

If you suffer from "cat fear" take a dose of catnip.

It doesn't take much praise to spoil the man who can't stand criticism.

The fellow was right who said "fortune seldom knocks at the door of the knocker."

To some people truth is stranger than fiction because they have so little to do with the former.

There is an age when every girl wants to go on the stage, just as there is when every boy wants to be a pirate.

Scientists tell us that England is being eaten up by the sea, but she manages to make him pay well for his board.

According to the British budget, the Boer war so far has cost England \$1,086,000,000. Was the game worth the candle?

A few more anti-trust decisions to squeeze the water out of stocks, and Wall Street will be wondering if the levees will hold.

Some people are just dying to get into society. If we are to believe the accounts of the prominence of some recent victims in murder cases.

One reason why legislatures hang on forever is found in an overgrown membership. There are in the average law-making body at least as many members as there should be.

The man who brings the flush of happiness to a woman's cheek, who drives away the traces of care and unhappiness, who comes back to her with a glow of youth—she makes powder puff.

Uncle Sam wants the Indians to adopt English names, and in turn may put Indian names on some of the new warships. This will be at least one fair exchange which will not prove a robbery of the Indian.

Millionaire Swift once said that no man is rich enough to smoke 25-cent cigars. However, it is likely that Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller could stand the strain of three or four a day without incurring a reputation for wild extravagance.

China, according to the census just completed, has a population of 428,000,000. The inhabitants of Mexico, Cuba, Mongolia, Tibet and Turkistan were not counted, but their number was estimated. Nevertheless, the information we now have, the empire is more populous than ever before.

Descriptions of President Castro, of Venezuela, turning from affairs of state to attend a lawn party recall the man who had so many troubles and carried them so lightly that a friend asked in wonder, "How do you manage to keep so cheerful?" "Because I have to," was the significant reply.

Very few will be disposed to question that in giving of his millions to Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Carnegie is putting his money where it will do the most good. He is satisfied that Dr. Washington is solving the race problem in the only way it can be solved, and he does well and wisely to back this belief with what is most needed in this great campaign of practical education.

The announcement that Joseph Chamberlain asked the King to be sworn upon his wife a special mark of honor which His Majesty wished to confer on him must have caused the most relentless enemy of the Colonial Secretary to lapse into momentary admiration. All the world loves a loving and gracious recognition of obligation, and who is to measure Mr. Chamberlain's indebtedness to his American wife?

If Russia can bulldoze China in the matter of the province she will acquire such a prestige at Peking that no amount of diplomatic persuasion later will restore the other powers to their rightful status with the Chinese court. So important to the Russian demands and so grave their import that a note from the powers is to be expected forthwith, else good-by to all hope for the rescue of China from the thralldom of a combination of Chinese reaction and Russian selfishness.

The movement to honor by a suitable memorial the English newspaper correspondents who lost their lives in the South African War revives the recollection of service performed under trying and perilous conditions. The committee of the Institute of Journalists has been compiling a list of the correspondents who were killed or died of disease while in the discharge of duty. "Killed at Wagon Hill," "Killed at Silgersfontein," "Killed at Mafeking," "Killed at Simon's Town"—so runs the record. The cost of war in money falls into insignificance when compared with its cost in men. Try how they may, no class of men concerned in war can escape the fatal toll of the battle-field.

Read the appalling histories of the poor in New York. They are mere accidental revelations. They are to the great mass of hidden misery and degradation that the truant spark is to the covered fire. Once in a while someone hears of a case of specific affliction, and nearly always the machinery of rescue is set in motion by Christian hands. But we hear of one in a thousand. The others are left to their suffering, their hopelessness, their degradation. We have untold millions to spend and immense quantities of machinery to minister to bestow in China, India—the farther away the better—while here at home, within sound of our own church bells, scarce a stone's throw from our sumptuous residences, poverty, penury, and the poor Indian has recently been made by a representative of the government. It appears that the Indians of Oklahoma are suffering from too much prosperity. Ten or twelve years ago they were busy and happy. They owned land, each head of a family had a pony or two, a few dogs, pigs, chickens and other necessities of life, and the days came and went with a pleasing if somewhat monotonous

