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The word "goldbug" has been dropped from the Democratic vocabulary as a term of reproach. Just now the Democrats who were called "goldbugs" in 1896 are the favored ones.

In their excessive consideration for the feelings of Republicans the Democratic prophets have marked only the districts of Messrs. Hemenway, Holliday and Brick for capture this fall.

"It was Almighty God and not William McKinley who gave the country prosperity," says Mr. Bryan. If this is the case, Mr. Bryan should join the party which seems to be on the Lord's side.

It must have been in a moment of contrition when the Springfield (Mass.) Republican confessed that "it is mostly true that everything good and great in the legislation of the past forty-five years is the work of the Republican party."

The general impression is that should the bill providing for a Cuban loan of $39,000,000 become a law, and the United States should make no objection, the loan could not be negotiated because of the insufficiency of the revenues of the island.

If any patriotic citizens have placed a higher price upon the lands which they offer Uncle Sam for a military post than they would demand from an ordinary citizen, their patriotism will not be appreciated. Besides, any land which Uncle Sam really covets he can have appraised by a matter-of-fact board. Then there is so much land in this county that there is no particular spot for which the government must pay two or three values.

The resignation of Dr. Andrew D. White as ambassador to Germany ends a public life of great usefulness to his country. Under its founder he did the practical work in establishing Cornell University, being its first president. In 1871 he was a member of General Grant's San Domingo commission, which favored the annexation of the island. From 1878 to 1881 he was American minister to Berlin. From 1892 to 1894 he was American minister to Russia. He has been our ambassador to Berlin since 1897. In this capacity he has rendered this country excellent service in correcting the misrepresentations which grew out of the Spanish war and the alleged attitude of Germany to the United States. It is remarkable that while he devoted so much time to public affairs he so wisely directed the building up of Cornell University as to make it the first in broadening its course of study so as to include technical studies.

Sooner or later the outlaw Tracy must have met a violent death. If he had escaped his pursuers on this occasion and reached the den of thieves toward which he was aiming his safety could not have been permanent. Such a desperado could not live at peace even with his own kind, and, with the price on his head to tempt them, the chances are that his own kind would eventually have betrayed him to the authorities. He was utterly lacking in manly instincts, as his murder of the man who escaped with him proved, and he had absolutely no regard for human life. Expressions of sympathy with him in his fight for freedom were not infrequent, but he was no more deserving of sympathy than a dangerous wild beast on a similar flight across the country, and his death is no more to be regretted. The fact that he turned his weapon upon himself at the last showed that he knew what fate he deserved. He is best forgotten.

Strange as it may seem, the freight rates on staples from New York to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the East Indies are, on an average, 50 per cent. less than they are from London. This is explained on the ground that the ship combinations of the British steamship companies can keep up the prices from home ports, but encounter severe competition at New York and elsewhere. Thus the British steamship companies pursue just the same policy which it is charged that the protected industries do in selling their goods to exporters when they sell for lower prices than are maintained at home. As the British ships have no protection, selling their services at a lower price in New York than at home shows that protection has nothing to do with it. It seems that this advantage of rates has caused the expansion of our trade where it comes in competition with British trade. In this connection it can be asked, what is the need of subsidizing home ships when foreign ships will do our business for half the price they ask their own people?

THE VICTORS' LOSS IN STRIKES.

In his address before the Urbana (O.) Chautauqua Senator Hanna said that he learned from experience thirty years ago that there is a better way to settle disputes between labor and capital than the strike. After the strike is over a settlement must be made, and even if one side or the other is victorious it cannot escape heavy loss. Even if the owners of the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania shall be able to resume work in their mines in spite of the strike they have already lost a hundred times the aggregate of the small increase of wages asked by the miners. It is estimated that of the fifty-six collieries in one district only fourteen are in condition for immediate operation if the strike should end. To clear the others of water and to make repairs will require an average of two months' time. Four mines, formerly employing 2,000 men, have been so damaged by flooding that they have been abandoned. Throughout the entire anthracite region the damage to mines has been so great from flooding that it will be impossible to reach a full resumption of mining within a year. This means that the companies, even if they beat the strike, will be losers to the aggregate of millions not only by nonproduction, but in getting their mines in a condition to mine coal in the volume they did when the strike began. Yet, at the time of the strike, it was generally asserted that the mine operators were entirely satisfied to have the strike begin. If this is true they must have been shortsighted. Even to fight and to defeat the miners has already been too costly to make a victory of any value, even in the satisfaction which comes to the victor.

