one day about their business interests. Smith was a hotel man and Jones was a manufacturer's agent.

"I say," said Jones, "how ever do you use such an enormous quantity of pears and peaches?"

"Well," replied Smith, "we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can."

"Indeed!" said the other, "we do about the same in our business."

"How is that?"

"We sell an order when we can sell it, and when we can't sell it we cancel it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Distantly Related to Wealth.

At the wedding anniversary of a railway magnate, one of the guests, noticing a somewhat lonely looking and rather shabbily attired man in one corner of the parlor, walked over and sat down near him.

"I was introduced to you," he said, "but I did not catch your name."

"My name," replied the other, "is Swaddleford."

"Oh, then you are a relative of our host?"

"Yes," replied the "poor relation," with a grin. "I am his cousin \$500,000 removed."—Youth's Companion.

Poker.

"There is something burglarious about four aces," said the man who sometimes plays poker.

"They are almost like robbery," said the man who sometimes tries to play.

"Yes, and who are safe openers."—Indianapolis Journal.

Of Historical Importance.

The Heard family, of Washington, Ga., preserved unchanged in their old house the room in which the Confederate cabinet held its last meeting.

HOW PIANISTS ARE MADE.

Paderewski Had to Unlearn Faults He Acquired Early.

"Six is the age at which would-be pianists should begin serious work," says the great teacher Leschetzky, the Viennese master of music, from whom Paderewski learned to perfect his art. When Paderewski went to Leschetzky, some ten years ago, it was as a concert performer who had already achieved success in Russia and mastered an extensive repertoire. Leschetzky heard him play for awhile and then said:

"You have some very bad faults, but you have talent. You have played too many things and nothing well enough. Your wrist is hard and stiff. If you come to me you must forget for six months that you have a repertoire; you must play nothing but exercises for technique, six hours a day for exercises, and nothing else."

The verdict was a serious one and Paderewski gave it a serious consideration, ending by determining to become the renowned Leschetzky's pupil. All day long for six months this finished concert performer worked away at the mechanics of piano playing, at exercises specially devised for him by Leschetzky, and some devised by himself with reference to peculiarities of his own hands. Every evening he was given a lesson at the professor's house as a mark of special favor, for with ordinary pupils all lessons ended at 5 in the afternoon, and one lesson in two weeks was the best that even the most proficient might attain.

One hour, two hours, three hours, these nightly sessions lasted, for Leschetzky gives no heed to time, once his serious interest is aroused. These two men were together constantly; they took long walks; they played hard-fought games of billiards, both being adepts at the game; they talked incessantly, for Leschetzky has a fluent tongue, and what the older man knew of the art of making music he gave freely to the younger man.

It is worthy of record that this store of musical knowledge, transmitted thus from man to man, was a sort of sacred heritage handed down from the great Beethoven, for Leschetzky's master was Czerny, and Czerny often declared that all he knew about music he got from Beethoven in a few weeks of priceless intercourse with that greatest of all musicians.

Leschetzky accorded this extreme favor to Paderewski because it pleased him to do so and for no other reason. The young Pole had no special influence and very little money, but he had conspicuous talent and an untiring resolution to do the work put before him.

"He would have succeeded in anything," remarked Leschetzky, "in painting, in literature, in business, had he made up his mind to undertake it."—London Mail.

CRAFTS AND TRADES.

In the Thirteenth Century—The Manufacture of Leather.

The manufacture of leather seems to have been important, showing that leather jerkins and breeches were commonly worn, says Notes and Queries. We have nineteen skymen, forty barkers, six saddlers, three cordwainers, 167 souters (shoemakers) and eight glovers. The surname fustler is a trade name denoting a maker of pack saddles.

The commonest trades are taylor and smyth, since one lived in almost every village. The taylor's number 407, of whom 140 are called by the Latin name of cissor. In addition to 231 smyths, several are specialized. There are two arsmyths, three lokemyths, three gromyths, five ferours (shoing smyths) and six marshalls (farriers).

The wryght wrought both in wood and metal. The number catalogued is 185, of whom eighty-one are called by the Latin name faber (French fave); one of the few cases in which the Latin translation of a trade name has become a common surname. The wryghts' trade, like that of the smyths, was specialized. The arkwryght made the great arks or chests in which the clothes or meal were stored, and we find a ploughwryght, a wheelwryght, two shippewryghts, eleven cartwryghts and two glazenwryghts (glaziers), who were probably concerned with the windows of churches. Glass windows in houses were rare, as is still the case in Sicily or Egypt.

The bakers are few (fifteen), suggesting that families baked their own bread. There are twenty-six butchers (deshewer, bocher or carnifex), whence Labouchere, while the surname potter shows that this trade was in existence. The fysshers (forty-three) were opulent, being taxed twelve times as much as laborers.

