

POLITICS OF THE DAY

HANNA'S VICTORY.

Hanna's victory in the Senate is not such a triumph as an honorable man would delight in. He retains his seat, it is true, and for Hanna this is perhaps the main thing, but the verdict in his favor does not acquit him of the charge of bribery, and is, in fact, the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

Of course, the Republicans in the Senate committee stood by Hanna. He represents the Republican administration, and to him more than to any other man McKinley owes his election. But the Democrats on the committee were not forced to lay on the whitewash, and they pointed out the fact in their minority report that Hanna and those who acted for him at Columbus disregarded the subpoenas of the Ohio committee and declined to appear before it. The Democrats of the Senate committee take the ground that there should be further investigation.

Hanna's record is such that the charge of bribery causes no surprise, and the burden of proof rests upon him. He plotted to force John Sherman out of the Senate, so that, as boss of the Republican party, Mark Hanna could secure the coveted position.

Later he joined the conspiracy to make Sherman step down and out of the Cabinet.

Now, as Sherman has always served his party with absolute fidelity, Hanna showed treachery to his friend, and it is not at all improbable that he would use corrupt means to retain the seat which he secured so discreditably.

It is not probable that Hanna's case will receive any further investigation in the Senate. His Republican fellow Senators have applied the whitewash to his record, and by so doing have ranked themselves with the man who plotted against his friend, and who refused to testify in his own behalf when offered the opportunity.

Revenue Deficit.

Representative Cannon, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, says there will be a deficit of \$150,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year.

This is a comment on Republican legislation which will cause a good deal of serious consideration by the people. How is this deficit to be met? Will the vast riches of the trusts be taxed? Will the men who have incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000 a year be required to bear their share of the burden?

Under Republican rule these questions can all be answered in the negative. Trusts are protected. The incomes of rich men are held sacred and the men who are least able to pay taxes will be the men who will have to pay them.

What does the \$700,000,000 steel trust pay in the way of national taxes? Nothing. But every poor woman who buys a pound of tea pays the Government 10 cents to help protect the steel trust.

The New York Journal pictures the condition of affairs most truthfully and most vividly as follows: "If any more taxes are to be imposed they will be levied, not on the men with the millions, but on the men that do not have \$179 apiece. The values of franchises, the profits of corporations, the stealings of trusts will remain untouched, while every rag worn by the shivering child of a day laborer out of work is taxed."

And yet poor men, wage-earners, men in moderate circumstances continue to vote the Republican ticket. Are they not, indeed, their own worst enemies?

Grover Cleveland.

An absurd story comes by wire from Princeton, N. J., to the effect that Grover Cleveland is to be a candidate in 1900 for a third term as President. Grover Cleveland may try to be a candidate, for there is no limit to his self-esteem, but the absurd part of the proposition is the assertion that he will be a candidate.

If there were no other objection to Cleveland, the fact that his candidacy would have to fight the established and popular conviction that no man should be given a third term in the highest office of this country should be enough to rule him out of the race. But the Democrats of this nation, the 6,500,000 voters who cast their ballots for W. J. Bryan in 1896, have no desire to stultify themselves by approving the nomination of a man who made the record which stands against Grover Cleveland.

No greater mistake could be made by the Democrats than that of selecting Cleveland to lead the party. Defeat would be certain, and the leaders of this party need not be told this fact, for they know it already.—Chicago Democrat.

McKinley's Shiftiness.

Because the President has suddenly changed his mind and is trying to drive the country in a directly opposite direction to that which a few months ago he said its duty and honor required it to pursue, are we to be told that it is incumbent upon men of more stable convictions to whirl into line with a shifting administration? Such talk does no credit to those who indulge in it, and certainly does not strengthen the administration.—Atlanta Journal.

What Worries the Organs.

The administration organs severely censure Miles for uttering words calculated to damage our export trade in

beef. Up to date none of them has been particularly vociferous in denouncing the issuance of bad beef to the soldiers. As between building up our export trade and properly caring for the soldiers, the export trade will always receive first consideration at the hands of the administration organs.—Omaha World-Herald.

Lincoln's Prediction.

To Abraham Lincoln seems to have been given the power of prophecy. With the vision of a statesman, Lincoln peered into the future and raised a voice of warning.

In one of his prophetic moods, the great liberator said: "I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an area of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of the war."

No words could express more clearly the present condition of affairs. The great corporations are doing exactly what Lincoln feared they would do.

They are working upon the prejudices of the people. They are aggregating the wealth of the country into a few hands. They are endeavoring to establish an aristocracy of wealth. They are striving to crush the workingmen and to put the classes in a position of absolute power over the masses.

