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From the testimony of members of the Montana Legislature a seat in that body is almost as lucrative as an interest in a productive gold mine.

The Legislature of Virginia has made March 3, the birthday of Jefferson Davis, a day of recreation on which the schools are to have a half holiday. It would seem that Thomas Jefferson were worthier of such honor by Virginia.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, should not call attention to the conditions existing in most Democratic States by talking about "half free and half slave," where constitution, law and fraud have conspired to deprive a race of the right to vote.

The alleged testimony in the Montana senatorial case has ceased to present sufficient novelty to make it interesting reading. It has never been interesting to the Bryan leaders, to whom the silver magnates in Montana were useful men.

The German officers who were captured by the British in General Cronje's force will be safe enough, but they are not likely to receive any special consideration. British officers captured by the Germans under similar circumstances would receive none at all.

Kentucky, which, for several weeks, had no state officers, now has two claimants for every office, and each claimant has his own force of deputies and clerks, yet public business is at a standstill. Kentucky's political warning seems to be to serve as an awful lesson to other States.

A London Times dispatch from Lourenço Marques says: "Hay, the new United States consul to Pretoria, is earning the respect of outlanders and Boers. He is proving himself both tactful and assiduous." That is more than anybody ever said for the assine Macrum.

The mysterious disappearance of the heavy guns which General Cronje is known to have had shortly before his surrender goes to strengthen the belief that his long resistance was to give time for their removal. This must have been a difficult feat, but the Boers seem to be equal to that sort of thing.

The Chicago Tribune remarks that no first-class city will give anything for a national convention, and that only second and third-class cities go into an auction to obtain a convention. The city which offers most gets the convention, and those who contribute the money get it back in extortion from the delegates.

The final decision of the Supreme Court has brought the case of Captain Carter, who was in a conspiracy to defraud the government, to a close with justice triumphant. Captain Carter will now go to the military prison. A few months ago the opposition papers devoted much attention to the matter upon the assumption that the delay in the disposition of the case meant his escape from justice. Now those papers fall to note the end of the struggle.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has repudiated the assumption that he will carry his opposition to expansion so far as to vote for Mr. Bryan. In the ex-senator's estimation Mr. Bryan stands for so many things that are antagonistic to sound Republicanism that he prefers to trust his own party in spite of its advocacy of expansion. It is probable that Mr. Edmunds represents nine-tenths of the Republicans who do not favor the acquisition of the Philippines.

The industrial commission, which has been taking testimony regarding trusts, will report, it is said, in favor of laws which will give "publicity" to the affairs of corporations and secure the same freight charges to all parties by railroads. By greater publicity the commission means that corporations must be required to make regular reports that will show the condition of their business and allow stockholders to have access to their books under proper regulations. It will recommend that upon the certificate of each share of stock must be stated the total capitalization and the part of which is cash or property and the part that is promotion or water. Those selling the stock of corporations should be made responsible for any misrepresentations.

The statements which Mr. W. E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, has obtained regarding the liquor traffic in Manila since its occupation by the United States are a complete expose of the falsehoods which a Tennessee chaplain and others have been making, one of which was that there are now four hundred saloons selling whiskey in Manila where there was not one before American occupation. Mr. Curtis obtained his information from Rev. Dr. Pierce, one of the most highly respected chaplains in the army. He was the first chaplain to arrive in Manila and has just returned, and from Col. Clarence Edwards, recently chief of staff of the late General Lawton. Chaplain Pierce says that drinking has materially decreased since our occupation. When he went to Manila the streets were lined from end

