

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

TELEPHONE: Editorial Room, Second Floor... Main 123... Business Office... Main 124... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (By Mail or Delivered)... One Year, in Advance... \$10.00... Daily, Six Months in Advance... \$6.00... Sunday, One Year, in Advance... \$10.00... Sunday and Weekly, One Year, in Advance... \$10.00... Single Copies, 5 Cents... Office: Seattle, Second Avenue and Cherry Street... New York, Room 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100... A GUARANTEE: The Post-Intelligencer hereby guarantees to its subscribers a bona fide paid circulation... Genuineness and City Official Paper.

THE FRENCH CRISIS. The helplessness of the French government is shown by the fact that the resignation of the cabinet was delayed in order to give time to consult the Russian ambassador. The incident which led to the downfall of the cabinet was the ill-considered action upon the expressed desire of England to make the Russian expedition. Russia saw the blunder that had been made, and gently admonished France to recede from her awkward position. The ministry had no alternative, and although strongly supported in the lower house, was subjected, rather unjustly it would seem, to a vote of want of confidence by the senate. It was purely a political move, because if the ministry was to be reappointed it was for the purpose of retrieving the error.

The matter would not be so serious if it involved only a change of ministry, but the unfortunate truth is that there is intense antagonism between the senate and the chamber, in which the extremists take the side of the popular house and are creating a movement to abolish the senate. President Foville seems to be acting wisely in refusing to dissolve the chamber just now, for an election would probably be followed by a demonstration against the upper house resulting in the abolition of that body and a temporary victory for socialism. The condition of affairs does not promise very well for the success of republican institutions in France. For at least fifteen years the people have been free from all the embarrassments arising out of the fall of the empire and the disturbance following the Franco-Prussian war; free from a constitution on the best lines, but the periodical outbreaks show that a very considerable part of the people is very far from being satisfied. It may not be possible to frame a system of government which would be satisfactory to a lasting majority, but it is a little singular that those countries which are absolutely free do not make laws which shall benefit the greatest number, and why those who want such laws do not insure their adoption, instead of marching up and down the streets smashing windows and shouting "down with" this or that or the other.

THE RAINES BILL. The new session ordinance in Seattle has caused something of a disturbance in many lines of nocturnal trade, but the closing up of the saloons from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the morning is nothing compared to the revolution contemplated in New York. The passage of the Raines bill, as it is called, which has some very suspicious political aspects, is intended mainly to close those run by scrupulous liquor dealers and prompt the unscrupulous to invent devices for its evasion. One of the provisions of the law is that liquor must not be sold in a barroom, but it may be sold in any place having a license for a hotel whose only qualification is that it shall contain ten bedrooms. This was easily possible in many cases, but it was much easier to comply with another provision of the law that liquor might be sold in a room in a hotel, provided it was served with a meal. This has been construed to mean that if a man buys a sandwich he is entitled to a drink, and although at some places the precaution is taken to insist that a sandwich should be eaten with every glass of beer, the size of the sandwich was regulated to suit the taste of the customer. A meal of this kind often consists of one ordinary sized sandwich being cut into half a dozen pieces and solemnly served on as many plates. In some places it was understood that the sandwich need not be eaten, and the counter was passed back and forth over the counter until it became too dilapidated to be handled. The appetite of those who did not care to enter into a contest with such sandwiches, as might be expected under the circumstances, evidently provided for itself, because the sale of bottled goods on Saturdays for private consumption has been enormous and one house sold three hundred flasks of whiskey.

This great increase in the provision of whiskey for Sunday drinking will soon put New York on a par with Glasgow, one of the few large cities where the Sunday closing is in force. There are many objections to the use of liquor and especially to its abuse, but efforts to arbitrarily prohibit the traffic are sometimes followed by an aggravation of the original evil. It is certainly not any advantage to drive the consumption of intoxicants out of saloons and into private houses, which are necessarily much more free from surveillance than licensed places for its sale. The bill has some excellent features, however, although it has been pretty generally resented. One provision is particularly good, namely, that prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons under eighteen years of age, and prohibiting transportation companies from employing persons who are in the habit of indulging in the imtemperate use of liquor. It will be well for other cities to watch the effects of this bill and determine which of the two evils had better be borne.

