SEC. SHAW ON THE TARIFF.

HE WARNS VERMONT REPUBLICANS AGAINST SUCH A CHANGE AS WOULD UNSETTLE BUSINESS.

Morrisville, Vt., Aug. 19.—Five thousand persons listened with great interest to Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, who was the principal speaker at a Republican rally here to-day. Secretary Shaw lived here when he was a boy, and went to school here, and the residents of all the section round about came to hear him speak. He reached here at 2 o'clock, and was escorted to the hall where the rally was held, where he was received with great applause. R. W. Hurlburt presided, and introduced Secretary Shaw, who spoke in part as follows:

I have been quoted as opposed to a revision of the tariff. I have never opposed readjustment of the tariff. Whenever Congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to modify conservatively certain schedules so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff laws, thus paralyzing business for a season, I am in favor of it. I have expressed some doubt, however, about the wisdom of instructing by resolutions or exacting pledges from candidates for Congress, when the effect is liable to precipitate a protracted debate with very uncertain results. There ought to be some more tangible reason for such a dangerous expedient than the existence of a sentiment in certain localities, now as always, that demands a reduction of the tariff on articles there consumed and not produced, while it stands ready to fight to a finish any reduction on the things there produced. I, for one, must have a very bitter and relentless enemy before I will consent to carry yellow fever germs into my home town. Don't misunderstand me; I am not comparing the readjustment of a schedule here and there to an epidemic. But I do declare there has never been a revision of the tariff in the interests of free trade or for revenue only that has not proved as fatal to business as the plagues of Egypt.

TARIFF NOT MOTHER OF TRUSTS.

I have never seen the time since I have given public questions consideration that I would not reduce the rate on quite a large number of items, nor when I would not increase the rate on other items. It is not likely that any member of either house of Congress ever voted for a tariff bill entirely to his liking, nor is it probable that any President ever signed a bill that he would not have changed in some particular had it been in his power. I am willing to concede that conditions change, and that the old Morrill bill of the '60s, for instance, when the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for us now, but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusts, nor will I concede that a tariff for revenue only will destroy trusts on any other theory than that a fire in a wheat field will destroy Canada thistles.

Business depression dissipates both organized and unorganized capital. Enforced idleness means financial ruin to individuals, to business firms, and to corporations both great and small. On the contrary, business prosperity inspires hopefulness. It encourages the individual to reach out, to expand, to buy more land, more houses, more cattle, to erect more stores, build more shops and to embark in new enterprises. It leads to the organization of corporations. It inspires both dreams of great things and the consummation of gigantic enterprises. It leads to the combination of capital and the organization of labor. Does any one suppose that the anthracite coal miners could be kept together if there were a million men out of employment and their families begging bread? Will any one contend that they could be sustained were it not for a great army of bituminous coal miners who are receiving such compensation as enables them to contribute a dollar a week for the maintenance of their brethren? The protective tariff is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize.

The Republican party in my State recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1901. This has caused considerable comment. It has been misrepresented, not quite as persistently, but in the same way, that the memorable speech of President McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued and misapplied. This platform was unanimously adopted both years. Its statements are academically correct. Every man in the United States, Republican and Democrat, believes in the truth of its utterances. It declares "in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." Is there any one who is not "in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as are advisable?" I am willing the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we all. It also declares "in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." And, again, we all say "Aye, sir," to the proposition. There may be quite a radical difference of opinion as to the truth of the implied admission that the protective tariff does afford shelter to monopoly, but there would be no difference of opinion about removing it if it did afford such shelter.

PROTECTION AND MEAT PRICES.

A few days ago the butchers, in convention assembled, declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle and meat, to the end that this supposed shelter for the alleged meat trust might be removed; but I am disposed to think the good farmers of my State would vote quite unanimously against such an experiment. By the trend of the speeches made at the butchers' convention I discover a sentiment, wellnigh universally expressed there, that meat is being monopolized by the great packers. But I happen to have a tenant out in Iowa who has a fine bunch of cattle, on which no packer holds a lien of any kind, and he writes me that he is willing to sell them to butchers if they will pay as much as the packers offer. I am quite sure the people would as soon buy this meat of the butchers as of the packers. Thus there is afforded a splendid opportunity for any one to make all kinds of money, if he will but give the farmer as much money for his beeves and give the people as much beef for their money. Suppose we take the tariff off beef, and then suppose the herds of cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the hundred thousand. They will find their way to the stockyards, and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then, as now. No; the removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not restore the butchers to business. It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could stand it; for nothing less than organized capital could enter the import meat business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one, and, I understand, two, of the big packing houses have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be apprehensive.