regularity. To-day the noble red men of Oklahoma appear to be rapidly going to the bad. Their land has turned out to be valuable, and they are leasing it to white men at high prices. The result is that the Indians are longer forced to work for a living, and they are rapidly falling into habits of idleness and vice. The report of the commissioner who has been looking into the matter says: "From habits of industry and thrift these Indians, or most of them, have become idlers and vagrants on the face of the earth. The best friends of the Indians are those who are in favor of compelling them to work. Work is the salvation of these Indians and their only salvation. The leasing of lands has proved to be a great calamity for a majority of them. It would be a thousand times better for them if the leasing of lands was prevented and the proposition presented to them flatly to work or starve." This will probably be discouraging to people who have longed to raise the Indian up to nobler and better things, but does it, after all, indicate that the red man is essentially different from his white brother? Is the Indian the only one who can't broaden out and progress in idleness?

If you would realize the immensity of the United States study trade statistics. We talk about billion-dollar Congresses; now let's think about a billion-dollar commerce. In the year ending March 31, 1904, the imports of the United States reached a billion dollars. That is the first time imports ever reached the billion mark. Uncle Sam is a good customer. It is a fact that as good a customer as a fleet of warships. Countries that are selling us a thousand million-dollar worth of things to eat, drink, wear and use in a single year would at least think twice before affronting such a customer and stranding such a market. The prospect of doing business is said to be to sell more than you buy. The United States is doing that, and feeding nations. The exports for the year ending March 31 reached the stupendous total of \$1,414,786,050, and covered everything from steel bridges to dining wafers, breakfast foods to bottled beer. This is a big country. Its own people can scarcely comprehend the greatness of the empire. Why, the farms alone are worth three thousand million dollars. We have a billion-dollar trust, billion-dollar crops, billion-dollar exports. We have just launched a ship that will carry 30,000 tons of freight, and more are building. The mines of the Northwest will give up 35,000,000 tons of iron ore in a single season. From Maine to California big things are in progress. All this is the wonder of the civilized world, and when put into figures the totals simply stun humanity. Big! Why, when you can count all of the stars and the grains of sand on the seashore, you'll be able to measure the glory and greatness of America! We should prate for humility—power to bear our greatness with honor and dignity. We should see to it that morals, education, charity, civic righteousness, all the higher things of life, keep pace with the mighty strides of commerce. Unless they do, the years of our greatness are surely numbered.

MRS. RUTHERFORD IS NOW THE WIFE OF WM. K. VANDERBILT. She was Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, and was married to Mr. Vanderbilt at London. She is about 35 years old and has lived abroad for many years. She was married in 1890 to Mr. Rutherford in London. She then lived with the late Samuel S. Sands, Jr., a wealthy New Yorker. Before her first marriage she was Miss Anna H. Harriman. Mr. Sands was killed while riding to bounds in the Mendocino hills, and soon his widow went abroad to live.

In a paper read before the thirteenth annual convention of the Indiana State Dairy Association, Miss Edith Parsons, a student in Purdue University, gave an interesting account of her experience in dairying. Miss Parsons began with the three or four cows kept to supply their own family, and is now selling the product of her farm for \$200 a year. She has 20 cows and twenty cows at a profitable price because of its uniform excellence and regularity of supply. After recounting her difficulties in getting a good herd, she said: "After you decide to begin dairying, the first question arises: Who shall care for the milk and the butter? Shall it be the farmer and his sons who toil in the field all day, or shall it be the third mother and wife who shall do the milking, thinking it one of her many duties, instead of a source of pleasure to her? No! "In my opinion, it should be the farmer's daughter who should come forward and say, 'I am young and know that I would enjoy taking full charge of the dairy work. How proud I will feel to think that I am making gift-ed butter. "Many mothers persist in saying that the work in a dairy is too hard for their daughters and would soon become a drudgery to them, but I believe nothing of this opinion forget that any work, no matter how hard, if entered into with the soul and willing hands, ceases to be drudgery and becomes an art. "The dark side to dairying for the farmer's daughter is that it is an every day business that can't be put into inexperienced hands, without getting things out of balance, and that whole days off must be few. But a girl who has tact and judgment enough to get the best results from a Jersey cow, is well qualified to win by persuasive measure any favor she may covet. "So I would say to your farmer's daughters, stick to the farm, keep up some profession that can be practiced on the farm, whether it be dairying or poultry raising, don't for a single moment let the tempter have possession of you, but think of your health, and of those little gold mines on the farm and remember that with health comes happiness and with happiness wealth."

