

## THE REVIEW.

—BY—  
F. T. LUSE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, in the county..... \$1.00  
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A Chicago justice of the peace has the making of a great magistrate in him. A discouraged woman of that city attempted suicide four times. The fourth effort, like all the others, failed. Her friends, hoping to cure her of her mania, took her before this embryo judge, who, it is recorded, "made every effort to rid her of her despondency, and failing, fined her \$10 and costs." A sentence like that ought to cure anybody of a desire to die—until they get even with the "judge" at least.

It is now alleged that Prof. Von Schroen, German scientist connected with the University of Naples, has discovered "life" in crystals and he also asserts that even rocks live. By means of photographs taken by the aid of powerful magnifying glasses Prof. Von Schroen claims to show crystals at their birth and shows that they grow away from the "mother" and the crystal's body becomes complete. All this, he claims—the life, the development and the contention of living stones—may be plainly seen in the photographs. It's a "rocky" theory and we don't vouch for it.

The average whisky drinker in South Carolina has fallen into hard lines by reason of a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, which affirms that no man may keep liquor in his house or place of business for personal use or any lawful purpose unless the vessel in which it is kept has a certificate on it from the State Liquor Commissioner. In the case before the court it was shown that the offender only kept the liquor for his own personal use and not for sale, but the court held that he was a criminal, and affirmed the decision of the lower court, which found the citizen guilty and sentenced him to three months in the chain gang.

Much has been said and written about the "sinful destruction of our great pine forests and the general public has come to believe that the pines are almost a thing of the past—that they have been wantonly extinguished beyond the point of redemption. The Northeastern Lumberman, presumably an authority on the subject, takes a different view of the matter in a recent issue in which it says: "We believe a much larger amount of pine is cut every year now than was cut in 1880. We believe the natural growth of the pines lands in New Hampshire at the present time will warrant a perpetual cutting, if the lands are protected against fire, of at least eighty million feet a year for all time; and we believe it would be an easy matter to so encourage the land-owners of New Hampshire to plant and raise what is known as second-growth pine, which matures in that State in thirty-five or forty years to a size fit for box boards and ordinary building and construction, that double that quantity might be raised and marketed each year after a lapse of thirty or forty years. It is a serious mistake to claim that, with immunity from fire, cleared pine forests once cut are not reproduced." If this view is correct, measures should be taken for protection of growing pine forests throughout the country, for a large portion of the pine lands are not fit for any other purpose. There are thousands of acres in Michigan and Wisconsin on which half-grown timber has been destroyed by fire that might have been saved, and on which an immense amount of timber can still be produced.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat sums up the Debs plan in a few forcible words. He says: "But while co-operation has not spread of its own strength, the Debs plan is to establish it forthwith, according to a complete plan laid out on paper. What has not, as a rule, proved successful in detail they propose to make successful in the aggregate. What does not work in single industries they expect to make work by combining all industries. While 100 men do not as a rule make a success as equal partners in one enterprise, they hope to usher in the millennium by making every man a partner in every enterprise. Instead of concentrating each man's interest and responsibility, and making his own comfort and well-being rest directly on what he himself does, their plan is to apply his labor so that everybody has a share in it, and supply his living by having everybody contribute to it. All rules upon which success has been achieved seem to be violated by this theory."

The possibilities, or rather certainties, of modern warfare are frightful to contemplate. The engorgy of an up-to-date battle is well-nigh as destructive to the army behind it as to the enemy in front. A writer in the June Cosmopolitan says that in the next war numbers will not count for so much as a willingness to go to certain death. Volunteers will virtually be committing suicide if

## MUNICIPAL MORALS.

### TRIALS, TRIBULATIONS AND TEMPTATIONS THAT ASSAIL ALL CITY OFFICIALS.

The Prayers of All Good People Should be Offered in Their Behalf—Dr. Talmage's Sermon,

