

WESTERN KANSAS WORLD

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WA-KEENEY, KANSAS

What a constitution King Edward must have had at the start.

Ages will have to pass before we can have a firecrackerless Fourth of July.

Nursery reformers who propose to abolish the cradle are attacking a rock of ages.

The Polish officials who intend to try snubbing the kaiser will be wiser after their experiment.

Prof. Albion W. Small thinks the idle rich should be obliged to work. But who would employ them?

By careful economy in his library fund Mr. Schwab is able to build a bigger house than Mr. Carnegie's.

By all means, ladies, adopt the reform dress proposed by a Cincinnati woman. Making and all, it costs \$1.25.

Emperor William is reducing his weight by violent exercise at ping-pong. This is equivalent to swearing it away.

A man's idea of a good wife is one who never asked him for money and who doesn't sit up for him when he is out late.

People who kill themselves because it is hot must be thoroughly convinced that the other hot place exists only in fiction.

The American artist who was engaged to paint the coronation will probably now proceed to sue King Edward for damages.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to be troubled with an affection of the eyes. Still, it does not appear that he is overlooking much.

The Duchess of Marlborough spent over \$100,000 getting ready for the coronation. She is probably taking the king's illness sadly to heart.

The monkey that drank too much at a fashionable Newport dinner given in his honor proved that men are only too victims of a far-off heredity.

The girl who was preparing for a wedding with a man named Alred and who eloped with a man named Swope certainly can't be very particular about names.

The Moorish coronation envoy has left London for Morocco, rejoicing that he was "going back to a civilized country." Perhaps he saw them "maflick."

Wonderful to relate, the automobile race from Paris to Innsbruck was completed without the destruction or even the mutilation of a single spectator.

When the cashier of that Newport bank was through with it the vaults contained just \$35, while the liabilities are \$300,000. But why did he leave the \$35?

A man may figure that he is growing old when it is disinclination rather than dignity that prevents him from getting on the picnic merry-go-round and taking a spin.

Hamlin Garland has announced that there are two great English writers now living. One is William Dean Howells. The name of the other he can mention with one capital letter.

The Nebraska girls who have declared a boycott on all young men who swear and lie will have a chance to discover the truth of Mark Twain's remark: "Be good and you will be lonely."

It costs \$31.62 per capita to govern the city of New York, and, considering the sort of government the people of the metropolis get, and considering other facts, also, the price is infernally steep.

The news that Prof. Bristol has shipped from Bermuda a pocket sea serpent leads the public to feel sure that the brand of American whisky exported to the island is not what it ought to be.

A British naval captain has committed suicide because he was left a fortune of \$2,000,000. He considered his responsibility too great to be borne. What an enigma such a man must be to Hetty Green.

Another note of warning has been published against the use of iced drinks during the season of hot weather, although it would seem that an honorable exception might be made in favor of the mint julep.

The Northwestern Elevated Railway Company has devised a car attachment called the "fool catcher." It is to be hoped that it is not so perfectly protected by patents that it cannot be operated outside of Illinois.

The New York courts have decided that a woman's picture may be used for advertising purposes whether she approves of the same or not; all of which, to the layman, looks like a particularly vicious slap at common sense.

WHAT PROTECTION IS

TRUE PRINCIPLE THAT UNDERLIES OUR PRESENT TARIFF.

It Fosters National Pride and Assures Complete Industrial Independence—Free Traders Have Nothing to Offer in Exchange for It.

