Massachusetts Puritan of Puritans Vigorously Expresses His Views.

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF PROSCRIPTION

"Atmosphere of Republic is the Air of the Mountain Top and the Sunlight and the Open Field-Emblem the Engle, Not the Bat."

Hon. George Frisble Hear, the distinguished republican senator from Massachusetts, has taken advantage of a misquotation by T. C. Evans of Boston of his views on the A. P. A. question to define exactly his position on religious principles as affecting the policy of political parties and the management of the public schools. The letter of the senator, public schools. The letter of the senator, briefly outlined in the dispatches, is as fol-

WORCESTER, Aug. 5 .- T. C. Evans, Esq.: My Dear Sir-One of the great evils, though by no means the greatest evil, of secret political societies is that foolish and extravagant statements about men who don't agree with them get circulated without opportunity for contradiction or explanation. You seem to be a well meaning and intelligent man, yet I am amazed that any well meaning and intelligent man should believe such stuff as you repeat in your letter of August 3. I hever said, thought or dreamed what you impute to me. I don't believe there ever was any report in the Worcester Telegram to that effect. Certainly there is none in the report of what I said in the summer school at Clark university the morning after, and there is no such statement in any of the other Worcester newspapers. I have never anywhere expressed the idea that there should be a confessional or that there was any need of a father confessor, or that I wanted to see something in our Protestant The whole thing is a miserable lie and invention made out of whole cloth. The language which you quote about an at-tempt to recall, on one side, "the cruelties of the Catholic church and frighten our women and children with horrid hebgeblins," is not my language. That does appear in the Telegram. But it is the reporter's state-ment of what he understood my idea to be in his own language. What I said was that "we are confronted with a public danger which comes from an attempt to rouse the old feelings of the dark ages, and which ought to have ended with them, between men who have different forms of faith. It is an attempt to recall, on one side, the cruelties of the Catholic church and to frighten old women of both sexes, and, on the other side, to band the men of the Catholic church together for political action. Both these at-tempts will fail."

There is no more zealous believer in the more at heart the welfare and perpetuity of more at heart the welfare and perpetuity of total 1 as to the principles, motives and conduct of a secret society. As you have undertaken know, who called public attention to the fact the duty of giving me information, will you kindly answer for me the following questions? republican state convention the following reso-"The republican party ever has mainthe common schools of Massachusetts as the very citadel of their liberties, and the source of her glory, greatness and happiness. They shall be kept open to all the children and free from all partisan and sectarian control.'

dif-

doctrine I stand by. ference between you and me is a difference of method. I want to get the 700,000 Catholics in Massachusetts on our side. I want them to send their children to the public schools, to pay their share of the cost, and when their young men and young women are sultable, are intelligent, liberal persons, attached to the school system, I want some of to be employed as teachers. I don't wish to exclude them from my political sup-port when they are republicans and agree with me in other matters, because of their religious faith. Nor do I wish to exclude them from being public school teachers, if their particular religious tenets out of the instruction, because of their religious faith, any more than I would have excluded Phil Sheridan from his office in the army or would have refused to support him for any public office, if he had been nominated for it. Further, I want to state and advocate my opinions in the face of day; and you may be sure that this I shall do without nching before anybody's threats or anybody's displeasure or indignation. You, on other hand, I understand, want to go into a cellar to declare your principles. You are ashamed to confess they belong to it: many of whom, without apparently forfeiting the respect of their fellows, lie about their membership in it, when they are asked about You want to mass together the whole Catholic population of Massachusetts to of their extreme and wrong-headed priests if any such can be found difference between us is a difference

of methods in accomplishing the same re-sult. I think your method would overthrow the common school system, would overthrow the republican party, and would end by massing together all the Catholic voters, as oscription always does mass men together to increase and strengthen that politica power which you profess so much to dread. When O'Neil, the young Catholic soldier of Worcester, lay dying, he said: "Write to my dear mother and tell her I die for my country. I wish I had two lives to give. Let the union flag be wrapped about me and a fold of it laid under my head." I feel proud that God gave me such a man to be my countryman and townsman. I have very little respect for the Americanism that is not moved and stirred by such a story. If O'Neil had left a daughter who had he father's spirit, I would be willing to trust my child or grandchild to her instruction in secular education in the public school, even if the father had kissed with his last breath the cross on which the Savior died, or even if the parting soul had received comfort from the lips of Thomas Conaty or John Power or John Ireland or Archbishop Wil-Power or John Ireland or Archbishop Wil-liams. When John Boyle O'Reilly, the Cath-olic poet, sang the praises of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in that noblest of odes, when he quoted in his preface from William Brad-ford and John Robinson and Robert Cush-man. I was glad to hear what he said, es-pecially when he quoted from the lips of the clergyman, Robinson: "I charge you be-fore God that you follow me so further than you have seen me follow the Lord Jesus you have seen me follow the Lord Jesus If God reveals anything to you any other instrument of his, be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive an truth by my ministry, for I am verily per-suaded, I am very confident the Lord has more truths yet to break forth out of His Holy Word." I liked what he said. If I un-Holy Word." I liked what he said. If I understand your former letter correctly, you didn't. There is where we differ. When John Boyle O'Reilly said, declaring the very spirit of New England puritanism, and speaking of religious faith, "the one sacred revo change of mind; when he spoke ble lines: So held they firm, the Fathers aye to be. From home to Holland, Holland to the

Pilgrims for manhood, in their little ship. Hope in each heart and prayer on every