INSECT TRAP FOR NIGHT USE. An Inexpensive Method for Killing Insects That Fly. The Government Bureau of Statistics has authorized for a statement containing figures reaching into the hundreds of millions of dollars as indicating the expenditure applied directly to fighting the insects and worms which damage

Hospitals for Cats. All hall to the Washington people who are going to take care of the cats! It is time some one built a sanatorium for poor pussy, where she can find refuge from boys with stuns and dogs with cruel teeth. As a matter of fact, cats are the most abused of animals. They are like old in cans—there seems to be no place for them. They are saved from drowning by oversympathetic women when they are little, when drowning would be a pleasure to them, and are then sent adrift by these same tender-hearted females to pick up a precarious living for themselves, and finally to die a violent death at the "hands" of a boot-jack or a bottle of liniment.

Flame Attracts Pests. The cotton, wheat, corn and other crops which form such a substantial part of our revenues. A large portion of this amount, no doubt, goes for the introduction of new ideas which have been devised to aid in the work of destroying these pests, and perhaps the latest trap, the invention of a Kentuckian, will receive a share of attention and serve its purpose in many a field. The inventor takes advantage of the well-known propensity of insects to fly toward a light, the flame in this instance being mounted within a metallic case

People Frequently Meet Death as a Result of Night Dizziness. The theory that fatal "night dizziness" might explain the leap of Openly from High Bridge has some claim for consideration. In one form or another this nervous condition is manifested in a goodly number of individuals and in exaggerated instances is accompanied with an almost uncontrollable impulse to jump into space.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

IMPROVE THE NEGRO'S CONDITION.

By Ex-President Grover Cleveland. It is foolish for us to blind our eyes to the fact that more should be done to improve the condition of our negro population. And it should be entirely plain to all of us that the sooner this is undertaken the sooner will a serious duty be discharged and the more surely will we guard ourselves against future trouble and danger. We are not a completely made self-respecting, useful and safe members of our body politic, they must be taught to do something more than to hoe wood and draw water. The way must be opened for them to engage in something better than menial service, and their interests must be aroused to rewards of intelligent occupation and exertion. I believe that the exigency can only be adequately met through the instrumentality of well equipped manual training and industrial schools, conducted either independently or in connection with ordinary educational institutions. I am convinced that good citizenship, an orderly, contented life and a proper conception of civic virtue and obligations are almost certain to grow out of a fair and honest, hopeful livelihood and a satisfied sense of secure position and considerable treatment.

WORK OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By David S. Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University. The twentieth century will be strenuous, complex and democratic. Strenuous it must be, as we can all see. Our century has a host of things to do—bold things, noble things, tedious things, difficult things, exacting things. More than any of the others, the twentieth century will be democratic. The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century was that of the reality of external things. That of the twentieth century will be this axiom in geometry: "The straight line is the shortest distance between two points." If something needs doing, do it; the more plainly, directly, honestly, the better. Democracy does not mean equality—just the reverse of it. It means individual responsibility, equality before the law, of course, equality of opportunity, but no other equality save that won by faithful service. The social system that bids men rise must also let them fall if they cannot maintain themselves. To become the right man means the dismissal of the wrong. The weak, the incompetent, the untrained, the dispirited and no growing welcome in the century which is coming. It will have no place for the unskilled laborer. A bucket of water and a hake of coal will do all that the unskilled laborer can do. We have killed men for their direction. The unskilled laborer is no product of democracy. He exists in spite of democracy. The straight line is the shortest distance between two points. If something needs doing, do it; the more plainly, directly, honestly, the better. Democracy does not mean equality—just the reverse of it. It means individual responsibility, equality before the law, of course, equality of opportunity, but no other equality save that won by faithful service. The social system that bids men rise must also let them fall if they cannot maintain themselves. To become the right man means the dismissal of the wrong. The weak, the incompetent, the untrained, the dispirited and no growing welcome in the century which is coming. It will have no place for the unskilled laborer. A bucket of water and a hake of coal will do all that the unskilled laborer can do. We have killed men for their direction. The unskilled laborer is no product of democracy. He exists in spite of democracy. The straight line is the shortest distance between two points. If something needs doing, do it; the more plainly, directly, honestly, the better.