to end with native "shacks" in which a native gin, the most poisonous and maddeningly intoxicant known, and which had a terrible effect upon soldiers who were not familiar with its qualities, was sold. The sale of this stuff has been prohibited. In the place of these "shacks" American soldiers who have been discharged have opened saloons in which the same liquors are sold as are sold here. Dr. Pierce makes one statement which is worthy of attention, which is that these irresponsible people who tell these stories of the increased number of saloons selling imported beverages do not tell the whole truth, which is that six vile drinking places have been closed where one saloon has been opened. Mr. Curtis has obtained from the Bureau of Statistics the kinds, quantities and values of liquors exported to Manila to the close of 1899. The whole value of such liquors was \$288,966, of which \$154,488 was for beer in bottles, the quantity being 112,449 dozens. The entire quantity of whiskey exported was 43,605 gallons. All of this liquor had not reached Manila when Chaplain Wells, of Tennessee, and others came back with their stories of 400 American saloons. People who prefer may believe those who tell the impossible lies, but intelligent people will accept the reports of the chaplain of the Eighth Corps, General Lawton's chief of staff and the figures of the Bureau of Statistics.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL. The Journal has already expressed its views regarding the proposition to impose restrictions on trade between the United States and Porto Rico, and nothing that Congress may do will cause it to change its views. It is not a question of revenue, of rates, of duties, of schedules or of the title or duration of the law imposing them; it is a question of principle. Even admitting the right of Congress to enact such a law, though this is exceedingly doubtful, its enactment will be a violation of good faith towards a helpless and impoverished people, a subordination of mercenary considerations and a political blunder of the first magnitude. The proposition to reduce the duties imposed from 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates to 15 per cent., does not help the matter a particle. Neither does the proposed change in the title of the bill or limiting the time of its operation to two years. The fact remains that it is proposed to treat Porto Rico as a foreign country by laying tariff duties on the trade between the States and the island under the sordid pretense of making it meet the cost of its government. The way to do this is not to handicap the Porto Ricans with new trade restrictions of doubtful constitutionality, destroying at the outset their hope of just and generous treatment by the United States, but to give them an open door to prosperity and progress through free trade with the rest of the United States.

In all candor it must be said that Controller Johnson's simple answer of "no" to the questions of Mr. Bookwalter is not conclusive. If the actual deficits in the city treasury were not as stated by Mr. Bookwalter, and if there were no deficits, but surpluses, why did he not refute the declarations of Mr. Bookwalter by giving the figures? Many people who do not vote for Mr. Bookwalter would like to know the balance in the treasury that can be used to meet current expenditures. Publicity, of which Mr. Johnson has spoken favorably, is needed, and the publication of the balances in the treasury at the end of each month would be in line. If the figures are not as Mr. Bookwalter gave them, why did he not give those that are correct?

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"This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have remained faithful to the principle of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the contest had been well-served by a good offices mission, we would have gladly been tendered. As Great Britain has given out from the beginning that she would not entertain an offer of mediation from any quarter it would be undignified for the President to offer it, and resolutions to that effect are impertinent.

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The Democrats of Fort Wayne, of South Bend, of the House of Representatives and of the State at large will do as they please about it, of course, but if they give up any more of their good money to sustain a committee that rejects the unprecedented offer of neutrality made by the Democratic party in a city splendidly equipped to entertain it until the decision of Saturday night is reversed, they have more political patriotism and less good credit for it.—Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette.

According to dispatches from Atlanta Mr. Bryan proposes to have incorporated into this year's Democratic national platform "some of the admirable planks of the platform of Abraham Lincoln and then defy the Republicans to attack them." This would indeed be an interesting procedure and prove something of a novelty in American politics. Mr. Bryan says Lincoln was a great Democrat and his principles can be followed by the Democrats of this day." The main trouble about this programme is to determine what the Democrats of 1860 were and who headed the Democratic national ticket and was voted for by the great body of the Democratic party in the North.—South Bend Times.

between the nations he prefers that it should be with Great Britain, because the most formidable as a foe and the most effective as a friend. Surely, the man who expresses this opinion so boldly is not a Democratic candidate for the presidency. Allusion is made to this article of Mr. Olney not because it possesses in any degree the quality of infallibility, but because, being a Democrat of the old school, his declarations show how far the leaders of the Bryan Democracy have wandered from the doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Buchanan and Tilden.

