

# BIGGEST TRADE YEAR

## FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR 1905 BREAKS RECORD.

Largest Volume of Imports and Exports Ever Recorded—Revenue Showing Gains—Improvement Since Close of Fiscal Year—Big August Figures.

Washington correspondence: Commercial activity indicated by current statements of the Department of Commerce and Labor suggest that, if business continues at the rate shown by August foreign trade statistics, the calendar year of 1905 will enjoy the largest volume of imports and exports ever recorded. Figures just published for August show that exports of manufactures during that month increased nearly \$9,000,000, or about 25 per cent, as compared with August a year ago, and about \$20,000,000 as compared with August, 1901.

Meantime manufacturers have increased their consumption of materials used for use in various processes of domestic industry until the August imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing have increased nearly \$2,000,000 over the imports of August, 1904. For the eight months ended with August there has been an increase of about \$50,000,000 in imports, compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Up to Aug. 31, 1905, imports amounted to \$770,412,026, as against \$697,830,864 in the preceding year; and exports were valued at \$966,612,607, as compared with \$851,203,457 in the first eight months of 1904. The value of manufactures exported during the first eight months of 1905 practically equaled the total exports of manufactures during the entire calendar year 1900, being \$376,198,679, as against a total of \$380,787,891 for the entire year 1900.

Comparison of Figures. Current government figures show also that more manufactures are being exported from than are imported into the country—a condition which has been brought about during the short period since 1897. Imports of manufactures (including in that term for comparison manufactures ready for consumption, articles wholly or partly manufactured for use as materials in the mechanic arts, and articles of voluntary use and luxuries) aggregated during August \$45,000,000, while exports of manufactures during that month showed a total of \$51,000,000. During the eight months ended with August, 1905, imports of manufactures, including all degrees of manufacture, aggregated \$322,000,000, while exports of manufactures amounted during the same period to \$376,000,000.

As recently as 1897 the records of our foreign commerce showed an importation of \$288,000,000 worth of manufactures during the calendar year, as against \$280,000,000 worth of manufactures exported. The following year was the first to show exports of manufactures in excess of imports of manufactures, and since 1898 there has been a steady increase in the outward flow of the products of our manufacturing industries. During the eight-month periods of the years named exports of manufactures have increased from \$190,000,000 in 1897 to \$376,000,000 in 1905, while imports of manufactures have only increased from \$200,000,000 in 1897 to \$322,000,000 in 1905.

Gain in Revenue. Duties collected from customs have increased materially since the close of the fiscal year 1905, that year having shown no appreciable increase in customs revenue as compared with the preceding year. The total amount of duties collected from customs during the fiscal year 1905 was \$262,060,828, as against \$262,013,079 in 1904, the increase being very slight, while for June, the closing month of the fiscal year 1905, the total customs revenue was \$22,564,652, as against \$22,500,622 in June of the preceding year.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

The census bureau at Washington has issued an interesting bulletin on teachers as teaching in the United States. The number of teachers to every 10,000 persons of school age, that is, between 5 and 24 years, in continental United States in 1900 was 140. In 1890 it was 127; in 1880, 120, and in 1870, 73. The number of teachers to persons 5 to 24 years of age nearly doubled during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century. A comparison with the last census figures of foreign countries is given. In 1901 England and Wales had 175 teachers to every 10,000 children of school age; in 1895 Germany had 100, in 1890 France had 105, in 1901 Italy had 77, in 1891 Canada had 101, and in 1895 Mexico had 22. Of those engaged in teaching in the United States in 1900, 73.4 per cent were women and 26.6 per cent men. Since 1870 the proportion of man teachers has been steadily decreasing. In Illinois there were in 1900, 164 teachers to every 10,000 persons 5 to 24 years old, and 144 in 1890, 115 in 1880, and 76 in 1870.

Olds and Ends. The value of the British crown jewels is estimated to be about \$3,000,000. In 1,000 cases of the morphine habit collected from all parts of the world, the medical profession constituted 40 per cent of the number.



### JAP DEATH ROLL.

Mikado's Government Reports 72,450 Fatalities During War.

The Japanese report 72,450 fatalities during the war with Russia. Of the dead 40,180 were killed in battle, 10,970 died of wounds, and 15,300 of disease. No account is taken of those disabled by wounds or disease. In a war of eighteen months, in which five battles independent of the siege of Port Arthur and several naval engagements were fought, Japan lost by death 72,450 men.

