

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## ATTITUDE OF THE FARMERS.

By John M. Stahl.

While not complaining and while freely and gladly acknowledging their great prosperity, due in large measure to the development of manufactures, transportation and trade, farmers nevertheless believe that the margin between the price paid to them and the price paid by the consumers of their products is altogether too great and that this margin has contributed much to aggregations of wealth that are dangerous; hence farmers would not try to increase by large their profits by compelling the consumers of farm products to pay more, but rather by lessening the opportunity of an increase by unfair means of the wealth of those already too rich.

Farmers recognize that the value of their lands and the profits of their business are largely due to the markets created by manufacturer and the transportation provided by railroads. But the farmer distinguishes between the manufacture, transportation and sale of articles and the work of corporations and individuals that put their attorneys and willing servants into State Legislatures and the National Congress, in executive offices and even on the bench, not for the public good, but to secure advantages that are unfair in themselves and in their results dangerous to the masses. Speaking largely, the remedy we would propose for economic injustice would not be of the nature of special laws or efforts in the way of arbitrary hindrances to honest trade or arbitrary seizure of the holdings of any class and a distribution to any injured class, but rather we would depend on the awakening of such a national conscience and spirit as will compel just laws and secure to every class its full rights in open competition with all.

## MEN AND WOMEN BOOMERANG TARGETS.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

How idly we use the phrase, "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." But no truer words ever were inspired by the divine sources of all truth. Whether your bread is sweet or sour, wholesome or poisonous, it shall return to you "after many days." Thought is a boomerang. It sometimes is long in proving itself to be of this reacting nature; but the greater the delay the stronger will be its force when the backward swing begins.

Unless we find something every day to be happy over, we never shall be able to enjoy fully any blessing which may come to us. Contentment shapes the mind for unhappiness, and no amount of good luck can twist it back into harmonious proportions. The man who never has learned the lesson of contentment and happiness in some degree in his hard days never will find it in his easy ones. When he undertakes to enjoy travel, society or home, he will find the only demon of unrest is with him—his relentless boomerang.

There is the disloyal thought, which many people, both men and women, suffer from. They blame fate instead of their own minds for their bruises. The disloyal friend or the faithless lover, sets currents in action which inevitably must bring disaster in time. I do not mean the

friend who outgrows the other, the lover who finds it impossible to continue loving. Those sad experiences sometimes occur with the most loyal. But I refer to those who repay trust with trickery, confidence with deceit, yet who cry out against cruel destiny when they are forced to suffer from the same qualities in others.

## WOMEN'S EXTRAVAGANCE OFTEN MEN'S FAULT.

By Helen Oldfield.

Nothing can be more foolish than for a young couple to start married life with a grand splurge, spending the few hundreds or so in the bank in unnecessary extravagances which will do them no practical service when the money is gone. Even where there is a solid reserve fund available it is ill advised to draw upon it heavily, or even to abstain from adding to it, if possible, at the outset of matrimony. When once the initial expenses of the wedding and house furnishing are over, the cost of living ought to be, and usually is, less for a time than it will be thereafter. Everything is new, and with ordinary care there should be no outlay in replacing or repairing for some time to come.

Whatever a man's income, be it large or small, his wife has a moral right to a certain portion of it, upon which she can depend, and this should be given to her regularly, without her being compelled to ask for it. It is a humiliating position for any one to be left without a dollar to pay an expressman; nay, worse, not to have the small amount due on a letter delivered at the door! The average man dislikes exceedingly to be continually asked for small amounts of money, but he rarely appreciates how galling it is to his wife's pride, her self-respect, to be obliged to make such requests. Let every man be honest enough and loving enough, to give his wife a fair idea of his financial position, and trust her to conduct herself accordingly, nor leave her in ignorance when serious trouble is threatening to engulf her as well as him.

## SNOBBISHNESS AND "THE ELECT."

By Juliet V. Strauss.

There is no snob so unutterable, so disgusting and intolerable as the intellectual snob. If he were really bright he would know things and among them he would know what real "smartness" is and that people who have it never go blathering around about "the elect." They just be it and say nothing about it.

The idea of calling those who have succeeded in getting rid of their obligations to their neighbors and friends a little clique of their own—the elect? I get disgusted with these smart people who can find only a few appreciative friends, who call the people around them "these people" and assume an air of bored superiority.

