

Cocaine for him who has borne the bottle, and for his widow and orphans.

The National Tribune.

ESTABLISHED 1877. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING RATES—FIFTY CENTS PER AGATE LINE FOR FIFTY DAYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 28, 1906. Office: 330 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

The Secretary of the Kansas Board of Health has been trying boraxed meat on dogs, with decidedly disagreeable effects on the dogs, and strong conclusions as to its unsuitability for human consumption.

Senator Hemenway is very tired of the Senate's interminable discussion of the Constitution. But the only way that a Senator can now show that he is not a mere plutocrat is to talk Constitutional law. So there you are.

It has been decided that the sculptor of the Commodore Barry statue shall be a man of Irish descent, and this brings into the list St. Gaudens, Daniel French, John Boyle, James Kelly, and Mr. Murray.

The efforts of those who would make Sunday a day of real rest are meeting with some success. The reformers in Brooklyn have succeeded in getting the police to arrest the managers and players in baseball games where money is taken in at the gate.

In passing the appropriation for \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses, the members suggested every possible use for the money except that of the President taking a part of it to pay for a personal visit to the Chicago packing houses.

Of course, Senator Beveridge claims the whole bill as his and his alone, with its only defects marring amendments by the Committee on Agriculture. When it comes to claims Mr. Beveridge's strident tones can always be distinguished above the rest of the chorus.

The Suez Canal will soon have to be enlarged or a parallel canal built. In 34 years the transit receipts have increased 2,137 per cent. The shares are worth eight times what they cost. This makes a pleasant outlook for the Panama Canal as an investment.

Senator Gallinger injected a little humor into the debate as to where the cost of inspection should be placed by recalling Artemus Ward's remark that bolts were undoubtedly a good thing, but he always believed that the best place for a bolt was on some other man's neck.

Emma F. Goldman and Berkman deny with much asperity that they are married, and the denial comes with more heat from Miss Goldman. She says that marriage is a slavery and that she is and always will remain a free woman. It is a good illustration of socialistic doctrines reduced to practice.

The strongest reason so far given for putting the cost of inspection upon the Government was that that would give the meat better standing abroad. But will it not be just as much Government inspection and just as strong a guarantee if the packers pay the cost? Why should the taxpayers generally pay for enhancing the packer's profits on exported meat?

The heart of St. Louis would seem afflicted with fatty degeneration or something like that. Mr. Ernest E. Wood says that the district he claimed to represent "comprised the heart of the business and residential sections of the city of St. Louis." Yet in one ward it was shown that there were more votes cast than there were men, women and children in it, and Mr. Wood has lost his seat. It would seem that Gov. Folk has one job of house-cleaning yet undone.

After all it would be bad for South Carolina to change her Senator at this time. With all Benjamin R. Tillman's faults he has made a better Senator for her than any that she has had since the Reconstruction Period. He has been the only one who has been able to take a National view of matters, and is one of the very few Senators in the South to-day who can rise at any time above local and partisan bigotry and see events in the light of the whole country.

The Democrats are making preparations for a sharp campaign to capture Oklahoma—at least a portion of the Legislature, two United States Senators and the two members of Congress. Immediately upon the signing of the Statehood bill a meeting of the Democratic members of Congress from Missouri, Arkansas and Texas was held and measures initiated for capturing the new State. Champ Clark and Judge De Armond will stump the State during the coming campaign.

TRIBUTE TO COMRADE LINEHAN. In his annual report Comrade George H. Adams, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, pays a most deserved tribute to his predecessor, Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief John C. Linehan. He says:

"In respectfully submitting this, the 55th annual report of the Insurance Commissioner, the present incumbent cannot refrain from expressing his high appreciation of the official character and services of his predecessor in office, the late John C. Linehan, who died universally lamented, at his home in Concord, Sept. 18, 1905, leaving the affairs of his Department in excellent condition and perfect order, after 15 years of faithful service to the State. His sound discretion, steadfast fidelity and incorruptible integrity he was unequalled, and in his death it is to be feared that this Department has sustained irreparable loss."

THE MURKED PRESS.