In the Civil War, in which operations extended over four years, the Union army lost 67,058 men killed on the field, 43,012 who died of wounds, and 249,458 who died of disease. The Confederate loss was 94,000 killed in battle, 100,000 wounded and 69,297 by disease. The several armies were engaged in forty-eight campaigns, but in no battle of the Civil War were half as many troops in action as were engaged at Liaoyang or Mukden.

Satisfactory comparison between the battles of the Russo-Japanese war and those of our Civil War or those of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 cannot be made until reports in detail are at hand, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is apparent, however, that of the many wounded a larger per cent recovered than in any previous war.

This was due partly to improvements in surgery, to well organized hospitals, and to a better emergency service in battle. It was due also in part to the character of wounds made by the modern rifle fired at long range.

The observation of surgeons during the war was to the effect that men recovered more rapidly from wounds in the Russo-Japanese war than in our Civil War or in the Franco-Prussian war. It was also contended that, firing at long range, the modern rifle was not the equal of the old rifle in effecting permanent disability. All the contensions seem to be sustained by the report of the Japanese authorities.

However, the most remarkable feature of the Japanese fatality list is the small number of deaths from disease. With probably 600,000 men in the field only 15,300 deaths by disease are reported. It is true that the campaigns were not like those in the Civil War. It is true that the 249,458 deaths from disease in the Union army in the Civil War include fatalities along all the short term and unseasoned regiments, and also the composition of a total enlistment of 2,500,000 men.

Yet, after all allowances have been made, the small death rate by disease in the Japanese army must be credited to better sanitary regulations, better organization in hospitals for the treatment of camp diseases, and better methods in handling contagious diseases.

It was the rule in the Japanese army to send the seriously wounded to the nearest sanitary hospital, and, as far as possible, to have them receive the best surgical and medical treatment. The genius of the Japanese medical staff was directed to the saving of men, and in both the Russian and Japanese armies the wounded were so carefully and intelligently treated that many of them returned to the ranks in a short time. The wonder is not that Japan lost 57,000 men by death in battle, but that she lost only 15,300 by disease.

### THINKING OUT THE CITIES.

#### Rural Delivery, Which is Expensive, That Effect.

Rural free delivery seems destined to entail a cost of \$60,000,000 a year to the government, writes a Washington correspondent. Legislators are not worried over the necessity of appropriating this enormous sum, since they think that rural delivery tends to thin out the population of the cities. Any scheme that works to this end they believe is worth investing government money in.

Senators and Representatives of States having large cities are upon this vast appropriation for rural delivery as an injustice to their constituents. They insist that a reasonable division of postal revenues shall go for pneumatic tubes and other facilities for quickening the mail service for congested centers. A single building in New York City contains 5,200 persons during the working day, and they are nearly all letter writers. Their average use of the postal service probably equals that of 52,000 people in the rural counties. It is necessary to make 33 collection centers in some of the New York buildings to get the accumulating mail out of the way.

An inspector, desirous of establishing a rural route, has to exert himself to the utmost to count in 100 families which could be served by a single route. There are hundreds of routes in operation to-day for the accommodation of a much smaller number of households, and in making rural delivery universal, within limits of practicability, which is now the aim of Congress and of the department, it will be necessary to include in great many routes of considerably less than 100 families. It is generally agreed that rural delivery does not "pay," but this is a consideration over which the American people lose little sleep. They like an efficient postal service.

The rural delivery service should be as near complete as, with a constantly increasing population, it will ever be, by 1910. To-day there are in operation 31,796 rural routes, which cover nearly 700,000 square miles. It is estimated that it will take 15,000 new routes and carriers to cover the available territory not now supplied, which amounts to 1,000,000 square miles. When the service reaches its limit it will cost \$60,000,000 per year.

Interesting information as to what rural free delivery will mean to the country telephone and the interurban railroad, is doing for civilization. Is brought to Washington by visiting division superintendents and rural agents. The city, through the three agencies mentioned, they say, is being merged into the country.

Their view is that the value of rural free delivery of mail is not to be measured by dollars and cents.

#### Broom Corn Output.

Experts in the broom corn district of central Illinois estimate that the harvest this year in the United States will aggregate sufficient material for the making of 42,000,000 brooms, valued at \$15,000,000. If placed in cars for shipment, allowing 4,000 per car, it would require 10,000 cars to hold them. These mean 200 freight trains of 50 cars each, or about 100 miles of brooms. Central Illinois has just harvested material for 15,000,000 new brooms.