It is the aim of the money power to make riches supreme. To reduce wages to their lowest terms, to take away all methods of redress from labor, to kill competition and to rule with an iron hand is the aspiration of the trusts.

These money sharks have secured control of the Republican party. They rule the administration. They control the army and the courts of justice.

There is no hope for the people except in the Democratic party. When will the wage-earners learn this? When will the men who labor cast off the bonds of Republican tyranny and vote for their own freedom with the only party which is ready and willing to come to their relief?

The Anglo-American Conspiracy.

Lord Charles Beresford is somewhat too frank for his mission. He wants the United States to go into partnership with England, Germany and Japan to control China, yet he inadvertently quotes a parallel case, which shows that the job will be utterly profitless. "Save for its strategic advantages," he says, "Egypt has not been worth a shilling to England. Great Britain has sacrificed lives and money to make Egypt safe and secure, and she has put the Egyptian army and police in order. She has gained no financial advantage." The admission is opportune, for what England has done in Egypt is precisely what we are expected to do in China. We are to sacrifice lives and money to make China safe and secure, and we shall reap no advantage whatever, for the strategic value of the joint occupation would be enjoyed not by the United States, but by England, Germany and Japan. If we go into the partnership we shall incur the fate which invariably overtakes the greenhorn who plays in a game with professionals. We shall come out with a large and perhaps valuable stock of experience, but with considerably less assets.—Chicago Chronicle.

McKinley Seeing the Light.

President McKinley has changed his opinion about foreign trade. In 1890 in his speeches in defense of his tariff bill he declared that "the foreign market is illusory." Yet in his speech at the Commercial Club in Boston the other night he admitted the protection racket was played out, just as Senator Aldrich did in the Senate a year ago. "We have turned from academic theories to trade conditions," he said, "and are seeking our share of the world's markets." This is the very thing which only eight years ago McKinley declared would lead to national disaster.—Pittsburg Post.

Went as Far as They Dared.

Many Congressmen are pointing to the imperial schemes for spending hundreds of millions which Congress rejected in spite of the urgings of Mr. McKinley and his friends, and are saying, with Clive, "In view of our opportunities we marvel at our own moderation." But the simple truth is that even Congress did not dare spend any more money. The menace of the figures of deficits was too vivid not to impress the most reckless of prodigals.—New York World.

Governor Pingree's Hopeless Task.

Governor Pingree is still protesting that the Republican party is dominated by the trusts and combines, and still persists in maintaining his allegiance to that party. The Governor should have learned by this time that no man can fight the monopolies effectively within the Republican party. In fact, this is a pretty difficult matter even outside of the Republican party.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Reached a Queer Verdict.

The gist of the report of Mr. McKinley's war inquiry board was: "There was very bad management, but the managers were not to blame."—St. Louis Republic.

THE WOMAN DRUMMER.

Several of the Fair Sex Have Made a Success on the Road.

The man drummer is not the only travelling salesman in the commercial field, or if he is the travelling salesman is rapidly taking her place by his side and rapidly selling the goods that it was formerly his masculine monopoly to sell. The woman with the sample case is going to be as familiar a travelling companion to the ordinary tourist as the knight of the gripsack and like all things that the woman turns her hands to the feminine drummer will soon accomplish her task so much better than the ordinary man that the traveling sales business will be delegated into her capable hands.

There is no reason to urge against the success of the woman sales-tourist and there are many to offer in her favor. She is tactful, which most men are not; she can talk well and rapidly and unceasingly; she has the gift of intuition and the faculty of pleasing. She can tease and coax and plead seechingly, and if she can't get an order on the merits of her wares she notes it down triumphantly as the result of personal attractiveness. A woman doesn't give up, for she never knows when she is whipped and beats a smiling retreat only after capturing the trophies of war.

That the large army of women who will doubtless eventually find employment in the novel occupation of traveling saleswomen will probably be largely successful can be easily prophesied from the emphatic results that have rewarded the efforts of the few women already engaged in the drummer trade.

Up to the present the greater number of those already so engaged are traveling for commercial interests in the East. Probably the most successful drummer is Miss Nellie Nemiller of Boston, one of the prettiest of the Hub's attractive women, although scarcely a woman in age, being but shortly out of the decade of her teens. She is dainty and refined, with a face

number of the widening class of feminine bread winners. The male drummers will have to look to their laurels, for when a woman once makes up her mind to accomplish an object she usually accomplishes her end to the ultimate satisfaction of herself, her employer and her customers.

SOLDIERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Lads Who Enlist to Get Away from Work.