All reflecting men are seriously alarmed at a new slavery of the press. The old partisan domination of the newspapers, when they were Republicans or Democrats through thick and thin, has measurably weakened. Instead there has come what every thinking man must regard as far more dangerous—the baneful influence of rank commercialism. Newspapers are now tyrannically dominated by the counting room, which receives its orders from the "business interests" of the community. While these business interests are of the highest importance and should receive earnest attention and consideration throughout, they are very frequently rankly unscrupulous of the general good. We have seen this thoroughly, we might say brutally, exhibited in Chicago. The condition of things in the packing-houses must have been known to the fullest by every newspaper man in Chicago. He has had to shut his eyes and ears to much that stirred his very soul in disgust and anger. Even the yellowest papers have been as guilty as the more respectable. The yellow papers are supposed to live, breathe and have their being upon "shocking revelations." They are going around perpetually with a muck-rake to find murders, domestic tragedies, offensive scandals, moral stenches of all kinds to exploit for the delectation of their morbid-minded readers. Yet these papers have been absolutely silent upon a morass of wrongdoing the stench of which, like that of Sodom and Gomorrah, reached even unto the heavens.

This is because their counting rooms are in slavish subjection to the great "business interests." Because the packers were making immense amounts of money out of their daily offenses against morality, decency and the health of the whole civilized world no newspaper man in Chicago dared expose them. He could not find the columns of a single newspaper open to him to tell a moiety of the awful truths that he and everyone who came in contact with the conditions fully knew. Worse than this, there was a swift, energetic and remorseless throttling of any exposure that was attempted to be made. This was particularly noticeable at the time of the embalmed beef scandal, when a matter of such vital importance to the people of the country as the health and lives of their sons in the volunteer army was directly involved. How much or how little truth there was in the allegations as to the character of the meats furnished the army was never allowed to be known. Ordinarily and under conditions which have heretofore existed in this country a very little part of what was alleged at the time would have been sufficient to start every newspaper man in the country into active investigation and the development of the truth. Nothing of this kind was permitted. The matter was hushed up at once with the mutual process of denouncing all the accusers as sensationalists and liars. The oldtime way would have been, and the people would have insisted upon it, for the accused packers to have vindicated themselves by a thorough showing to unprejudiced investigators of the goodness of their products. They would not take the trouble to do this. They did not court any investigation. They did not make any offer of throwing open their establishments to examination. They asked for no test of the quality of their goods. They simply yelled "falsehood" and "lie" at the accusers, and the whole press of the country servilely echoed their clamor.

The matter has again been brought to public attention by the remarkable statement of Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant-General, U. S. A., on the retired list. In the older and freer days of the public press of the United States such a charge by so eminent an authority would have been the signal for a general investigation, and papers would have vied with one another in their efforts to get at the truth. Instead the word seems to have been passed all along the line to meet Gen. Miles's charges with a contemptuous sneer. This is certainly not the way to treat a matter of such vast moment. No matter what opinions each of us may entertain with regard to Gen. Miles's course in recent years, the fact remains that he was a splendid soldier during the war of the rebellion; that he was one of the best of division commanders; that his gallantry and patriotism are of the highest class, and that he was a good enough officer to be retained in the Army until retired by legal limitation and to rise to the highest position in it. He was for years in command of the whole Army of the United States. Such a man cannot be disposed of by a sneer. What he says must be listened to, and the charges he makes should certainly be investigated. Even though he is influenced by vanity and a deep-seated grudge against the ruling powers in the War Department, with whom he has had a lifelong, bitter quarrel, still when he talks of things pertaining to the general good of the Army he should be listened to attentively. It is true that the Regular Army has always been afflicted with virulent factional fights among its higher officials, and that probably much of Gen. Miles's animus is due to one of these. Still, we repeat that when he speaks of matters vitally affecting the health and efficiency of the Army he is entitled to an earnest hearing. Out of these intestine quarrels in the Army and elsewhere we have frequently arrived at the truth, just as the condition of affairs in the Equitable Life Assurance Co. was brought to light and reform by the purely selfish quarrels between the Hyde interests and those opposed to them. Gen. Miles's charges should be made the subject of an immediate and thorough investigation by a Congressional Committee. If he is telling the truth, we cannot too quickly institute reforms to save the health of the Army. If he is not telling the truth, he should be brought before a court-martial and properly punished. Gen. Miles is responsible for what he says, and he has virtually backed up his statements by his rank in the Army and the very comfortable salary that accompanies him to the retired list. He put all these in jeopardy by his statements, and therefore we must accord to him a sincerity and earnestness that goes beyond the prosecution of a private quarrel with the coterie of his enemies in the War Department. We do not see how Congress can afford to pass the matter over without notice.