The protective tariff policy came into existence under the first administration. The protective principle was the cardinal doctrine in the creed of the greatest constructive statesman America ever produced, Alexander Hamilton. It had warm advocates in George Washington and the other great men who surrounded the Father of his country during the eight years in which he served as chief magistrate. It has been aptly called the national policy for the reason that it exalted America above every other nation and proposed to develop its industries and resources in order that the nation might attain industrial as well as political independence. It was conceded at the beginning that to establish this policy would involve some sacrifices. It was conceded at the beginning that there were to be higher prices for some commodities as a result of protection; but it was argued that the compensating benefits would more than offset this. Throughout the development of this system these hopes have been fully realized, so that whereas at the beginning we were absolutely at the mercy of European manufacturers, we are to-day practically independent of them and through home competition there has been a constant decline in the price of all the great staple articles of manufacture. American labor has throughout the entire period of our national existence commanded a higher price than similar labor performed in any other portion of the world. The American laborer has grown in independence, intelligence and opportunity with the development of this system, until to-day he occupies a place undreamed of by his predecessors of a generation ago. The free-trader has from the beginning held to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest without any interference on the part of the government. They have contended that in the world of labor the spirit of national pride should not enter. That from a business standpoint we should consider the laborer or the manufacturer of any other country as just as much entitled to consideration as the manufacturer or laborer of our own country. The free-trader has always had in mind first of all the interest of what we might style the consumer who primarily is not a producer, that is to say, the professional and salaried classes and those who live upon the interest derived from securities. The habit of mind can be discovered in many fields outside those where the protection and free-trade doctrines ordinarily clash. For example, the believer in free-trade will naturally be opposed to Chinese exclusion. To the man who believes absolutely in free-trade doctrines the Chinaman is worthy of as much consideration as an American. If you say to this man that it is dangerous to permit this country to be overrun with cheap Chinese labor, he will tell you that if the American wage earner cannot compete with the heathen Chinese so much the worse for the former. The get phrase, "The fittest will survive," satisfies him at all points. Periodically throughout our history the free-trader by appealing to various selfish interests here and there to vote for an era of cheapness has persuaded the American electorate to elect a congress and a president favorable to the free-trade doctrines. Every such triumph has been followed by a period of industrial depression characterized by falling prices, business failures, low wages and enforced idleness. There has been no exception. This generation had its experience between 1893 and 1896. Almost every man old enough to vote can remember very vividly what took place then. Yet it is practically certain that in the next national campaign, which is just upon us, another appeal will be made to the people to vote for a cheap era, and if a sufficient number of them can be caught by this stale bait it can be confidently predicted that history will repeat itself. It cannot be otherwise.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Protection With Reciprocity.

There is ample room for reciprocity alongside of protection, but the latter cannot and must not be supplanted. The American producer needs markets for his surplus products, but he is not ready to surrender the matchless home field in order to get them. Nor need he. The United States, with its industries developed under the fostering care of protection, has so much to sell and is in a position to buy in such large quantities that it cannot command favorable terms without sacrificing domestic interests. It was Lord Salisbury, the British premier, who once lamented the fact that free trade had left England economically defenseless. He said in substance that his country could exact nothing from other nations in return for trade concessions, because it had already given up everything, and there was no opportunity for a quid pro quo. The United States, on the other hand, is economically impregnable. Protection has aided it in perfecting a wonderful industrial system, and it is in a position to sell to all the world. It has almost illimitable resources in the form of products which the world needs. It is able to buy vast amounts of goods which other parts of the world supply. It holds a masterful place, and can make reciprocity min-

ister to its own interests as well as to those of its customers.

This is the principle contemplated by the statesmen who have favored reciprocity. The benefits are not to be one-sided. If the United States yields something in the way of trade advantage the reciprocating nations must be equally obliging. Reciprocity will not be used to destroy what protection has built up. The two must go hand in hand. When we have reciprocity it must be with protection that is sound Americanism and the true Republican policy.—Troy Times

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

American Farmers Certain to Protest Against It.

A delegation representing the Chambers of Commerce of the United States has told President Roosevelt that it believes reciprocity with Canada will be of great value to American commerce and industry. The President told the delegation that he would take the matter "under advisement." This is usually a polite method of saying that one is not ready to take action.

At this time Canada is the best purchaser of American products after the United Kingdom and Germany. There is no doubt that freer trade relations with the Dominion would add largely to its American purchases, especially as regards manufactured goods. There would also be a largely increased consumption of American coal.

It will not be an easy matter, however, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty such as Canada desires, for the reason that the Canadians will be more ready to receive than to give. They will ask for many concessions. They will be willing to make few. But even if a treaty should be negotiated on what could fairly be called reasonable terms, its ratification would be more than doubtful. There are so many interests which would protest against a reciprocity in which they would see an injury to themselves.

