

THE POOR MAN MUST PAY IT ALL.

The New Revenue Law Will Levy a Tax Upon Frugality and on Industry.

It Will Tax the Shares of the Building Associations and Savings Bank Deposits,

But the Rich and Robbing Gas Trust Will Be Permitted to Escape Easily.

Last Year It Beat the Tax-Payers Out of \$316,000—It Will Do So Again.

Because the rich down-town property owners do not pay their just share of the taxes, the tax levy is ten million dollars less this year than last. All poor property owners on the West and North Sides will have to make this up. Seventy-five per cent. will be added to their already high taxes to make up what the following rich men wiggle out of paying—their just taxes. These figures are taken from the latest report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Table with columns: NAME OF BUILDING, OWNER, ACTUAL VALUE (Ground, Building, Total), Assessor's Total Value, Per Cent. Assessor's to Actual Value. Lists various buildings like Adams Express, Ashland, Auditorium, etc.

No wonder the real estate business in Chicago is dead. People are tired of paying the taxes of others.

Owing to the bribery of Assessors by the Gas Trust and other rich corporations the assessed valuation of Chicago property gets lower every year, while the taxes of those who have to pay grow larger in amount.

The expenses of the city are greater every year and the poor man who pays taxes has to meet them. The Gas Trust and other richers are not affected. The honest taxpayers of Chicago pay a greater percentage on each \$100 of their assessed valuation than the people of any other city in the United States.

The following figures taken from the New York World Almanac for 1909 and furnished by the Mayors of the cities named, speak for themselves:

Table comparing tax rates on each \$100 for various cities: Chicago, Buffalo, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis.

The following tables give a condensed presentation of this phase of the subject, the Equitable being estimated because it escaped taxation entirely:

Table comparing Total market value of securities, Equalized assessed valuation, Per cent. assessment to real value, and Equalized Ass. Tax Prop. same value for various companies.

Table comparing Actual Amt. taxes paid, Taxes paid by Prop. same value, and Excess of Amt. paid by Prop. same value for various companies.

To sum up, the evidence appears conclusive that in the absence of intelligent interest in the subject among the people, the gas companies have been able to have almost their own way in the matter of assessments, inspections, capitalization and price, until the need of an awakening to the true situation is becoming evident to all students of the problem.

The Gas Trust makes large dividends for its stockholders by not paying its just taxes. It beat the people out of \$316,000 in taxes last year, and cleared over \$2,000,000 clear profit according to Billings' annual report.

The new city attorney should enforce the following resolution passed by the City Council:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby directed to institute proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature permitting the consolidating of gas companies, and also annul the act of consolidation of the Consumers' Gas Company, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company and the Equitable Gas Company, for the reason that these companies in consolidating under the name of the People's Gas Company have violated the express conditions against consolidation contained in the ordinance granting them the privilege to operate in the city of Chicago.

Commenting upon this most necessary action by the City Council, the CHICAGO RECORD OF SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1898, SAID:

"Ald. Bigane was not elected as a reformer. Nevertheless he offered in the Council Monday evening a set of resolutions that may be made to work for the relief of Chicago from the grasp of the lighting corporations. Probably some of the aldermen were taken by surprise or they would not have allowed the resolutions to be put on the agenda which they could be used for sandbagging purposes. But the resolutions were adopted, and now need only the signature of the Mayor to make them effective.

"The resolutions call attention to the benefits of municipal ownership of the city water works and suggest possible benefits to come from municipal ownership of the lighting service. They empower the Mayor to appoint a committee of nine to investigate and report upon the experience of other cities with municipal ownership of lighting plants and to agitate for State legislation that

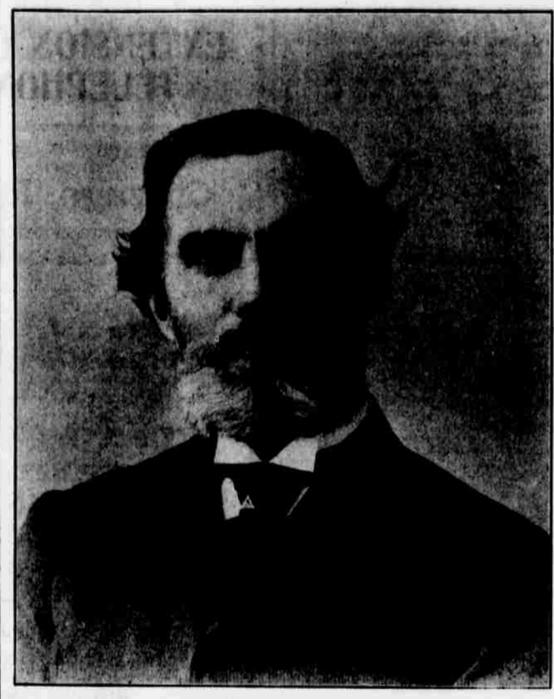
of course, comes out of the pockets of the people.