The aristocratic brooms which retail for 25 cents or more are the product of central Illinois. The cheaper grades come from Oklahoma, which has just harvested material for 21,000,000 brooms. Kansas produces a smaller amount, the estimate being about 4,000,000. Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and other scattering broom corn districts will add a million to the supply. The whisk brooms come from Kansas; the big brooms from the other States.

### MRS. CHADWICK TO-DAY.

The famous "frenzied finance" woman of Cleveland is still in the county jail at that city. Her appeal against her conviction and sentence of last winter has just been heard in the United States Court at Cincinnati. Decision will be rendered in November.

### HENRY IRVING IS DEAD.

Foremost Actor of the Age Expires in Harness in England.

All England is plunged in grief because of the sudden death of Sir Henry Irving, greatest actor of the age, who expired Friday night before medical aid could reach him after a powerful presentation of Lord Tennyson's "Becket" in the playhouse at Bradford. The applause of the audience scarcely had died away when the famous tragedian breathed his last.

He was giving a series of farewell performances in the English provinces and was playing an engagement at Bradford, appearing in several favorite roles. Thursday he presented "King Rene's Daughter" and "The Bells" and seemed to be in excellent health, taking the exhausting part of Matthias in the latter play with all the vigor of youth. Friday night before an enthusiastic audience he portrayed one of his most characteristically intellectual parts, the role of the Duke of Burgundy in Lord Tennyson's "Becket," with marked success.

After the performance Sir Henry returned to his hotel, reaching his rooms at 11:30 o'clock, when it was observed that he was in great pain. Physicians were immediately summoned, but before they could arrive Sir Henry was seized with an attack of syncope and expired within a few minutes, without having uttered a word.

To the last moment of his life Sir Henry Irving's heart was in the work to which he had devoted his career—the raising of the standard of his art. On Wednesday he was entertained at luncheon in the Bradford town hall, at which the Mayor presented him an address from his admirers.

In replying to the address Sir Henry spoke of himself as one of the sands of whose life were fast running out, but no one then present had the slightest idea that the end would come so soon. He proceeded in his reply to eloquently advocate the establishment of theaters by municipalities, "because," he said, "I believe that by this means the standard of the true drama, as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainments, would be successfully upheld."

### WOULD KILL TO END PAIN.

Woman Proposes a Law Legalizing the Giving of Anesthetics.

Miss Anne S. Hall of Cincinnati started the convention of the American Humane Association in Philadelphia last week. She is proposing the adoption of a resolution favoring legalizing and administration of anesthetics to persons dying in agony. Miss Hall said that there were often incidents in time of railway wrecks when trainmen and passengers were so badly injured that their lives could not possibly be saved. In such cases Miss Hall thought it ought to be permissible to administer anesthetics to relieve their sufferings. She also favored the use of anesthetics when persons were dying of incurable diseases in which they suffered agony.

In the discussion one woman said that she would not hesitate to shoot a person who might be dying in agony in a railroad wreck. The resolution was ruled out.

### DEFENDS THE CIGARETTE.

#### Indiana Physician Says They Do No More Harm than Coffee.

The feature of Wednesday's session of the annual convention of the Michigan Valley Medical Association at Indianapolis was a defense of the cigarette by Dr. William B. Fletcher, who declared that years of observation and experiment had convinced him that cigarettes were no more harmful than any other form of tobacco, tea or coffee.

Dr. Fletcher's treatment of the subject created a mild sensation among the 200 physicians present and during the discussion which followed several eminent members of the profession agreed with Dr. Fletcher that an unreasonable prejudice exists against cigarettes, which, he contended, has been made a "scapegoat" in order to cover up some personal vice of the smoker.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia is editing the memoirs of Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Keir Hardy, the radical and eccentric member of the British parliament, has abandoned shoes for sandals.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long prefers to make a speech rather than to listen to one. He declares that both are boring.

John Grant Lawson, chairman of committees and deputy speaker of the house of commons, on his mother's side is the grandson of the original one of Dickens' "Cheerful Brothers."

Joseph Chamberlain, the celebrated Englishman, is and was a graduate of a university, not a large public school. He was a full fledged business man at the age of 16, and when 38 his fortune had assumed such proportions that he was able to retire from commercial life and devote himself to the study and practice of politics.