There are victories which are worse than defeats, and such a victory will be that of the coal companies. They could have saved millions by a compromise or by submitting to arbitration. In fact, all things considered, there is no measure to the loss of the mine owners, since to the closing of their mines must be added the loss of the patronage of people who will not depend upon those mine owners for a supply of coal because they are constantly involved in strikes. What Senator Hanna said on Wednesday in condemnation of strikes and in favor of arbitration is emphasized by what has already taken place in the anthracite region. The loss and suffering incident to a great strike fall upon both parties and embitter the two elements in production which should act in harmony and be bound together by mutual confidence—labor and capital.

A HOME TEST.

A few days since the Journal gave the official statistics showing the wonderful development of the glass industry in Indiana. In twenty years the number of establishments increased from four to 110; the capital invested from $1,442,000 to $12,775,389; the number of employes from 862 to 13,015; the amount of wages paid from $284,207 to $7,226,047. During this period of twenty years the glass industry has been greatly extended, the qualities improved and the cost reduced. Glass is now used for many more purposes than it was twenty-five years ago. In some lines our manufacturers are sending their goods into nearly every country, while, even with the high tariff, Great Britain, Belgium and France are exporting considerable quantities. This is true particularly of window glass, in the production of which Indiana leads every other State. When the manufacture was insignificant in this State, the more valuable raw material like soda ash and sulphate of soda were imported, but now these are produced at home at a much lower figure.

As the labor in the glass industry is paid from two to four times as much wages as are paid in Europe, according to the country, it stands to reason that we could have no glass industry of any consequence but for the high rate of tariffs imposed. It also stands to reason that we would not have a glass industry under the present conditions if the duty should be repealed, unless the American wage in the glass industry should be reduced to the level of that of Europe.

At the last State convention the Indiana Democracy declared for "a tariff for revenue only." As no considerable revenue is derived from the duty imposed upon glass, and as the free-trade theory is that the amount of the duty on any article made in this country in competition with other countries is paid by the consumer to the manufacturers and their higher paid labor, the logical conclusion is that to prevent the "robbery of the people," as the free-trade advocates put it, glass should be put upon the free list. If a Democratic Congress should be elected upon the platform of the Indiana Democrats it would be in duty bound to put glass upon the free list. If this were done, one of two things would follow: either the Indiana glass works must close or the wages of the employes must be reduced to the level of those in Europe.

To say nothing of the glass makers, how many farmers, salaried men and business men generally, who purchase a few dollars' worth of glass a year, would favor a change in the tariff on glass which would reduce the $7,226,047 of wages to one-third or even one-half of that amount? Can the loss of one-half or two-thirds of the present purchasing power of the 13,000 glass workers be cut off without inflicting serious injury upon those who produce and sell food and clothing in all the region roundabout?

MR. BRYAN'S EASTERN VISIT.

Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Record-Herald, who has been spending days in New York since Mr. Bryan visited "the enemy's country," finds that his visit has not been beneficial to the Democratic party. In spite of all that has been said by the Democratic press with a view to nullifying the influence of Mr. Bryan's utterances it appears that his visit and utterances have disconcerted David B. Hill and those working with him to get the party together, and his words have destroyed some of their influence. All Mr. Bryan's words and influence have been against that harmony plan which had for its end the exaltation of those leaders who either secretly or openly assailed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and in 1900. "Cheats" and "impostors" are the words he uses when he speaks of Cleveland, Hill and Gorman. He insists that these men, whom he calls "assistant Republicans," have no right to lead, and, not being Democrats, they have no right to give advice to the Democratic party. Such men "can follow if they like, but nobody with the interest of the Democratic party at heart will urge them." He has declared everywhere that "there is more room outside the Democratic party than inside for men whose interests are bound up in Wall street, like those of Cleveland, Hill and Gorman." Again, he is quoted as saying that "it is not customary to place mutineers in command of a ship after they have tried in vain to wreck it."

These and many other similar remarks are quoted as being made frequently by Mr. Bryan while in New York and New England. This means that Mr. Bryan does not want feuds healed until those who fought him shall have repented and paid heavy penance. That such statements as are here quoted have had influence with the newspapers favoring the reorganization of the party in New York there can be no doubt from the change in their tone regarding Mr. Bryan and his influence. The Brooklyn Eagle, for instance, is no longer saying that Mr. Bryan is a man to be considered, because it has learned that consideration with him is useless on any basis that recognizes the influence of Cleveland and other Eastern Democrats as a factor. The New York Times, with a show of high temper, declares that this man Bryan must be absolutely cast out, or words to that effect. The brevet Democratic papers are all discovering that Mr. Bryan is something of an incendiary.