The New York Sun, which is sometimes disposed to use very extreme language, says the first party to attack the new law will be the prohibitionists, which will be a

funny sequence to the past among drinkers which was said to be so intense after the law's passage. "Those," it says, "who have been clamoring against the iron oppression of the Roosevelt rule, and who have been proclaiming their right to personal enjoyment after their own quiet fashion on Sundays, in connection with beer, for get their hearts' content. For them the Sunday problem will be solved until the Raines law is altered."

A STARTLING CONTRAST. It seems as if it were about time for the American people to profit a little by the lessons they may learn from the policy of England, and turn their attention from chimerical schemes to a study of the comparative advantages of a commercial policy which fosters our own industries and of one which puts millions of dollars into the pockets of foreign manufacturers. The budget, as the English annual financial statement is called, shows a surplus for 1895-6 of \$21,600,000, the largest ever known in the history of England. The chancellor of the exchequer, in making this announcement, added, "The larger sum was devoted to the reduction of the British national debt than ever before in a single year." In the same time the United States has added about \$102,000,000 to its bonded indebtedness and is running behind at the rate of about \$70,000,000 a year.

We have frequently quoted from leading English journals to show the advantages that country has derived from the operation of the Democratic tariff law, and while our press teems with the news of closed factories and the idleness of American workmen, we find abundant testimony in the English newspapers to the activity of labor and the general prosperity of that country, to whose great and exceptional surplus we have so generously contributed.

The London Financial News recently contained the following jubilant statement: "The lowering of the American tariff has been our salvation, and it cannot be said that we have shown much reciprocity, for instead of taking the increased value of our shipments across the Atlantic in kind, we seem to have bought less American produce. It is needless to go beyond our own Board of Trade returns to find an explanation of a good deal of the monetary trouble in the United States."

One of the leading trade journals goes a little more into detail and gives an instance of the effect of our departure from the policy of the Republican party: "The total gain for the nine months under year and textile exports is \$2,776,755, and as the value of wool tissues taken by the United States has been about \$60,000, and of worsted tissues nearly \$2,000,000 greater than in 1894, no further search for the origin of the improvement in the trade returns need be made."

The promises held out to the American people that by freely admitting English goods to our markets we would enlarge our European field for the disposal of American products have been badly shattered by a disastrous experience. We have shifted the distress experienced by English manufacturers to our own shoulders as the following extract from the Textile Mercury, of Bradford, abundantly shows: "The enormous increase in the volume of Bradford goods to the United States has formed the subject of frequent reference in these columns. The suffering caused in the Bradford district by the McKinley act was very great, but since the passing of the German tariff manufacturers have been able in a great measure to recover themselves for past losses. * * * The enormous exports of Yorkshire goods to the United States show that the Americans are not in a position to compete with our own in their own markets. It was from the American demand that Bradford first felt the present exceptional wave of prosperity. No town suffered so keenly from the imposition of the excessive rates under the McKinley act as Bradford, and none has benefited so much under the new American tariff."

The people of England have ample reasons for holding President Cleveland and his generous policy in the highest esteem, while American woolen mills were shut down, the English mills were running night and day, and the dividends of manufacturers were last year nearly double those of any previous year in the history of the English woolen industry. The London Statist of January 11, the leading paper of its kind in that country, very frankly concedes both the immense advantages enjoyed by England and the principal cause which has contributed to that result. It says: "The cash value of our imports in 1895 was \$418,987,000, but at the 1890 level of prices the value would have been no less than \$507,100,000. The benefit to this country, therefore, from the fall in prices of foreign and colonial products in 1895 compared with 1890 thus amounted to the enormous sum of \$88,000,000. On the other hand, our exports in 1895 were of the cash value of only \$228,100,000, whereas at the prices of 1890, the value would have been \$267,000,000, thus entailing a loss of \$41,500,000 due to the fall in prices. On balance, therefore, the fall in prices in 1895 compared with 1890 gave a profit to this country amounting to about \$46,000,000."