Green McCurtain, Governor of the Choctaw Nation, will take his place among the millionaires ere long. He settled upon the affairs of the tribe recently, involving the sale of coal lands worth \$40,000,000. Of this purchase price Gov. McCurtain will receive 10 per cent as commission, or \$4,000,000.

### TAGGART IS GIVEN DECREE.

Court Also Awards the Captain Custody of the Children.

At Wooster, Ohio, Captain Elmore F. Taggart, U. S. A., was awarded a decree of divorce from his wife, Grace Oliver Taggart, and given possession of their two children, Charles Oliver, aged 11, and Elmer E. Jr., aged 7. The sensational case which has stirred army circles both in this country and Europe reached its finale Friday afternoon when Judge Eason, who heard the evidence, read a long opinion.

The court, though denying Mrs. Taggart the custody of the two boys, ordered that she be permitted to see them at stated intervals. In this respect alone was Mrs. Taggart given much consideration.

Judge Eason clearly leaned to the theory that the mother was not a fit person to whom to intrust her offspring. Among the causes for reaching this conclusion was Mrs. Taggart's alleged intrigues with "Billy" Taggart and with Captain Fortesque, said to be a relative of President Roosevelt. The court censured both woman and man severely.

Judge Eason had a good deal to say about the use of intoxicants, and said that the charge of excessive drunkenness preferred against Captain Taggart had not been sustained. The habit of imbibing frequently was a subject of comment, however, and evidently the court believed that it played a part in the alienation of the couple.

The first time Captain Taggart saw the flush of liquor on his wife's brow he should have banished it from his mind.

Sideboard," said the judge. "It can be said to the credit of the army that this entire case has not developed one single case of drunkenness."

Speaking of the main cause of the differences between the Taggarts, the court stated: "It appears that there never was any dispute about financial matters and that all the difficulty was due to their relations with others."

The Taggart trial lasted seven weeks. The case went to the court a month ago. The suit was first started in July, 1904, by Captain Taggart, who filed petition for divorce, charging his wife with conduct unbecoming a wife and alleging the excessive use of intoxicants. Mrs. Taggart heard of the proceedings in San Francisco several weeks later and immediately started for Wooster, the home of the Taggarts, where she filed a counter-petition for divorce against Captain Taggart on the grounds of cruelty and neglect.

The case has been of exceptional interest because of statements during the trial by Captain Taggart that the use of intoxicants in the army was so common as to be almost the custom. A number of prominent army officers were named in Captain Taggart's petition as having been more or less the cause of the domestic troubles between Captain and Mrs. Taggart.

### ANNUAL MARKEL'S CONTRACT.

Canal Commission Will Be Handled Under Supplimentary Order.

The last action of the Panama canal commission before sailing from Colon for New York was the annulment of the contract awarded to J. E. Markel of Omaha, Neb., for feeding and caring for the employees of the canal. The reason for this action is that Chief Engineer Stevens, through the department of materials and supplies, under Messrs. Jackson and Smith, is handling the commissaries successfully, rendering unnecessary the arrangement.

The contract with Mr. Markel was to run five years and it was estimated that it would involve \$50,000,000. Hudgins & Damas, one of the other firms bidding for the contract, protested against the award to Mr. Markel, alleging favoritism and charging that the latter was enabled through a leak in the office of Chairman Shontz to gain information about the other bidders which aided him in bidding successfully.

### From Far and Near.

At a meeting of Boston citizens it was decided to erect a memorial to the late Patrick A. Collins.

Joseph Levins of Baltimore has been arrested on the charge of kidnaping his 15-year-old daughter in Mahanoy, Pa.

Three hundred and twelve structural iron workers employed on four large buildings in Baltimore were ordered out.

Prof. J. Eddy, a teacher at the Kentucky State school for the deaf at Danville, dropped dead in the school room. Prof. Eddy was a noted astronomer.

Livingston Quackenbush of Le Sueur, Minn., was convicted of receiving money into an insolvent bank. His bank failed in March, 1904.

Mrs. Mary O'Hare of Cherry Valley, N.Y., walked into a pond with her 11-month-old son in her arms, and both were drowned.

The case of Frederick A. Peckham of New York, who was arrested in connection with the cotton report scandal, has been indefinitely postponed.

M. E. Mathias and J. G. McFadden, working night shifts in the Saginaw mine, Deadwood, N. D., were found dead in a tunnel, having been killed by a premature blast.