A Farmer's Daughter: What She Can Do.

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ING, to which entrance is gained through four funnels pointing in different directions. Once within the hood, the insects are drawn into a chamber beneath, wherein a quantity of insecticide has been placed to complete the destruction of those which escape the actual contact with the flame. Mention is also made of the fumes rising from the liquid and impregnating the atmosphere around the flame to overcome the insects and cause them to fall into the liquid.

MEXICAN ARMY. Will Soon Number 200,000 Perfectly Equipped Soldiers. Mexico, which next to the United States, is the most orderly and stable of all the American republics, is pursuing a policy of military expansion which seems likely to develop a highly efficient system of national defense. It is the desire of President Diaz that within two years the Mexican government will be able to start on foot to mobilize an army of 200,000 thoroughly trained and perfectly equipped soldiers. To make this result possible more than 300,000 boys and young men are now receiving regular daily instruction in 11,000 public schools of the United States. These are recruited from their number. This program for the creation of a great Mexican army is supplemented with plans for a larger naval establishment, two vessels for which are now under construction at the Crescent shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J. This development of her military resources Mexico is following the natural policy of enlightened nations. It is believed in some quarters that the integrity of Mexican institutions will be such an emergency that the present Diaz retires from office, and that strong government, including an efficient military establishment, will be needed to protect the republic against serious internal disorder. It is possible with a view of providing for such an emergency that the present movement for a large and trustworthy army has been instituted.—Army and Navy Journal.

MAKES ONE'S HEAD WHIRL. People Frequently Meet Death as a Result of Night Dizziness. The theory that fatal "night dizziness" might explain the leap of Openly from High Bridge has some claim for consideration. In one form or another this nervous condition is manifested in a goodly number of individuals and in exaggerated instances is accompanied with an almost uncontrollable impulse to jump into space.

One day's exercise with a wood saw is worth two weeks of physical culture.

A JOHN BROWN RELIC.

Partial Destruction of the Great Abolitionist's Home. The recent partial destruction by fire of John Brown's home at Tabor, Iowa, serves to recall the exciting period when the noted abolition leader made the little one-story cottage in Iowa the headquarters of the "underground railway" for the transfer of slaves from the South to Canada. In 1857 this little house was the center of perhaps more attention than the national capital itself. Brown was being heard from. Already were gathering around him men from Massachusetts and Maine and other New England States. Already had shipments of arms, and even a cannon, been received at Tabor. And hundreds of runaway slaves had passed through the town, coming at night and leaving the following night. And the eyes of those men, who four years later became the leaders of the secession movement, were also fastened on this little house. Northern politicians were regarding anxiously the preparations "Old" Brown was making. The Kansas "Jayhawkers" hated him bitterly. The general contemplated raids on the place were narrowly averted. But through it all Brown and his friends continued their work, and it was while residing in Tabor that Brown decided upon the move which he hoped would set the country ablaze, but which ended in his own death. It is told by one of the old settlers that one night there marched into the little town of Tabor, 200 recruits for Brown. They came from Maine, were all well armed, and were en route to help the free cause in Kansas. Accompanying the body was a single wagon loaded with corn. The party stopped in Tabor several weeks, and were drilled and instructed by old Brown himself. Two weeks after the party arrived, a company of runaway slaves arrived from Missouri. The following day the owner of several of them arrived. With him was the sheriff of his county, and several deputies. They demanded the slaves. Brown refused to deliver them. The sheriff attempted to take them by force. Brown gave a shrill whistle and the Maine men swarmed from all directions. The officers were overpowered and robbed of their arms. They left, vowing to return with re-enforcements and capture the whole party. Then the corn which was brought out of the wagon and from beneath the grain was quickly mounted and placed in a position commanding the road by which the Missourians would return to the State. The slave owners never came back and the cannon was covered with the corn and was taken down into Kansas with the men from Maine.

STRIKES HELP WORKINGMAN'S CONDITION.