Our own returns confirm all that the English papers say. The imports of wool during twelve months ending with February amounted to 27,323,380 pounds, a quantity materially greater than has ever been imported in any previous year, and probably exceeding the entire production of American wool this year. The number of sheep, according to the statement of the agricultural department, was last January 18,35 per cent smaller than in 1895, and there had been a corresponding decrease in the production of wool the clip this year would be only 27,200,074 pounds. In spite of all these glaring facts, how absurd it seems that instead of devoting our intelligence and energy to as quickly as possible receding from our mistake and restoring prosperity to our despairing people, we are frittering away valuable time in efforts to apply a financial system which would still further reduce the purchasing power of the wages of our workmen by paying them in a depreciated metal and still further harassing industrial enterprise by risking a serious contraction in the volume of available currency.

THE RIGHT OF DIVORCE. There is a wide range of thought but a great extent enforced by some churches, which holds divorce in abhorrence and that laxity which would permit divorces for the mere asking. The repugnance to divorce originates in the belief that marriage is a sacrament, "whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The other extreme is that marriage is a mere contract between man and woman, which should be terminable by mutual consent. The relation the sexes bear to each other

in the economy of nature is so warrant for the primitive and innocent but virtuous, faith in divine ordination. If marriage was always governed by reason and preserved by compatibility the hypothesis would be almost unassailable, but the cruelly apparent fact that many marriages are mistakes and that life-long love is not the inspiring motive forces the conviction that men and women are free agents. How far they owe a duty to society in taking upon themselves the mutual responsibilities of husband and wife and of father and mother is the problem which seeks unravelment in the variations of public opinion manifested in divorce laws.

Ingersoll says there should be no marriage without mutual love, and although there may be a wedding there can be no real marriage without it. That is true; but the question is whether society—that is, the public and the legal rights of the race—does not have such a stake in it that people make mistakes they must bear with the consequences, at least to the extent that they do not jeopardize the social fabric in their efforts to escape. It seems unjust—in some cases it is the most refined cruelty—to insist that two people become repugnant to each other still nevertheless bear the most intimate and continued presence. The solution would be easy enough, and the advantage to society would be clear enough, if in the meantime a new relation had not been created.

Ingersoll believes that marriage should be a solemn undertaking, that the record should be public and the legal rights of both parties be clearly defined and faithfully observed. He would give divorce to a man only upon a flagrant violation of the contract by the woman; but to the woman he would grant divorce for the asking. This seems at first glance unjust, but there are good reasons for making the distinction. All children should be the offspring of love; the children of unloving parents are menaced with inherited faults more serious than those of temper and temperament, which cannot easily be regulated and may be beyond control. But worse than this are the children born to mothers who loathe the fathers.

Another reason for being more lenient to women is that they are more rapidly than men, who are well able to take care of themselves long after women have passed the period when either a later marriage or a means of honest livelihood is open to them. The laws of heredity are so subtle and so little known to mankind that they do not and cannot be subjected to regulation or their consequences be known as well as laws whose operation is distinctly manifested. This is the reason why society has always been reluctant to countenance easy divorces. The experience of nations where divorce is easy is that respect for the marital relation declines, and wedlock is ventured upon with a less sense of responsibility. Where divorce has been difficult and divorced women especially are regarded with disapproval, greater care is taken and more deliberation exercised in entering upon a union which is not to be lightly dissolved. When divorces were occasional and almost a scandal, marriage could not be contracted without the publishing of banns for three Sundays at the parish church. This in itself compelled caution, and gave time for reflection. There has been a gradual departure from these solemn rites, and a marriage can now be had in any state with practical secrecy. A sudden impulse suffices; if it prove satisfactory all is well; if not, divorce is almost as easy.

The old belief that marriages were made in heaven has not been so prevalent since the advent of newspapers afforded insight into the miseries disclosed in the divorce courts; and the world has become possessed of the knowledge that it is not uncharitable alone which comes unhappy husband and wife and makes unhappy homes. Incompatibility is being recognized as the most general, although least easily definable, cause of loveless lives, and there is, it must be confessed, in Ingersoll's suggestion, a certain common sense justice which in a general way is as near as human judgment can come to solution of a social problem which has vexed the courts, perplexed ministers of the gospel who seek to preach the right, and has caused great mental suffering.