DEATH OF GOV. PATTON.

John M. Patton, who was elected on the Democratic ticket last Fall, died at his home near Cincinnati, June 18. He had been ill ever before his entrance into office last January, and much of the time since then had been in such condition that there were doubts raised as to whether the official business transacted by him was legal. This matter has gone so far as to be the basis of an action in the courts to decide the legality of some of his acts. Gov. Patton was not a strong man and the campaign told severely upon him, so that after the election he took a trip South in hopes of regaining his health. A glass covering was provided for the reviewing stand at the time of his inauguration and the utmost care was taken of him. At times he seemed to be recovering and then there would come a relapse. He was born in Clermont County, O., June 13, 1847, and was the son of a tenant farmer, so that he had little opportunity for education. He served for 100 days in the Ohio National Guard during the war, and on returning home became a teacher while preparing for college. After graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan College he went into the insurance business and studied law while writing policies. He was admitted to the bar, at which he served 10 years, when he went back to his old insurance company as Vice-President and General Manager, and there began the great work of his life. For years he was the President of the Union Central Life Co. He took an interest in politics from the first, and while a young man practicing at the bar he led a forlorn hope in a candidacy for the House of Representatives, and much to his surprise and everyone else was elected to the Legislature. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat to the Ohio Senate and there distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Sunday Closing Laws. Though he was fought by the liquor men and other elements he won out. This attracted much attention to him and it was decided that he was the fittest man to make the race for Congress, and he was elected in spite of the District having an unusually large Republican majority. He served but one term and then went back to his insurance company. The leaders of his party in Ohio were not at all friendly to his nomination for Governor, but he went at the matter of his candidacy in a business-like way; surprised the Democrats by beating them in convention and then gave the Republicans a still greater surprise by being elected.

THE RATE BILL.

The end of the Rate bill is in sight. The conference report came up in the House June 23, and after several gentlemen had freed their beams of "some perilous stuff" which had been ranking there, they all, with the exception of four, voted for the bill, which was adopted by 216 to 4. The pass provision was the main interest. In the amended bill it reads:

"On and after Jan. 1, 1907, common carriers subject to the provisions of this act shall not directly or indirectly issue any free ticket or pass for carriage to any officer or person in the service of the United States other than those in the service of the United States, Territory or of any State, Territory or of any County, Township or municipality who uses or who solicits or accepts or is provided with such transportation shall be subject to a like penalty. Jurisdiction of offenses under this provision shall be the same as that provided for offenses in an act entitled 'An act to further regulate commerce with foreign Nations and among the States,' approved Feb. 19, 1903."

This seems to leave the pass business about where it was for the general public. The Senate will undoubtedly pass the bill this week.

"INTERSTATE BIRDS."

Sydney C. Fisher, of Philadelphia, has begun a campaign for Government care of interstate birds. He says among other things: "I suppose I shall be laughed at for comparing ducks to business enterprises. But let me see. A pair of canvasbacks coming from their breeding place in Alaska at the rate of 80 miles an hour, crossing the State lines of the points, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and sailing into Chesapeake Bay, are a commodity of definite money value, for when shot they are worth in the Philadelphia market at least 50 cents. They weigh about 10 pounds, and cost freight from Alaska to the Chesapeake. They cost merely the expense of shooting them, and I doubt if any Interstate railroad had much freight except gold dust and diamonds, that would be more valuable than these Interstate birds.

