

HYGIENE OF THE BED.

A Matter of Great Importance to Every Member of the Household.

A large proportion of our indoor life is spent in bed, and during these hours the system is making an effort to recuperate and renovate the system.

An ideal bedroom has at least two good windows and an open fireplace, and wall space enough to give the bed a position well away from windows or fireplace.

The bed should have a well made floor, painted, stained or polished, with just enough rugs to make dressing or undressing comfortable.

One notices in London, and in other parts of England, and occasionally in this country, the sign, "Well-aired beds," which is a consumption devoutly to be wished.

The pure air is as much required by night as by day, to say the least. In our American hotels and boarding houses, while the guests are at breakfast, the beds that have just left are being made up.

AVERTED A TRAGEDY.

Ready Wit of a Funny Fellow Brought Into Play at an Opportune Moment.

The quick wit of one of the ushers at a recent wedding averted what might have been a tragedy following the joyous ceremony.

The house was dark, and through a ring of the bell would have brought one of the servants, it was decided for a lark to try to get in, undetected, through a window opening on the porch.

The window fastening was not very secure, and a little pressure released it. Then the usher got his head inside the window.

Latest American Fad. In Holland it is still the fashion for ladies to wash the dainty china and silver after tea or breakfast in the presence of the family and guests.

An Easter Joy

By ERIE WATERS

MADGE MORGAN sat alone in the fire-lighted sitting-room, just as she had come in from a walk. Alone—utterly alone!

Yesterday at the same hour she sat in the same chair; gazed at the glowing fire; saw around her the same familiar objects—the pictures so tastefully hung, each telling its story, not only of face or scene portrayed, but of precious associations, of far-lands visited, of sweet home-memories; the open piano across one corner; the ornaments on the mantel—delicate vases of dainty flowers, reflected in the mirror; the rich, soft colors of the rugs; bits of old-fashioned furniture, and newer easy-chairs scattered here and there; books and magazines on tables and shelves—all combining to make a beautiful room, though one scarcely knew why, for a subtle something, of individuality and love of beauty, made all harmonious.

Yesterday it was pleasant, and pleasing to her sight, in harmony with her thoughts; for was she not waiting for a footstep—waiting for one who filled her life, who made her joy? Today the house is the same; there is no perceptible difference in the perfectly ordered household, but for her it has no beauty; it is as colorless as a darkened room, for the light has gone out of her life.

Only that morning "all was well." He—her husband—had gone away, as was his habit occasionally, on a business journey, which took him out of the reach of letters and telegrams. Yet affection was strong in her heart.



It had seemed unusually hard to part, and even baby's tiny hands had seemed to cling to his big fingers more closely than their wont.

"Take care of yourself, sweet-heart," he said, in a tremulous voice, as though, strong man that he was, it was no easy task to say "good-by."

"I hope this is the last of these long journeys." Later in the day she had gone out to make some little purchases, and coming back in a street car, had sat near two ladies whom she did not know.

"So Ralph Morgan did not marry Grace Girton after all; how was it?" said the younger woman. "I've been abroad so long that I've missed the home gossip. He was so much in love with her, we knew it was serious, and he was always at the house. She was such a pretty girl, too, it would have been such a suitable match."

"He claimed to be her brother's friend, but of course everyone knew that he was not the attraction," returned the other. "O women! women! little do you know the consequences of your lightly spoken words, your idle gossip. Surely, more charity, more sympathy, more tenderness would be shown, could the speakers imagine their victim within ear-shot. And are there not parts of the lives of others so exclusively their own, so sacred, that it is a want of delicacy even to guess at what their thoughts, feelings or relations may be?"

"You say he is married," continued the first speaker; "do you know his wife?"

"No, and funny enough, I've never seen her, though we have exchanged calls. They say he would not have broken his engagement with Grace but for business losses. You know her father is not rich, and the wife has plenty of money, but is plain—a sensible little thing who fairly adores him."

"Then he married for money," replied her companion. "Well, I am surprised and disappointed in Ralph Morgan."

Madge never knew how she reached home—stunned and stupefied. Could it be true? Married for her money? How the words rang in her ears! She must try and think—if she could think—and remember. She had always cared for him. Could it be possible that he had not spoken the truth, that her very love had blinded her; that he had pitied her too, seeing how much she loved him? She remembered how lonely she had been when her parents died, and she was left alone in the dear old home.