Apart from all—unique, unworldly, true, Selected grain to sow the earth anew; A winnowed part—a saving remnant they; Dreamers who work—adventurers who

pray!
We know them by the exile that was theirs;
Their justice, faith and fortitude attest;
When he further said;
On the wintry main
God flings their lives as farmers scatter

grain. His breath propels the winged seed affoat: His tempests swerve to spare the fragile boat; Here, on this rock, and on this sterile soil. Began the kingdom not of kings, but men; Began the making of the world again. Their primal code of liberty; their rules Of civil right; their churches, courts and

Schools; Their freedom's very secret here laid The spring of government is the little town! On their strong lines we base our social

The man-the home-the town, the commonwealth!
Their saintly Robinson was left behind fo teach by gentle memory; to shame The bigot spirit and the word of flame; To write dear mercy in the Pilgrim's law: To lead to that wide faith his soul fore-

That no rejected race in darkness delves.

I liked what he said. If I understand your former letter, you didn't. You don't want a man who differs from you saying or thinking such things. I want the whole 700,000 Catholics of Massachuseits to believe what

SENATOR HOAR ON THE A. P. A.'S John Boyle O'Rellly believed, and to love and reverence the puritan founders of Massaerence the puritan founders of Mass the way to make them do it. You don't, if I the way to make them do it. You don't, if I understand you. You think the way to make good citizens and good men of them and to attract them to Protestantism is to exclude them, their sons and daughters, from all public employment and to go yourself into the dark cellar and curse at them through the gratings of the windows.

> Saratoga last year, of which I send you a copy, and which I hope, as you have kindly volunteered to send me so much of your opinion, you may perhaps be willing to read. It doesn't become me to say anything about it myself. I am deeply sensible of its im-perfections. It falls to do justice to what is in my own heart. But perhaps I may be permitted to say that within a few weeks after it was delivered an eminent Catholic clergyman sent me a message, expressing his delight in it. The most famous Episcopal bishop in the country said to a friend of mine that he had read it with great pleasure and that it sounded to him like the old times. A Baptist minister, bearing one of the most distinguished names in the country wrote me a letter, in which he said, as he read it: "At every sentence I said to my-self, Amen, Amen." An eminent orthodox minister, doctor of divinity, read it aloud to his parish, in full, instead of his Sunday's sermon. And a very excellent and able Methodist minister wrote to me and said: "If that is Unitarianism I am afraid I am a Unitarian." I think the time has come to Unitarian." I think the time has come to throw down the walls between Christians and not to build new ones. I think the time has come to inculeate harmony and good will between all American citizens, especially between all citizens of the old commonwealth of Massachusetts. You quote some expressions which you attribute to Catholic clergymen. If you don't get any Catholic nearer right in quoting them than you do in quoting me I don't believe that they ever said any such thing. If they have they never will persuade any considerable number

of Catholic laity, in this country, i nineteenth century, to follow them. I don't think you will succeed in getting any considerable number of the people of this country, who are able to read and write or to count ten on their fingers, to believe that, as I am entering my 70th year, I am actuated by any personal ambitions in the counsel which I give my fellow citizens. I don't think you will get them to believe that, if I were so actuated, I should begin by saying anything which would estrange a considerable number of the Protestant republican citizens of Massachusetts. I don't think you will convince them that I am indifferent to the good will of so large portion of the American people as are said to be enlisted in the ranks of the secret scelety to which you refer. If you know as little of your Catholic fellow citizens as you know of me you have a good deal as yet to learn of the subject of which you are speak-

On the other hand, you may be quite sure I should be unwilling to do injustice to any of my fellow citizens. They will hardly need There is no more zealous believer in the principles of the New England Puritans and no more zealous advocate of them than I am.

There is not a man in Massachusetts who has more at heart the welfare and perpetuity of our system of free common schools than I as to the principles, motives and conduct of as to the principles, motives and conduct of

First-Is the organization to which you refer a secret organization? Are its discussions in the face of day? Do the persons whose political errors they especially oppose, have an opportunity to know their purposes and to be convinced by their argu-ments? If the organization be in any respect secret, why is it deemed necessary maintain such secrecy in the United States of America and at the close of the nineteenth century?

Second-Is it the custom of many persons who belong to it to deny, when required of, that they are members of such an associa-tion? And if this be true, does such a falsehood cost them the respect and friendship of their associates or diminish their in-fluence in the order?

Third-Do members of the association after colling it, retain their membership of other collical parties? Do they agree together upon candidates for offices or delegates to conventions to nominate officers and then go into their party caucuses to support such delegates, agreed upon in secret, without consultation with their political brethren? If that be true, does it seem to you that ourse is honest?