I remember of hearing a little girl say once to a comrade in the "elect" business: "It is just we, and us, and company." Both of them tittered at this and looked (as only females can look) at another little girl who wasn't "in" we, us and company.

## Science AND Invention

Rabbits, asserts a naturalist, have white tails so that the young may distinguish their mother in case of pursuit. The natural color of the rabbit is so like the surrounding ground that this would be impossible otherwise.

Since 1878 to the present time nearly every year has seen a continued and steady decline in the amount of rainfall in Ecuador. No exact statistics are obtainable, but there is said to be little reason to doubt that the decline within the period cited is upward of 20 per cent.

According to Dr. P. Marchal, some insects are as fond of eggs for food as human beings are. He has observed that a hymenopterous insect, *Tetrastichus xanthomelanus*, makes a practice of sucking the eggs of the elm-beetle. It first perforates them with a small hole, and then swallows the contents. Afterward the tetrastichus utilizes the emptied egg-shell by depositing its own eggs within it. It might be supposed that the primary object of the operation was that implied by the last statement, but Dr. Marchal is confident that the eating of the egg is a no less important motive.

A German engineer claims to have discovered an efficient method of preventing the violent motion of a ship at sea. The invention consists of a kind of turbine fitted vertically to the ship's keel. When set in motion the turbine counteracts the ship's tendency to roll from side to side. An old torpedo boat was fitted with the apparatus for a trial trip in rough weather off the mouth of the Elbe. The ship rolled to the extent of nine degrees, but after the turbine was set in motion she only rolled one degree. The result was attained without any reduction of seaworthiness and the ship's buoyancy was unaffected.

The Kussel electric lamp, invented by Dr. Hans Kussel of Baden, and manufactured in Austria, is remarkable not only for its excellence in practical use, but also for the novel manner in which the filaments are made. Alloys of chromium, manganese, molybdenum, uranium, thorium, zirconium, platinum, osmium and iridium are first dissolved in water by the electric spark, and being precipitated in infinitesimal particles, they form a colloidal mass, which, because of its plasticity, can be molded like wet clay. After drying, the filaments thus molded become sufficiently hard and resistant to bear all the manipulations needed for their introduction into electric lamps. As soon as they have been heated to redness by the passage of a current they return to the metallic state, and thus form filaments of pure metal, perfectly homogeneous throughout, and of uniform caliber.

Interesting studies have lately been made by Miss Rina Monti on the earliest forms of life appearing in Alpine lakes. One of these, the Lake of the Seracs, has been created within human memory, and it seems to justify the statement that the first living forms inhabiting lakes are of a vegetable nature. Only five living species are found in the Lake of the Seracs, all of them plants, and four of the order of diatoms. In the older lakes of Ong and of Tignaga animal forms begin to appear, feeding upon the diatoms. The first two steps in the populating of a lake, according to Miss Monti's conclusions, are, first, the appearance of diatoms absorbing carbonic acid dissolved in the water, and second, the appearance of simple animal organisms, such as rhipidoids, whose nourishment depends upon the pre-existing vegetable forms. Geologists have supposed that the first living forms in the oceans were vegetable.

The Abbe's Criticism. An American lady residing in Rome presented to a friend, who is an abbe, an intellectual man and familiar with English, although no traveler, a copy of one of Mary Wink's New England stories.

"The author of this, my dear friend," she said, "is the best portrayer of New England character we have. No other writer has caught so well the charm of the place and the people. I hope you will like it."

"The abbe took the book and thanked her. In a few days he came again and returned it gingerly, saying a word or two of thanks.

"Were you not pleased with the quaint portrayal of the life?" asked the lady.

"You say this is a faithful portrayal of life in New England?"

"Very faithful, indeed."

The abbe sighed and said, with deep sympathy, "How sad!"—Reader Magazine.

"The abbe took the book and thanked her. In a few days he came again and returned it gingerly, saying a word or two of thanks.

## The MONEY SPENDERS

MOST NOTORIOUS SPEND-TRIFTERS OF ALL AGES INSIGNIFICANT IN COMPARISON WITH COUNT BONI DE CASTELLANE WHO IN FOUR YEARS SQUANDERED \$3,000,000



Count Boni de Castellane has squandered \$3,000,000 in four years. Half of the millions were the Count's millions and the other half belonged to trusting tradesmen. Notwithstanding the ill-timed boasting of Pliny, Seneca and Juvenal, now principally read by college boys against their will, of the ability of the royal money spenders in their time, the Count de Castellane appears to deserve the palm as the King of Spendthrifts. Starting out to vie with Apuleius who, upon the statement of the ancient writers mentioned, squandered \$1,600,000 on riotous living, he has surpassed Lucullus, who "at one meal devoured a whole estate."