"Figure it out any way you like on the canvasbacks, the mallards, the broad-bills or the sprigstails, it is all the same thing. Every year they are passing through the air going from or returning to the north, crossing scores of State lines, flying freight, the fastest in the world, worth from \$2 to \$7 a pair in fixed value, and perhaps \$50 or \$100 a pair in the other value which I have mentioned. Multiply these figures by hundreds of thousands, or whatever you decide the numbers of the annual flight to be. Do you mean to tell me that what is shifting and carrying for the persons threaten to destroy and exterminate all this value on its Interstate passage in the air that there is any less reason for giving Congress authority to protect it than for giving the Interstate to regulate Interstate freight carried along the ground?"

The veterans will be gratified to learn that the President has reappointed Ex-Gov. Nelson Connor as Pension Agent at Augusta, Me. Ex-Gov. Connor is one of the best of comrades. He was terribly wounded during his service, which permanently incapacitated him and lays upon him an incubus of pain and trouble which he feels every hour of his life. In spite of embarrassment, which would have crushed most men, Comrade Connor has been vigorous and competent in every work which should come to a man and a citizen, and he is held in the highest regard by his fellow-citizens of Maine. No appointment by the President could have given more satisfaction than that of Comrade Connor.

IMPROVEMENT IN MORALS IN PORTO RICO.

The Rev. George Milton Fowler, a Methodist missionary who has been laboring in Porto Rico, has set forth his knowledge and experiences in a little book which is very interesting. He finds that the American occupation has made a most decided improvement in every way in the morals of the Islanders. This is not, he frankly admits, due altogether to the missionary efforts of the churches who have sent representatives thither, but is the result of a concatenation of causes that have powerfully impressed the inhabitants since the transfer of the island to our flag. A great many Americans who have gone to the island have been firmly and openly opposed to many of the practices existing there, and the young Porto Rican men and women who have been educated in this country have returned home with the American conception of morals. The public schools have also been a prominent factor in uplifting the people, since the children have taken to their homes ideas gained in the schoolroom. The first step was the insistence among the men and women of a more rigid observance of the marriage tie. Under the Spanish rule marriage was a source of revenue to the priesthood, and the fees were made so high that the great mass of the people would not pay them. The missionaries insisted everywhere, and at all times, that the men and women who were living together should be properly married; they would hear of nothing else. The missionaries and preachers went to much trouble to bring about marriages of such couples, charging nothing for the ceremony, and often going to great pains to secure the necessary legal papers. So effective has been this work, that a very large part of the people of Porto Rico are now living in lawful wedlock, and their children made legitimate.

The Spanish authorities paid almost no attention to popular education, and 79 per cent of those over 10 years of age could neither read nor write. The Americans have insisted upon schools everywhere, and though the Bishop of Porto Rico has bitterly opposed the public school system, the people themselves highly approve of it, and the Bishop's opposition has had the effect only of loosening their attachment to him. The public schools are filled to overflowing, and many more children desire education than can be accommodated at present.

The Spanish political and ecclesiastical authorities in Porto Rico, and they were one, were strangely indifferent to the religious needs of the inhabitants, and though they got a subsidy of \$200,000 a year from the Spanish Treasury for the support of churches, there were very few of these outside the large cities, and few of thousands of Porto Ricans had never been inside a church before the Protestant missionaries arrived in the island.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Lieut.-Gov. Andrew L. Harris, who becomes Governor of Ohio by the death of Gov. Patton, is a veteran of a distinguished record. He was born in Eaton, O., in 1835; graduated from the Miami University; studied law and was admitted to the bar. He raised a company for the 20th Ohio in the first three months' service, and after that regiment he was mustered out, reorganized his company for the 75th Ohio, in which regiment he rose to be Colonel, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier and repeatedly wounded. Upon his return home he was elected to the Ohio Senate and also served as a Judge, but devoted much of his time to the care of his farm. In 1871 and again in 1873 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio on the ticket with William McKinley and in 1874 ran for Congress against Paul Sorg. In 1878 President McKinley appointed him a member of the United States Industrial Commission, upon which he served four years. In 1895 he was nominated by the Republicans against his own wishes for a third term as Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected by a plurality of 29,000; while Patton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by 41,000.