Fourth-Do you understand that any conderable number of Catholic laymen, in this country, accept the interpretation which you put upon the fifteen articles, which you quote as principles of the Roman Catholic church? Is it not true that that interpretation is absolutely rejected by the Catholic laity in general and that they affirm for hemselves as absolute independence of the pope or of the clergy in all secular matters as you or I claim for Protestant clergymen? ourselves in regard to

Fifth-Are not Italy and France Catholic countries, today as absolutely free rom any temporal power or influence of the sope or the Catholic clergy as is Massachu-

Sixth-I have had sent me a little leaflet purporting to be the principles of the Ameri-can Protective association, which you doubtless have seen. When you say, in your third article, that the American Protective association is opposed to the holding of offices in the national, state or municipal government by any subject or supporter of such ecclesiastical power; and in your fifth article, that you "protest against the employment of the subects of any unamerican ecclesiastical power as officers or teachers of our public scho do you mean or no that no Catholic shall hold such national, state or municipal office. and that no Catholic shall be a teacher in a and that no Catholic shall be a teacher in a public school? You don't answer this ques-tion by quoting the language of church officials in bygone days or the intemperate language of some priests in recent times. It is a practical question. Do you or do you not mean to exclude from such office and rom such employment as teachers the bulk of the Catholic population of Massachusetts? Seventh—Is it your opinion that General

Philip H. Sheridan, were he living, would be unfit to hold civil or military office in this country? Or that his daughter, if she entertained the religious belief of her father, should be disqualified from being a teacher a public school? I have no pride of opinion. I shall be very

glad to revise any opinion of mine, and, as you state it, I shall be very glad to "know petter in the future," if you will kindly en-

You and I, as I have said, have the same

bject at heart. We desire, above all things, the maintenance of the principles of civil and religious liberty; and above all other instrumentalities to that end, the maintenance f our common school system, at the public charge, open to all the children and free from partisan or sectarian control. If you and I differ, it is only as to what is the best means of accomplishing these ends. If you think that they are best accomplished by secret societies, by hiding from the face of day, by men who will not acknowledge what are doing, and by refusing public employment to men and women who think on these sub-jects exactly as we do, but whose religious faith differs from ours, then I don't agree with you. I think your method will result in driving and compacting together, in solid mass, persons who will soon number nearly 50 per cent of the voting population of Massachusetts. Nothing strengthens men, nothing makes them so hard to hear reason, nothing so drives them to extremity in epinion or in

ction as persecution or proscription. On the other hand, my method is the method absolute freedom and of pure reason. The Catholic boy, who has grown up in our com-mon schools, who has formed his youthful friendships with his Protestant classmates whose daughter or sister, as he grows older is employed as a teacher, will very soon be as attached to our common school system as we are ourselves. He will be required, as he gets property, to pay his share for its support. He cannot ask to be exempt from a tax to which all Protestants cheerfully subms, whether their own children be in the schools or not, and he will not easily be made to give his consent to paying twice. The American spirit, the spirit of the age, the spirit of liberty, the spirit of equality, especially what Roger Williams called "soul liberty," is able to maintain herself in a fair field and a free contest against all comers. Do not compel her to fight in a cellar. Do not compel her to

bat. I am, faithfully yours.

GEORGE F. HOAR.

SMUGGLING AS A FINE ART Shrewd and Crude Methods Employed to Cheat the Government.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST EVERY YEAR

I stated my religious faith and my ideas of the relation of our religious denominations to each other in an address I delivered at Innumerable Tricks Worked b Runners for Importing Houses-Enormous Importations by Travelers Which Pay No Duty.

> (Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The enormou mounts of which Uncle Sam is robbed through custom house frauds will never be known. The government has 4,800 employes devoted to their detection, and its sples are more than \$132,000,000, and the expense of this, however, it happened that a making these collections was almost 6 per treasury agent was standing near by. making these collections was almost 6 per cent of this vast sum. The amount uncollected will never be known. Our custom fraud. Many of the big importers are in collu-

> sion with the European manufacturers to evade the payment of duties. They enter actually pay for them, notwithstanding the nence he might have gone to prison. fact that if they are discovered they are subject to heavy fines and increased duties. I saw a summary of the collections made by the Treasury department during the past few years of this sort of fines and amounts arising from undervaluation. During the past five years the Treasury department has col-lected more than \$5,000,000 in penalties and n the increase of duties. This is a million collars a year, and it probably does not epresent one-tenth of the actual amount hat Uncle Sam is annually robbed of in this way. The law as to the importation of goods very strict. A foreign merchant who ships goods here must first go before the American consul at the port from which he intends to ship the merchandise and swear as to the kinds, qualities and quantity of the articles he proposes to ship to the United States. He has to have three invoices, describing the goods and giving their cost in Europe. The law provides that the goods must be entered for duty at the market price paid for them in Europe, and at the prices at which they are sold to other countries. In many cases the goods are entered at a much lower valuation than this. The European merchant charges the importer a fair price but he makes out the bill for a lower price, and the two try to cheat the government out of its duties. At the present time the customs bureau has its special examiners or de-tectives traveling about through Europe and trying to prevent this. They are visiting big factories. They are inquiring into the prices. They are making their reports to the consuls, and it is their business to find out how Un-cle Sam is being cheated and prevent it. They are not doing this, but they are doing comething. But notwithstanding their ef-forts millions of dollars' worth of goods are fraudulently imported every year, and they trive in vain to mend this hole in Uncl. HOW TRAVELERS CHEAT THE CUSTOMS

Enormous amounts of goods are smuggled nto the United States by travelers every It is estimated that there are now in taking their summer vacations on the other side, and who will return in the fall. At a low estimate ninety out of every hundred of these will bring back at least \$100 worth of European goods. I talked with a Treasury department official about this matter yesterday, and he said that \$200 would be a low estimate. You can easily see how these purchases will run into the tens of thousands and into the millions. The most of the goods will be dutiable, and it is safe to say that the above amount will evade the customs. \$100 per traveler this means the introduction of \$9,000,000 worth of dutiable goods, and at \$200 per person it would amount to \$18,000,000 worth. These travelers will be met upon worth. These travelers will be met upon the northern frontier from British Columbia their arrival in New York, and the goods will This escapes the duty, and at the old rate be passed as personal effects. A woman has the right, according to the law, to a ward-robe corresponding with her station in life, and if she is well-to-do she can lead herself with diamonds. Many a New York swell brings in eight or ten suits of clothes, and I am told that there are men who make the property of the state from China or India and is manufactured at the great factories along Puget sound into opium for amplication. I am told that there are men who make vacation trips to Europe on the basis that the expenses of their trip will be largely made up by the profits which will come to them through buying their winter clothing in