Although the late Jay Gould is credited with having lost an estate of \$75,000,000 in rapidly increasing investments, the dowry Anna Gould brought to the French nobleman was only \$3,000,000. This was regarded as ample, considering the fact that it was practically \$3,000,000 more than the Count was accustomed to enjoy. Under the French law the husband has full control over the income of his wife, so that at a stroke of the pen the poor Count had millions to spend.

Wisdom does not appear to have guided any expenditure of which the Count has been guilty. He put his wife's whole dowry into a town house in Paris, modeled after the Little Trianon. Then there is a country house which cost another half million. A yacht cost \$200,000 and a yacht cannot be kept in commission for nothing, nor a crew paid with "L. O. U.'s." His attempt to become a politician cost another \$400,000.

But the enumeration of his follies is by no means concluded. Boni is fond of entertaining. Most of the entertaining was of a character responsible for leading him into court as a defendant in a suit for divorce. Yet it was not at all equal to the extravagant way in which he provided entertainment for royal guests. He gave a bear hunt for the Grand Duke Boris of Russia. This

cost Boni \$100,000. The Duke could have given a better one in Russia for one-twentieth the sum. A hunting party for the King of Portugal cost only \$25,000, for his Majesty is very stout, and his activity as a hunter is limited to shooting at released trapped birds or freed deer. The luncheon which followed was responsible for so large an expenditure. No extravagance was too stupendous or too astonishing to be neglected by Count Boni once he had conceived the idea for an entertainment. His dinner to the King of Portugal made him famous. According to various reports it ran the Count about \$50,000 in debt.

Another entertainment which was the talk of "all Paris" was a "little dance, Louis XVI. style." This costume ball was very charming, and not too dear at \$200,000. A more modest dance—Louis XIV. style—cost \$130,000. Both of these fetes were appropriate to the palatial setting which the Castellane mansion afforded. One ceiling of the palace, that of the Countess's room, was decorated at an expense of \$100,000, as an evidence of the Count's gratitude.

When the Countess' lawyer denounced Boni as a "monumental spendthrift," he evidently was well informed, for the rapidity with which the Count showered money—and obligations for more money—has perhaps never been equaled.

There is far more fiction than truth in the accounts of the royal spendthrifts of former ages. For instance, the statement that Caesar's supper bills for four months were more than five millions sterling—or almost \$20,000,000—is probably exaggerated. Some explanatory notes are needed also with the anecdote of Antony giving his cook a town of 35,000 inhabitants. Next morning, very likely, Antony rebuked him for falling to take a joke. But the case of the Count de Castellane is one of those modern instances which, in a measure, is open to the inspection of the world.

## LEGAL INFORMATION.

The authority of a clerk of a district court to take a bail bond was denied in Territory ex rel. Thacker vs. Woodring (Okla.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 818.

Power to confer the right of eminent domain to secure a right of way for a private railway is denied in Cozad vs. Kanawha Hardwood Co. (N. C.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 909.

The construction of mining roads and tramways is held, in Highland Boy Gold Min. Co. vs. Strickley (Utah), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 976, to be a public use, for which the power of eminent domain may be exercised.

Injuries caused by gross negligence are held, in Chicago, R. I. & P. R. Co. vs. Hamler (Ill.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 974, to be included in a release, by a sleeping car porter, of the railroad company from liability for negligent injury.

The rule making certainty as to payment a condition of negotiability was applied in Joseph vs. Catron (N. M.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1120, by denying the negotiability of a note payable upon the confirmation by congress of a certain land grant.

A supplemental bill in the nature of a bill of review is held, in Hardwick vs. American Can company (Tenn.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1029, to be a proper proceeding for bringing before the court new matter discovered by defendant while the decree is in process of execution.

An action for the death of a minor child is held, in Swift & Co. vs. Johnson (C. C. A. 8th C.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1161, to be for the sole benefit of the father, although he has deserted his family, to whose support the deceased was, at the time of his death, contributing.