I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading of these resolutions, and I think I can find reason for the present price of meat other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stockyards in Chicago in the one month of July, 1902, 65,000 less beeves and 170,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. That means 7,000 less animals per day. The "Q" road alone, during the entire month, brought from the Southwest, where the corn crop was a failure last year, 1,000 less fat steers per day this year than last.

Let no one understand this to be a defence of the packers, or an extenuation of their offences. A suit is now pending against them, and if the allegations of the petition are sustained (and that seems probable) they are going to have trouble, and it will take a very much more acute form than it would to say to the farmers of the United States that their industry shall be opened to competition from the unlimited ranges of South America.

The senior "Phil" Armour told me that he got rich, while a young man, by watching the iron and coal miners. He said: "Whenever these men were at work I used to pack every ham I could get my hands on, and my old partner would say, 'Phil, you will break us up.' I would answer: 'No. Those fellows are working.' But when the coal and iron workers were idle I used to sell everything I could dispose of."

THE SECRET OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

The secret of American prosperity, gentlemen, can be couched in four words—"They are working." And "they" means everybody—farmer and artisan, mechanic and merchant, the man at the forge and the man in the field—and they are all interdependent.

Away back in 1846 Daniel Webster, in the course of a three days' speech against that most unfortunate bill which repealed the protective tariff act which bore the signature of old "Tippecanoe," uttered this maxim: "When there is work for the hands there will be bread for the teeth." So I appeal to you, gentlemen, to see to it that the next Congress is Republican by a large majority—so large that there shall be ample courage to do that which is deemed wisest and best. Then let these representatives of the people from the manufacturing districts of New-England, from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and the iron producing regions of Michigan, and the iron producing districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the agricultural districts of the Middle West, the stock ranges of the mountain States and Territories, the rice and cotton States of the South, the fruit and lumber districts of the Pacific Coast, get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done, and done without three months of acrimonious debate.

Certainly no man will contract for the construction of any great building while Congress is considering a bill that has for its object the cheapening of iron and steel and granite and marble and glass and lumber. No factory will lay in a very large supply of material pending a three months' debate on a bill proposing a reduction of the tariff on hides and wool. When I was a boy we could always tell when the old miller was picking his burrs, because the mill was shut down. I anticipate there will be found those who will not favor shutting down the mill while we are turning out as good a quality of flour as at present, especially if it is likely to take very long to repair conditions.

BLUE AND GREEN ROSES.

From The Chicago News.

Reported success by horticulturists in the artificial growth of the much desired blue rose dates back some considerable period, and in 1855 the blue rose was thought to be an accomplished fact. That year paragraphs appeared in French, English and American newspapers that a Persian horticulturist had obtained a fragrant smelling blue rose, but, as the handsome standing premium offered for that flower by the horticultural society of Paris was not paid, there is every reason to doubt the truthfulness of the report. Nor is there any probability of raising the blue rose, for, as De Candolle, a great authority on this subject, has pointed out, yellow and blue are the fundamental types of color in flowers, and these colors are antagonistic, mutually excluding each other. Yellow by culture may be changed into red or white, but never into blue. On the other hand, blue will pass into red, but never into yellow. There is a yellow rose, hence there is no blue.

Although the blue rose is extremely problematical, a green rose can be raised. Mr. Mitchell, who was a well known English horticulturist, exhibited several green roses as far back as 1856. The leaf, stalk, bud and flower of the green rose resembled those of other roses, except in their being of a uniform color, and the flower was deliciously fragrant. Mrs. Bromley, in her book entitled "A Woman's Wanderings in the Western World," mentions that she saw a green rose which was as lovely and fragrant as any normal one. In an exhibition held at Manheim some years ago a prize was given to this kind of rose, the petals of which resembled leaves in form as well as in color.

AMERICAN PLACE NAMES

THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING SET FORTH IN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN.

Washington, Aug. 19 (Special).—The origin of some ten thousand place names of the United States is given in a bulletin of the Geological Survey, now in press, which promises to be a work of considerable interest, as embodying much local and general history. During the compilation of the work a large correspondence has been carried on with State and local historical societies, county and township officers and individuals in all parts of the country, resulting in the collection of vast quantities of valuable material, which otherwise would have been unavailable. Henry Gannett, the geographer of the survey, in his letter of transmittal, says he has compiled the names from various sources, printed and manuscript, and the publication is designed, not only for purposes of information, but to induce criticism and additions, with a view of obtaining in the future all possible information on the subject.

The following specimens indicate the scope and character of the work:

Alabama—State of the Union and a river of that State, named from an Indian tribe. There are several explanations of the meaning of the word. Gatchet gives "burnt clearing." Others say it means "here we rest." Haines, in his "American Indian," gives "thicket clearers."

Bailey—County in Texas, named for one of the men who fell at the Alamo, March 6, 1836. His first name is worn away on the stone monument, which is the only record of him.