Such denunciations of Mr. Bryan are well enough in the East, but in the West there are many men who call themselves Democrats who entertain Mr. Bryan's views of the Cleveland and Hill leaders, and will be incited to take his side when the fight shall be fully on. They are in this State, they appeared in the Michigan Democratic convention, they were able to indorse the Bryan platform in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota. They will not permit the nomination of ex-Governor Hill or any man like him if they can prevent it, and if they cannot they will not support such a man as candidate.

The death of James F. Legate, of Kansas, which has been commented on by Kansas City papers, recalls one of his experiences which he subsequently related, and which, if it has been denied publicly, has not attracted attention. In 1884 some of the managers of the Blaine campaign were alarmed at the prominence of the Prohibition movement in New York after it was announced by Mr. Blaine himself that he did not vote on the constitutional amendment submitted to the people of Maine in September before the presidential election. Mr. Legate was in touch with the national committee, and at his suggestion he met the Prohibition candidate for President, a Kansas man, with suggestions that he withdraw from the field or cease to speak in rural New York and other States where the campaign was directed against Mr. Blaine. As Mr. Legate told the story in 1888, he arranged with the Prohibition candidate to practically withdraw upon the receipt of $30,000. When Mr. Legate returned to the committee with this offer it had so much faith in Mr. Blaine's election that it did not believe it necessary to carry out the proposition suggested by Mr. Legate. Thereafter the efforts of the Prohibition candidate were put forth in localities where the loss of a few votes would be most harmful to Mr. Blaine. The Prohibition vote was unusually heavy in 1884 in rural New York. Mr. Legate always believed that if the proposition had been accepted Mr. Cleveland would not have received in New York the 1,047 votes which gave him that State and made him President.

The New York Times says the interest and dividend disbursements for the eight months from January to August, inclusive, are $629,416,214. "These figures," it goes on to say, "show very clearly the wonderful prosperity of the country. There never was a time in the industrial history of the country when labor was so well paid as now or had so few grievances." While the apostle of free trade is thus optimistic, a paper away out in South Dakota gives the following comparative showing of the increase per acre in the price of lands during the last seven years:

Improved lands in 1895	$15 to $25 per acre
Unimproved lands in 1895	$10 to $20 per acre
Improved lands in 1900	$20 to $35 per acre
Unimproved lands in 1900	$15 to $25 per acre
Improved lands in 1902	$30 to $50 per acre
Unimproved lands in 1902	$25 to $50 per acre

Thus, East and West enjoy "the wonderfull prosperity." It is not strange that so many believe that "it is better to let well enough alone."

THE HUMORISTS.

The Drawback.

Baltimore Herald.

"What is the greatest objection you have to gambling?" we asked the reformer.

"Why er—losing!" he stammered.

To Their Liking.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Is your family fond of cereals, Mrs. Jumpup?"

"Oh, very! We're reading several in the Parlor Portfolio now 'nd can't hardly wait from week t' week."

Very Verdant.

Philadelphia Press.

"He certainly gives promise of living to a green old age."

"Huh! He's reached it already. He's just married a girl thirty years his junior, and he thinks she loves him for himself alone."

The Wail of the Pessimist.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"It's too bad about that immense corn crop, isn't it?"

"What's too bad?"

"Why, the big corn crop means a heavy shortage in the freight-car crop. Awf'ly discouraging, isn't it?"

Asked and Answered.

Chicago News.

Female Lawyer—How old are you?

Female Witness—You know as well as I do that I'm just a week younger than you are, but if necessary—

Female Lawyer (hastily)—Never mind; it isn't necessary.

His Ambition.

Chicago Post.

"I feel certain," said the theosophical convert, "that in a previous incarnation I was a millionaire."

"What of it?"

"Why, I was just wondering if it would be possible to reclaim the property I had then, if I am able to locate it."

Floor-Walking.

Judge.

Head Floorwalker (severely)—I heard you tell the lady she would find the ribbons at the third counter to the left.

New Floorwalker—That's where they are.

Head Floorwalker—Yes; but you should have told her to go to the right past the necktie bargain counter, turn to the left past the stocking bargain counter, then three counters to the right past the shirtwaist bargain counter, and so on. You'll never make a floorwalker.

THE STARS IN AUGUST.