This sermon of Dr. Talmage discusses from a moral and religious standpoint the welfare of all the towns and cities of our country. His text is Ezekiel 27:3, "O thou that art situated at the entry of the sea!" He said:

This is a part of an impassioned apostrophe to the city of Tyre. It was a beautiful city—a majestic city. At the east end of the Mediterranean it sat with one hand beckoning the inland trade and with the other the commerce of foreign nations. It swung a monstrous boom across its harbor to shut off foreign enemies and then swung back that boom to let in its friends. The air of the desert was fragrant with the spices brought by caravans to her fairs, and all seas were cleaved into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen. Her markets were rich with horses and mules and camels from Togarmah; with upholstery and ebony from Dedan; with emeralds and agate and coral from Syria; with wine from Ashur and Chilmad.

But where now is the gleam of her towers, the roar of her chariots, the masts of her shipping? Let the fishermen who dry their nets on the place where she once challenged the admiration of all nations, let the barbarians who build their huts on the place where her palace glittered, answer the question. Blotted out forever! She forgot God, and God forgot her. And while our modern cities admire her glory let them take warning at her awful doom.

Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It is a long while before a city can get over the character of those who founded it. Were they criminal exiles, the fifth, and the prisons, and the debauchery are the shadows of such founders. New York will not for 200 or 300 years escape from the good influences of its founders, the pious settlers whose prayers went up from the very streets where now banks discount, and brokers shave, and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the drays and the crack of the auctioneers' mallets is heard the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou almighty dollar!" The church that once stood on Wall street still throws its blessing over the scene of traffic and upon the ships that fold their white wings in the harbor. Originally men gathered in cities from necessity. It was to escape the incendiary's torch or the assassin's dagger. Only the very poor lived in the country, those who had nothing that could be stolen or vagabonds who wanted to be near their place of business, but since civilization and religion have made it safe for men to live almost anywhere men congregate in cities because of the opportunity for rapid gain.

In the first place, I remark commercial ethics are always affected by the moral or immoral character of those who have municipal supremacy. Officials that wink at fraud and that have neither censure nor arraignment for glittering dishonesties always weaken the pulse of commercial honor. Every shop, every store, every bazaar, every factory in the cities feels the moral character of the city hall. If in any city there be a dishonest mayorality, or an unprincipled common council, or a court susceptible to bribes, in that city there will be unlimited license for all kinds of trickery and sin, while, on the other hand, if officials are faithful to their oath of office, if the laws are promptly executed, if there is vigilance in regard to the outbranchings of crime, there is the highest protection for all bargain making.

A merchant may stand in his store and say: "Now, I'll have nothing to do with city politics. I will not soil my hands with the slush!" Nevertheless the most insignificant trial in the police court will affect that merchant directly or indirectly. What style of clerks issues the writ? What style of constable makes the arrest? What style of attorney issues the plea? What style of judge charges the jury? What style of sheriff executes the sentence? These are questions that strike your counting-room to the center. You may not throw it off. In the city of New York Christian merchants for a great while said: "We'll have nothing to do with the management of public affairs," and they allowed everything to go at loose ends until there rolled up in that city a debt of nearly \$10,000,000. The municipal government became a hissing and a byword in the whole earth, and then the Christian merchants saw their folly, and they went and took possession of the ballot boxes. I wish all commercial men to see certain business announcements, and half unconsciously he becomes familiar with the names of the merchants and the character of their wares. When the time comes that he wishes to know more he does not turn to the stray pamphlet, but to the newspaper, which is sure to be at hand and where he knows that he can find what he wants. Every merchant has the wish and the right to make the most of his advertising, and some can only learn by experience with fake schemes as the Grand Rapids brethren have done, that the newspaper is the best medium, but it is an expensive method, and a little study and observation should prevent needless outlay."

they do their duty at the seat of war. Especially is this the case with the manipulators of naval machinery. A man who undertakes to operate a submarine torpedo boat goes to almost sure destruction, as his chances are ten to one to perish in the catastrophe that follows when he affixes his torpedo to the enemy's vessel beneath the water line. Dynamite arms are also being perfected that are likely to prove destructive to friend and foe. But few of a regiment using such arms can hope to escape alive or unharmed. Nevertheless such battalions will be organized, with largely increased salaries for officers and privates, and military men do not anticipate any difficulty in filling the ranks.