By Bishop Potter, of New York. I believe in strikes, shocking as the statement may seem. I believe in the conservative value of the organizations from which the strikes come. The condition of the working man was never improved until in reply to the demands of a labor organization itself or by the interposition of persons not interested as capitalists or laborers. The real value of the labor organization is that it appears to be the only method by which the great interests which serve themselves best by exacting most can be obliged to yield some consideration to those over whom they have control.

DEMOCRACY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University. State schools are, so far as mental training and the acquisition of knowledge go, vastly superior to both church schools and private schools. Private and church schools tend to breed caste and division among the children of the community. The public school, on the other hand, is the mirror of the republic. In the public schools of a town you have the purest democracy in the world. When we look at hard facts, we see that it is for the benefit of the blood, lapses of virtue and blight of character, which neither our laws nor our policy requires the schools to combat. You must blame the church, you must blame the lawyers, you must blame yourselves, when your children become the victims of intemperance, vice or impurity.

THREE MEN WHO HAVE MADE THEMSELVES WEALTHY AT FARMING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

One of the most successful millionaire farmers in the West is David Forsha, of Forsham, Mo., who has made \$1,000,000 in farming, and who is actually owning and feeding corn. Under his personal supervision, all of which is under cultivation. He began farming with a colt which his father gave him when a lad. He traded the colt for a pair of oxen and with them tilled eighty acres of rented land, until he had accumulated enough to buy a small tract. He had \$25 in Illinois, but thought better of Missouri as a farming country. He bought a horse and wagon, and with the help of a neighbor, he bought the income of the other fields would permit, until he had surrounded himself in thirty years with 23,000 acres, all of which is now in crops every year. He employs 200 men on the farm. He has 700 teams, and in good seasons he makes \$100,000 clear money. He buys 8,000 to 10,000 head of steers every year and feeds them. He keeps these cattle, not in pastures, but in clean stables and lots, where they are fed from the products of his fields until he is ready to ship to the markets. Take the Forsham ranch, in Kansas, for instance, where another system is carried on entirely. Mr. Forsham is a believer in the raising of alfalfa, and he has 15,000 acres sown to that. He also raises and feeds cattle for the markets, but he never raises corn. He keeps these cattle, not in pastures, but in clean stables and lots, where they are fed from the products of his fields until he is ready to ship to the markets. Take the Forsham ranch, in Kansas, for instance, where another system is carried on entirely. Mr. Forsham is a believer in the raising of alfalfa, and he has 15,000 acres sown to that. He also raises and feeds cattle for the markets, but he never raises corn. He keeps these cattle, not in pastures, but in clean stables and lots, where they are fed from the products of his fields until he is ready to ship to the markets.

GUARD FOR TROLLEY WIRE. Overhead Lines Are Protected Against Theft. Law in England. Guard wires are required wherever telegraph or telephone wires unprotected with a permanent insulating cover cross above or are liable to fall upon or be blown on to the electric conductors of a tramway. Each guard wire should be well grounded at one point at least and at intervals of no more than five spans. The earth connection should be made by connecting the wire through the support to the rails by means of a copper bond. Guard wires should be made of galvanized steel, but may be of bronze or hard drawn copper in districts where steel is liable to excessive corrosion. In general these wires must be installed at a minimum height of twenty-four inches above the trolley wire. Where there are but one trolley wire two parallel to this—one on each side at a horizontal distance of eight inches from the trolley wire—are necessary. If there are two trolley wires not more than twelve feet apart, but the telegraph wires do not weigh more than 100 pounds per mile, two guard wires are sufficient, stretched a minimum distance of twenty-four inches above the former and the outside at a horizontal distance of eight inches from the trolley wires. If the telegraph wires weigh 100 pounds or more per mile this latter arrangement is sufficient if the trolley wires are not more than fifteen inches apart. Where the trolley wires are separated by a distance of from fifteen to forty-eight inches three wires are required parallel to the trolley—two on the outside, a horizontal distance of eight inches, and the other midway between the two trolleys, all at a minimum distance of twenty-four inches above the trolley wire. If the distance between the wires is over forty-eight inches and the telegraph wires weigh more than 100 pounds per mile two guard wires are required for each trolley wire, as for a single wire. Guard wires do not cross the trolley wires, but are apt to be blown against them. Where a telegraph wire may fall upon an arm or span wire and so slide down on a trolley wire guard hooks must be provided.—New York Evening Post.