How grateful she had felt when friends were kind! How natural it had seemed to have that oldest friend of her childhood come often to the house! How many tastes they had in common; how easy it had been to look for his coming, to learn to need him! As the numbness passed off, horror came in its place; she was no longer a gentle woman, but one enraged, furious. She could almost find it in her heart to hate him—so to break her faith, her trust. O it could not be true! Surely they had been happy these two short years. She had begged to stay on in her own old home. She had never cared for money, or thought her independence unusual. His new business had flourished without aid from her capital. Everything had run smoothly, because she was loving and careful, and unlike many girls, had, through the delicate health of her mother, early become an experienced housekeeper.

She had thought him happy, and if occasionally he was quiet and serious, she had supposed it some business worry, or blamed herself for dullness, for not being bright or clever enough to cheer him. Surely this horrible thing could not be true! But then again, those dreadful words rang in her ears with dull persistence—"married for her money"—blotting out every other thought. And "a plain little thing"—that was true, yet he had never appeared to think so. Into the depths of agony her warm, throbbing woman's heart was engulfed. If "love knows the meaning of grief," sister women can live in sympathy with the acute pangs of distress experienced at such an awakening—such a shattering of an idol set up in her heart. True, faithful love exists to-day, as it has even done, but the "mists of the mortal" are many, and the desire to make a good appearance quickly—to possess a well-appointed house and a full purse without effort, offers temptations to many a young man.

"Thank you very much for seeing me. Will it tire you to talk a few moments? I am in town for a few days, and could not bear to go home without seeing Ralph's wife. They tell me that he is away in the wilds. I did not send in my name, because Mr. eyes were beautiful; the whole face depended upon the expression, lighting up with every passing emotion; and the daintiness and perfect neatness of her dress was an added charm.

Into the room came a young woman, radiant with health and beauty; with the happiest, sweetest face, bearing sunshine with her. Going quickly, impulsively, to the couch where the heart-stricken woman lay, and seizing her hand, she said: "Thank you very much for seeing me. Will it tire you to talk a few moments? I am in town for a few days, and could not bear to go home without seeing Ralph's wife. They tell me that he is away in the wilds. I did not send in my name, because Mr. eyes were beautiful; the whole face depended upon the expression, lighting up with every passing emotion; and the daintiness and perfect neatness of her dress was an added charm.

"Ah! little did she know the agony that last name had caused her! 'I see you hesitate; I don't believe he has mentioned either of us. Just like him, too—the dear old goose—because it was some one else's secret. So I must begin at the beginning.' Here she stopped and poked up the pillows, drawing the wraps over the invalid's feet; wondering the while if illness alone had brought that sad look into her face. 'You must know that Ralph was brother Will's best friend, so they were much together, and he was often at our house; in fact, I came in for some teasing on his account, and am afraid I let it pass to screen my own affairs. You see, Jack Moore and I had always cared for each other, but Jack never settled to anything, and father took a violent dislike to him, and forbade him to come to the house. He said he would have nothing to do with a man who could not prove himself enough of a man to work for a wife, and make a career for himself. I thought it awfully unkind of Daddy, though now I know he meant it in love for me. I was heartbroken, and one day when Ralph was waiting for Will, and said something kind, it all came out. I was so afraid that if no one took any interest in Jack, he would simply drift, and lose heart to struggle on. It was then that your husband proved what a noble friend a man can be. He sought Jack, whom he had known but slightly before, kept him with him a great part of the time, found out his bent, cheered him—'for he is of a nervous temperament, and easily discouraged, and, though very manly, dependent upon sympathy. He started him in business out west, stilling hope into him, and giving him an incentive to make a success of his life. Well, it's a long story, but it all came right at last. Jack is in a good business, successful beyond our widest expectations—even Daddy is satisfied—and we have been married six months; and, oh! we are so happy, and all thanks to your Ralph. Though he has been so silent about our affairs, I soon guessed his secret, and knew that there had never been but one little woman in all the world for him.'"

Joy came into the heart of the wife, joy and shame—that she could have doubted for a moment one so noble. Strength came, too, and the woman, no longer listless, sat up on the couch and drew the girlish creature close to her, kissing her again and again. Tears fell, then came nervous laughter and smiles.