The Month of Meteors and of Jupiter in His Glory.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

With August here once more the meteors may be seen flashing their silent but wonderful message which man was so long learning to read. For hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years the annual fall of the August meteors has been seen, but for the greater portion of that time an ignorant populace regarded them as stars wrenched from the firmament and cast upon the earth. In England they were formerly, and in some retired districts are still, referred to as St. Lawrence's tears, from the fact that the principal shower occurs about Aug. 10, which is the day given to that saint. The shower does not reveal itself in a constant downpour, but in the course of the night a vast number of meteors find their way into our atmosphere. Any clear night of the year watchers will observe meteors, and during the early days of August from five to fifty times as many will be seen as at any other time of the year.

Some time in the past, hundreds, thousands, perhaps millions of years ago, a vast body of loosely associated particles of matter drifting through space on the travel of none may tell how many thousands of years came within the powerful attraction of the sun. More than a thousand million miles away each tiny separate fragment yielded to the summons and began its long descent towards the center of the system into which it had wandered. Whatever the distance which the stones or fragments of metal fell during the first second of their descent, they fell three times as far during the next, five times as far during the third and so on with ever increasing velocity while minutes, days and years went by. Swifter and swifter they descended through the unresisting ether of space with the momentum gathered by long years, falling toward a body having a gravity of attraction more than three hundred thousand times as great as that of the earth. But they did not fall to the surface of the great body that was pulling them down. All the time through more than fifty years of steady descent they continued the slow sidewise movement, due to the original impulse which brought them within the limits of the solar system. The movement, though comparatively slow, was yet sufficient to carry the falling bodies millions of miles to one side of the central body toward which they were descending. Having passed around to the other side of the sun without striking, the terrific impetus gained in the fall of thousands of millions of miles was sufficient to overcome the restraining attraction of the sun and cause the fragments to soar away into space in the direction whence they had come.

In passing around the sun some of the little bodies came in collision with the earth, and moving many times faster than the swiftest cannon ball, they were set on fire by friction with the atmosphere. Others that did not fall to the earth were checked by its disturbing attraction and continued their flight with a velocity and momentum a little less than would otherwise have been the case. Other planets in less degree, according to their proximity and mass, contributed in varying degree to the same result, and the meteors, instead of passing off into space, lost their momentum and fell back again, after rising something more than fifty years. Ever since that time they have been falling and rising, falling and rising again, making a complete circuit once in something more than a hundred years. So numerous are the little bodies that they are scattered along the entire course traversed, and every year the earth passing through the stream, which it does in August each year, receives a multitude of these fragmentary relics of some mighty work of the Creator, in an age and place of the universe so remote that the mind stops appalled in its contemplation.

The radiant of the August meteors is in the constellation Perseus, which is now seen in the northwest soon after sunset. It is marked by a bending bow of three bright stars, and in the milky way, between the horizon and the W-shaped figure in Cassiopia. The constellation Andromeda lies east and south of Perseus, and stretches away, a long row of bright stars, ending in the great square of Pegasus.

The variable star Algol, the most wonderful object in the whole sky, may be found by remembering that it forms a triangle with Mirfac, the middle star of the three in Perseus and Almaack, the first of the bright stars in Andromeda. Algol is usually of about the brightness of these other stars, but is of the second magnitude. At regular intervals of something less than three days, however, it sinks to the fourth magnitude, remaining partially obscured for several hours. These changes are occasioned by the passage of a vast satellite between the star and our line of vision. Oftener than not these changes occur at times unfavorable for our observation, in the daytime, or in the wee sma' hours. Aug. 5, about midnight; Aug. 8, about 9 p. m.; Aug. 28, at 10 p. m.; Aug. 31, at 7 p. m., will be good opportunities for seeing Algol at its minimum of brightness.

Jupiter rises as the sun goes down, and shines through the night. The great planet is now in the most favorable position of the year, and shines with a splendor far exceeding any of the fixed stars. There can be no question of identity when the brilliant and beautiful planet rises in the eastern sky. Equally easy to identify is Saturn, which is the nearest to Jupiter of any of the conspicuously bright stars. Both planets are in that part of the sky where the sun stands in the winter.

West of Saturn in the Milky Way is the constellation Sagittarius, with the Little Milk Dipper. Still further west the Scorpion stretches its long outline across the southern sky. The deep red star Antares will command attention from every eye. Vega, the splendid white star in the constellation of the Lyre, is well up in the sky, just west of the richest portion of the Milky Way. East of the Milky Way, at about the same distance, is a row of three stars which mark the constellation of the Eagle. The upper star is Alshain, the middle and brightest is Altair, and the lower Tarazed. The line toward the horizon pointed out by these stars passes between Jupiter and Saturn. Arcturus, the brightest fixed star now in our sky, is well toward the west. The handle of the Big Dipper, extended three times its own length, will point out this star. The brilliant Capella rises late in the evening. The three stars in Perseus pointing toward the horizon show Capella.