Chicago—City and river in Illinois. The origin of the word is from the Indian, being a derivation by elision and French annotation from the word Chi-Kang-ong. Colonel Samuel A. Starrow used the name in a letter to General Jacob Brown in 1816, as follows: "The river Chicago (or, in the English, 'Wild Onion River')." Schoolcraft, in 1820, said: "Its banks . . . stated to produce abundantly . . . the wild species of cepa or leek." Bishop Baraga gives: "From Chigag, or Sikag, 'skunk,' a kind of wildcat." John Turner defines skunk as "she-gahg"; onion, "she-ganga-winzhe," skunk weed. When the word first appeared the country was inhabited by a tribe of Miamis, in whose dialect the word for skunk was "Se-Kaw-Kaw." It is said that the wildcat, or skunk, was named from the plant.

Cœur d'Alene—Lake and town in Kootenai County, Idaho; named from a tribe of Indians. French name, meaning "needle hearts," or "awl hearts." Some authorities say that this name was given to these Indians because the expression was used by a chief of the tribe to denote his opinion of the Canadian trappers' meanness. The Rev. M. Eells says that the name was given to the tribe by members of the Hudson Bay Company, because of their sharpness in trade.

Chesapeake—Bay in Maryland, which gives name to several places in the country. An Indian name, variously explained. Heckewelder says it is corrupted from "Tschischwapekt," which is compounded of "Kitshi," "highly salted," and "peek," "a body of standing water, a pond, a bay." Others give "Che," "great," and "sepi," "waters." Bosman interprets it as "mother of waters." W. W. Tooker says that the early form was "Chesepiooc," from "K'che-sepi-ack," "country on a great river."

Lewis and Clarke—River in Clatsop County, Oregon, and county in Montana, named for Captain Meriwether and Captain William Clarke, of the Lewis and Clarke expedition.

Zuni—River in New-Mexico, named for an Indian tribe, the name said to mean "they live in mud houses"; another authority favors "the people of the long nails."

The bulletin includes a short bibliography of the subject.

COULDN'T EXIST WITHOUT WIRES.

SURROGATE SILKMAN WOULD HOLD TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES RESPONSIBLE IN POOLROOM CASES.

Surrogate Silkman, of Yonkers, in a talk yesterday with a Tribune reporter, declared that there was nothing political in his charges that a gambling trust existed in that city, and that protection money is being paid "by the violators of the law in consideration of their freedom from molestation," in running poolrooms and gambling houses.

"In a matter of this kind," said Surrogate Silkman, "there should be no politics. The captain of police is a Republican and a client of mine, and I addressed my letter to those who I thought were responsible for the conditions, irrespective of their political or any other affiliations. It is evident that poolsellers have been driven out of the city of New-York, and are settling in the suburban towns. They have recently started up in Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle. They have been more flagrant in their violation of the law in the city of Yonkers than elsewhere, and I attribute that fact to a certain sense of security which they may feel in that city. Somebody had to take up this work, and as nobody else has done so, I have undertaken it, much as I dislike the notoriety which it brings.

"I want to say, further, that it is time the legislature passed some law which would hold telegraph and telephone companies strictly responsible for aiding and abetting violations of the law. Without the aid of the telegraph and telephone companies, poolrooms could not exist. Then, again, the Raines law, so-called, should be amended so as to make the liquor license forfeitable where it was proved that poolselling or gambling was permitted within the premises covered by the license. Amendments of this character might affect to some extent the dividends of the stockholders of the telegraph and telephone companies, and affect the value of a liquor license; nevertheless, it would save a great deal of misery. There is no evil that reaches so far and causes more misery than the poolrooms.

"In regard to the means which I propose to adopt, I am unwilling to speak, for to do so might defeat the ends of justice. In my letter to Mayor Walsh, President Lowen of the Police Board and Captain Woodruff, I said that if there were any poolrooms running within forty-eight hours after its receipt I would take such means to see that the law was enforced as I might be advised. The reason I fixed a limit was to be perfectly fair to the city authorities, that they might have the opportunity to perform the duty which they owe to the public, and which they should not compel a private citizen to be put to the expense of doing.

"Anybody who has had any municipal experience knows that poolselling is not tolerated in any municipality unless the poolsellers contribute to somebody for protection. I was president of the Police Board of the city of Yonkers for some years, and a member of the board for six years, and I know that crimes of that character do not go unchecked and unpunished unless somebody in authority winks at it. All that it is necessary to do is to point to the result of the advent of an honest police captain of Brooklyn, Miles O'Reilly, at the Oak-st. station. He has cleaned things up in that precinct 'as clean as a whistle.'"