PARIS DRESSES ARE SMUGGLED. This is especially so when women are to be considered. Dresses cost just about half abroad what they do at home, and they are smuggled in by the tens of thousands. was told the other day by a man connected with the customs that New York dress makers often send the girls in their employnent to Europe with the proper measure ments for dresses for their customers. The dresses are made in the fatest Paris styles and are furnished to the Americans at ever bitant prices. The dressmaking girls pass them through as their own personal property and some of the maidens, who, on the big ocean steamer lines, are looked upon as American heiresses are smuggling milliner The government does all it can to preven such importations. It has its detectives or both sides of the big pond, and the steward esses of the steamships often give tips to the inspectors. There are female inspectors a New York who sometimes meet these smug-gling maidens upon their landing. They may have gotten a pointer on the other side, or talks with other people on the vessel. they are suspected they are taken with their paggage into a private room at the custom If the girl can not show that she is all right her wardrobe is sometimes taken from her. If the inspectresses are pretty sure she is a smuggler they make her try on some of the clothes. A girl with a thirty-feur-inch bust often finds much trouble in explaining the possession of a forty-two-inch Paris corset, and a tall, gaunt maiden of five feet ten looks very funny when her form is clad in a Paris dress made for one of the young women of the 400 who measures five feet two. The inspectors have to be very careful, however, in making such arrests They must have something more than pure suspicion to depend upon, as the examination of innocent persons is liable to involve them in great trouble. The dresmakers of Paris nowever, seem to have no compunctions or doubts about their being able to deliver goods in America, and I have heard English tailors say again and again that they could fill any orders that I would send them at Londo prices

I am teld that there are English tailors who send their representatives to America every year to carry cloths over and bring new measurements back. Among the customers of these men are some of our noted public characters, and a list of the of American swells who get their clothes in this way would make interesting

SOME DIAMOND STORIES.

It is hard to get the real facts about smuggling from the officers of the United States treasury. Our customs officials are, States treasury. Our customs officials are, to a large extent, detectives, and they will not permit their names to be used in connection with any information which they give to the press. They think that the exposition of the methods of smuggling would incite others to go and do likewise, and the information which I give in this article is based upon talks with a number of prominent officials whose names I cannot give nent officials whose names I cannot give The expectation is that a great amount of jewelry will be brought into the United States by the travelers this fall. The good times are fast throwing down the fences of economy, and the savings of the past few years will cause a heavy European expenditure. There will be a good demand for diamonds with our approaching pros-perity, and they will be brought in in all sorts of ways. Not long ago a young American swell attempted to evade the customs on a diamond present. He was Europe and he wanted to send these He was in monds to Miss Fay Templeton, the actress. He did not care to leave Europe himself. and he perhaps thought it safer to send the diamonds by his valet. The young man arrived in New York all right. He

asked him what made his coat bulge out in that strange mapner. He turned white at the question and started to run. They selzed him and found the diamonds in his pocket. They were confiscated, of course, and the actress lost her jewels.

A DRINK WHICH COST \$300. Another prominent American who for some ime was the head of an American exchange in London did quité a smuggling business in the way of diamonds. He passed the cus-toms several times and he finally became so bold that he boasted to his fellows that he could bring through any amount of jewels without trouble. One day while taking a drink in the Hoffman, house bar room the subject of passing the customs officers came ip, and this man said:
"Why, gentlemen, it is the easiest thing

imaginable to skin, those custom house offi-cers. They think they are very smart, but they are blind as bats. I could give you a dozen ways to get past them. I have brought in clothes and jewels, and I have never been detected. Why, only last January I brought in a diamond necklace and sold it to a corset manufacturer who wanted it for devoted to their detection, and its spies are wife. I got \$1,280 for that necklace and both scattered all over the world. Its collections the lady and myself made a nice thing off in the way of duties amounted last year to of it." While the young man was saying quired as to the smuggler's identity. He looked the matter up during the next few days and reported it to the collector. The house records are peppered with perjury and | manager of the exchange, the gentleman smuggler, received notice to come up to the custom house, and before he left he paid \$30 for that drink and the indiscreet remark which sllowed it in the Hoffman bar room. detective, of course, got his percentage their goods at much lower prices than they had the smuggler not been a man of promi-

> This man is by no means the first who haveen discovered by the revenue officers by his boasting. Every year a number smuggling operations are discovered by criminals being too free with their co dences both on the way across the Atlantic and after they have arrived. An instance occurred not long ago of a politician from onof the western states who got a valuable dia-mond through without paying and then sold it for \$20,000. After doing so he boasted to his fellows about it. He had an enemy the crowd and this man sent a note to the New York custom house. An inspector sent out and the man was arrested. He to refund, and instead of making a fortune he lost one. Diamonds are smuggled in all sorts of ways. They are so small that they can easily be concealed, and it is not unusua to put them into soap, to have them sunk between the soles of the shoes or in the padding of a coat. The treasury officials say that instances are known of men concealing diamonds and pearls under porous plasters, and cases have occurred where they have been put into raw mear and fed to dogs just before landing, and the dogs thus brough off with the diamonds inside of them. This last is something similar to a story which has just come out concerning the smuggling of opium from British Columbia into the United States. As the story goes, it is doc-tored up and fed to old oxen, who are then driven across the frontier and killed in order to get the opium out of their stomachs. Any one who knows anything as to the horrible taste of opium and of the decided objectio that any sensible ox would have to eating it would regard this story as decidedly fishy At least it is so regarded at the Treasur,