As a matter of course Canada would insist on lower duties on farm and garden products. Against this concession all the American farmers anywhere near the boundary line between the two countries would protest. They would tell of their losses if the cheaper vegetables, eggs and poultry of the Canadians came into competition with their products. These farmers are not without influence in Congress. While the mine owners of Ohio and Indiana would favor free trade in coal, Eastern mine owners who do not wish to have to compete with Nova Scotia coal in New England would object to it. The manufacturing interests as a rule would look kindly on reciprocity, but other powerful interests would oppose it.

So until a reciprocity project shall have been devised which offends nobody the customs duties on Canadian products are likely to remain as they are. To get up a scheme which does not displease somebody is beyond the power of man.—Chicago Tribune.

Only the Sick Need Medicine.

There are men who believe that it is necessary to revise the tariff to give a brief time to the cutting of duties. The country was prosperous in 1892 until the defeat of Gen. Harrison made sweeping tariff revision certain. Such sweeping revision was made in the Wilson bill which the house passed. The German bill, which became law, saved the iron and other schedules, but the certainty of revision along purely revenue lines was the leading cause of the panic which followed the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. Recovery did not come until the passage of the Dingley law.

With this warning before the country the general revision of the tariff should be made with the greatest care. The country is prosperous beyond precedent. Few people can be greatly injured by retention of the present tariff for a season, when labor is so generally employed and many lines of manufacture are crowded with orders. The Pittsburgh Dispatch an independent Republican paper holding conservative views on the tariff, is right when it says that "tariff revision is a medicine; it may do some good when commerce is unhealthy, but if, in the height of business vigor, we begin tinkering the industrial body with nostrums, it may very soon reach the condition of bad health." The growing sentiment among Republicans who discuss the question in Washington is in favor of submitting the revision to a body of experts. But, whatever policy may be adopted, the Republican party will be united in its support.—Indianapolis Journal.

Would Stimulate Hostility.

Reciprocity is being urged as a means of staying off or allaying European tariff hostility to the United States, yet it is more calculated to stimulate it. Whatever concessions we make to one nation we must make to its competitors, or else we shall have all sorts of trouble. The matter of tariff would thus be transferred from congress to the state department, and constant tinkering would be the result. If we are going to make changes in our tariff rates it would be far better to make them direct and have them apply to all countries, than to begin frittering away the protection of our industries piecemeal, with constant disturbance of trade because of the uncertainties of the future. The interests that are behind this movement for extending the markets for some of our products at the expense of others are powerful and apparently have with them a strong following in the senate, but it takes a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty and here is where they may fail.—San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

MAKE CHANGES IN PRETORIA.

Transvaal City Beginning to Take on an English Aspect.

Pretoria is beginning to take on an English aspect. The bronze figures of the typical Voortrekkers, which were intended for the base of the Kruger statue in Government Square, Pretoria, have been presented to Lord Kitchener, who has had them shipped to England in order that they may grace as a war trophy, the Royal Engineers' quarters at Chatham. On the site of the Kruger statue Samuel Marks, who has given the bronze figures, has offered a large sum to place a statue of the king, and it is further stated in a letter to the London Telegraph that this royal British subject is willing to place a statue of the late queen on the opposite side of the square. Already the faces of the government buildings displays the royal arms cut in the solid stone.—New York Tribune.

AN INDIAN MILLIONAIRE.

Unveiled His Own Monument and Spoke the Farewell Words.

Probably the most unique Fourth of July celebration in any part of the country was that witnessed by the people of Blackwell, Okla. Col. Blackwell, who practically owns the entire town, had invited and paid the railroad fare of friends from all parts of the territory to assemble near his prospective grave in the Blackwell cemetery. Here he not only unveiled his own monument, but also delivered a farewell address, during which he



read his will, the contents of which would denote that much of his wealth will go for charitable purposes.

Blackwell is an Indian and is well liked throughout the territory. Besides the town that bears his name he owns a 12,000-acre coal field in Indian Territory, and is said to be worth about \$2,000,000.

Autographs at Auction.

A remarkably interesting autograph manuscript of John G. Whittier was sold at auction in New York lately. It consists of twenty-two verses of four lines each of his beautiful poem. Another interesting item in the same sale was a fine four-page letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, dated Dec. 29, 1855, relating to his address to the New England Society and discussing his views of slavery. Still another item of great interest was a letter of three pages written by Washington Irving to Daniel Webster in regard to the former's recent appointment as minister to Spain.