Village lads enlist from a variety of reasons, says the Spectator. Some go because their fathers before them were soldiers; others because work is scarce, or they are tired of "follerin' the plow-tail;" others, again, from pure love of fighting. "I likes to year about the blo-ud," remarked one youth when reading a letter from his brother in India, in which the writer described his experiences of a sharp action during the late frontier campaign. "I likes to year about the blo-ud; meks I feel a-sif I'd like to have a shot at they black fellers myself," and he straightway went off and enlisted into the home battalion of his brother's regiment. Another boy took the Queen's shilling because he was "grizzled at" by his foreman. The distracted mother of this would-be warrior followed him to the barracks and offered to buy him out, for she had already sent two sons to India, and could ill-afford to lose the wages of a third. His reply to her tearful entreaties was that he "wouldn't go back to the plow-tail nor had wotever;" he "liked soj'ern"—he had been at it one day—"an' a soj'ern he meant to be."

This took place some two years ago, but he likes it still; indeed, they all do. "We are in the Khyber pass," wrote one during the war, "and are as happy as little larks." "I did not much care for the bullets at first," said another, "but now I'm used to them, and loves the fightin' proper." A third wrote to his mother that "those black 'entlings have a blank cheek; they fires at we, and don't run away wen we fires at they."



of beautiful coloring, although she owes her success to her clear, shrewd head and persuasive eloquence, as well as to her beauty.

As soon as she enters an office every man in it is her willing slave and she easily persuades the powers that be that the shoes she is agent for are the only shoes worth being made or worth considering. Miss Nemiller considers her whole occupation "a game of jolly from beginning to end." "I think we women have just as much right to drum as men. Our masculine confreres do not give us the heartiest of welcomes, but we don't care for that."

One of the most enterprising of feminine drummers is Miss Roseberry of Chicago, the traveling representative for a large chewing gum factory. Miss Roseberry is a breezy, wholesome, attractive woman, who has been fulfilling the obligations of her present position for three years or so. She is bright, witty and eloquent and manages to impress the buyers with all the merits of her special brand of chewing gum, greatly to their satisfaction, to the satisfaction of her firm and to the interest of a tidy bank account that is surely gaining in bulk.

"No, I don't chew gum myself," explained Miss Roseberry, "but you would be astonished at the amount consumed by the public. I was a stenographer by profession, but find my present work far more pleasant and remunerative. I go all over the South, West and even out to San Francisco. I think a woman has a very great chance of success as a commercial traveler. Like everything else, one has to be imbued with enthusiasm. I first convinced myself that my particular brand of gum was the finest out. Armed with the courage of my convictions I have hustled ever since for that gum."

Philadelphia, like Boston and Chicago, has its woman drummer in the person of Miss Angela Allen, who hails from Baltimore, the city of good-looking girls. She travels for a millinery establishment and tries sample hats on her shapely head. She is very stylish and easily convinces the purchasers that her hats are the most fashionable wares to be procured for their money value.

Miss Myrtle Green is another woman drummer who travels through the South for a New England pin and needle factory. Miss Eva Taylor solicits orders for an up-to-date Boston dressmaker, carrying in her sample case evidences of the artistic skill of her employers in a series of pretty and becoming frocks and wraps.

The field that has been so successfully conquered by a few women will doubtless rapidly be entered by a great

Not letters only, but photographs of the tescenery and beautiful Indian shawls and tablecloths find their way across the sea to the village; socks, too, for little brothers at home, guernseys, vests, stockings and shawls knitted by rough but loving hands among the wild mountains of the Khyber attest the warmth of these soldier lads' affection. "Ah, he's more comfort to me than all the 'other children put together," said one mother, as she related how two pounds sterling had reached her from the camp at Lundi Kotai; "he never writes, doesn't Harry, w'out puttin' summat in his letters."

A SPELLING TEST.

Here Are a Few Common Words That Puzzle Many.

If you can spell every word correctly in the following rhymes—all legitimate expressions—you may consider yourself qualified to enter a spelling bee: Stand up, ye spellers, now, and spell—Spell phenakistoscope and knell; Or take some simple word as chilly, Or gauze or the garden lily. To spell such words as syllogism, And lachrymose and synchronism, And Penitence and saccharine, And Apeyrtha and celadine, Japinine and homeopathy, Paralysis and chloroform, Metempsychosis, gherkins, basque, Is certainly no easy task; Kaleidoscope and Tennessee, Kamschatka and crysipelas, And etiquette and pyralism, Allopathy and rheumatism, And catadysm and beaueguer, Twelfth, eighteenth, rendezvous, Intriguer, And hosts of other words all found On English and on classic ground. Thus, Behring Straits and Michaelmas, Thermopylae, Jala, Havana, Cinquefoil and Ipecacuanha, And Rappahannock, Shenandoah, And Schuykill and a thousand more, Are words more prime good spellers miss.