Mars and Venus, only two moon breadths apart, are in the morning sky. The brightness of Venus is all the identification needed, while the close proximity of Mars renders him easy of discovery.

America as an Example.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Britons have always either the fear of Americans before their eyes or the example of this Nation as a stimulant to their imaginations. Even Lord Kitchener, whose military life, one would think, was not conducive to a study of American ways, has not been too busy to notice the marvelous progress of the United States. He uses it for the purpose of comparison. Speaking of South Africa, he declared that Great Britain has there "an opportunity to create a new America." The great soldier holds this country up as an example to the mother country.

Another Englishman, whose name is omitted from the cable dispatch, writes glowingly of the prospects of Egypt, resulting from the building of the great Nile dam at Assouan, and adds: "No one need be surprised if some audacious Yankee, with the sublime faith of Yankee pioneers, comes forward with a wise suggestion for extending the utility of the dam. All we can hope is that the Americans will not buy it."

These two instances that have come to light within a few days are illustrative of the position occupied by this country in Englishmen's minds.

Most Shocking Spectacle.

Butte Inter Mountain.

Gen. Lucas Myer, late commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces, is being lionized in London. This week he has dined with Rothschild and been an honored guest of General Roberts. Myer and all the other Boer leaders are advising their followers to submit cheerfully to British rule and lead happy lives, looking to the future rather than the past. That is sensible advice, but it is no doubt shocking in the extreme to Bourke Cockran and other irreconcilable patriots.

Tillmanic Chivalry.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The chivalrous spirit of the South Carolinians in general, and of the Tillman family in particular, is perceptibly waning. The other day Lieutenant Governor "Jim" Tillman, the "nephew of his uncle" and an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor, accused his rival of having intercepted his mail, but subsequently declared that there must have been some mistake about it. A day or two ago this same "Jim" Tillman, while making a speech, was interrupted by one of his auditors, who craved his indulgence while he called him a "liar!" and followed up this startling assertion by remarking that "he knew he was a liar." Incredible as it may seem, "Jim" Tillman showed no resentment at this imputation other than was conveyed by the explanation that he could think of but one thing at a time; if his mind had been a little more flexible, so to speak, he would have known that he had not been telling—or rather writing—the truth of his neglect to pay a certain trifling bill. This from a man who so hotly resented affront put upon his uncle, the other Tillman, by President Roosevelt's withdrawal of an invitation to sit at the table at which Booker T. Washington had already been a welcome guest.

THE PRESS FLEET.

An Important Adjunct to the Forthcoming Naval Maneuvers.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

In the joint naval and military maneuvers, which are to take place this month off Sandy Hook, the newspapers will receive their first formal recognition as factors in war. In the first part of the programme, which is arranged on a scale never before attempted by the United States, the newspaper fleet will be regarded as the enemy's scouts and captured whenever it is possible to surprise them. Secretary of the Navy Moody desires to find out just how secret the movements of vessels can be kept in time of actual war and in this test an effort will be made to conceal from the newspaper fleet the plans of campaign. If information meant to be concealed is obtained by the newspaper men their methods will be reported to the department, and after the maneuvers are completed each case will be carefully studied with a view of devising a satisfactory means of preventing similar journalistic achievements in time of war.

In the Spanish-American campaign it was proved that newspapers exercised a tremendous influence in war time. For the first time in the history of the world great fleets went out to battle accompanied by smaller fleets bearing men who were to write history the instant it was made. The press dispatch boats were regularly documented by the secretary of the navy. They were given permission to follow the fleets and to cruise wherever they pleased within the sphere of operations. It would have been impossible to maintain any secrecy concerning naval movements had not a censorship been established. At every American port from which press dispatches were sent there was a censor, and at the end of each cable a second censor took care that nothing dangerous should be sent to foreign ports.

In the maneuvers this month the commander of the newspaper fleet will be kept in ignorance of the plans of the commander of the navy. There will be, therefore, a test of journalistic enterprise opposed to naval tactics. Wireless telegraphy will be introduced as a possible aid in the operations. This midsummer water pageant will cost over a million dollars, it is said, but its possibilities for the discovery of weaknesses in our naval and military systems are great. One of the chief aims in carrying on these maneuvers is to ascertain our strength in preventing an attack from a foreign power. It is believed that Newport is the most vulnerable point on the Atlantic seaboard, and the big fleet of warships, reinforced by the newspaper fleet, will prove what could be done in defending the coast.