THE TYPEWRITER GIRL. That old typewriter joke has broken out again and is to be used while the bicycle joke takes a rest. The play upon the word, which is rather foolishly permitted to describe both a dull, uninteresting machine, and a pretty and intelligent girl, is full of exasperating opportunities for the feeble intellect, and on account of the benevolent purpose it serves might be left to do its part in society like very thin bread and butter and very weak tea. But the joke on the man who married his typewriter is as much out of place now as the twenty-first century's "The Typewriter Girl," the sole companion of a dreary day's work, and the sympathetic listener to many a story of vexation and of triumph over trade troubles, has proved herself to be an evolution in wit.

The ordinary girl, brought up at school and at once installed at home, never sees life—the world of cares and struggles of mankind—as the typewriter girl sees it. The ordinary girl may be domesticated, but she never knows how sweet home is as does the girl who is compelled, day after day, in all weathers, conditions of health and of humor, to go to the daily routine of the office. Those who are obliged to stay at home even those who are free, as they call it, to go away from it; but the typewriter girl, as she industriously hammers away at the monotonous keys, dreams of a home wherein the rattle of the type shall be replaced by the cooling and crowing of a dimpled darling, and where she will lead a placid life amid her domestic treasures and in feminine knock-knocks.

The home girl may be sweet and tender, coquettish, piquant or dashing; she may be charming for a night at the theater or a dance, she may even become a very loving wife. But the typewriter girl is the one who becomes not only wife, but the friend and companion. Her experience with the troubles of a man's daily business, his efforts to make a living, the daily calculation of income and daily provision for the calls of the future, help to make her appreciate his anxieties, to understand his worry over expenses in excess of income, to look ahead as he has to do, in a way that no mere home training can ever accomplish. The thorough acquaintance which the relation brings about acts as a check to the marriage of unsuitable people. To no woman outside of his own family is a man so well known as to his typewriter girl. She

sees his temper under all provocations, observes his honesty, generosity, shrewdness, industry, laziness, prudence, carelessness, as the case may be. He soon knows whether the girl is stilly, sensible, slovenly, methodical, ill-tempered, quick-tempered or good tempered; economical or spendthrift; uncongenial or sympathetic. Business brings out men's and women's true characters much more surely than pleasure parties; and marriages made after an association with a typewriter girl of a year or two have long odds in favor of turning out happily. There are some men who have no more judgment in selecting a wife than they have in conducting a business, and whether they are successful or not is just a matter of chance. The advantage only begins with the marriage. When a man returns to his home at night with his spirit faded and his brow wrinkled, instead of being nagged at for being late or a little cross, he finds a woman whose quick eyes discern unusual vexation for the day, and she smooths out the lines of care with soft hand and cheers the heavy heart with words of sympathy. Then while the restful pipe is doing its consoling part, she can enter intelligently into the cause of the trouble, and, silently listening as she did in the old days, her husband talks out the tangle, and in doing so thinks out the unravelling of the snarl.

He has been accustomed if she hears an ill-considered word or one hastily spoken to have it recalled before it makes its impress; and he has been accustomed to standing before that patient form and carefully framing sentences which should not give offense. It has taught each an angry retort often means very little; and that in the long run people grow along better in matrimony, as in business, if there is a mutual consideration for the interests of the other. The typewriter is no longer the Monda but of the Joker; she has developed into the very best kind of material for a wife.