There should be something done to equalize our trade with Brazil and sell her something approaching the amount which she sells us. She stands third among the countries of which the United States buys the most, but 20th among the countries to which we sell. The United States uses one-half of the India-rubber produced in the world, and her people buy more than one-half of the coffee grown. We take mostly of these, over \$100,000,000 worth annually from Brazil, and sell her back but \$10,985,096 worth. These imports are only exceeded by those from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada and Cuba. Beside coffee and India-rubber we buy a great many hides and skins, \$1,250,000 worth of sugar and \$1,250,000 worth of cocoa. We sell her coal oil, flour, lumber, locomotives and other steam engines, sewing machines, agricultural implements, and less than \$10,000,000 worth of cotton goods. This would seem to be a profitable field for our Department of Commerce and Labor to work in.

A fight is never over until it is over, and contrary to all expectations Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, refused to be discouraged by the showing made for the week ended June 9. This made him 96 votes shy of a majority of the Convention, while his opponent was only 23 shy. Cummins seems to be a fighter after the Grant style, and he kept pegging away until on Friday, June 22, the tally showed 775 delegates for Cummins to 743 for Perkins, his competitor, with 821 necessary to control the first ballot in the Convention, which meets Aug. 1. This showing left Cummins only 46 votes "to go," which would be more than supplied by the five Counties that have heretofore been steadfastly for him. So the fight is still on in Iowa, with consequences of the highest import to the Republican Party, since both sides are so equal in numbers that it is any man's battle at any time in the future. Perkins, Cummins's opponent, controls six of the Congressional Districts to Cummins's five, which may give Perkins an advantage in the preliminary organization of the Convention.

THE CASE OF JUDGE MCKENNA.

The absolutely reckless character of much of the news furnished to the American people is strongly illustrated in the case of Judge McKenna, of Pittsburgh, who recently resigned his position as Judge of the United States Court for Porto Rico for the sufficient reason that he had served for two years in a tropical climate, was suffering from the consequences and desired to return to his home and the healthier climate of Pittsburgh. Presumably leading papers joined with the others in publishing the most baseless stories that Judge McKenna's resignation had been compulsory, and he had retired under the fire of grave charges. These reports excited the utmost indignation in Pittsburgh among all classes of citizens who had known and esteemed Judge McKenna all his life. They were familiar with his life and character from boyhood, and knew how well he had borne himself in every relation, as a boy, a young soldier in one of Pennsylvania's best fighting regiments, as a citizen and as a member of the bar. The veterans of western Pennsylvania were particularly indignant, because Judge McKenna is a leader among them, has always kept in close touch with them and he is honored as one of their best representatives. The following is Judge McKenna's record from the archives of Gen. Alexander Hays Post of Pittsburgh:

"Enlisted at Pittsburgh as private at age of 16 and served nearly four years in the 155th Pa., carrying a musket in the ranks at Antietam, Frederickburg, Gettysburg, Williamsburg and Petersburg, where he was promoted by Gen. G. K. Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, on recommendation of his regimental commander, the late Gen. A. L. Pearson, for gallant and meritorious services in actions of the Army of the Potomac. Comrade McKenna was on duty with Gen. Warren at the battle of Five Forks, and witnessed the celebrated scene between Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Warren occurring after the close of the battle, by which Gen. Warren was relieved and superseded by Gen. Griffin as commander of the Fifth Corps. Comrade McKenna continued to serve on the staff of Gen. Griffin, who a few days later at Appomattox received the first Confederate flag of truce on the day of the surrender of Lee's army. Comrade McKenna returned with the survivors of his regiment to Pittsburgh, and after the war read law, and was in the successful practice of his profession in June, 1864, when President Roosevelt, on recommendation of Senators Knox and Representatives Dalzell and Graham, of Pittsburgh, appointed him United States District Judge for Porto Rico. Judge McKenna is a charter member of Gen. Alexander Hays Post, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, and also of the Union Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh, of which organization he has served as Council. He has also served as A. D. C. on the staff of National Commander on Memorial Days and at Campfires and Reunions, and has always been in demand as a Speaker."