The Spanish-American war taught newspaper proprietors quite as much as it taught the United States government. Millions were spent in collecting the news, and in case of another contest with another foreign power it is likely the methods of obtaining information would be greatly improved and the expense much reduced. While the public is being amused by the brilliant spectacle that will be furnished by the naval and military forces both Uncle Sam and the newspaper correspondents will be learning a great deal for their future advantage.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Frankly Confessed Imposture of the Quondam Inventor.

Salt Lake Tribune.

It stands confessed that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is not Marconi's. The exposure became too warm for the young Napoleon of vagrant electricity and he owns up like a little man. The real inventor is the Marquis Lugi Solari, of Italy, who communicated the discovery to Marconi and let him work it up. This is one of the very few cases where sham is exposed in such matters and the real is revealed. But hold! Where did Solari get it? It is possible that he is second-hand also. As the great explorers of the mountains and the West generally followed wagon tracks, it is quite possible that this wireless telegraphy business was a common knowledge possessed by electricians, who generally and without special design pushed nearer and nearer to the idea until the way was opened broad enough for many to walk upon it. This wireless telegraphy is a great invention and perhaps it may be rather a sort of common heritage than the single idea of any man. By the way, it is a singular coincidence that Clarence T. Mackay, son and heir of Senator Mackay, who did so much for ocean cables in improving them, building many and reducing the rates, should have received the first word of the death of his father by means of this new system, which may render valueless all that his father did in this direction. At present, however, the relation of wireless telegraphy to the wire and cable system appears to be much like that of the balloon to railroad and steamship transportation—a rather precarious curiosity rather than a rival; but with the advantage on the side of wireless telegraphy as compared with the practical service of the balloon.

Another Promise from Edison.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

A house of stone, walls, floors, partitions, foundations, roof and stairways Mr. Thomas Edison promises to bring within the reach of the most modest builder as soon as his plant for manufacturing the material is completed. This material, of which the buildings of the future are to be constructed, is hydraulic cement. The first advantage of the use of cement will be found in the solidity and indestructibility of the work. The house or other structure will, in effect, be cast in a mold, and when the casting has hardened it will be, virtually, one unbroken mass of stone from the ground upward—a monolithic building, the like of which has never before been known. The new element of the situation which makes such construction possible is an inexhaustible supply of cement at comparatively trifling cost. The means and methods for producing cement at very low cost constitute Mr. Edison's contribution to the architectural revolution now at hand. According to the declarations of the great inventor, there shall be no man too poor hereafter to build his own house, and, what is more, he may make it as handsome and as highly decorated as he pleases without adding to its trifling cost.

Mr. Dunlop's Way.

Philadelphia Press.

Prospective heirs to wealthy estates should study the story of Francis W. Dunlop. It is unique. Reversing the usual order of things, he has decided to resign his wealth to his three nephews and one niece and live on bounty furnished by them for the rest of his days. Riches were too heavy a care for him and he wants to die poor. Under a trust just created by him the nephews get all his real property, worth $120,000, and in return are to pay him $200 a month. The niece gets a large sum in cash unreservedly. Mr. Dunlop is a bachelor, sixty years old, and lives in Second Place, Brooklyn. His beneficiaries are Dr. David D. Jennings, physician, No. 226 East Seventeenth street; James B. Jennings, No. 301 East Seventeenth street, Manhattan, and Frank A. Jennings, who lives with his uncle, and Mrs. J. A. Mowry, also a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Dunlop got his money partly by investment and the rest by inheritance.

Undiscovered Cuba.

New York Herald.

After more than four hundred years it appears that Cuba has not yet been entirely discovered. Much of it and many of its treasures are yet unknown, according to the recent report made by Governor General Wood. He says that after the centuries of Spanish occupancy there are large portions of the island that have never been prospected and practically remain undiscovered, so far as knowledge of what they contain goes.

NOT REVOLUTIONARY.

Platform of the Iowa Republicans Is a Conservative Paper.

Boston Journal.

Like the Journal, the New York Tribune "cannot take as altogether serious the effort made to read an alarmist and revolutionary meaning into the reciprocity and tariff revision clauses of the platform adopted on Wednesday by the Iowa Republicans."