MONEY IN OPHUM. Opium is smuggled, however, in all sorts of ways. The business has fallen off some since the reduction of the duty from \$12 to \$6 a pound. It still goes on, however great quantities are shipped into the States every year. It is estimated that 400,000 pounds of the drug are used annually in the United States, and a treasury official says that more than 1,000,000 of our people have the opium habit in a greater or less degree. There are hundreds of men and women who use laudanum and opium are never suspected, and the opium commis sion, which was sent by England to India and which has just made its report, states that moderate opium users are just as common in the far east as moderate drinkers are in this country, and that one can eat a little opium all his life without becoming an opium drunkard. At any rate, there is a vast consumption of opium in the United States, and it is estimated that at least 100,-000 pounds of that used are smuggled across the northern frontier from British Columbia. and medicine. The British own the factories, but the Chinese, I am told, do the work. It is said that hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the business, and fortunes have, I am told, been made by smuggling the drug into the United States.

THE PORTLAND OPIUM RING. For years there was a great opium ring on the Pacific coast. The department knew that it was in operation, but it could not get evidence against it. It was so strong that it bribed or intimidated the agents. About two years ago, however, sufficient evidence was collected for the demanding of a special grand jury at Portland, and this grand jury found indictments against twenty-seven persons, among whom were an ex-collector customs and an ex-special agent. onths later another grand jury found adlitional indictments, and forty persons were charged by the two juries with conspiracy t muggle opium and Chinese laborers into the United States. As the matter went on it was found to be even more serious than had been suspected. The trials established that in the twelve months preceding 30,000 pounds of opium had been smuggled into Portland alone. This should have paid a duty of \$180,000, and it was also shown that the same ring had during that time smuggled in 1,500 Chinese laborers. In the ring were some prominent men of the states of Washington and Oregon, and of the forty, the smugglers pleaded guilty and three others were convicted.

EX-CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS AS SMUG-GLERS. It is a curious thing that ex-custom house officers frequently engage in smuggling. The ex-collector of this Portland ring was probably tempted by the money made in the successful smuggling of opium, which passed under his eyes while in office, to engage in the same business. A similar case occurred not long ago on Puget sound. An ex-official had smuggled in a lot of opium in cans. He was sus pected, and the cans were captured, and put into a government warehouse. Upon being taken he did not deny having the cpium, but said that he had gone into the scheme in order to detect other smugglers, and that he was still working for the United States. This was not believed by the inspectors, and they kept a close watch upon him and the op'um. It was afterward found that his friends had bribed the janitor, and they were discovered removing the opium and putting blocks of wood into the cans. This was found out before the trial. Had it not been so, the ex-official would have said that they should open the cans in court, and upon the wood being discovered the story of his being a bogus smuggler for the sake of his detective scheme would have seemed true, and he would probably have escaped. Another case of a customs official becoming corrupt was that of a man named Gardner, who was acting as chief inspector in the Port Tawnsend district, when four trunks came into Seattle, checked to Portland. The inspector at Seattle suspected that they contained opium, and he telegraphed ahead that they should be detained. This man was a subordinate of Gardner's, and Gardner, hearing of this telegram, went on ahead and took charge of the trunks on the ground that he was the chief inspector and had the right to do so. He took these trunks back to Tacoma and secretly sold the opium, and then reported to the department that the boxes found in the trunks had no real opium but only dummy packages of tar. It is estimated that there was \$10,000 worth of the drug in the trunks. Gardner was finally removed from office. 'He continued his smuggling in a private capacity, and was eventually arrested and sent to prison. A great deal of opium is brought in by Chinamen. Nearly laborer who is smuggled into the United States brings more or lers opium, and ninamen aid the smugglers on this side of the border. Opium is sometimes hidden in the coal of the ships which land at San Francisco

breathe the damp malarial atmosphere of dark places. Especially let no member of the republican party, the last child of freedom, lend his aid to such an effort. The atmosphere of the republic is the air of the mountain top and the sunlight and the open field. Her emblem is the eagle and not the bat. I am, faithfully yours.

They called to him. He stopped, and they are pocket. They called to him. He stopped, and they partment to Havana to bring back to the many other ways.

and other points along the coast. It is brought in the bottoms of trunks, and in

United States some shipwrecked saliors.
While there the officers in charge bought a great lot of cheap cigars. There were so many of them that they corded them up in many of them that they corded them up in a great pile on the deck, and over this pile they threw a lot of old salicioth. When the customs officers appeared and asked them if they had any dutlable goods on bosrd the naval officers pointed to this pile and said that it contained cigars. They laughed as they did so, and the customs officers thought that they were being guyed. They had never seen cigars put up in that way. had never seen cigars put up in that way, and they passed over the stack of sailcloth without further examination. Liquors have been brought into Canada

by naval officers, and one of the revenue marine corps told me once of an experi-ence which he had at Halifax. He had gone into a large liquor store, and the man had offered him some very cheap clears and showed him samples of fine wines, iliquors and brandies. As he tasted them the merchant said. "Of course, you want to load up here with Scotch whisky and Hennesy brandy. You can get the goods here for half what they will cost you in the United States. We are doing a big trade with the navy. A number of ships have called here, and I have sold officers large orders." My friend of the revenue marine said that this was agains into the United States in that way merchant was much surprised, and he had evidently been doing a large business with the navy