In dictionary lands like this, Nor need one think himself a scroyle; If some of these his efforts foil, Nor deem himself undone forever, To miss the name of one river, The Dnieper, Seine or Guadalquivir, —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tobacco Raising.

Prior to 1850 Virginia was the greatest tobacco-producing State of America, the annual yield being 122,000,000 pounds. The present yield of Virginia is approximately only 50,000,000 pounds per annum. Since the civil war, Kentucky has taken first place in tobacco, yielding annually 225,000,000 pounds.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Why Are We for Silver?

Probably most bimetalists are asked almost daily why they are silver men and what reason they can give for their belief that the adoption of the bimetallic standard will be for the best interests of the country. Without assuming to speak for others, I will give a few of the reasons that have influenced me, and which I think will influence many others during the progress of the campaign.

I am for silver—first, because silver is the money used by the people every day in their business transactions. Second: Because gold alone does not furnish a sufficient basis for the commercial needs of the country; and the supply is too easily controlled by a few men possessed of great wealth. Third: Because it is abundantly proved by experience that with a full currency prices are higher, industries more active, labor better employed, and there is more general comfort and contentment among the people. Fourth: Because the production of gold does not keep pace with the increased demands for currency in commercial transactions, and hence with the gold standard prices continue to fall, and under falling prices business is always depressed and industries always stagnant. Fifth: Because the real value of silver fluctuates less than gold. The real value of an article is measured by what it will exchange for in commodities. The bullion in a silver dollar will buy just about the same amount of commodities in 1899 as it did in 1873, while gold will buy nearly double the quantity. Silver, therefore, is the better, fairer and more stable measure of values.

Sixth: Because the people buy gold with their products, and with the present prices of products, compared with prices in '73, the people are obliged to pay virtually for gold a premium of nearly 100 per cent. Seventh: Because, whatever injures the producer injures all classes of the people, and as falling prices—which have invariably followed the adoption of the gold standard in every country—must inevitably injure the producers, the adoption of this standard must inevitably, in the future as in the past, injure the whole people. Eighth: Because, as an American citizen, I believe our legislation should be in favor of American interests, and do not believe it either wise or patriotic to defer necessary legislation until we can obtain the consent of the monarchies of Europe.

For the above reasons and many more I am against the continuance of the gold standard, and unqualifiedly in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal, by the mints of the United States.—J. H. M.

The Contracting and Payment of Debts

A gold bug paper says that every dollar of indebtedness now owing in the United States was contracted on a gold basis and must be paid on that basis. That is a very broad statement and a very reckless one. As a matter of fact the entire national debt (except Mr. Cleveland's \$162,000,000) was contracted upon the basis of "lawful money," which included gold, silver and legal tender paper. All other indebtedness contracted prior to 1873 was upon the same basis in effect. Even the debts incurred since that year cannot honestly be said to have been contracted on the gold basis as it exists to-day. If the adoption of the gold standard in 1873 had instantly doubled the value of gold, that is, had cut prices down one-half, there would be some force in the contention. But it did not work in that way, and in the nature of things it could not. When gold was made the standard, the silver coin in existence was not entirely destroyed. It continued to do some monetary duty. Its effectiveness was reduced, because gold became the sole money of international trade between those nations that had formerly done their business on the basis of both gold and silver. Hence, gold became the chief support of that credit by means of which an immense proportion of the world's business is done.

What They Are After.

That the complete control of the money of the nation is what is aimed at by the national banks of issue is not denied. They have already, by the demonetization of silver, reduced the primary money—the money with which a debt can be paid—\$900,000,000, and every scheme of reform presented involves the reduction of that class of money nearly \$400,000,000 more by destroying or retiring the greenbacks. This would leave but \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 of gold as the only primary money, and every dollar of that locked up in bank vaults. Not only is the retirement of every greenback a part of every scheme of "reform" (?), but the retirement of every form and kind of national currency is also included. In short, the plan for a "sound money" system, as propounded by everyone who has spoken, is a paper currency issued exclusively by banks, and supplemented and redeemable in gold coin. Everyone must admit at once that this would give the banks absolute control of the amount of currency, as well as the quality. Opposed to this scheme stands the free silver party, which is in favor of no money, whether coin or paper, except what is issued and controlled by the Government, and a full legal tender.