Scientific Forecasting.

The first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather was the result of a storm which during the Crimean war, Nov. 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France, investigations were made, which showed that the two were in reality one storm, and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety.

Marriage in Melbourne.

A man can be married in Melbourne cheaper than in any other part of the world. Ministers advertise in the papers against each other. One offers to bind together loving couples for 10s 6d, another for 7s 6d, and so on down to 2s 6d. In some cases wedding breakfasts and rings are thrown in.—Tit-Bits.

After a man has done wrong he begins to talk of the narrowness of those who have been good, or who have not been found out.

It is sometimes more difficult to win the father's ear than the daughter's hand.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Under Free Coinage.

It has been estimated that there are between \$20,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000,000 of long-time indebtedness, consisting of national, State, county, city and corporation bonds and individual promissory notes, owed in this nation. Over one-half of this is payable in lawful money of the United States.

Under free coinage, silver dollars become legal tender for the payment of all that ten or fifteen billions of debt. It is a principle recognized in all political economies that if one dollar is cheaper than another, that all the obligations payable in lawful money will be paid in the cheaper dollar, and thus if silver should ever go to a discount compared to gold, there would be that enormous demand created for silver by the debtors, who owe the \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000.

With such an enormous demand upon the limited quantity of silver available for coinage, it is possible that any one would part with silver at an appreciable discount? You must remember that this silver dollar is not only a legal tender for the payment of private debts, but it is also a legal tender for the discharge of State, county and city taxes, which aggregate about \$500,000,000 a year.

It is a legal tender for the payment of all import duties, internal revenue duties, and postage dues of the national government, and you must remember that the national government raises by those duties the enormous sum of almost \$500,000,000 a year.

Parity of the Metals.

The products of manufactures in the United States, according to Mr. Mulhall, are one-half as much as those of the balance of the world, being annually \$7,215,000,000, while those of the entire world are \$22,370,000,000.

Mr. Reed, now Speaker of the House, in a speech before that body on Feb. 1, 1894, referring to the manufacturing interests of this country, said: "I do not vouch, nor can any one vouch, for these figures, but the proportion of one-third to two-thirds nobody can forcibly dispute. We produce one-third and the rest of the world, England included, two-thirds. The population of the world is 1,500,000,000, of which we have 70,000,000, which leaves 1,430,000,000 for the rest of mankind. We use all our manufactures or the equivalent of them. Hence we are equal to one-half the whole globe outside of ourselves. England included, and compared as a market with the rest of the world our population is equal to 700,000,000."

With such an array of facts and figures who can doubt that this nation in commerce, mining, manufactures and agriculture is equal to at least one-fourth if not one-third of all the nations of the world? With such a power and such a force, is it possible that we are too weak to establish a financial policy of our own?—John F. Shafrath.

Are Not Consistent.

Except England, not one great nation professedly upon the gold standard has consistently applied it, and her success has been possible only because the others have failed, and because a large portion of the world has not even made the attempt.

France uses more than \$400,000,000 of full legal tender silver, besides resting her \$700,000,000 of paper money upon both gold and silver support. The establishment of the gold standard in all its glory in France, as contemplated for the United States by pending proposals in Congress, would shake the foundations of that republic.

Germany has a buffer of some \$100,000,000 worth of the old silver thalers between herself and the pure gold standard. Italy made a great advance a few years since, as did also Austria-Hungary, and both borrowed vast millions of gold as a support for their money system.

The former has now a circulation of \$280,000,000 of paper not in fact redeemable. Austria, by borrowing, has accumulated about \$200,000,000 in gold, but it is locked up by the government, does not circulate, and is to-day at a premium. Similarly Russia has put about \$650,000,000 into her war chest, while her actual circulation comprises about \$900,000,000 in silver and paper not redeemable in gold.

Demonetization.

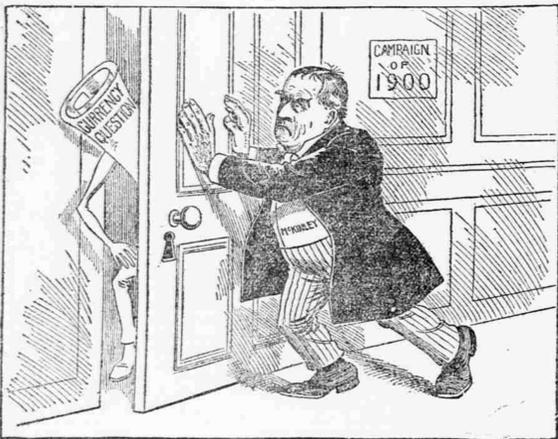
The great stubborn fact is the fall of average prices, the ruinous rise of the purchasing power of gold, with the consequent wreckage of enterprise and practical confiscation of property through inability to sustain the magnifying burdens upon it.