Courts Make Cut in Salaries.

Delaware courts have treated some corporation officials to a somewhat disagreeable surprise. About three years ago the Thomas & Davis Wall Paper company was formed. John Thomas, the general manager, was voted a salary of \$10,000 a year by the directors, other officials also getting handsome figures. Dissatisfied stockholders in the concern complained against such extravagant salaries, and now the courts have decided that Mr. Thomas is to have \$1,500 a year, other salaries being cut in proportion.

CAUSED SENSATION AT ROME.

Vatican Refuses to Recognize Marriage of Princess Raspiigiosi.

A sensation has been caused in Rome by the action of the vatican in prohibiting a Catholic sister from attending the Princess Raspiigiosi, on the ground that her marriage to the prince is not recognized by the church, it having been a civil ceremony, owing to the prince's inability to secure church sanction, the princess having been divorced from her first husband. She was formerly the wife of Col. Parkhurst of Bangor, Me.



She was born in New Orleans and is a granddaughter of Capt. Reid, a noted figure in the Revolutionary war. Her marriage to the prince was attended by romantic features.

Persons, Places and Things

PROMOTION FOR GEN. YOUNG

Belief at Washington That He Will Be Head of the Army.

Major General S. M. B. Young, now president of the War College board, will probably succeed Gen. Miles as the lieutenant general of the army



Gen. Miles will reach the age of retirement in August, 1903, and the president's plan is believed to be to name Gen. Young as his successor.

Gen. Young has been one of the distinguished fighters of the army, and the president desires to give him this promotion before he retires, which will be in 1904.

GIRL WHISTLES CHURCH MUSIC.

New York Innovation That Has Met With Decided Approval.

"Whistling in church? Why not? If God gave me the gift to emulate the birds, why should I not use it to his glory?"

These were the questions propounded by Miss Louise Truax, a charming girl of 19 years, who took the congregation by storm in the Lexington Avenue Baptist church at New York. Miss Truax spoke of her hopes and ambitions.

"Yes," she said seriously, "I intend to make whistling the aim of my life. I have studied method under the best of teachers, have received encouragement from Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Thursby and other artists of that class, and have refused an offer of \$8,000 a year to whistle with an opera company. I do not wish to go on the professional stage, but I would like to whistle in churches. The day will come when whistling in church will be no great novelty."

In the Lexington Avenue church from pastor down the enthusiasm over the notes from Miss Truax's lips was great. Accompanied by the soft notes of the organ, the young woman whistled Schumann's "Trauere" during the offertory. After the sermon the congregation flicked



around her and begged her to whistle another selection. She gave them the "Mocking Bird," and in the evening whistled "The Flower Song," by Mendelssohn. Miss Truax hails from Detroit.

Generosity of Tammany Man.

John J. Scannell, former fire commissioner of New York has made glad the heart of an old friend, Gen. DuBois Brinkerhoff of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., by buying at auction the general's farm, which was sold to satisfy a mortgage. After his purchase Scannell said to the previous owner: "Mr. Brinkerhoff, that farm is yours to stay on as long as you live. Order what you want to improve it and send the bills to me."

Bob Flush Lost \$2,500.

In a game some years ago in Lexington, Ky., Henry C. White and ex-congressman W. C. Owens, now practicing law in Louisville, were the players. After the draw, White taking two cards and Owens one, the former bet the latter \$500. Owens raised White \$1,800 and White called the big bet with three deuces. The ex-congressman only had a bobtail and White of course raked in the money.

New Army Paymaster General.

The next paymaster general of the navy will be John Niniger Speel of Minnesota, at present fleet paymaster of the European station on the flagship Illinois. Speel is 49 years old, a nephew of Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, formerly secretary of war, and has an excellent record in the service, which he entered in 1875.

Portrait of Lord Russell. Halle, the musician, used to relate that the catalogue of an art exhibition held in Manchester, England, in 1857 was full of absurd errors. One picture, for instance, representing a madman sitting unclothed on the bar ground with his arms clinched round his knees, was called "Portrait of Lord John Russell." Halle declared that after contemplating the so-called portrait of the statesman for some time an old man was heard to remark with becoming gravity, "Probably when he was out of office."

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