The editor of the Sentinel, who is in Washington imbibing political inspiration and the gift of prophecy, concludes a letter to his paper by predicting that: "Unless the best traditions of the American people have been effaced and their instincts of democracy and republicanism and free government have been blighted by the curse of sordid commercialism, Mr. Bryan will be elected, and the principles of the American people will be vindicated this year, as they were just a century ago in the triumphant election of Thomas Jefferson."

The writer had previously outlined the Democratic platform of 1890 and said its keynote and chief features would be reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and anti-expansion. If Mr. Bryan is nominated on a platform representing this idea and to it, he will stand for two principles against which Jefferson's political record is an enduring protest. Jefferson was the father of the doctrine that the real ratio between gold and silver coin must conform strictly to the commercial ratio, and he was the originator and father of the idea of territorial expansion. The election of Mr. Bryan on the kind of platform the Democrats propose to make this year will be a repudiation of Thomas Jefferson.

During the year 1891, under the prosperous days of the Harrison administration, the deposits of the New York Savings banks increased \$13,775,448. During 1893, the first year under the fear of the Gorman-Wilson tariff, the deposits of those banks fell off \$12,765,241. During the first year of McKinley the increase was \$48,508,128; in 1898 the increase was \$48,459,541; in 1899 the increase reached \$71,236,283—the most remarkable increase on record. The number of depositors now more than equals the whole number of families in the State. In nine years the deposits have increased one-third. On New York's day the savings banks of New York carried 2,000,000 open accounts in their banks and owed their depositors \$87,480,650, while the excess of resources over claims was \$112,728,440. The gains the past three years have been \$19,303,762, or nearly one-fifth of the entire amount due depositors. And yet Mr. Bryan's supporters imagine they can make the army of savers in New York and elsewhere believe that a change to 16 to 1 or any change that will peril present conditions is desirable.

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The purpose of this committee to adopt this uniform rule: "To prohibit the sale of deleterious and unhealthy food products, and as to those food products which are simply cheapened by adulterants to compel the marking of those goods for what they are. Deleterious food products should be prohibited and the rest thoroughly regulated. There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and at the last Congress, flour. The pure flour bill has absolutely prohibited the sale of adulterated flour, which was found to be in many cases dangerous to public health, and has increased the sale of American flour probably 25 per cent. In other countries, where adulteration of flour by this committee can be carried out as to our other food products we will not only protect the consumer and the honest manufacturer who is willing to sell his goods for what they are, but we will also establish a market for our products in this country, which will assist us to find a ready market for them in other countries.

SENATE BILL 2438. The other plan to regulate the food products is contained in Senate Bill 2438, which establishes a department under the secretary of agriculture and provides for the establishment of the board which shall fix the standards for foods, drinks, and for drugs, based on the American Pharmacopoeia. The strong argument in favor of this plan is the fact that it would be cumbersome to take all the small articles of food products that are now adulterated and allow their adulteration, for the purpose of cheapening, and require a stamp upon each of the small packages for sale. To illustrate, the evidence before the committee shows that all our staple products, such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, and spices generally, including ginger and mustard, are adulterated. One manufacturer testified that adulterated sugar largely with cocoanut shells, and the amount of adulterants depended on the price of sugar. In some cases as high as 60 per cent, was put in. It would be difficult to see as it would be, to establish a law for adulterated goods, and to stamp as mixed spice every package sold. It may be that such cumbersome legislation will have to be made in order to properly punish those who adulterate their goods, but it is hoped that Senate Bill 2438 will reach all interstate traffic in manufactured food products, and that the board established under the bill will have power to fix standards based on what is now the standard in the American Pharmacopoeia. "In the case of butter, cheese and flour the frauds practiced were so apparent and dealt so with the most important food products that the revenue plan seemed to be, and is, wise and sufficient, and it may be, and to the extent to which they are, this bill meets with opposition, and it is wise and prudent for this committee to have prepared and ready revenue legislation to reach some of the most glaring evils by adding it to the next revenue bill. The report says the committee has had much to do in the way of investigation, and that in many cases it has not been able to secure the absolute truth. That so much knowledge has been gained, and that largely due to Secretary Wilson and Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, is a matter of fact. After a detailed explanation with reference to the testimony and analyses as regards many specific articles of food or drink, and the extent to which they were found free from or guilty of adulteration, the committee takes up the matter of the importation of adulterated food and says: "If it is the policy to restrict our citizens to the use of pure food, we certainly should prohibit the sale of such adulterated goods. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that large amounts of imported goods are sold in this country, and that such goods would be prohibited in the country from which they come. The committee gives some glaring instances of this unwholesome and unjust competition which American dealers and manufacturers have to meet. It recommends the establishment of standards of purity for various articles and the establishment at ports of entry of inexpensive examinations and tests to determine whether imports come up to these standards.