"You are not going now. Off with that hat and coat! You are going to stay to lunch and see our baby!" Then came an hour sacred to motherhood and baby-lovers, and Baby "beheld her prettiest," responding to the joy in two sweet faces. It was Easter eve when Ralph returned to a home sweet with flowers, and breathing a tender welcome. Easter morning dawned bright and clear. The churches were glorious with music, and radiant with lovely flowers—types of the great truths they taught. No happier couple knelt in reverent, adoring thankfulness to God's altar than the exquisite Easter morning that those two young souls. For them it was Easter-time indeed; for in the heart of the wife was a resurrection, too, of what she had deemed a dead love, a dead faith and trust.—Chicago Advance.

A True Canvas-Back. A good story is told of John Astley, a fellow student with Sir Joshua Reynolds in London and in Rome. While walking in the Campagna Reynolds and some other students took off their coats, but for a long time nothing would persuade young Astley to take his off. At last he was prevailed on to do so, and the cause of his unwillingness to comply with the wishes of his friends was then revealed by an oil sketch of a waterfall painted on the back of the artist's waistcoat.—Youth's Companion.

Starvation Cure is Rational. The starvation cure is really one of the most rational of the meeting some disorders of the system. Like every other procedure in therapeutics, its power for good has been very greatly exaggerated, but it has found a true and abiding position. Some few disorders of the digestive and other important organs arise from overfeeding. Such patients cannot be druged into health. Strong purgatives do good, but abstinence from 50 per cent. of the accustomed dietary does more good.

The Light That Failed. Mrs. A.—When I was engaged to my husband he was the very light of my existence.

Mrs. D.—And now? Mrs. A.—The light goes out every night.—Brooklyn Life.

TINKERING WITH CURRENCY.

Republicans Lay Plans for Expanding the Circulation of Banknotes.

Shortly before the senate adjourned it adopted a resolution authorizing the committee on finance to sit during the recess and prepare a bill to meet the demands of the financial situation.

It is understood that this means a bill to relieve constriction in the money market due or attributed to the withdrawal of money from the market in payment of taxes and locking it up in the public vaults. It in reality means more than that.

The Aldrich bill, which with others was killed by senators who gave notice that they would talk the session out if necessary in order to accomplish its defeat, was for the most part a bill to authorize the placing of public moneys in banks on deposit in the treasury of various securities besides United States bonds. Mr. Aldrich made a show of disappointment and displeasure at the defeat of his bill, but that may have been for effect, as he undoubtedly hoped to secure the passage of a much more radical measure by the next congress.

It is certain that the resolution adopted at the extra session looks quite as much to what is called elasticity of bank note issues as to a measure facilitating the deposit of public money in banks, and it is equally certain that Mr. Aldrich was at least the promotor of the resolution.

The committee is preparing for business, and the Washington correspondent of the Chronicle reports that "it is pretty well settled in advance that the bill which the subcommittee" to be appointed by Mr. Aldrich "will prepare will present as its leading feature some plan of expanding the bank note circulation." The correspondent adds, however, that "there is not the slightest possibility that the subcommittee will agree to a currency based on assets."

The talk is of additional note issues based on government bonds which it is assumed will be issued in large amounts on account of the Panama canal and on gilt-edged state and municipal bonds. That would be only an entering wedge for silver-edged, nickel-edged and copper-edged securities successively.

Experience has proved to the satisfaction of every reasonable mind that there is not even a semblance of elasticity about a bond-secured currency in the sense in which the word elasticity is used in this connection. Whenever bonds are cheap enough to make it pay to use them as security for circulation they are so used and the circulation is expanded. When the market price of the bonds rises expansion ceases, and as it continues to rise contraction supervenes, as it pays to sell the bonds and retire circulation. All this has no relation whatever to the varying needs for currency for the transaction of business.

The result is that expansion of note circulation with the growth of population and business can be secured only by continually lowering the grade of the securities required or else issuing circulation on the basis of the market price instead of the face value of the security bonds.

In their pretended anxiety to give the people plenty of currency and to relieve them from the consequences of treasury lock-ups our republican statesmen are strangely blind to the fact that the first and most obvious thing to do is to stop taking from the people more money than is needed for the use of the government honestly and economically administered.