One whose indorsement was secured upon a note by the trick of inducing him to sign his name to a paper placed upon the note in such a way that the ink penetrated through to the note is held, in Yakima Valley bank vs. McAllister (Wash.), 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1075, not to be liable.

## CLEAR MOUTHS OF VOLGA.

American Engineer Also Raises the Grade in City of Galveston.

In all ages political leaders have had it in their power to elevate or degrade provinces and nations, but to a man who made no pretenses of either political or military leadership belongs the credit of improving the condition of whole provinces in a country whose language he did not know. The task was accomplished by an American engineer who, in 1897, was sent for by the Russian minister of ways and communications and commissioned to study the question of deepening the Volga river.

Upon completing his work he observed that on account of the alluvial deposits at the mouth of the river emptying into the Black sea the channel was so choked that for generations it had been necessary for the vessels carrying grain toward the sea to transfer it at the mouth, where lighters took it to the ships on the Black sea. As a result the profits of the producer were eaten up by the cost of the double transfer at the mouths of the rivers. The work of Mr. Bates, the engineer, in deepening the mouths of the rivers obviated the necessary for this economic waste and made the difference between poverty and prosperity for millions of Russians.

Another of Mr. Bates' great engineering feats described by French Strother in "The World's Works," is that of raising the grade of the city of Galveston. The location of that city on a low island in the gulf placed it at the mercy of the fierce storms which rage along the coast and after the disaster of 1900 it was determined to raise the surface of the city above the danger level. The average depth of the fill called for in the contract is seven and one-half feet, although in some places the new elevation is seventeen and one-half feet greater than the old. This involves the dredging of more than 11,000,000 yards of sand and distributing it over an area of about two square miles.

This amount of material is of sufficient volume to build five pyramids each of the size of Cheops, the largest in Egypt, and when it is completed 2,156 dwellings will have been raised to the new level and set on new foundations and all the sewers, gas pipes, water pipes and electric conduits will be elevated accordingly. The method employed is to pump sand from the outer side of the sea wall and discharge the mixture of sand and water through pipes to the parts of the city to be raised, where the water drains off and leaves the sand.

Snow Shoveling Next. Citizman—How are things with you? Busy? Sububs—No, but I'll bet we're due to have a heavy fall of snow pretty soon.

Citizman—What do you mean? I don't understand. Sububs—Well, I stopped cutting grass nearly two weeks ago.—Philadelphia Press.

A Quiescent Terror. The summer resident looked with ill-concealed delight on the packing away, preparatory to shutting up the suburban cottage for the winter.

"The lawn mower is a good thing," he muttered, "as long as you don't have to push it along."—Baltimore American.

It pays to have people speak well of you behind your back. And in spite of all the mean things said of people, they will do it, if you deserve to be well spoken of.

Baseball players seem to lack enterprise. Up to date none of them have started a correspondence school.

The average country boy is pretty well satisfied with life. If he doesn't have to do the churning.

## A LITTLE LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

When in June, 1777, General Burgoyne started from Canada with 80,000 splendidly equipped soldiers and the finest train of artillery that had ever been seen in America, it was confidently expected by the British ministry and the British army that he would experience no difficulty in subjugating the continental army.

But General Philip Schuyler, by Schuyler had been busy in felling the trees, obstructing the roads and breaking down the bridges in the country through which Burgoyne must come. By the time Burgoyne reached Fort Edward, he was compelled to forage for food. The New England militia cut him off from Canada.

At the battle of Bemington the Americans under Stark had defeated him. Now nothing was left to him but hard fighting. The genius of General Schuyler had humbled in the British. Just as victory for the Americans was in sight General Gates was superceded by General Gates. To Gates went the credit of the splendid victory of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.

It might have been expected that General Schuyler, whose retirement had been due to a mistake, rather a blunder, on the part of the authorities in charge, should feel the personal stigma so keenly that he would have no more to do with the cause for which he had fought, but where his services were unappreciated. On the contrary, he devoted his best efforts to it and was finally rewarded with the vindication and the honor he deserved.