SENATOR AND A SMUGGLED DRESS It is not often that our American consuls try to rob Uncle Sam, but they do it now and then. Some years ago a United States senator was caught smuggling. His son was vice consul at one of the interior towns in Germany, and he had sent in the State department mail bag a package to his father, which was supposed to contain papers. The Treasury department had been much troubled with petty smuggling, and in some way this package came under the eyes of one of the special agents abroad. He wrote to the State department and asked if it could be examined. The senator was notified when the package arrived, and he went to the depart-ment for it. He was told that there had been a question raised as to the contents of the package, and that it must be opened at the department. He stormed and protested. The clerk in charge, however, quietly opened the package in spits of his objections, and then held up before the senator's eyes about thirty yards of the finest black gros-grained silk. The senator at once subsided. He became meek as a lamb, and allowed the silk to be sent on to New York for appraise nt. The duty was high at that time, and paid about \$1 a yard to get the dress. The matter was kept quiet, and it came to me through one of the old officials, who was connected with the State department at

Frank G. Carpenter

There are 3,000,000 bachelors in this coun Willie Park, the professional golf cham ion, is to be married next month to Miss Maggie Inglis, a comely Scotch maiden. Willis attributes his success at golf playing to his sweetheart's picture, which he always carries in an inside pocket during

Sir William P. Howland, K. C. M. G. B., ex-lieutenant governor of Ontario, and president of the Confederation Life Assurance company, who is now in his 86th year, will soon lead to the altar the widow of James Bethune, late manager of the Dominion bank. Sir William is an American

The first wedding of celestials after th American fashion that ever occurred in Chinatown, San Francisco, was celebrated a few days ago. The bridegroom was Fong Chu, a wealthy merchant, and his bride was Soon Fong. The only oriental feature of the wed-ding was the costumes of the principals and many of the guests.

A bashful young man while attending A cashful young man white attending a revival meeting was approached by an earnest woman, who said to him: "My dear young friend, it would do my heart good to lead you to the altar." The young fellow hesitatingly replied "that he appreciated the honor, but he was already engaged to two girls and he could not accommodate her." "I'm about to be married," writes a girl to the Atchison Globe, "and instead of re-ceiving congratulations I am aware that I need a defense, and take this means of making it. I am 27 years old-old enough to know better and do better; but I have no choice. The man is a widower with one child. He liked his first wife better than he does me: I liked a man years ago better than I like him, so we are quits on that. He wants a housekeeper; I want a home. I was brought up to sing a little and play a little, but have no trade. My parents will be glad to see me settled. I would be happier earning \$5 or \$6 a week and takin care of myself, but I was not taught how There are thousands of women in my post-tion. Every man who brings up his daugh-ters without starting them with the means of earning a livelihood is responsible for just such a mistake as I shall make next month."

In Alabama of late a wedding ceremony was interrupted by the simultaneous illness of the bride and bridegroum, the brides-maids and the best man and the parson, to-gether with most of the assembled guests, ncluding the small boys who hovered about he fringe of the occasion according to the wont and habit. The symptoms of all were allke, manifesting themselves in epigastric disorder, and resulting in their rapid dispersal, leaving the candidates for matri ony from half to two-thirds married, with uncertainty as to the exact point at which the proceedings broke off. It turned out that shortly before the ceremony all the company had partaken of ice cream supplied by the local confectioner, whom it was after-ward proposed to lynch, though he shally maintained the innocence of his cream and character and offered to fight the malcontents one by one as long as any of them could be found to meet him. The guests all recovered during the afternoon, and the ceremony was resumed and completed on the following day.

YE OLDEN DAYS.

Written for The Bee Written for The Bee.

How sweet it were once more to see,
As light as any bird and free,
In the fresh morn o'er wooded ways,
The maiden of the olden days!
With lithesome form and fair hand slim,
Holding above her ankle trim
Beruffled skirt. In no disguise
The coquetry within her eyes,
And the half shaded, sidelong gaze.

There, 'neath the elm tree's kindly shade Where simple lover vows were made, I know full well she tried his heart With many a stealthy, honeyed dart; Though bending o'er her tapestry, Arch-innocent, feigned not to see, And like the bud the wild bee sips. She pursed her dainty, curving lips She pursed her dainty, curving lip And smiled at him in fond amaze

How oft he left in righteous wrath, Frowning his way along the path; In sooth, it were not fair nor best To give his loyal love such test! And yet to see the violet eyes (Love stars unveiled when Cupid sighs), He turns again, ah, fatal thought! He might have known if he knew aught He might have known if he knew aught How she could bind him with her gaze!