The more widely these reciprocity and tariff clauses are read, the more manifest will it become that the foes of Republicanism and the protective policy are making a purely artificial hubbub, for there is nothing in the action at Des Moines to demonstrate that there has come "a triumph of radical over moderate opinion, of newer over older party leadership." The Tribune reminds the sensation-mongers that the Iowa Republicans have done no more now than they did a year ago without attracting any notice:

"When the Iowa convention held on Aug. 7, 1901, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring 'such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world,' urging the development of the reciprocity policy 'as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities,' and demanding such modification of the tariff schedules as may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly,' no voice was lifted to suggest that the platform advocated any new or crucial departures in Republican doctrine. No cry of innovation of heterodoxy was raised; and the Republicans of Iowa conducted the campaign of 1901—one of the most successful in their history—without realizing that they had ventured into any unchartered stretches of party theory."

Nor had they started out on a new course. It is frankly recognized by protectionists everywhere that a tariff requires occasional revision to meet the ever-changing conditions of trade and industry. Indeed, this is exactly what has been done by Republican Congresses. The protective tariff was revised by its friends in 1883, again in 1890, and again 1897. As to reciprocity, it is distinctively a Republican idea. This policy which the Iowa Republicans well describe as a "complement of protection," is practicable only under a tariff. It was not so very long ago that the New York World, the chief Democratic newspaper in the country, was denouncing reciprocity as "a plot to build our Chinese wall a little further southward for the benefit of no one in this country except the manufacturer," "a scheme for bringing foreign countries under the shadow of our protective policy." The only use a Democratic national administration has ever had for reciprocity is to swash it, as President Cleveland and his Congress did in 1893.

No protectionists desires to have the tariff so arranged as to give shelter to monopolies. In fact, the greatest and oldest of monopolies to-day have nothing to do with the tariff. The United States Steel Corporation, sometimes described as the chief of tariff trusts, is not a monopoly. It makes 60 per cent. of the steel product of the United States. The remainder is produced by its active independent competitors, which would suffer from free trade a good deal more than the great trust would.

POST-STAMP ADVERTISING.

St. Louis Fair to Enjoy Privilege—Countless Applicants Refused.

Washington Special in New York Post.

The postmaster at St. Louis is going to use his "World's Fair" canceling stamp on his letters after all. It has been discovered that permission for this was granted to Postmaster Baumhoff in September, 1899, before the postmaster general's sweeping prohibition of advertising devices on canceling stamps. Nevertheless, that legend "World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904" has caused no end of trouble to the department. Every mail brings letters from postmasters and business men throughout the country asking permission to use canceling stamps "similar to that used by the St. Louis office" for advertising everything under the sun, from church fairs to barkeepers' festivals. In fact the advertisement of a horse race, at Nashville, on a canceling stamp was what brought the matter to the attention of the postmaster general, who received a letter from a minister of that city protesting against having his private correspondence degraded by association with a "sporting event," hence the order of prohibition.

A Boston manufacturer of postal supplies has been soliciting business from postmasters, and has thus sold a number of dies advertising carnivals, fairs, etc. In every case where the attention of the department has been called to the matter the postmasters have been instructed to discontinue the use of these, and this makes trouble for the manufacturer in turn. In the heap of letters of application are communications from senators and representatives urging that permission be granted to certain organizations in their districts to use this method of advertising. All have been refused. St. Louis is the only town on the map to-day that enjoys this special privilege.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.

Use for Goldfish by a Man Who Made a Water Garden.

Country Life in America.

What shall we do with the water garden which appears so perfectly suited for raising mosquitoes? Shall we fill it up, drain it off, or pour oil upon its troubled waters? If his pond should prove as great a source of the pleasure to the reader as mine has been to me, he will be loath to adopt any of these radical measures. Repeated and diligent search had failed to reveal the presence of any mosquito larvae in my poind, and this seemed all the more strange when, in the quiet waters of the brook, not fifty feet away, I discovered thousands of active "wigglers." It seemed probable that the goldfish were holding the mosquitoes in check in the artificial pond; while in the brook the insects were breeding in comparative safety.

To test the correctness of this theory, I took from the pond a small goldfish and placed it in an aquarium where it could feed upon mosquito larvae and under observation. The result was as anticipated. Whenever they were dropped into the water the "wigglers" disappeared in a short time.

When it is once understood that goldfish are useful, as well as ornamental and comparatively hardy, it is to be hoped that they will be introduced into many small bodies of water, such as lily ponds and water gardens, where mosquitoes are likely to breed. In my experience these fish can easily be reared in any sheltered pond where the water is shoal and warm.