BAD FOOD AND DRINK

Result of the Recent Investigation of Allegations That Many Articles Were Adulterated.

CHARGES FOUND TO BE TRUE

MUCH OF WHAT WE EAT AND DRINK IS LARGELY ADULTERATED.

Manufacturers Are Forced to Market Frauds, They Say, to Meet Competition—Remedies Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate committee on manufactures to-day submitted to the Senate a report on the extensive investigation it has conducted into allegations that many important articles of food and drink are adulterated, so as to be either a serious detriment to public health, or where the adulterant is not injurious to health, a fraud on the purchaser. Accompanying the report is a great mass of testimony taken in the leading cities of the country. The report says the importance of the investigation made and the legislation proposed cannot be too strongly emphasized. It adds: "The adulteration of prepared or manufactured foods is very extensively practiced, and, in many cases, to the great discredit of our manufacturers. It is only fair to say, however, that a large proportion of the American manufacturers who are engaged in adulterating food products do so in order to meet competition, and it is the expression of those gentlemen to say 'we would be glad to get out of the business of adulterating. We would like to quit putting this stuff in coffee, and would be willing to brand our syrups for what they are, but our competitors get a trade advantage which we cannot surrender. "It is the purpose of this committee to adopt this uniform rule: "To prohibit the sale of deleterious and unhealthy food products, and as to those food products which are simply cheapened by adulterants to compel the marking of those goods for what they are. Deleterious food products should be prohibited and the rest thoroughly regulated. There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and at the last Congress, flour. The pure flour bill has absolutely prohibited the sale of adulterated flour, which was found to be in many cases dangerous to public health, and has increased the sale of American flour probably 25 per cent. In other countries, where adulteration of flour by this committee can be carried out as to our other food products we will not only protect the consumer and the honest manufacturer who is willing to sell his goods for what they are, but we will also establish a market for our products in this country, which will assist us to find a ready market for them in other countries.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Discipline Made Easy.

"Does your husband make any sacrifices during Lent?"

"Yes, he gives up oatmeal; he hates it, anyhow."

A Downright Oracle.

"Are you doing any penance during the Lenten season, Mr. Earmuffs?"

"Yes, I'm reading French with a neighborhood crowd."

Adventure and Education.

"Well, Jimmie, do you like to go to school?"

"Yes sir-ee; yista-day teacher tied my feet together, en, 't'day she tied my mouth up."

Grasping Featibility.

Brown—How do you feel about the Porto Rico tariff?"

Miss Emma Schmidlapp—A mighty mean stepmother that tries to make a small child pay his board before he is old enough to work.

A Consistent Churchman.

He—This is my pre-lenten proposal, you will please to take notice.

She—What do you mean?"

He—Why, if you don't nab me now you won't get another chance for forty days.

When March Blows In.

"Pa, why is spring called spring?"

"Don't know, Pa, Jimmie."

"I know, Pa."

"Well, why is it?"

"Soze folks won't go round thinkin' it's winter."

How to Fix Him.

"I could regulate that weather man if I had half a chance."

"How would you go about it?"

"Why, if he had to keep the sidewalks cleaned off he wouldn't be so lavish at handing out snowflakes."

MISS SCHMIDLAPP DEAD.

Success to Injuries Received in Missouri Pacific Wreck.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—Three persons are dead and five others are injured as a result of last night's collision on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Independence, Mo. The dead are:

MRS. J. G. SCHMIDLAPP, Cincinnati.