Wealth Brings Its Care. The good people of Carleton, bent on doing what they could to alleviate the distress caused by the great coal strike, established bureaus of relief where needy families could procure fuel by applying for it. In most cases the applicants were deserving, but there were instances in which their benevolence was abused. One family applied at four separate stations for a load of coal. Four loads were delivered shortly afterward at the address given, and the next day the youngest member of the family, a boy, went to one of the stations and asked for a padlock. "What do you want of that, my son?" asked the man in charge of the office. "Why," he said, "we've got plenty of coal now, but some of the neighbors haven't, and we're afraid they'll steal it."

Figures About Potatoes. For every 10,000 inhabitants of Germany 100 acres of potatoes are planted, against 112 acres in Austria, 98 acres in France, 35 acres in the United States and 31 acres in Great Britain and Ireland. When you hear a man complain because there is "nothing doing" all the chances are he's fond of doing nothing.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Our Obstreperous Subjects. Empire building always has a lagged road to travel, even when guided by the strong arm of despotism, and constant care and a stern rule is necessary to keep subjects in subjection. Under a republic the governed are apt to awe the governors and want more freedom than it is convenient to give them. In this age of newspapers and telegraphing, when knowledge runs to and fro so that even the semi-civilized peoples have heard of or read that "all men are created equal, with inalienable rights" they are aptly sure to want equal rights to all and special privileges to none, or stir up trouble if they are denied those fundamental democratic propositions. Thus the New York World, noting events as they occur, says: "President Roosevelt is wanted in Washington. The steeds of empire are taking the bits between their teeth, and a strong hand is needed on the reins." Our subjects in Porto Rico have been infected by the singular idea that the laws of the United States are binding upon their rulers as upon themselves. When a Porto Rican smuggles dutiable goods into his native island he is punished, if caught. Certain American naval and military officers have been doing the same thing, and when the government ordered the abandonment of their prosecution. The Chief of Internal Revenue, who insisted upon proceeding against these smugglers, was compelled to resign. The Porto Ricans are hotly indignant, and ask what kind of government it is that allows its own officers to violate its laws. Let us ask, in our turn, what is the use of having an empire if you are not to have any of its privileges? If you are going to be tied down by laws all the laws of the United States will be the old republic. What is the constitution, between expansionists? It doesn't follow the flag, anyway. If you land at New York with three suits of clothes and a box of cigars in your trunk your belongings will be dumped on the wharf and you will be held there like a convicted criminal while the taxgatherers are turning the Dingley screws on your suffering pocketbook. But that is business. It is not the government that squeezes you, but protection. In Porto Rico the tariff is merely a matter of public revenue, and, moreover, that revenue is used for the benefit of the Porto Ricans, not of Americans. So if our officers choose to smuggle liquors by the hundred cases, whose business is it? Neither American taxpayers nor American protectionists are pinched. It is time for President Roosevelt to come home and teach these obstreperous islanders that colonial dependencies all government exists for the benefit of the governors.



JOHN BROWN'S IOWA HOME.

Verdant Haines. Marcus A. Haines is beating the tontoon for organized labor. A few weeks ago he was introducing bills in the Senate to pension the negroes, and a little while before that he was trying to force the ship subsidy steal through Congress. Verily, Marcus is a busy man, an old man, the country ever produced.—Paulding (Ohio) Democrat.

Tariff Reform by Its Friends.

The plan for letting the tariff be reformed by its "friends"—which means by the beneficiaries of governmental copartnership and special privilege—is about as reasonable as it would be to appoint a committee of foxes to devise plans for the relief and greater security of the geese.—Albany Argus.

Political Postscript.

If there is any more of that boot-busting job was the good of whetting our appetites with just a small of the ham on the bread. Judge Thayer, who wrote the merger decision, is a Democrat, when the case gets to the Supreme Court, the Republican majority there may reverse the decision and give Wall street another lease of life for its railroad combinations. Secretary Hay had to take the back track and express regret to Russia over his "temporary misapprehension" of that country's purpose relative to Manchuria. Our State Department does not seem to have much to say about what diplomacy really is—a struggle for spoils.