### THE THOUGHTFUL GUEST.

Sometimes the best intentions are but traps; sometimes the loftiest endeavor ends in disaster, says a contributor to Pearson's Weekly, and illustrates his meaning by the case of a friend of his—a writer, already becoming famous. He did not live in London, but at the time was staying with some friends in town. One night they took him to the theater. At the end of the play he said he would run over to a club, to keep an appointment with a friend. Would they let him have a latch-key, so that he might let himself in and not disturb anybody when he got back? Of course they did.

At 2 o'clock in the morning he found that it was 2 o'clock, and he jumped up in a hurry, got into a cab, and drove home. As he opened the door with his latch-key his blood ran cold. Some foolish servant had left the door on the chain! It opened about eight inches, and no more.

There was not a light in the house. There was not a soul in the street with whom he could confer, not even a policeman. Would he, after all, have to disturb the whole household? No. He suddenly remembered that whenever a man's head could penetrate, his body could follow. Science said that.

The door was open about eight inches. He wore a seven and three-quarter hat. He tried to see if the top of the hat would go in. It would. So, carefully maneuvering it round the brim, he gently deposited it on the mat inside. Then, still planning to avoid noise, he took his money, his keys and his watch from his pockets, and placed them beside the hat. After that he took off his boots. To make the thing thorough, he took off his coat, and laid that also inside.

Smiling at the humor of the situation, he lay down on the top step and wormed his head in through the door. He tried then to get an arm in, and found that, lying flat on his face and raising himself on his right arm, his left arm would enter. Holding the position of an overhead swimmer, he undertook to get his right arm in. It would not go in, try as he might.

Besides, the strained position of his left arm was unbearable. He raised on his right, and withdrew it. He would get out altogether on the doorstep, and get cool and think it over. He was alarmed then to hear the hall clock strike 4, and he tried to look up at it, to see if he had heard aright.

From this time—just as the clock struck 4—he lost all faith in all the scientific knowledge he had ever possessed. His head would not come out again—it had grown! Either that, or the door had closed a link or two.

How time went after that he did not know. He only knew that his head and body were bathed in perspiration, and that the wind had changed and was blowing from the north. The knowledge that his trousers had worked well above his knees, and his extremities were stone-cold, told him the way the wind was blowing; and he began to think that perhaps it would have looked more heroic had he died with his boots on.

At 5:30 o'clock the policeman on the beat, passing that way on his first round, saw the difficulty, and knowing that the average burglar does not wear silk stockings, made inquiries. Explanations came in a muffled and exhausted voice. He sent the milkman for a hickamick.

A big crowd had collected, and, as the man was freed, it raised a cheer that—incidentally—woke the household.

#### Kraut for Yellow Fever.

During the yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans in 1878 a German medical student braved the terrors of the plague to secure the advantage of experience, says the Los Angeles Express. Doctors were few and his services were gladly accepted. He had ideas and many were his experiments. Treating a Hollander at the hospital, Dr. Hans decided that his patient was about to die, so he prescribed as a last solace to the expiring man a huge plate of sauerkraut. He watched the sick man devour the delicacy so dear to the palate of our friends across the sea. To Hans' unbounded amazement on his next inspection he found the Hollander sitting up in bed reading a newspaper, well on the road to recovery.

Jerking forth his notebook, he jotted down: "R. Sauerkraut will cure a Dutchman of yellow fever." Proceeding to another ward he found a Spaniard in a bad way. Procuring another plate of sauerkraut, he made the patient eat it and live—but speedily the Spaniard died. Reaching for his notebook, Hans added to the prescription, "but will kill a Spaniard."

One of the three doctors who were prominent in treating hundreds of yellow fever patients at Jacksonville, Fla., during that city's last visitation of the scourge remarked afterwards, when asked for his favorite prescription: "Roll the patient in hot blankets. Sweat it out of him. If that fails take him out to the sand hills hospital and administer with the hammer one hard blow upon the temple. That is both effective and humane."

#### A College Robin.

Brought up in the society of the learned members of the faculty of a Western university, Marie has been accustomed all her short life to hearing her father and his guests dignify each other with full academic honors. She was out in the yard one day, watching a pair of birds busy with their nest-building.

"Marie," called her mother, "what are you doing?"

"Just sitting out here," she replied, "watching Doctor and Mrs. Robin."

"You can't beat it," said Uncle Eben. "When de weather's bad he says he can't work, an' when it's fine he says it's a shame not to enjoy it!"—Washington Star.

When a woman has a great deal to say about being a body, it is a pretty sure sign she is a body.