## GOOD ONLY TO RUN RACES.

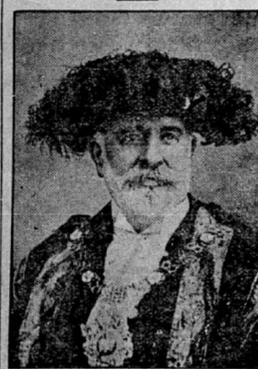
Thoroughbred Horse Would Be Valuable if There Were No Betting. James Coyle got a party of sporting men and race horse owners to guessing a few nights ago. They were discussing the Thoroughbred and incidentally getting and betting. Mr. Coyle advanced some original views as to what gives the Thoroughbred race horse its value. He set them all guessing by the statement that if betting on race tracks was suddenly prohibited the race horse would have no value whatever.

"You believe that betting has not all to do with values of the race horse," he said. "Why, if the right to bet on a race was cut off—that is, if there was no betting allowed—there are horses in all parts of the country, worth from \$200,000 upward, that would not be worth 20 cents. You needn't look so surprised," he continued. "What do the people go to race tracks for? Is it to see the races? They can't see anything but a finish in most of them. What crowds the race course at big events? Do you believe it is all love for the horse? More than half of those in attendance do not even see the horse. They are there to fix down a bet."

"If they cannot bet will they attend the races? And if they do not bet will they become of the race? There is no racing what will be done of your high-priced race horse cannot be used for anything else."

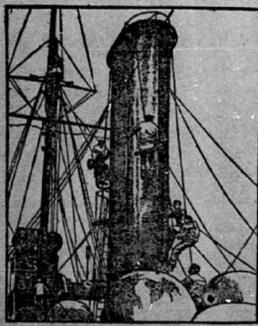
riding, driving or hauling a wagon. Well, if they can't race nor be used in any other way what possible value could they have? Cut off betting and see what your big-priced racing horse will bring.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.



Sir William P. Treloar, whose inauguration as Lord Mayor of London was marked by a pageant symbolic of the seven centuries of the city's growth, is much interested in charity work. It is expected that his administration will start some excellent movements to relieve the condition of the poor. King Edward sent his customary donation to the little cripples' Christmas fund, which Sir William founded, and expressed his pleasure at its flourishing condition.

## CLEANING THE FUNNEL OF A FAST CRUISER.



The picture shows an operation which goes on quite frequently on board ship, especially in the navy, where it is considered the proper thing to keep the men employed as much as possible. As soon as the exposed surfaces of a vessel are covered properly with paint it is scraped off and the process is repeated. Thus it is that Uncle Sam's bill for white lead and linseed oil amounts to a very large sum every year.

From the viewpoint of a seable person limitation is the most disgusting form of flattery.

## TURTLES TURNED ON REFEREE.

They Resented Man's Interfering in a Personal Quarrel. Milton J. Vreeland, a farmer living near Pine Brook, N. J., was nearly drowned in the Passaic River the other day as the result of his acting as referee in a fight between two snapping turtles, says the New York World. Vreeland, who was in a canoe, watched the bout for a minute or two and then decided that it was time for the combatants to break away.

He paddled up to them, reached over the side, caught them by the tails, one in each hand, and swung them into the canoe—one in the bow, the other in the stern of the frail craft. But the turtles did not accept this decision. They wanted to fight on, and being unable to get at each other they attacked the self-appointed referee. The farmer, who found it an easy matter to catch hold of the turtles' tails when they were in the water, but it was impossible now with the canoe to keep on an even keel. He caught up the paddle and with this managed to beat off his assailants for a while, but at last the canoe capsized. As it did so one of the turtles dealt the farmer a blow in the back just below the belt. It clung to the place on the trousers where it had snapped and Vreeland found he could not swim. He says himself he would have gone to the bottom but for Frank Jacobus, who turned a bend in the river in a canoe and towed man and turtles ashore.

Mr. Cleveland Scored Five. The late William C. Whitney wanted to do something out of the ordinary when he gave his first cabinet dinner as a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. He scoured the markets of Washington for delicacies. For fruit, he decided he would have peaches.

It was the middle of February, and there were no peaches in Washington. He found a man in New York who said he could get some, and Whitney ordered a basket.

The dinner was a great success. In discussing it next day Judge Lamar said: "Those peaches were fine, Mr. Whitney. Where did you get them?" "In New York," Mr. Whitney said. "A man there found them for me." "Peaches in February are certainly a great treat," continued Lamar. "If it is a fair question, how much did they cost?" "They cost forty-eight dollars a dozen," said Whitney.