When the Sangamon County Grand Jury investigates Legislative bribery it must not forget the Gas Trust agent who manipulated the deal of 1897. That deal will not be outlawed for over a year yet.

So cheap are the materials now used in the manufacture of gas that the commodity can be sold at a profit for 25 cents per 1,000 feet for illuminating purposes and for 20 cents per 1,000 feet for fuel.

How humiliating it is to think of Gas Trust people writing to England to tell of what they can do with American Legislatures with a little English money.

The Infamous Gas Trust bought our streets of the last Legislature, and the city of Chicago can never own a gas plant or an electric light plant of its



HON. P. T. BARRY, The Famous Advertising Manager of the Chicago Newspaper Union.

own until this "Consolidation" law is repealed.

Think of an American city prohibited from using its own streets!

Yet the city of Chicago cannot use its own streets if it wants to light them itself!

The Gas Trust owns Chicago streets. It bought them from the last Legislature.

The people are just awakening to this fact.

Wait until they are thoroughly aroused, and some gentlemen will not wish to remain long inside the city limits.

FABRICS' NAMES TRANSLATED.

Glossary that May Be Useful to Shoppers Who Know Only English. Many of our fabrics and dress goods have French names—and we use them without much idea that they originally had any meaning.

Armure is a material woven so that the cloth has the effect of being woven with small seeds on the thread.

Barre refers to a fabric crossed by bars of a contrasting color.

Bayadere comes from the dancing girls of the East, whose garments are made of stuffs crossed from selvage to selvage with stripes, and when worn with stripes appear to run around the body.

Beige—Composed of yarn in which two colors are mixed.

Boucle—A fabric having a marked curl or loop in the yarn, which is thrown to the surface. Boucle is French for curl.

Bourette—This puts a lump instead of a curl on the surface. The word comes from bouret—to stuff.

Carreau—The same as checks, carreau meaning squares.

Cretonne—A printed effect.

Crepon—A crepe or crinkled effect.

Damasse—A figured fabric showing a contrast in luster between the ground-work and the figure. We have the same idea carried out in damask linen.

Drap d'Ete—An all-wool fabric with a twilled face and broadcloth back, woven as a twill and finished as a broadcloth, with the gloss showing on the back of the fabric.

Drap de Paris—A twilled armure. In the weaving the seed-like effects are given a twill effect, as in a serge.

Eramine—Openwork effect.

Frise—A fabric in which the pile stands up from the surface in uncut loops. Frise is to curl, or, as we say, to friz.

Gloria is a silk and wool material.

Jacquard—A weave called after its inventor, in which every warp thread can be made to move independently of any other, intricate figures being thus produced. All such complex figured fabrics are classed under the broad name of Jacquards.

Matelasse—A fabric whose face is broken into rectangular figures and puffed up so as to resemble quilting. Matelasse may best be translated as tufted.

Melange (literally, mixed)—A fabric produced from yarn that has been either printed in the wool or dyed of different colors and mixed together before being spun.

Satin Berber—A satin-faced wool fabric with a wool back. The effect is one of finish, rather than of weave.

Vigoreux—An effect produced by printing the yarn of which the fabric is composed and using it without any regard to order or design.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. William Finkler, one of the best Aldermen the Twenty-sixth Ward ever had, has opened The Eagle Buffet at 107 Randolph street. The furnishings are elaborate and the stock of the very best. Mr. Finkler is at the head of one of the finest places of business in the country and he is a model host.

George W. Grier, Jr., and M. A. Marx, formerly with Mathews & Co., have opened a fine tailoring establishment in the Great Northern Building, 77 Jackson street. The firm name is Grier & Co., and they propose to become the leading firm of importing tailors in Chicago.

For the correct hat, patronize Dunlap, the Palmer House hatter.

As a mixer with fine wines and liquors, "Almanaris" has no equal.

For the best custom-made suit of

tering Company on Randolph street, opposite the City Hall. The famous Zacherl and Bohemian pale beer are kept on draught constantly, and all lovers of good beer say the products of the great Northwestern Brewing Company cannot be excelled anywhere in this country.

Ask for "Almanaris," and insist on having it.

For nourishment drink the famous Zacherl beer, brewed by the Northwestern brewery.

"Nature smiles through sunbeams" is the trade-mark of the Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Company.

The Wursburger and Prima beer, brewed by the Independent Brewing Association, cannot be excelled in this country, or any other. Don't forget their number, 686-612 North Halsted street. Telephone North 648.

SPANIARDS AS SMOKERS.

Appearances Deceptive Regarding Their Use of Tobacco.