MISS EMMA SCHMIDLAPP, Cincinnati.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN, cremated, believed to be from St. Louis.

The injured are: W. Vaughan, a Cincinnati newspaper man, arm broken in two places; Mrs. J. Balke, mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, arm broken and badly burned about face; J. G. Schmidlapp, husband of Mrs. Schmidlapp, arm broken and head bruised; L. F. Sheldon, Sedalia, badly bruised and cut; William Ryan, baggage-master, slightly injured. The board established under the bill will have power to fix standards based on what is now the standard in the American Pharmacopoeia. "In the case of butter, cheese and flour the frauds practiced were so apparent and dealt so with the most important food products that the revenue plan seemed to be, and is, wise and sufficient, and it may be, and to the extent to which they are, this bill meets with opposition, and it is wise and prudent for this committee to have prepared and ready revenue legislation to reach some of the most glaring evils by adding it to the next revenue bill. The report says the committee has had much to do in the way of investigation, and that in many cases it has not been able to secure the absolute truth. That so much knowledge has been gained, and that largely due to Secretary Wilson and Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, is a matter of fact. After a detailed explanation with reference to the testimony and analyses as regards many specific articles of food or drink, and the extent to which they were found free from or guilty of adulteration, the committee takes up the matter of the importation of adulterated food and says: "If it is the policy to restrict our citizens to the use of pure food, we certainly should prohibit the sale of such adulterated goods. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that large amounts of imported goods are sold in this country, and that such goods would be prohibited in the country from which they come. The committee gives some glaring instances of this unwholesome and unjust competition which American dealers and manufacturers have to meet. It recommends the establishment of standards of purity for various articles and the establishment at ports of entry of inexpensive examinations and tests to determine whether imports come up to these standards.

The railroad officials are severely censured for the delay in getting a relief train sent out, but the delay was due to the snowstorm and the position of a freight train which was blocking the way. The blame for the wreck is attached to no one. It is held that the wreck was due to bad conditions such that the wreck could not have been prevented.

The dead and injured were brought to this city and placed in hospitals. Mrs. Schmidlapp's body was taken to the morgue. The body of the unknown woman is still unclaimed. The body of the woman who died in the wreck was found in the wreckage of the engine and parlor car. Miss Schmidlapp died in the hospital to-day. Mr. Schmidlapp, who was severely injured, is now in the hospital, but his condition is not serious. He is expected to recover. The other injured persons are also recovering. The bodies of the three dead persons were buried in the city cemetery to-day.

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Manufacturers Are Forced to Market Frauds, They Say, to Meet Competition—Remedies Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate committee on manufactures to-day submitted to the Senate a report on the extensive investigation it has conducted into allegations that many important articles of food and drink are adulterated, so as to be either a serious detriment to public health, or where the adulterant is not injurious to health, a fraud on the purchaser. Accompanying the report is a great mass of testimony taken in the leading cities of the country. The report says the importance of the investigation made and the legislation proposed cannot be too strongly emphasized. It adds: "The adulteration of prepared or manufactured foods is very extensively practiced, and, in many cases, to the great discredit of our manufacturers. It is only fair to say, however, that a large proportion of the American manufacturers who are engaged in adulterating food products do so in order to meet competition, and it is the expression of those gentlemen to say 'we would be glad to get out of the business of adulterating. We would like to quit putting this stuff in coffee, and would be willing to brand our syrups for what they are, but our competitors get a trade advantage which we cannot surrender. "It is the purpose of this committee to adopt this uniform rule: "To prohibit the sale of deleterious and unhealthy food products, and as to those food products which are simply cheapened by adulterants to compel the marking of those goods for what they are. Deleterious food products should be prohibited and the rest thoroughly regulated. There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and at the last Congress, flour. The pure flour bill has absolutely prohibited the sale of adulterated flour, which was found to be in many cases dangerous to public health, and has increased the sale of American flour probably 25 per cent. In other countries, where adulteration of flour by this committee can be carried out as to our other food products we will not only protect the consumer and the honest manufacturer who is willing to sell his goods for what they are,