The Springfield Republican says that an effort will be made to put up one of the following tickets: Republican Gold bug Democrat Silver bug Populist Silver bug Socialist Crazy bug Prohibitionist Crazy bug A. P. A. Crazy bug The visit of Yamagata, the great soldier of Japan, is to be followed by one from Li Hung Chang, who will cross the United States on his way home after attending the coronation ceremonies in Russia. It is to be hoped he will arrive here about election time. An Eastern newspaper recently announced the death of a lady whose age was 38, and described her as "a girl." It is such tact as this which builds up the circulation of a newspaper and brings joy into many a husband's home. It is said that among the correspondence received by Edison is a letter from a man asking if it was possible, with the new apparatus, to get an X raise out of his boss. The reason Cullom is not heard from is that he's in the hothouse watching his boom under an inverted tumbler. POSTSCRIPTS. Port Townsend proposes to hold the fort. The militia boys have given up reserves belonging to Uncle Sam. Weyer can't deny that most of the insurgents are out of sight. An anti-high hat law is not so much needed as an anti-big head law. In spite of Gov. Morton's age, it is safe to say he is not out of this year. With the approach of hot weather there will be some use for baseball fans. Minister Willis is a lub; indeed, in Mr. Cleveland's estimation, an honor lub. No doubt some of the tars on board the Pheasant were glad to have an "arbor day." A man wants to know what is the difference between appendicitis and grapefruit. The officers of the new Alert Club think the club's constitution has the right ring to it. If Gen. Weyler's troops is beaten down he can then fall back upon his strong line of proclamations. The Venezuelan commission has been at work some time, at least judging from the drafts on the appropriation made for it. It is reported that Jerry Simpson is going to write a book on the subject. Probably its title will be "Simpson On Wheels." The late rain gives the economical man a little more time to show up his year's brown straw hat with the blacking brush. Among all the recent Democratic speeches on Jefferson's birthday, none of them alluded to the fact that Tom believed in protection. Some of the Friends of this state profess quite a friendship for the Democrats, and yet secretly they desire to give the latter a Belt. Little Billie Russell nowadays must feel like a laird, for his fellow-Democrats of Massachusetts have recently given him considerable taffy. It is not yet reported that Gen. Harrison has gotten out an injunction to restrain people from distributing the Harrison button in Indiana. The Iowa Democrats who are booming Horace Boies don't realize that for the sake of the party they are making an awful load of Horace. To make a living without opening a hotel, that is the alcoholic rub for the saloon keeper in New York city since the Raines law went into effect. George Gould says the railroads are being ruined by the interstate commerce commission. He couldn't have said as much when his father was alive. Probably DuPont of Delaware doesn't care so much for the seat in the senate as he does to get out of the anxious seat he has been occupying for so many months. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst was a member of the first chief ever sent out for the best college. He used to play the piano and organ, but gave them up for the public many years ago. One of the eccentricities of Congressman Bland, the free silver apostle of Missouri, is a dislike for traveling at night. And yet he has been traveling in darkness for the last twenty years. Gen. Coxe says, "I have decided that the election of a Populist president must be postponed for four years." This must be so. West Coxe said west, at least