Surrogate Silkman added that, now that he was at it, there would be no let up on his part until Westchester County was cleaned up. On Saturday, after the receipt of his letter, his reports showed that nobody could get into a poolroom in Mount Vernon, except by card, and it would henceforth be more difficult each day until business became unprofitable.

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

The Minister of Industry and Commerce at Rio Janeiro has presented to the Brazilian Congress a proposition to vote $30,000 for covering the expenses of the Brazilian delegates to the coffee congress to be held in New-York. It was expected by the Rio papers of latest date that the proposition would be readily voted, as Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.

The papers of the same city, especially "Tribuna," announced the organization of a group of native capitalists, to which the government has confided the execution of harbor work at Rio Janeiro. The work is expected to begin without delay. It will comprise three thousand metres of quays, instead of the fifteen hundred proposed by the English concessionaires. There will be a depth of water sufficient for vessels of 24 and 26 feet. The quays will be provided with thirty-four electrical cranes, and not hydraulic cranes, as was provided for by the English concessionaires. The other equipments will be on a similar scale of magnitude, fully corresponding to the large and growing traffic of the Brazilian harbor.

The trade in comestible articles, like poultry, fish, eggs, butter, etc., between England and Russia keeps up at a rate greater than was expected when the first developments were mentioned here. The Muscovite authorities continue also to offer their assistance, protection and every kind of support and encouragement, which will bring to the imperial provinces the British gold which used to be sent to France in return for articles needed for the stalls of the London market places. Trains with cold storage cars and swift steamboats with huge iceboxes are already pressed into the bi-weekly traffic service between England and Russia. M. Tatistcheff, the London agent of the Russian Minister of Finance, is intrusted with the organization and inspection of this transportation service. It is known that there are in the Russian rivers and lakes an incredible amount of edible fishes, like the sterlet and the sig, for instance, which are not to be found in any other part of the world. All this has not escaped the attention of the British and of the Germans. Thanks to intelligent combinations, rapid trains bring the fresh fish in 111 hours from Astrakhan to the Warsaw reservoirs, where it is received by foreign agents, who send the fish immediately to their respective countries. Some fish, like the trout and the salmon, cannot be transported alive, and are abundant in Russia. This kind of fish is forwarded in a frozen condition in boxes, placed in ice in cars provided with frigorific apparatus operated by the motion of the railroad train.

It looks as if the Argentine railways do not work in perfect harmony, to the great detriment of the public. A Buenos Ayres paper of last July said in regard to this condition of affairs: "The problem of the railway companies running to the west is every day becoming more acute. The passengers for the Pacific have now to change cars at Villa Mercedes, as the Andine National line refuses to allow the Pacific car to enter its station. Passengers have to walk several squares between the two stations. This is too much of a good thing, and we are surprised that the railway department does not make the Andine comply with the railway law about connections. If a foreign company behaved in this manner it would soon be put right by a series of fines. In the mean time the public are the sufferers."

The benefits of co-operation are being felt to a large extent among the corps of officers in the German army. About twenty years ago a captain of the Prussian army, Herr von Wedel, impressed by the considerable advantages which British officers obtained from their Army and Navy Club, took the initiative of founding, with the help of some comrades, a co-operative society, designed to furnish to its members all articles of clothing and equipment needed by them. It was called at first the "Offizierverein" and later on the "Waarenhaus für Armee und Marine." The association did so well that the ordinary furnishers, civilian merchants and manufacturers, tried to have the co-operative society dissolved by the government. The latter refused to act, and, on the contrary, assured the association of its sympathy and moral support. In 1894 the amount of business transacted by the co-operative association was of a value of 5,343,000 marks, and it grew to 6,352,296 marks for 1901-'02. The number of the members, which was 44,200 six years ago, is now 48,802. As its name indicates, the "store for the army and navy" furnishes to the officers, and on the most advantageous conditions, all their clothing and equipment, saddlery and articles of daily consumption, like wines, tobacco, preserves, etc., and facilitates for them at the lowest prices the purchase of horses, the hiring of lodgings, etc.

In the Republic of Uruguay the National Council of Hygiene at Montevideo has issued a decree which will cause much trouble to the shipping interests until it is revoked, for it is unconstitutional and was launched without consulting any legislative or judicial authority. It provides that all captains of steamers arriving from beyond seas must present certificates from the sanitary authorities of the port of embarkation, stating which of the third class passengers have been vaccinated before embarkation, or otherwise a certificate of the operation having been performed on board. All third class passengers for Montevideo must produce this certificate, or else submit to the operation there; and, failing this, none, not even through passengers, will be allowed to land. The authority of the Council does not extend, constitutionally, to deciding what passengers may or may not land in the country. Moreover, it has assumed an authority greater than that of the Chambers, for, at the latest date by mail, these had not yet declared vaccination compulsory in the republic.

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