And, when the twilight soft and deep Had fallen on the mountain steep. To see him ride o'er pathways old, With songs heroically bold, And halt beside the gateway tall, Just where the ivy hides the wall, and the soft jasmines interface, (It must have been their trysting place, And time has sarred it on Himsels.) And time has spared it on His ways.) He, springing to the ground, would Milady with a phrase so sweet That chivalry were not amiss The while he bended low to kiss The hand so slender, cool and white That in his own 'twas hidden quite. And then she bids him ride away—Still, in her heart she bids him stay, So gently was his knightly phrase. springing to the ground, would greet

But I would see her later yet, Bowing the stately minuet; Ice cream brocade and powdered curls, And soft, fair throat, clasped round with

And soft, fair the pearls,
pearls,
And o'er her cheeks the roses blown.
Ah, the light time she must have known
In the wide halls and drawing rooms,
In the glad morn and twilight glooms—
The Maiden of the olden days!

KATHRYN RUSH.

What Impressed Him. Chicago Post: "I saw her in fashionable bathing attire on the beach at Narragansett Pier, but she wore spectacles."

"Of course. She always does. Why do you speak of it in that connection?"

"Because I was particularly impressed by the fact that at least she did not expose the naked eye."

An Investigation of the Cause of the Triumph of the Tories.

Why They Rallied to the Tory Standards-Character and Habits of British Workmen Revealed in the Late Election.

electoral revolution in England, which has obviously been brought about by a temporary defection of the working classes from the liberal ranks to the standard borne by toryism, one must acquire an inside knowledge of the habits of that class of Englishmen. must consider how, with such habits of thought and life, the masses of England's toilers would be likely to feel toward current issues, and must make due allowance for the present day influence of a certain kind of long continued education and environment. If it be true, as this correspondence has aimed to show, that practically, so far as immediate measures of social and industrial relief are concerned, the workmen were left with little choice between tories and liberals then the bolt toward toryism must be largely attributable to a dissatisfaction of the labor vote with the leading lines of liberal policy The four great issues were local option home rule, church disestablishment and the House of Lords. I have catalogued these issues in the order in which, in my judg-ment, they influenced the election. On every point the Salisbury-Chamberlain forces were for letting things alone, while the Rosebery-Harcourt party were committed on each line to some great change, though the issue, infortunately, was somewhat confused by the fact that the liberals were not in perfect agreement on all points, and had not stated with en'ire precision just what the changes they promised would embrace. The question of home rule and church dis-

establishment, it should be remembered, are ancient questions. They have agitated ancient questions. They have agitated Parliament and the constituencies for many years. In one respect they are contem-poraneous, for it was generally understood. when state aid had been withdrawn from th when state aid had been withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal church in Ireland, that the first step had been taken toward Ireland's emancipation politically. Since then, however, home rule has had many ups and downs, and has proven to be such an irritant on both sides of the channel that it has palled to a certain extent on the national taste, and disestablishment, in the meantime, having crossed the channel into Wales, has come now so near to England itself as to make it impossible for the Englishman to dissociate the threatened Welsh church from his own and that in Scotland. Thus, the nation is sick of the first of these issues, and upon the other it is as yet in an alarmed state, with prejudice rather than conviction at the helm, ready to vote against it for no better reason, perhaps, than that it is not yet sufficiently informed to feel that it coul-safely and justly favor such a measure. EDUCATION NECESSARY.

Before English voters will go any further dismantling the church a long campaign of education will be necessary. The issue is complicated somewhat by the fact that in Scotland the established church is a Presbyterian church. Presbyterianism forms a strong element in English non-conformity and the English non-conformists have been hitherto the backbone of the disestablishmen party. But when one's own faith and one's own dear forms of worship are threatened by the outworking of certain principles, one is apt to weaken in his attachment to those principles, and it is very evident that something like this has happened in the ranks of the English non-conformists. Another point at which the religious ele-

ment unfavorably affected the liberals was in the fact that this party came to the polis without the backing which it usually has from what is known in England as the non-conformist conscience. It was this which drove Parnell from power, and it was this which was always with Gladstone, not only the court of final appeal, but a court which in its final decision never failed to support that great moral champion. In the late election the liberal party had for its prime minister the winner of two Derbys-an awful sin in non-conformist eyes, For its Irish secretary and most eloquent speaker it had John Morley, an agnostic; for the leader of its radical wing, Henry Labouchere, who is a sturdy friend of humanity, it is true, but who has in religious matters the reputation of being a skeptic; while Sir William Har court, whatever may be his creed, is held by the masses to be as innocent of any dis tinctively religious purpose as though he were a pronounced free thinker. The personality of Gladstone overshadowed these deficiencies, but that withdrawn, the gaun facts of the situation stood cut in such bold relief that even the casual visitor was im-THE NON-CONFORMIST CONSCIENCE

Much of the non-conformist conscience resides in the bosom of England's sturdy toil-ers. The masses of the farm laborers who do little thinking are attached, like much of the soil they cultivate, to the established church. They belong in this category by nheritance rather than choice. To touch heir church is to touch them in an essentia part to their lives. To threaten the resource of the church is to threaten their very attenuated incomes, for if the church became dependent upon voluntary support, they would naturally be expected to pay fairly for serv-ces which they now get for next to nothing Not only so, but that goose would be de-stroyed which now occasionally lays upon their scanty tables the eggs of charity. That these would support the party of disestablish ment was not to be expected. Nor, with th non-conformist conscience properly aroused would the defection of this class have been a matter of much concern, for in that case t is reasonably certain that the votes of the farm laborers would have been balanced, it not overcome, by the more intelligent workmen in towns and cities, many of whom-perhaps, I might say, the large proportion of whom—are attached to the chapel rather than the church. The elections have shown however, that this conscience was apathetic and that it had, in the surface facts of the ituation, good reason to be so. In regard to the claims of Ireland, the ad-