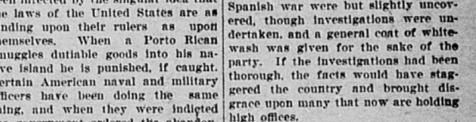
The astronomer tell us that the weather is governed by spots on the sun and that these spots were the cause of the panic of 1862-3. As spots are again appearing and the weather in consequence is very unreasonable, another panic is probable unless the astronomers are mistaken. President Roosevelt did not care to tackle the "Iowa Idea" when in the Hawkeye State, though it was the paramount question that the people were interested in. There is a vast difference between the President seeking renomination and trying to propitiate all factions of the Republican party and the strenuous Rough Rider. The supercilious Senator Lodge, who suppressed the Senate investigation of fraud and crannies in the Philippines is much exasperated at Gen. Miles for exposing the true conditions in the island. Lodge is an aristocrat and an Imperialist and believes in the Hamiltonian theory of the rule of the few, in criminal aggression and the mangled hand and unfortunately the President takes counsel with him. The Land Department at Washington was silent a few months ago on wiping out the monopoly of the public lands in the West by the cattle barons. Col. Mosby was sent out there to cut the barbed wire fences and allow the settlers a chance. But suddenly Col. Mosby was ordered to Washington and the cattle barons are holding the fort. Another scandal will be uncovered when the matter is investigated.

Everything seems to depend on Wall street industrially and politically, yet Wall street depends upon the crops to furnish freight for the railroads and the trusts even depend upon the farmers and the workmen to consume their products. The farmers are entirely at the mercy of the elements so that the weather this summer may be said to rule the stock market and a drought may upset all political calculations. Ex-Congressman Loud, who was chairman of the Postoffice Committee for many years, has a postoffice scandal has been brewing for some time. As Mr. Loud is a Republican and from his position well qualified to know what was going on, his evidence is conclusive that the administration knew of the rottenness in the department long before it took any steps to investigate and is responsible for the unfortunate conditions that prevail.

No, airships must never be permitted to sail in our boundless etherial main and disturb our protection and prosperity for the trusts. The people must never know the taste of free-trade goods—if the trusts can help it. Gently, but firmly, as Senator Allison is doing with the "Iowa Idea," we must suppress the airship before it punctures more holes in the Dingley tariff than was ever conceived by all of the "Iowa Idea" Republicans. The airship is un-American. It is a foreign anarchist. Our immigration officials should permit never permit it to land. Natural Trade and Wage Laws. There have been so many interferences with the natural law of wages and other natural laws that it really does not seem worth while to think much about them. The trust is artificial, the corporation is artificial, patents are artificial, and, above all, protective tariffs are artificial—and all these agencies obstruct the free play

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Our Obstreperous Subjects. Empire building always has a lagged road to travel, even when guided by the strong arm of despotism, and constant care and a stern rule is necessary to keep subjects in subjection. Under a republic the governed are apt to awe the governors and want more freedom than it is convenient to give them. In this age of newspapers and telegraphing, when knowledge runs to and fro so that even the semi-civilized peoples have heard of or read that "all men are created equal, with inalienable rights" they are aptly sure to want equal rights to all and special privileges to none, or stir up trouble if they are denied those fundamental democratic propositions. Thus the New York World, noting events as they occur, says: "President Roosevelt is wanted in Washington. The steeds of empire are taking the bits between their teeth, and a strong hand is needed on the reins." Our subjects in Porto Rico have been infected by the singular idea that the laws of the United States are binding upon their rulers as upon themselves. When a Porto Rican smuggles dutiable goods into his native island he is punished, if caught. Certain American naval and military officers have been doing the same thing, and when the government ordered the abandonment of their prosecution. The Chief of Internal Revenue, who insisted upon proceeding against these smugglers, was compelled to resign. The Porto Ricans are hotly indignant, and ask what kind of government it is that allows its own officers to violate its laws. Let us ask, in our turn, what is the use of having an empire if you are not to have any of its privileges? If you are going to be tied down by laws all the laws of the United States will be the old republic. What is the constitution, between expansionists? It doesn't follow the flag, anyway. If you land at New York with three suits of clothes and a box of cigars in your trunk your belongings will be dumped on the wharf and you will be held there like a convicted criminal while the taxgatherers are turning the Dingley screws on your suffering pocketbook. But that is business. It is not the government that squeezes you, but protection. In Porto Rico the tariff is merely a matter of public revenue, and, moreover, that revenue is used for the benefit of the Porto Ricans, not of Americans. So if our officers choose to smuggle liquors by the hundred cases, whose business is it? Neither American taxpayers nor American protectionists are pinched. It is time for President Roosevelt to come home and teach these obstreperous islanders that colonial dependencies all government exists for the benefit of the governors.