An ostrich egg, which weighs three pounds, is equal in bulk to about thirty hens' eggs, and is amply sufficient to provide a meal for ten men.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

An exception as to "change of occupant without increase of hazard" in an insurance policy prohibiting change of interest, title or possession, is held, in *Herman Bros. v. L. & Co. vs. Katz Bros.* (Tenn.), 41 L. R. A. 700, to be applicable to personal as well as to real property.

The presumption against suicide is held in *Johns vs. Northwestern Mutual Relief Association* (Wis.), 41 L. R. A. 587, insufficient to sustain a cause of action for accident insurance, where the insured went to bed as usual, was found next morning in an underground cistern back of the house, with underclothes, pants and stockings on, but no coat, and the opening to the cistern was 15 by 20 inches.

The implied duty of the owner to use reasonable care in inspecting and repairing a grate in a sidewalk in front of his premises is held, in *Canandaigua vs. Foster* (N. Y.), 41 L. R. A. 554, to continue, notwithstanding his lease of a part of the structure on the abutting land and its occupation by a tenant, although the tenant has, by implication, the exclusive right to use the grate.

The burden of proving an alibi is held in *State vs. Thornton* (S. D.), 41 L. R. A. 530, to be upon the defendant—at least to the extent of raising a reasonable doubt of guilt—after the State has made a prima facie case. The great contrariety of opinion on this subject is shown in a note to this case, in which the different rules are clearly defined and the authorities of the different jurisdictions analyzed with reference to them.

The loss of the services of a minor child killed by the fault of another is held, in *Gulf, C. & S. F. Co. vs. Beall* (Texas), 41 L. R. A. 807, to give the parents no common-law right of action against the party in fault. There has been a difference of authorities on this question, the preponderance of which supports the present decision, but the cases which reach this conclusion do so on different grounds, as appears from the note to this case.

A HUSBAND'S TASTE.

No Wife Compromises Her Individuality in Matters of Dress.

Mary R. Baldwin relates this suggestive little incident in the *Woman's Home Companion*: "Oh, my dear, where did you get that monstrosity?" whispered a man to the little woman by his side as he clung to a strap, and she to him, as they rode home together in a street-car.

"The effect certainly was ridiculous—the wee face with its timid expression under one of the largest of the new styles of hats with its flaunting feathers and obtrusive trimmings. The tears started to the eyes of the overtopped little creature; then she recovered herself, and insisted that it was just the thing—the very latest of the fashions. It is not beneath the thought of the most intellectual woman, nor does it compromise personal independence and taste to consult the preferences of a husband in the choice of modes and articles of dress."

"There are husbands so constituted, no doubt, that it is gratifying to their pride and sense of authority to receive perfect dependence from the wife; but the reliance of an efficient woman who is able to think and act for herself is thoroughly appreciated by a broad-minded, generous-souled husband. If his wife has a refined true taste he feels honored when she lays before him her plans for the house-furnishing, or the gowning of herself, and after the purchase, as he regards effects, he takes pride in the thought of having had a voice in the choosing."

HOMES IN MANILA.

How People Live in Uncle Sam's Acquired Territory.

The better houses in Manila differ in some ways from any other in the world. Always of two stories, there is a high stone basement, with a carriage way to the court, where are the servants' quarters and domestic offices. The upper story is of wood, being complete in itself, so that in case of an earthquake it will settle together. The ceilings are covered with cloth instead of plaster. A wide stairway leads up from the carriage way. Between three and four feet above the floor of this story is a wide window ledge with grooves running the whole length of every side. In these grooves slide blinds and also frames in which are set small squares of oyster shell (called "conchas"). Both blinds and conchas run the full length of each side. Either or both can be closed at the same time, and both can be slid back to the width of one at each end, leaving the whole side open, and allowing the air to circulate as freely as in a shed. The roofs were formerly made of heavy curved tiles. Now galvanized iron is used, as it vastly decreases the chance of the roof falling during an earthquake, and lessens the damage if it does. On the other hand the iron roof is much more likely to be blown off by the terrible typhoons. The native houses are built of bamboo, with thatched roofs made of the leaf of the nipa palm and elevated from six to ten feet on bamboo poles.

Pigmy Tribes in Africa.

A traveler who has lately passed through the country of the pygmies, in the great forests of equatorial Africa, says that he measured many of the little people and found none over four feet in height. They are strong, however, and fairly intelligent, he thinks.

Length of the World's Railroads.

The length of the world's railways is more than seventeen times the circumference of the earth at the equator.

It frequently happens when a girl imagines she is wearing a sad and interesting expression, some one will ask her what she is looking so cross about