The 155th Pa. was a notable regiment. It was recruited at Pittsburgh and vicinity in August, 1862, and reaching Washington was assigned to Allabach's Brigade of Humphrey's Division, Fifth Corps, and was engaged in Humphrey's bloody assault on Marye's Heights. Altogether it lost out of 1,523, total enrollment, 142 killed and 112 died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. The total loss of killed and wounded was 519 and 10 died in prison, making more than one-third of its number. Its severest loss was in the assault on Petersburg, where it particularly distinguished itself, and was complimented from headquarters. It was in line at Appomattox and pressing the enemy when the white flag was raised.

Judge McKenna mailed his resignation before leaving San Juan, and was astounded upon his arrival in this country at finding a flood of lying reports in circulation in regard to the reasons that impelled him to resign. He immediately wrote to the President calling his attention to these, and saying that if there had been any charges filed against him he desired to have his resignation withdrawn and be given an opportunity to meet them. In reply the Judge received the following letter from the President:

"My Dear Judge: I have no idea who could have been responsible for these newspaper articles. They certainly came from no one whom I know. Your resignation was tendered and accepted without any charge being made against you, and purely because you of your own initiative sent it. Sincerely yours, Grover Cleveland."

Col. Byron W. Bates, who is on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Tanner for Porto Rico, was among the first Americans to locate in Porto Rico after Gen. Miles occupied the island. Col. Bates was clerk of the first Military Court of the United States in Porto Rico, being appointed thereto by the late Gen. Guy V. Henry. Subsequently and till within a few months ago Col. Bates was Secretary to the Executive Council of Porto Rico. Previous to going to Porto Rico he had been prominent in business circles in California, and was always an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In an official letter he writes:

"Indicative of the standing of Judge McKenna with the attorneys of the Federal Bar in Porto Rico was the recent presentation of a highly complimentary address and a life-sized framed photograph of the Judge by Hon. Herminio Diaz, Vice President of the Bar, and a prominent member. The Porto Rican Legislature at last session unanimously voted appropriation of \$4,000 to be used by Judge McKenna in equipping and decorating the United States Courtrooms, which improvement has been thoroughly complied with to the great beautifying and advantage of the Court quarters. The decisions of Judge McKenna on the many new questions arising in Porto Rico, were already heard on appeal to the Supreme Court of United States, and have been affirmed."

Upon presentation of the facts to the more reputable of the papers which had published the original statements they all saw the injustice of what had been done, and made handsome acknowledgments of their mistake.

Comrade McKenna returns to the practice of the law in Pittsburgh, and resumes his connections with a large class of clients who hold his ability and integrity in the highest esteem. Slowly there is being evolved a law to mitigate the abuse of the telephone. Miss Fernandez, a St. Louis stenographer, tried to force a delinquent creditor into payment by calling him up 44 times a day over the telephone. The man was deaf, and had to call in some one from another room every time to answer the phone. The Judge fined her \$5 for disturbing the peace, and she appealed the case.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This historic declaration will be read next week before thousands of listening multitudes throughout the length and breadth of our great Republic. Its original issuance marked a mighty epoch in the history of the progress of Christian civilization.

Its authors were not ambitious men. Conquest and self-aggrandizement were foreign to their thoughts. Their highest aim was liberty regulated by law. Their heroic resistance was against taxation without representation, not against rightful authority or wholesome laws.

The patriots of '76 did not deny outright the right of the British Crown to rule them and their country; they only denied the right of the Crown to impose upon them taxes and laws which, in the assessing and enacting, they had no voice whatever. They were wise enough to see that conceding to England the right to take from them a shilling virtually authorized the mother country to take their all—virtually degraded them to a state of the most abject dependence.

So they took up arms to resist "taxation without representation," and the war of the Revolution was on. As the struggle became more desperate, the patriots began to talk of independence, and on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, a member from Virginia of the Continental Congress, then in session in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved."

After some discussion the resolution was laid over. Later it was taken up, and a committee was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence. Richard Henry Lee would have been the Chairman of this committee but for the fact that he had been called home by sickness in his family. The committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston, of New York.

When the committee met it was agreed that Jefferson, Adams and Franklin should each draw up a declaration. Jefferson was then 33 years of age, and the best classical scholar in the Congress. When the committee met again it was said that Jefferson was the first to read the declaration which he had formulated, and that, on hearing it, all were so well pleased that the others did not read theirs, and it was reported by the committee to the Congress.