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1897.

In most of the States whose legislatures were in session the first months of the present year, attention was given to trust and similar legislation to protect the people from imposition. In seven States, which include Indiana, Illinois and New York, anti-trust laws were passed which prohibit all combinations "in restraint of trade." In other States such bills were considered, but were not passed. In New York a drastic inheritance tax bill was passed, but vetoed by the Governor. In Minnesota, however, such a bill became a law. The Utah legislature passed an income tax law. Several States have imposed taxes upon sleeping car companies, and two legislatures, those of Illinois and Minnesota, undertook to grapple with the department stores, but gave it up. In all of the Northern States there has been legislation designed to better the condition of labor. Factory inspection laws have been passed; child labor has been prohibited; labor commissions have been created; the powers of health boards have been increased; compulsory education has been provided for; increased taxation has been imposed upon railroad, telegraph and telephone companies. The measures passed and those proposed show that the trend of State legislation has been against monopolies and in favor of the masses. Except in Illinois, legislation has been directed against the assumptions of street-railway and municipal gas corporations. With that exception, such corporations have received no consideration from legislatures.

### ADVERTISING FAKES.

The merchants and business men of small towns and villages are considered "fair game" by shrewd canvassers, who suddenly descend upon a quiet community with some brilliant scheme for attracting the attention of the out townships to the manifold advantages of the said village as a commercial center. Time tables, hotel registers, illuminated signs, combination directories—anything but the legitimate methods usually employed by the business men of cities—are advocated with an eloquence and pertinacity that seldom fail to gain the end aimed at—the merchant's cash. The Indianapolis Journal in a well written article on this subject in a recent issue said: "A stranger, representing himself as a railroad man, came to Grand Rapids, Mich., recently, and, taking up the idea of time-table advertising, secured several hundred dollars from large business houses and then left town. The merchants of the place had been taken in so often on fake advertising schemes that this was the last straw, and the Business Men's Association has formally decided to advertise hereafter only in the newspapers. It usually takes a series of experiences of this kind to teach the average business man the folly of indiscriminate advertising. For some occult reason he is apt to be impressed with the notion that an 'ad.' in a time-table, on a map, on a theater program, on the cover of an almanac, or on the leaves of a school catalogue, or any one of a host of occasional and ephemeral publications is sure to be profitable, and it is some time before he is convinced that the reverse is the case. He discovers after a while that people do not read such things closely enough to heed the advertisement, that so much printed matter comes into nearly every household that it is a nuisance and is cast aside with little more than a glance. Circulars, pamphlets, programs, trade lists from here, there and everywhere crowd, the mails and are given so little attention by the majority of their recipients that the main contents, to say nothing of the 'ads.' on the cover, are apt to be overlooked. Even when the latter is read its chance of being heed is small, for the pamphlet containing it goes speedily into the waste basket and is seen no more. With the newspaper advertisement it is different. A single issue of a daily or weekly paper is as ephemeral as a trade circular; when it is a day old its usefulness is ended, but there is the difference in its brief life that while it lasts it is read. If the advertisements are not noted in that particular issue another comes next day, and presently the reader is accustomed to seeing certain business announcements, and half unconsciously he becomes familiar with the names of the merchants and the character of their wares. When the time comes that he wishes to know more he does not turn to the stray pamphlet, but to the newspaper, which is sure to be at hand and where he knows that he can find what he wants. Every merchant has the wish and the right to make the most of his advertising, and some can only learn by experience with fake schemes as the Grand Rapids brethren have done, that the newspaper is the best medium, but it is an expensive method, and a little study and observation should prevent needless outlay."

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