They show no sign of a purpose to take this obvious step. They know it is entirely practicable. They know that the contingency of an unforeseen decrease of revenues is already provided for by a provision of law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to make a temporary loan to meet a deficit.

With this resource available there is no excuse for not reducing the government income so far that there can be no lock-up to do any harm. So long as our statesmen do not do this we have a right to regard with suspicion their pretended anxiety about the currency supply.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

President Roosevelt has said that he could not see any particular merit or advantage in tariff revision, but when he talks to the westerners on this subject perhaps he will deem it advisable to hedge.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The republican way of attempting to check exactions of the trusts by an occasional suit in the civil courts has so far been without effect and there are no indications that the trusts can be curbed in that way. To abolish the tariff on trust products that are being sold cheaper abroad than here, would at once reduce the extortions of the trusts on those articles, but the republican leaders will never do that, and the rank and file of that party seem satisfied to continue those leaders in power.

The sages of the republican party say we cannot hope for lower tariff by reciprocity treaties because the industries affected by the few reductions made by treaties rise in their might and call a halt on the senate. If these few industries control the senate how about the many that would be affected by a revision of the tariff by its friends? And how about a system under which a few industries admittedly shape legislation which ought to be in the interest of all the people? No relief from trust sheltering duties can be expected from a party which upholds such a system.—Chicago Chronicle.

The tariff on the \$7,000,000 stock of art works which J. Pierpont Morgan owns and desires to bring to this country amounts to \$3,000,000, and Mr. Morgan is very anxious to obtain a rebate on these tariff taxes. Commenting upon this request, a Chicago paper says that on \$7,000,000 worth of the necessities of life the total amount of duty would be not less than \$5,000,000 and might indeed exceed the purchase price of the property. And then this Chicago paper submits the entirely pertinent question: "Is there any reason why the sum of \$3,000,000 in duties owed by a man worth \$1,000,000,000 should be rebated while the people are compelled to pay a much greater sum in duties on the same value of the necessities of life imported in the same ships under the same tariff laws?"

MONOPOLIZE MATERIALS.

Ordinary Manufacturers Now Compelled to Import and Pay Tariff on Them.

Uncle Sam's bureau of statistics issues self-praising letters two or three times a week. These letters contain such statistics and information as the writers think will benefit the republicans and help to continue their party in power. Unfavorable figures are kept dark as long as possible. The republican boom letter for March 29 says:

"Manufacturers' materials formed more than half of the imports into the United States in the month of February. For the last fiscal year, ending with June 30, 1902, the importations of manufacturers' materials for the first time passed the \$400,000,000 line, having grown from \$243,000,000 in 1882 to \$278,000,000 in 1892, and \$415,000,000 in 1902. The figures for the eight months of the fiscal year justify the assertion that for the 12 months ending June 30, 1903, the total value of manufacturers' materials imported will exceed \$450,000,000, and will far surpass that of any preceding year in the history of our import trade."

At the average duty paid upon these raw materials when they enter our protected country is about 15 per cent., the amount of this duty this year will be about \$67,000,000. This, then, is the amount of tax paid directly by consumers upon materials imported. It is becoming such a heavy burden that the manufacturers are clamoring to have it lightened and are petitioning congress to remove the duties on raw materials. They are banding together in reciprocity leagues and tariff-drawback leagues. The manufacturers who are pushing the Lovingly drawback bill are working in a perfectly legitimate way for reduced duties on materials when exported in manufactured form. It is foolish and absurd to handicap our exporting manufacturers by compelling them to pay more for materials than is paid by their foreign competitors. If we are not wise enough to permit them to manufacture cheaply for ourselves, we surely should not stand in their way when they wish to manufacture cheaply for foreigners and thus to secure trade which otherwise is entirely lost to them and for which there are no compensating gains to us or them.

The most significant fact, however, in this connection is that a few great trusts have so monopolized our raw materials and are charging such high prices for them that thousands of ordinary manufacturers must procure materials abroad and pay the tariff duties on them. These duties have become so burdensome that many manufacturers are concluding that it no longer pays them to stand for "protection" which protects only their giant competitors. The greed of the big protected corporations, having a monopoly of raw materials, has become so great that they have squeezed out the more numerous smaller manufacturers, with more numerous votes, and now have monopolized and taken to themselves nearly all of the tariff benefits. Thus steadily, as in a "circle" hunt, are the beneficiaries getting into closer quarters. With thousands of manufacturers aiding the hunters, instead of protecting the game, the "fish" of "protection" is near at hand. It cannot come too soon.