until it was dispersed by the police in Washington City. No wonder the recent snow in Colorado did not last long. Ben Tillman and ex-Gov. Walte met there. The London Post says: "The lowering of the American tariff has been our salvation." No wonder that Ballington Booth objects to this country maintaining a British Salvation Army. It is said 150,000 visitors will attend the national convention at St. Louis. The seating capacity of the convention hall is 14,000, and there will therefore be some 130,000 people wondering where they come in. There is no more prospect of Cuba and Spain agreeing on a system of local government than there is of different presidential backers agreeing on their estimates of the result of the first ballot. I am picking out the winner. And I'm going to bet a dinner. That of all the candidates I believe will be the best. On the top rung will be roosting. When they call the roll of states. Of course things will be breezy. But he's got it sure, dead easy. It's been settled by the fate. They may do all sorts of claiming. But my man they can't help naming. When they call the roll of states. He will never need suggestions. For he's sound on all the questions. Which our country agitates. And I'll surely be hurrying. On the wagon with hand playing. When they call the roll of states. EDITORIAL SPARKLES. The Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate Patrick's day, with the accent on the first syllable of the name. Those Democratic papers which used to call Horace Boies "the great commoner" now call him the great prevaricator.—Iowa State Register. Harvard's course in the Russian language will be open to students next year. Heretofore Harvard has taught only football ruffian.—Boston Globe. Senator Hill is now putting some pretty curves and inebriates over the plate, and Senator Peffer finds his delivery very puzzling.—Washington City Post. Judging by his recent talk, Richard Harding Davis could wear a hat that would come away down over Speaker Reed's ears.—Minneapolis Journal. An appreciative critic of Col. Ingersoll declared that his success as a lecturer "he will have dollars to burn." How he expects to take them with him is not stated.—Omaha Bee. A Kansas man has been found guilty of holding in Senator Ingalls and is now an inmate of a madhouse. This is strange, too, since Kansas is no longer a Populist state.—St. Louis City Globe-Democrat. Senator Tuller lost \$100 in a street car a few days ago. Had he practiced what he preaches about the great advantages of silver as money, the pickpocket might have been down under the load.—St. Louis City Journal. A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. The dominant Republican sentiment, from Lake Erie to the seaboard, favors Mr. Morton's nomination.—Rochester Democrat. The truth about the Kentucky Republicans, evidently, is that they are in favor of McKinley with a willingness to give a complimentary vote to Bradley.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If the reckoning by which the Reed managers figure ill elected delegates for their man is the same as the one by which they figure that McKinley has only 169 elected delegates, they would better leave mathematics to the other politicians and content themselves with proving that anti-convention promises are not binding on delegates.—Buffalo Express. It is now claimed that Reed has a much larger number of delegates pledged to him than his managers have previously set down to his credit, and McKinley a much smaller number. If so, Mr. Reed has not counted his delegates since after they have been hatched; while McKinley has enumerated them a long time previous to the incubation of the election. The outlook for Senator Allison was never brighter than it is now. This is not a mere assertion. It is a statement based on a careful study of the political conditions that now obtain in this country. The national convention is still two months in the future. There was a time when it looked as if one candidate might be so far in the lead to almost insure his nomination. That contingency is now more remote than it was a few weeks ago and is growing more remote as the qualifications of the various candidates.—Iowa State Register. People who are on the watch for news about the presidential nominations will do well to watch the results of the Illinois Republican convention which is to be held at Springfield on the 26th inst. of the four delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention, who are then to be elected, shall be instructed for McKinley. It is believed by the friends of the Ohio man that his nomination may then be considered as certain. The fact that Republican politicians all over the country will probably look on the result in the same way gives extraordinary interest to the action of the Illinois convention. Congressman Aldrich, of Illinois, has undertaken to contest the nomination of Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, as a keeper of presidential tally sheets, and all must admit that Aldrich has made a good beginning for the contest. He has made 111 votes for Reed, 189 for McKinley; 106 votes divided up between Allison, Morton, Quay, Cullum and Bradley; 48 doubtful; 106 of which include all the delegates selected up to the close of last week, except four delegates recently elected in Maryland in a convention in which the majority of which is questioned. It is probable that Congressman Aldrich's list contains some errors, but there is no doubt that it is more accurate than Grosvenor's tally sheet. The conclusion is forcing itself upon the minds of many Republicans that the Ohio engineers of Gov. McKinley's campaign are not managing it with much wisdom. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that while they may have exercised wisdom in some respects, they have made rather serious mistakes in others. For instance it is a common remark, and pretty generally admitted that they have made too aggressive a campaign, thereby creating unnecessary antagonism. * * * A more serious mistake, because it involves a question of principle rather than of politics, is the declaration of the Ohio Republican convention on the silver question. The convention met early in March and the silver question was expected to be a keynote. If the Ohio managers of Gov. McKinley's campaign had been equal to the occasion they would have made a declaration on the silver question that would have challenged the instant approval of Republicans throughout the country. Instead of that they passed a resolution straddling resolution which tried to look two ways at once. It was coldly received by sound money Republicans throughout the country, and particularly by those in the East. Undoubtedly it has hurt McKinley in states where he needed strength and where he was logically the second choice.—Indianapolis Journal. NOTABLE PEOPLE. Chaplain Fred Rozier, of the Cressmore mission, New York, is organizing a new rescue enterprise to save victims of the strychnine habit. The marriage of Miss Julia Stevenson, elder daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, and Rev. Martin B. Hardin, of Kentucky, son of P. Wat. Hardin, will occur at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington City, May 2. Massey Maitland, member of parliament, has received shoals of letters from his constituents, congratulating him upon the success which attended his efforts to obtain the opening of the national parks and game preserves. He expects that the cost of opening all the parks referred to will amount to about \$100,000 a year.

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