"And did President Cleveland eat any of them? He is so fond of fruit."

"Did he eat any of them?" exploded Whitney. "I thought he rather crowded the mourners. He ate five!"—Saturday Evening Post.

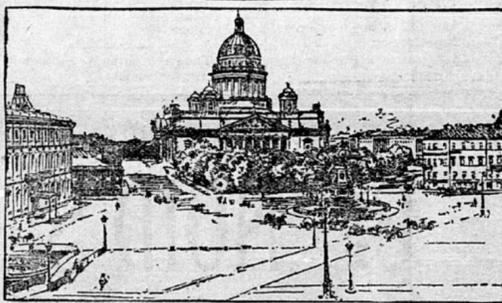
Scoring on the Frencher. The Minister—There is nothing can equal the dullness of that razor you are using.

The Barber—Well, I guess you would see your mistake if you should try to shave yourself with one of your sermons.—Philadelphia Record.

Great Press of Business. Father—Do you know, sir, that I actually saw you embrace my daughter? Sutor—I beg your pardon, sir. The truth is, I was so frightfully busy at the time that I failed to notice you. I sincerely hope you will forgive me.—Le Soutire.

There is something wrong with a small boy who keeps his face clean.

## THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC AT ST. PETERSBURG.



The Cathedral of St. Isaac at the Russian capital, is not only one of the most imposing churches in St. Petersburg, but it is also a somewhat reduced replica of St. Peter's at Rome. It has all the dignity of the Roman model, and its proportions are rather more successful. The interior of the Russian temple in nowise resembles the great basilica of the Piazza di San Pietro. It is far more splendid in its ornamentation and abounds in color and gold. It was begun in 1819 and was under construction for thirty-six years. It is certainly one of the best examples of neo-classic architecture in Europe.

## Marvelous, Quaint and Curious.

Tower of Thundering Winds.

The Great Wall is certainly a wonderful monument of ancient times; but it is almost the only one that we read of in China, except a famous Temple, or Tower, partly in ruins, which stands on an eminence in the neighborhood of Hang-chow-foo. It is called the "Tower of the Thundering Winds" and is supposed to have been built about 2,000 years ago.



Sure of Her Facts. A small girl was fascinated by the tale of the "Three Bears," as told her by a visiting nurse. Every time the nurse came she was asked to repeat it. In "the Queen's Room" the nurse tells of the child's opinion.

Nothing that during the almost daily recital the little girl kept her eyes on a picture of some boys playing football. I wondered what connection there was in her mind between the two, and finally I asked her, "What are bears?"

With the level tones of a person perfectly sure of her facts, she replied, "Bears is boys."

Yes, the sun shines for all—when it isn't cloudy.

## MAKING FARCE OF WEDDING.

Senseless and Cruel Customs Better Honored in the Breach.

A wedding episode in which the bride rode to the railway station in a street car rather than make the trip in a carriage ornamented with fluttering white ribbons and pastebord hearts furnished interesting reading for the Washington public recently. There is a more or less serious side to such incidents which is often overlooked, owing to the fact that the serio-comic vicissitude is likely to be a jolly good fellow who in the veal abandon of his frolicsome animal nature force his stick into personally into the drama in the best of friendly high spirits. And truly the jolly good fellow is all right where he belongs. But when he presumes to make a burlesque of sacred ceremonies and terrorizes blushing brides and pallid bridegrooms he becomes, to use a feminine expression appropriate to the subject, a mean, horrid old thing.

In the home circle or among the close friends of "the happy pair" a "little innocent wag" may not appear unbearably out of place. But wagery as soon as it approaches horse play is objectionable in all right where wedding festivities. The marriage rite is as holy and as impressive and as beautiful as any associated with what is known as our Christian civilization and the jolly good fellow who interferes with its proper observance is at once changed into a jolly bad yahoo.

The cruelty of the thing is also worth considering. All the feminine love ceremonial display and careful attention to artistic details is awakened in a bride and of all things in the heavens above or on the earth beneath there is nothing she would rather have perfect and altogether seemly than her marriage day, even to the most trifling circumstance connected with it. But along comes the jolly good fellow and makes it a source of torment.—Washington Herald.

On Their Honeymoons. She—Oh, George, I want all these people to know that I am married to you.

He—Well, my dear, you had better carry the dress suit case and the umbrellas.—Le Rire.