And Then —.

Boston Herald.

Russell Sage was eighty-six years old yesterday, but he has no thought of giving up active business yet a while. When asked regarding the matter he replied: "How can I when I have such extensive interests at stake? I am director in twenty-seven railroad companies, and if I retire from business it means a great loss to me." He spent his birthday the same as any other day and was at his office early in the morning and worked as hard as ever. It looks very much as if Mr. Sage in getting business has permitted business to get him. But some morning the sun will come peeping up out of the Atlantic ocean and Mr. Sage won't know anything about it. And then those twenty-seven railroads will have to elect a new director.

Better Discipline Needed.

Kansas City Star.

Again a large number of strikers have got beyond the control of the strike leaders. Such outbreaks as those witnessed at Shenandoah, Pa., are likely to occur whenever a large number of workmen are overwrought by a long maintained strike. For this reason the labor unions, which suffer even more than the operators by acts of violence, should establish better means of discipline. If necessary to insure the orderly conduct of their adherents, they should expel every participant in a riot, and at all times they should co-operate with the police in maintaining order.

The New South Africa.

New York Sun.

The burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are flocking back to their ruined homes to begin life anew. Their numbers will soon be swelled by the return of some thousands of the men who, for two years or more, have been living in widely-scattered prison camps in India, St. Helena, Bermuda and even in Portugal, where the fighters caught in Portuguese East Africa have been kept at England's expense. Few of them have anything left except the plains where their flocks and herds lived. The humble Boer farmhouses, with their thatched roofs and the cluster of outbuildings that sheltered the black help, were nearly all destroyed. The Boers are going home with tents, rations and equipment provided by their conquerors to enable them to make a new start. Seed and live stock are given to the many who have lost their all. They are pioneers again as their fathers were when they drove out the Matabeles to make new homes in the wilderness. Nevertheless the material prospects of the Boers were never brighter than they are to-day.

MR. WU AND HIS WIFE.

They Have Shown Themselves to Be Gentlefolk with Progressive Ideas.

Washington Post.

Mr. Wu has been a keen observer of the difference betwen the manners and customs of this country and his own. His observations have not been limited to his own exclusive social circle, for he has keenly enjoyed mingling with all classes of American people, and has manifested to all the gentle courtesy which marks the patrician of every race and age.

He has shown particular interest in regard to courtship and marriage in the United States, and, comparing our observances with those of his country, considers that there is room for improvement in both. He thinks the young people of China should be permitted, under proper circumstances, to converse occasionally with those to whom they are affianced, and is equally convinced that there is too much freedom of association and too little deference to the wishes of parents and guardians in matrimonial affairs in the Western hemisphere.

In China persons of rank do not see their future husbands or wives until the marriage ceremony occurs. M. Wu has related in his inimitable manner how, with a little planning and the assistance of a few friends, he managed to obtain, at a distance of thirty feet, a glimpse of the young lady who had been chosen to be his wife. Mrs. Wu, who is a sister of Ho Yow, Chinese consul general at San Francisco, was unacquainted with English when she arrived in this country; but she has been a diligent student and now speaks our language almost fluently. She is a typical high-caste Chinese beauty and is finely educated.

Mr. Wu, who is ardently opposed to foot-binding, desired in early manhood to marry a young woman with natural feet; but, though his parents searched for three years, none of suitable rank and education could be found. Anti-foot-binding societies have been in operation in China since 1867, and Mr. Wu, who is authority for the statement that this strange custom originated in a dream of an Emperor who ruled that country more than a thousand years ago, says that it is waning in popular favor, and expresses the hope that it will soon be a thing of the past.

Mrs. Wu, despite her tiny feet, in many respects is as progressive as her husband, and these cultured Asiatics have afforded this city a most pleasing example of domestic felicity. In this country Mrs. Wu has enjoyed the freedom which is the undisputed prerogative of American women. On her return to China she will resume the comparative seclusion and conservative social usages which prevail among Chinese women of rank.

Not the least of this lady's pleasures in Washington were its theatres. Among the most appreciative witnesses of almost every standard play were Minister Wu and his wife and son, usually accompanied by two or three of their attaches. At one of the theaters a box was reserved for them by the season.

Wu Chao-Chu, the only child of this distinguished couple, is a high school cadet, stands well in his classes, rides a bicycle, plays euchre and speaks English like a native. He has learned to conduct an automobile and entertains a favorable opinion of American Sunday-schools. It would not be strange if in future years this handsome, thoughtful