It is a familiar saying to every traveler south of the Pyrenees that "everyone smokes in Spain, men and women, old and young, rich and poor." That this is the case all travelers agree, and it might reasonably be supposed, too, that, as a result of what is a natural habit, there would be an enormous consumption of tobacco in Spain, more especially in view of the fact that prior to the breaking out of the revolution the average tobacco crop of Cuba was 600,000 bales of more than 100 pounds each, and that Porto Rico and the Philippine islands have also exported large quantities of tobacco, there being sent from Manila in an ordinary year, when penurious conditions prevailed, 100,000,000 cigars, exclusive of 400,000,000 cigarettes and 2,500 tons of cut tobacco.

Smoking being a general habit in Spain, the Spanish colonies (or former colonies) being notable for their tobacco exports, and the policy of the Spanish Government having been distinctly favorable to smoking, it might naturally seem as if Spain, in this particular at least, should take high rank among the countries of Europe. Such, however, does not appear to be the case, for, leaving out Scandinavia, there is only one country in Europe that uses less tobacco in a year than Spain does, and that country is Italy.

When the consumption per inhabitant is taken as a basis for comparison, the position of Spain is seen to be an insignificant one, for there is actually less tobacco used per inhabitant in Spain than in Scotland, where cigar smoking is rare and cigarette smoking almost unknown. The figures per inhabitant in ounces, taking the average of several years, are as follows in the countries named: Holland, 85; Switzerland, 82; Turkey, 70; Belgium, 65; Germany, 50; Austria-Hungary, 42; Scandinavia, 40; France, 35; England, 33; Spain, 30. In all public places, social resorts, restaurants, cafes, railroad stations, clubs, hotel corridors, and the theater lobbies in Spain, the atmosphere is surcharged with tobacco smoke—so much so as to constitute a very objectionable feature in the view of American tourists. But, notwithstanding this large supply of smoke, it would seem as if the consumption of tobacco did not keep pace with it.

The explanation of the matter is probably found in this, that Spaniards as a rule smoke cigarettes, in which tobacco is an important but not exclusive ingredient, and that pipe smoking is very little known in that country. The Hollanders, on the other hand, who stand at the head of the list in the consumption of tobacco, do not as a rule

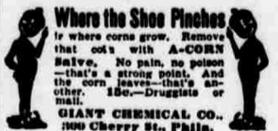
smoke cigars and seldom cigarettes. They smoke pipes, and the consumption of tobacco in pipes would seem to be relatively larger than in cigars. Moreover, Spain is a dry country. Holland is a moist country. The consumption of tobacco is usually found to be larger in damp than in dry countries, and perhaps—though there is no scientific authority for this—tobacco used in dry countries emits more smoke than tobacco used in damp countries. But the fact remains that the Spaniards consume little tobacco for a nation of smokers.—New York Sun.

Millionaire Adopts a Wait. In a two-fold sense James Pratt, a millionaire of Hackensack, N. J., has set a good example. Not content with the family of eleven children that bless his home and whom we are sure he blesses he adopted a 4-year-old girl from a State institution Wednesday. He said he wanted to make the number of his living children even. He has been the father of eighteen children.

Globe Set in Jewels. The Shah has in his palace at Teheran a two-inch globe, upon which the parts of the world are set out in jewels of various colors—England with rubies, India with diamonds, the sea with emeralds, and so on.

About Railroad Employees. There are 450 employees to every 100 miles of railroad in the United States.

"What is the price of Dobbin's Electric Soap?" "Five cents a bar, full size, just reduced from ten. Ham't been less than ten for 33 years." "Why, that's the price of common brown soap. Send me a box. I can't afford to buy any other soap after this."



VICK'S SEEDS

Which is a work of art. 24 pages illustrated in color, 4 pages containing nearly 100 pages filled with handsome pictures illustrating of Flowers, Vegetables, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in calligraphy, an authority on all matters pertaining to the garden, with care for the name, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy. Therefore we will send the Guide and 15 DUE BILLS for \$50. worth of seeds for \$15.00. It is the best credit is given for Full Amount of produce to buy other goods.

Vick's Little Gem Catalogue... A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the condensed, handy illustrated, and in many ways, making it convenient for reference. FREE! Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine Enlarged, improved and up to date on all subjects relative to gardening, horticulture, etc. 36 cents a year. Special 10-cent offer—the Magazine one year, the Guide for 25 cents. Our new plan of selling Vegetable Seeds gives you more for your money than any seed house in America.

James Vicks Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

MURPHY & LORIMER BRICK COMPANY. TEL. MAIN 3376. 407 Western Union Bldg. The best business men in Chicago dine regularly at the Northwestern Ca-

BROWN'S STORAGE AND VAN CO. Furniture and Piano Movers. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished. 25-CENT PACKAGE AND BAGGAGE EXPRESS. Telephone North, 1058. Separate Locked Rooms. Omco & Storerooms 49-53 Racine Av. Branch, 230-232 Sherman Avenue.