On July 1, Richard Henry Lee's original resolution was discussed and adopted, after which the Declaration of Independence was reported by the committee. It was discussed until about noon of July 2, when it was unanimously adopted, and signed by John Hancock, President of the Congress. It was promulgated July 4.

The signing of the Declaration by the other members did not occur until Aug. 2, when it was signed by all save Mathew Thornton, who signed it in November.

The Congress that adopted this immortal instrument was made up of 55 delegates, representing the 13 Colonies. Of these Benjamin Franklin was the oldest, being 70, and Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, was the youngest, being only 27. There were five physicians, 30 lawyers, seven farmers, eight merchants, two mechanics, one preacher, one surveyor, one printer and one cobbler.

It is said that when the Declaration was being signed John Hancock remarked, "Now we must all hang together." "Ay, ay," said the philosophic Franklin, "we must all hang together, else we shall hang separately." Signifying that if the attempt at establishing American independence failed King George III would hang all who had signed the Declaration.

It is worthy of note that Jefferson and Adams, who played such a conspicuous part in this great work, both died July 4, 1826, just 50 years from the original, memorable Independence Day. It is said that Jefferson's last words were, "Adams survives," and that Adams's last words were, "Independence forever."

THE MEAT BILL.

The Agricultural appropriation bill, with the meat inspection clause, went back to the Senate last week for concurrence in the House amendments, and precipitated an animated discussion. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, led in the effort to have the House amendment adopted placing the cost of inspection upon the Government, and was sharply antagonized by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, who charged that the measure the Senator spoke of were "machine-made" by the Chicago packers. Senator Nelson said that the range cattlemen, who were assuming to be the whole people, were in reality only a very small part of them. He represented and spoke for the vast number of small farmers of the country, who sold four or five cattle a year, and they wanted the cost put upon the beef trust.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, said he was from a cattle State, but his people wanted a most rigid inspection and the packers to pay the cost. Senator Gallinger called attention to the number of deaths from ptomaines, and said that the inspection could not be made too strict.

The Senate decided to send the bill to conference, with instructions to the conferees to insist upon the original Beveridge bill, and the cost of inspection being paid by the packers. The conferees are Senators Proctor, Hansbrough and Simmons.

HELP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Acknowledged up to date. \$211.40 S. S. Balcome, Canton, 5.00 David Tallant, Murrysville, Pa., 5.00 Robert Battel, North Sedgwick, Me., 1.00 Total 222.40

PEOPLE.

Constantine Strobel, who has for some time held the undisputed title of the oldest living veteran in New England, died last week at the Noroton Soldiers' Home in Norwalk, Conn. He was 99 years old June 1, and was hearty and healthy until within a few weeks of his death. He was born in Baden Baden, served with the 27th Conn. and fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Col. W. Lumpkin has formally entered a campaign for Senator Tillman's seat. He is a Confederate soldier; has had a distinguished career; belongs to a good family and believes that he is going to give Tillman the race of his life.

"Sam" Jones, the noted Evangelist, has come out enthusiastically for W. J. Bryan and says, "We need Bryan in our business."

Rear-Admiral Bowman H. McCalla will go on the retired list July 19, and time held the undisputed title of the most notable figures on the active list. He entered the Navy Nov. 20, 1861, from New Jersey and has to his credit a total of 18 years and four months sea service, followed by the San Francisco earthquake. He and his accomplished wife, who is the daughter of Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, are deeply interested in the welfare of sea-going men. They have established a benevolent fund for the benefit of such to which they have contributed liberally of their means and time, and probably upon the Admiral's retirement he will devote himself and his great energies to this work.

The will of the late Daniel S. Lamont shows that he left an estate of \$5,000,000. The State of New York will get an inheritance tax of about \$40,000.

The 118th Ind. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 118th Ind.—Levi Ulery, Downey, Cal.

The 118th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis and Camp Wabash from July 23, 1862, for six months, and was mustered out early in March, 1864. Its Colonel was George W. Jackson. It belonged to the Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, and lost three killed and 87 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.