TRUSTS WROTE THE BILLS. White House Sanctioned the Elkins Bill Prepared by the Railroads.

That the republican party, the legislative tool of the trusts, would in no way injure the trusts is self-evident to all right-minded men. That the so-called "anti-trust" bills which the republicans permitted to become laws last winter are not bills to in any way curb the trusts and benefit the people, is also self-evident to any man who has carefully read the bills. Nothing in the party record and nothing in the bills, except the titles, forbodes evil to the trusts. It will, therefore, surprise but few to learn that the real authors of the bills were the trusts themselves—the very ones that tried to further hoodwink the people by sending telegrams to senators ordering them not to pass these "anti-trust" bills. The facts in regard to the "Nelson amendment" "anti-trust" bill have not yet leaked out, but the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of March 25 contains the story of the authorship of the Elkins anti-rebate bill. It is as follows:

"Chicago, March 25.—During the progress of a meeting of western railway executive officials to-day to discuss the Elkins law it was stated that A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania; Paul Morton, second vice president of the Santa Fe, and E. D. Kenna, first vice president and general counsel of the same road, are authors of the bill.

"It is stated that the first draft of the bill was made by Mr. Kenna and embodied the ideas of the three men named. This draft was submitted to the president, the attorney general and the chairman of the interstate commerce commission, and subsequently was amended. As finally introduced, however, the bill was essentially the bill prepared from the suggestions made by Messrs. Cassatt, Morton and Kenna, after repeated conferences at the executive mansion.

"Mr. Morton said to-day: 'I believe that the act will secure the maintenance of freight and passenger rates, and this will be of inestimable benefit to the entire country, to railroads, to shippers and to consumers.'"

"In view of these facts, will the republicans continue to call the Elkins an anti-trust bill? Do they imagine that the people are such everlasting clumps that they will believe that the trusts are going to cut off their own heads with a weapon which they themselves forged for that purpose? Mr. Morton says that the Elkins bill will benefit the railroads. His statement that it will also benefit shippers and consumers is a gratuitous insult to our intelligence. The railroads can be benefited only by increased freight rates, and these must be paid by shippers and consumers. The railroads will get the benefit and the people will pay the freight. It's a clear case of 'heads I win and tails you lose.' The people can't beat such a game as long as they let the trust sharks and the republican political mountebanks shuffle the cards and hold the stakes."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

On "The Wage-Worker and the Tiller of the Soil."

Roosevelt Speaks of the Part That Can Be and Is Being Played by the National Government in Their Behalf.

(Delivered at Sioux Falls, S. D., April 6.) Fellow-Citizens:

There are many, many lesser problems which go to make up in their entirety the huge and complex problems of our modern industrial life. Each of these problems is, moreover, connected with many of the others. Few indeed are simple or stand only by themselves. The most important are those connected with the relation of the farmers, the stock growers and soil tillers, to the community at large, and those affecting the relations between employer and employed. In a country like ours it is fundamentally true that the well-being of the tiller of the soil and the wage-worker is the well-being of the state.

But the needs of these two classes are often not the same. The tiller of the soil has been of all our citizens the one on the whole the least affected in his ways of life and methods of industry by the giant industrial changes of the last half century. There has been a change with him, too, of course. He also can work to best advantage if he keeps in close touch with his fellows; and the success of the national department of agriculture has shown how much can be done for him by rational action of the government.

There are a number of very important questions, such as that of good roads, with which the states alone can deal, and where all that the national government can do is to cooperate with them. The same is true of the education of the American farmer. A number of the states have themselves started to help in this work, and the department of agriculture does an immense amount which is in the proper sense of the word educational, and educational in the most practical way.

But the wage-workers in our cities, like the capitalists in our cities, face totally changed conditions. The development of machinery and the extraordinary change in business conditions have rendered the employment of capital and of persons by large aggregations not merely profitable but often necessary for success, and have specialized the labor of the wage-worker at the same time that they have brought great aggregations of wage-workers together. More and more in our great industrial centers men have come to realize that they cannot live as independently of one another as in the old days was the case everywhere, and as is now the case in the country districts.