"The High Tariff Pirate."

Airship a Success. On May 8, a new one in France sailed nine miles and back in a brisk wind and performed many aerial evolutions, such as circling around the cathedral spire. It is not unlikely that airships will soon be made in jobs lots of 100 or more and by a way of fire as of the present will soon be transported through the air. This is sad news to the "stand-patters," who believe it is a sin to trade across national boundary lines and cut every country should be surrounded by a wall of fire as of the present put it. With airships crossing and recrossing national boundary lines at all hours of the day and night and regardless of custom houses and officers, what horrible nightmares some of our protectionist friends will have. What kind of its will be the Protective Tariff League throw when the lawless airship begins to dump down in our midst cheap foreign goods—that is goods of our own manufacture, probably sold abroad at one-half the home price—minus the high tariff duty, which all good protectionists are anxious to pay? We shudder at the consequences. If airships are allowed to roam un molested and are not absolutely restrained it is easy to prophesy more smuggling, in the near future, than was ever dreamed of by our army officers in Porto Rico in their palmyest "rough-house" days. No, airships must never be permitted to sail in our boundless etherial main and disturb our protection and prosperity for the trusts. The people must never know the taste of free-trade goods—if the trusts can help it. Gently, but firmly, as Senator Allison is doing with the "Iowa Idea," we must suppress the airship before it punctures more holes in the Dingley tariff than was ever conceived by all of the "Iowa Idea" Republicans. The airship is un-American. It is a foreign anarchist. Our immigration officials should permit never permit it to land. Natural Trade and Wage Laws. There have been so many interferences with the natural law of wages and other natural laws that it really does not seem worth while to think much about them. The trust is artificial, the corporation is artificial, patents are artificial, and, above all, protective tariffs are artificial—and all these agencies obstruct the free play

At last a new one in France sailed nine miles and back in a brisk wind and performed many aerial evolutions, such as circling around the cathedral spire. It is not unlikely that airships will soon be made in jobs lots of 100 or more and by a way of fire as of the present will soon be transported through the air. This is sad news to the "stand-patters," who believe it is a sin to trade across national boundary lines and cut every country should be surrounded by a wall of fire as of the present put it. With airships crossing and recrossing national boundary lines at all hours of the day and night and regardless of custom houses and officers, what horrible nightmares some of our protectionist friends will have. What kind of its will be the Protective Tariff League throw when the lawless airship begins to dump down in our midst cheap foreign goods—that is goods of our own manufacture, probably sold abroad at one-half the home price—minus the high tariff duty, which all good protectionists are anxious to pay? We shudder at the consequences. If airships are allowed to roam un molested and are not absolutely restrained it is easy to prophesy more smuggling, in the near future, than was ever dreamed of by our army officers in Porto Rico in their palmyest "rough-house" days. No, airships must never be permitted to sail in our boundless etherial main and disturb our protection and prosperity for the trusts. The people must never know the taste of free-trade goods—if the trusts can help it. Gently, but firmly, as Senator Allison is doing with the "Iowa Idea," we must suppress the airship before it punctures more holes in the Dingley tariff than was ever conceived by all of the "Iowa Idea" Republicans. The airship is un-American. It is a foreign anarchist. Our immigration officials should permit never permit it to land. Natural Trade and Wage Laws. There have been so many interferences with the natural law of wages and other natural laws that it really does not seem worth while to think much about them. The trust is artificial, the corporation is artificial, patents are artificial, and, above all, protective tariffs are artificial—and all these agencies obstruct the free play

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