There is a point of view not sufficiently attended to: That this fall of prices or rise of gold is equally calamitous, however it has occurred. Our gold standard friends try hard to persuade themselves that the fall of prices has been due to various non-monetary causes; an impossible task, we believe, but totally unsatisfying, even if accomplished. The fall of general prices is the rise of gold.—Charles A. Towne.

Any Old Thing.

A subscriber to a rural Pennsylvania paper recently wrote to the editor of that journal to ask whether he would take his pay in chickens. The editor replied: "Yes—32d wood and meal, meat and corn, and potatoes and peaches, and billy goats, and pigs, and horses, and hay, and land, and mules, and cows, and calves, and rabbits, and wheat, and turnips, and any old thing you've got. We have on rare occasions even taken in money on subscriptions."

JUST A TRIFLE WORRIED.



"Perhaps President McKinley is not a friend of the currency question, and then, on the other hand, perhaps he is afraid of it."—Chicago Democrat.

from the threatened serfdom to corporate control of industrial activities. Within the last two years corporations aggregating a capital of \$4,000,000,000 have been organized for the purpose of controlling the manufacturing industries of this country. In competition with these, individual enterprise is paralyzed, when not brutally beaten down. The employer becomes the employee, and—if not by wise laws obviated—in the near future all the people will be mere "hands" in the employ of these monstrous corporations.

What would be the character of citizenship under such a social regime? The Democratic party must formulate and advocate measures to check this demoralization. The Republican party is powerless to do so. Its organization is controlled by the managers of these market forestallers—these bloodless and soulless combinations.

The single gold standard is a weapon in the hands of those who support these combinations. Wise statesmanship by the Democrats will lead to the broadest organization of those who are opposed to having the entire credit of this country resting on gold alone. No man should be barred from participating in this war against the single gold standard by any barren declaration.

In 1896 the Republicans were still claiming to be bimetallicists. They make no such professions now, but openly declare in favor of measures designed to fasten on us forever the single gold standard.

The Democrats stand now for the joint standard. Silver and gold at any ratio is infinitely better than gold alone. The fight must be made in that way, and in that way can be won.

The Democratic party will always remain opposed to the protective tariff robbery, and cannot consistently wage war against monopolies and trusts without waging war against a system of taxation which is always unjust to the mass of the people, and is often instrumental in seating and strengthening monopolies.

If the Democratic party should rise above the level of mere legendary traditions and frame a platform consistent with the existing vital problems to be solved, it will be triumphant in the next national election.

Then will come conditions when the humblest may compete with the highest for wealth and distinction—when the results of prosperity will not be confined to corporations and the lordly few, but will extend to the many-handed form of toil in factory and field.—Chicago Democrat.

Rocks in McKinley's Path.

Administrations have been wrecked before this on smaller rocks than those

binies, remains a true head of the attorney general's department trusts will go right on defying the law and robbing the people.

The Expected Happens.

The opening of actual hostilities between the American army in the Philippines and the native insurgent forces, however deplorable it may be, comes in the category of those events that are expected and happen in accordance with the expectation. The leading men of brains, independence and character in both the Democratic and Republican parties have repeatedly warned the government of the impending danger, while the civilized world wondered at the inconsistency of a policy that accorded the promise of independence to the Cubans, within five hours of our shores, and denied that promise to the Filipinos ten thousand miles away. But warnings, entreaties and the oft-expressed sentiment of enlightened humanity on both sides of the ocean—everywhere except in England—have been persistently ignored.

If the country is to be thus plunged into an unwelcome conflict it will become the duty of citizenship to support the administration in all active and conscientious measures looking to a speedy termination of hostilities. But the administration will be held responsible for the war—for the desolation of the Philippines, the sacrifice of American lives and the depletion of the United States treasury which will result during the next fifty years.—Columbus Post.

Sundry Silly Bill.

It is nearly time for some genius in Congress to invent a new way of raiding the Treasury. The river and harbor bill as a method of legislative burglary is overworked. Included from year to year in the ridiculous items that make up the bulk of the measure are always projects of genuine merit and importance. But the time will come when the larceny will cease to be a joke, and then projects which have merit will suffer the fate of those which have not.—St. Paul Globe.

May Be More than a Joke.

An Eastern paper suggests in a semi-jocose vein that a manufacturers' trust should be organized to control the entire business of the country with one corporation. There is in such a suggestion something more than cause for a laugh. The idea may seem absurd, but was not the scheme of the first and greatest combination of all regarded as utterly impracticable before its present almost universal scope was even dreamed of?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.