### THE ONCE MERRY LAUGH OF DEPEW.

The once merry laugh of DePew, the "peach," has become the smallest, stillest voice in the United States.—New York Press.

Three best bets. { Graft. More Graft. Still More Graft. }—New York Evening Telegram.

It must make a woman green with envy when she thinks of the telephone talking even when it is under the ground.—Staunton (Va.) Leader.

It is said that there are 6,000,000 life insurance policy holders in this country. And most of them haven't a word to say.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Warder of the Pit: "Heat No. 786, 543 with forfeited policies, quick. Here comes one who was president of a life insurance company."—Washington Times.

The earthquake has got around to the country ruled by Castro in time to supply him with new holes in which to put the foreign investors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Said Railway Rates to Tariff Bill. "We'll meet this winter on the Hill." Said Tariff Bill, in quick response, "I'm after you though, dear Alphonse."—Washington Times.

It is just because Mr. Cleveland's arguments against woman suffrage are "not worth replying to" that Miss Susan B. Anthony replies to them at length.—Newark Advertiser.

Chinamen may know how to make superior bombs, but they would never make successful anarchists, as they cannot grow the whiskers that go with the trade.—Montreal Star.

After all, James J. Hill and John D. Rockefeller are right. The young men of to-day have a better chance than they ever had. They are the heirs to their fathers' estates.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A guard of the West Virginia penitentiary escorted his former sweetheart to prison for murdering her husband. Oh, life has some compensation in spots.—New York Evening Telegram.

If General Corbin really wishes army officers to lead the "simple life," he should himself set the example by immediately discarding some of his gold lace and hot air.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

When a girl begins to persuade a young man that he ought to economize she usually means that he should stop spending money for cigars and save up to buy her a diamond ring.—Detroit Free Press.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson predicts lower prices for provisions for the coming winter. What does the Beef Trust say? That combination is more potent than even a Cabinet officer.—Utica Observer.

If you still think the New Yorker is not the greatest Reuben who ever came to town, just look at that \$300,000 bunco game that has just been worked on his leading bank.—Charleston News and Courier.

Hyde, the agricultural statistician, should not be confounded with Hyde, the insurance statistician. These eminent disprovers of the statement that statistics cannot lie were in different lines.—New York Mail.

We hear that Wall street was amazed at the ease with which the Standard Oil's bank was swindled, which would indicate that even Wall street has still a thing or two to learn.—Newark Advertiser.

Meanwhile Norway, having obtained her divorce from the kingdom of Sweden, is face to face with the question as to her future status. There is a fine opening for some far-seeing statesmanship.—Boston Herald.

The Governor of Minnesota has written a strong open letter in denunciation of the "brutality of college sports." But what does the dear me suppose the boys go to college for—to study books?—Savannah News.

In preparing for his war against the United States President Castro of Venezuela is having a gunboat built in this country. There is not wanting some humor in the fellow, though it be involuntary.—Philadelphia Record.

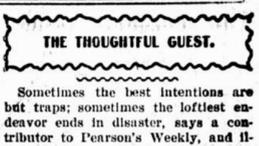
The trouble in the Caucasus is known as a "holy war." The Tartars don't like the religion of the Armenians and are murdering them. By these gentle methods they advance the sacred cause of Islamism.—Portland Oregonian.

The fame of some celebrities is not easily eclipsed. Thus the book of "Five Hundred Proper and Up-to-date Toasts," which is hawked on all the trains, still bears as a cover design the likeness of Senator C. M. Depew.—Boston Transcript.

The determination of the Attorney General to move slowly in the prosecution of the indicted officers, employees and attorneys of the Beef Trust is commendable if he does not move slowly as to make the trials a farce. The country expects some results after so many months of waiting.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Russian losses in ships at Port Arthur, Vladivostok and the Sea of Japan during nineteen months of war were \$113,000,000, according to the government's statistics. For the fiscal year ended June 30 last—a year of peace—the United States spent \$117,300,000 on the navy. The comparison is suggestive.—New York World.

With the very worst crimes being committed by men from among our "most eminently respectable citizens," why is it that justice is so gentle and generous with them? The real basic reason is the lack of a deep and sincere belief in the great American democratic principle of equality. Our education is tainted with snobishness. It puts into judges, lawyers, prosecutors, jurors even, a subtle feeling that a thief is not a thief, at least not quite so much a thief, if he happens to be an educated man and if his crimes are of great magnitude.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.



### THE PULSE OF THE PRESS.

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