Very much of our effort in reference to labor matters should be by every device and expedient to try to secure a constantly better understanding between employer and employee. If met with sincere desire to act fairly by one another, and if there is, furthermore, power by large aggregations to stand up for their rights, the chances for trouble is minimized. A conciliation committee can do best work when the trouble is in its beginning, or at least has not come to a head.

When we deal with such a subject we are fortunate in having before us an admirable object lesson in the work that has just been closed by the anthracite coal strike commission. This was the commission which was appointed last fall at the time when the coal strike in the anthracite regions threatened our nation with a disaster second to none which has befallen us since the days of the civil war. Their report was made just before the senate adjourned at the special session; and no government document of recent years marks a more important piece of work better done, and there is none which teaches sounder social morality to our people.

In the field of general legislation relating to labor subjects the action of congress is necessarily limited. Still there are certain ways in which we can act. Thus the secretary of the navy has recommended, with my cordial and hearty approval, the enactment of a strong employers' liability law in the navy yards of the nation.

Again, sometimes such laws can be enacted as an incident to the nation's control over interstate commerce. In my last annual message to congress I advocated the passage of a law in reference to car couplings — to strengthen the statutes of the one already on the statute books, so as to minimize the exposure to death and maiming of railway employees. Much opposition had to be overcome. In the end an admirable law was passed "to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads." This law received my signature a couple of days before congress adjourned. It represents a real and substantial advance in an admirable kind of legislation.

Fall of Great Salt Lake. The fall of 11 feet 7 inches in the level of the Great Salt Lake is chargeable, says the director of the weather bureau for that section, to deficient rainfall, and not to water being used for irrigation. He predicts that the lake will soon begin to rise.—N. Y. Sun.

Disagree to His Race. "Will I go round an shake hands with th' prize fighter?" he repeated. "Niver! He's an Irishman an' a disgrace to his native land; no less."

"How is that?" "He won't fight except f'r money."—Chicago Post.

Fortune's Favorite. Short—That fellow Blank is a lucky cuss. He makes money at everything he goes into.

Long—What did he do that started your wheels to revolving? "Why, he fell into an open sewer last week and recovered \$3,000 damages from the city."—Chicago Daily News.

Discontentments. "Are you willing to be a candidate?" "Of course I am," answered the great man. "But whether I am willing to announce that willingness is an altogether different matter."—Washington Star.

IRON COUNTY REGISTER

By ELI D. AKE. BRANTON, MISSOURI

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President Roosevelt has said that he could not see any particular merit or advantage in tariff revision, but when he talks to the westerners on this subject perhaps he will deem it advisable to hedge.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The republican way of attempting to check exactions of the trusts by an occasional suit in the civil courts has so far been without effect and there are no indications that the trusts can be curbed in that way. To abolish the tariff on trust products that are being sold cheaper abroad than here, would at once reduce the extortions of the trusts on those articles, but the republican leaders will never do that, and the rank and file of that party seem satisfied to continue those leaders in power.

The sages of the republican party say we cannot hope for lower tariff by reciprocity treaties because the industries affected by the few reductions made by treaties rise in their might and call a halt on the senate. If these few industries control the senate how about the many that would be affected by a revision of the tariff by its friends? And how about a system under which a few industries admittedly shape legislation which ought to be in the interest of all the people? No relief from trust sheltering duties can be expected from a party which upholds such a system.—Chicago Chronicle.

The tariff on the \$7,000,000 stock of art works which J. Pierpont Morgan owns and desires to bring to this country amounts to \$3,000,000, and Mr. Morgan is very anxious to obtain a rebate on these tariff taxes. Commenting upon this request, a Chicago paper says that on \$7,000,000 worth of the necessities of life the total amount of duty would be not less than \$5,000,000 and might indeed exceed the purchase price of the property. And then this Chicago paper submits the entirely pertinent question: "Is there any reason why the sum of \$3,000,000 in duties owed by a man worth \$1,000,000,000 should be rebated while the people are compelled to pay a much greater sum in duties on the same value of the necessities of life imported in the same ships under the same tariff laws?"