vocates of home rule have yet to conciliate in the English masses that keen sense of imperialism which is a characteristic of the British temperament and which shows itself just as vigorously in the British workman as n the pampered aristocrat of that land Until he is quite convinced that home rule in Ireland would not lead to a dismember ment of the empire, and would not weaker its prestige abroad, you need no more expect the average British workman to deliberately vote for such a measure than you could ex-pect him to vote affirmatively on an abstract proposal to lower the national flag or in any way to diminish the glory attaching to tha flag. At this time, too, his conception of what he owes to Ireland is clouded somewhat by the woes of his own situation. "When trade is bad in Ireland the British taxpayer must be assessed to help out. Bad harvests mean the passage by Parliamen of costly relief measures. But what is Par nament doing for the prostrated agriculture of England? We are tired of helping Ireland—we want help ourselves." So I have heard the British workman talk again and again. This is not written to indorse or extenuate such an attitude of unreason; only o show why, in the late election, the Engish masses were not enthusiastic for home A LACK OF POLICY.

On the question of the House of Lords the British workman was handicapped in a vari ety of ways. There was sent out from the liberal camp no certain note of policy. Lord Rosebery declared this to be the leading pattle cry, and the next day Sir Willian Harcourt said another issue was to be th leading one. Here were divided counsels leading naturally to a fallen household. I was uncertain, moreover, what the liberal intended to do with the lords, even if they got into power. Really, if they were to budged by their acts, rather than by mun bled and confusing promises, it seemed prob-able that they had no sincere purpose to do anything with them. I do not blame the English workman for posing as a lover of consistency, and it is difficult to see how, in the circumstances, when the liberal pre-mier, himself a lord, had paid off his electoral debts by creating a lot of new lords, chosen from among the leading lights of the liberal party, and dubbed with high-sounding titles in the same breath in which the lord who made them denounced lords in general—it is

BULL RUN OF THE LIBERALS difficult to see how, in these circumstances, the English workmen could have any faith in the liberal party as a reformer of England's second chamber. The fact is they were not only without such faith, but the question came to them in such a hasty, blundering and insincers form, that they scarcely gave any

It is doubtful, however, whether this issue importance been given to it. In this country we conclude very easily that the peerage of England is a superfluity, and a popular vote might be secured at any moment declaring PART PLAYED BY THE WORKINGMEN England is a superfluity, and a popular vote might be secured at any moment declaring it to be a nulsance. But England approaches this question from the background of a long history, and after long association, both with individual peers and with a house of peers. She approaches it, too, with deeply rooted prediffections toward a condition of society in which the caste spirit obtains. It is my persuasion that every Englishman is an arithograf at heart, not excepting even the working classes. I have yet to meet the Britisher, of whatever degree, who did not reserve to himself the right of looking down upon certain grades of his fellow country. LONDON, Aug. 9 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-To fully account for the recent upon certain grades of his fellow country-men; and, of course, such a man, to keep this prerogative intact, must accord to others this prerogative intact, must accord to others
the right to look down upon himself. With
this tendency to look down, there is a
corromitant tendency to look up. We bend
the knee to title and position far more than
is commendable under the stars and stripes,
and this national tendency is growing. But
the American is out of the race with the
Englishman. Every English child properly
brought up is taught, as one of the first
articles in his education, "to respect his
superiors," and this, in practice, has meant
so much of deterence to position and privilege, such bowing and scraping in presence lege, such bowing and scraping in presence of greatness, that the English body and the English mind alike have contracted a bent toward such obsequiousness—a bent so strong that you could no more hope to overcome it in a single campaign than you could dam Ningara by the wind from a brass band,

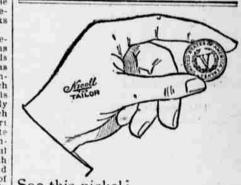
STUCK TO THE LORDS. The best indication of how the working classes of England feel toward lords, and those connected with the peerage, is shown in the fact that in so many constituencies, where the choice was between a lord of the soil and a son of the soil, they deliberately, and by large majorities, gave their suffrages to his lordship. A flood of light is also thrown upon this subject by the following skit from Tit-Hits: skit from Tit-Bits: Grawley-Who's that little, insignificant,

lried-up, crooked, spindle-legged tailor's sign-Griggs-That? Why, that's Lord Leopold

Algernon Percy Fitznoodle, son of the Earl Ditchwater. Grawley-Oh-aw! What a very distinguished bearing his lordship has, though, for

ne so slight of figure.

It was a brave stand the liberals made for local option. They deserved a better reward than defeat; yet, Englishmen as they are, what else could they have expected in the present condition of public sentiment? To say that the publicans defeated them, may say that the publicans defeated them, may be quite true, yet it is only half the truth. English habits of tippling, English social customs, so different from our own; English education and training, which have held the business of the saloon keeper to be as legitlmate and necessary as that of the provision merchant; English backwardness on total abstinger lines; the provabile English toleratinence lines; the proverbial English toleration of occasional inebricty; wine vaults in the cellars of the rich and great, finding their faint imitations in the side boards and decanters of the middle classes, and thus justifying the workingman in the determination to secure in the neighborhood barroom what his betters secure to themselves in their own homes—this is the combination which, for the present, has downed local option, and it is the deliberate judgment of the writer that before there can be any hope for popular reversal of the verdict rendered, there will have to be, not only a long campaign of discussion and culightenment, but a great reformation in social habits, and perhaps an entirely new generation of HENRY TUCKLEY.



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