

STILL ONE MORE TRUST.

IS COMBINING TO REAP THE MCKINLEY SPOILS.

The Makers of Table Glassware Make a Combination—They Mean to Have Uniform Prices—How Labor Will Be Protected.

One of our latest McKinley trusts is that of the glassware manufacturers. Nineteen manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia have just entered into a combination "to bring about uniform prices." Their plea for keeping up prices is as follows: "If at any time business should be dull at one of the factories, that plant will close down and its orders be transferred to other factories. Should general dullness ensue, the trust will operate only as many factories as are necessary."

This is the account of the trust as printed in the Philadelphia Ledger, a leading protection journal.

In protecting itself the glassware industry makes no provision for protecting labor; yet when representatives of the industry went to get higher protection they put their plea upon the usual humbug pretense of protection to labor. Not only has the higher protection not been followed by higher wages, but a trust is at once formed whose plan is to throw a part of its labor out of employment at the first approach of "dullness."

When the glassware men were before McKinley last winter one of their number, a Mr. Gillinder, of Philadelphia, had much to say about the low wages paid glassmakers in Germany. Besides being a manufacturer of pressed glassware he makes lamp chimneys, shades, etc. Showing the committee nine special men of these latter, he said:

"The wages paid where these goods are made are very low, not more than one-third of what is paid in this country. The result is that they can import large quantities of these goods at such prices that it is impossible for us to compete with them. We do not think for this class of goods our men are overpaid, we do not think they average over nine months' work in the year; we therefore ask that, in addition to the present rate of duty, you put a specific duty on all these articles in addition to the ad valorem duty, not asking so much as the difference in wages, but as per inclosed paragraphs, which we think would enable us to make them in this country to a much larger extent than we now do, and would give more employment to the workmen engaged in that branch of the trade."

Mr. Gillinder was apparently under the delusion that a high tariff makes high wages, and he did "not want to see our well-paid labor put on the same footing with those who are said to get meat only once a week." Yet he had to admit that the wages of glass workers were not as high in protected Germany as in free-trade England. This is a part of his testimony:

Mr. Flower—Some statement has been made as to the efficiency of the German labor?

Mr. Gillinder—I have not been in Germany myself, but my brother visited there and was very much astonished by the skill and quickness displayed by the German glass blowers.

Mr. McMillin—Does not your competition come more from Germany, where they have a protective tariff, than from England, where they have not?

Mr. Gillinder—I think that is true. The reason for that is that labor in England is as two to one in Germany. Where a workman gets \$12 in England he gets \$6 in Germany.

Mr. McMillin—And yet Germany is protected and England is not?

Notwithstanding this manufacturer's knowledge that protection did not raise the wages of labor in Germany, he was willing to try the experiment here. Well, he got higher protection. The old duty was 40 per cent; the McKinley duty is 60 per cent. But nobody has yet heard of higher wages to the workers in glassware factories. The only news on the subject is this dispatch, which means that some of the workers are going to lose their employment.

There was absolutely no excuse for the McKinley increase of duties in this case. Even under the old tariff the domestic industry was prosperous and developing rapidly. It has recently been stated by a reputable trade journal that the number of pots at work in the glassware industry has been increased by 75 per cent within two years. The same journal states that the demand for glassware has increased so greatly that late that manufacturers are not afraid to hold their goods for an advance in prices, which is looked for at an early day. The trust will doubtless see to it that this expectation shall not be disappointed.

Cheap Iron in the South.

A leading member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who is an expert of the highest standing, has written a report on an iron ore property in the South in which he says that pig-iron can be made from the ore in question at \$7 a ton. This is cheaper than at any place in Europe, as reported in the late "Preliminary Report on the Cost of Production," issued by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. The lowest European cost given in his report is \$7.67 per ton, and the average cost is \$9.91. In his report seven Southern furnaces are given in which the cost of production is lower than this European average. In most of the Southern establishments the cost is a little greater than in Europe.

In the Commissioner's report no European establishment is given where the cost is so low as \$7 a ton. Notwithstanding this fact our high tariff legislators put a duty of \$6.75 a ton on pig-iron to protect our producers from European competition. Our ironmakers went before McKinley a year ago to fight for the existing duty and got it retained. Their tables show the low wages paid iron miners in Spain. Even from the South, where labor is cheapest and where iron is produced at lowest cost, interested capitalists were before McKinley's committee to plead for protection to labor. It is true that no laborers came from the South to ask for such duties to protect themselves; it was the men who employ labor and employ it at the lowest market price. Only another example of the insincerity fostered by protection.

The Tariff in the Next Congress.

Representative W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has no idea that the Democrats of the Fifty-second Congress are going to let the tariff issue drop out of the public mind. In a recent address before the Harvard Free Trade Club at Cambridge, Mass., he said the Democrats "will tender the Republican Senate a well-considered tariff bill, and when they reject

it, they will go the people on that issue in the fall of 1892, and will leave all other questions among them to look out for themselves till this taxation question is settled. The people do not want sensationalism, or jingoism, or a war with England, but they want the taxes removed from the necessities of life and a fair ballot. This is a small beginning, but it means much for the future." The Kentucky Congressman hopes an extra session of Congress may be called in the spring, in order that the Democrats may have the earliest possible opportunity to begin action on the tariff.

AND AN OATMEAL TRUST.

The Oatmeal Duty a Specimen Humbug in McKinley's "Farmer's Tariff"—No Farmer Asked for an Oatmeal Duty, Yet McKinley Doubled It.

In the McKinley tariff law there is a schedule called "agricultural products and provisions." Although most of the articles in this schedule were taxed under the old tariff law, McKinley made a new schedule, raised the duty on the farmer's products, and placed them in his "farmer's tariff" to fool him into thinking that he, too, is to have some of the benefits of protection at last. In his speech in introducing his bill, McKinley said on this part of the measure:

"It has been asserted in the views of the minority that the duty put upon wheat and other agricultural products would be of no value to the agriculturists of the United States. The committee, believing differently, have advanced the duty upon these products."

LEAKS IN THE PENSION PIPE.



Veteran—Over a hundred millions a year for Pensions! Where does it go? I get precious little of the stuff.—Chicago Times.

In McKinley's schedule of agricultural products and provisions one item is "Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound." The duty under the old law was one-half of a cent.

A great number of farmers appeared before McKinley's committee to ask for duties. Some wanted higher duties on beans, on potatoes, on barley; others on wheat, turnips, hops, etc. The farmers of Lancaster, Pa., sent resolutions asking, among other things, even for a higher duty on oats; but no farmer thought it worth while to mention oatmeal. In all the lists of duties drawn up and handed to McKinley by farmers, oatmeal was not once mentioned. But all the same McKinley doubled the duty on oatmeal, and wrote it down in his "farmers' tariff" at 1 cent per pound. Why it should be just there is not clear, for oatmeal is a manufactured product and the duty on it does not in any way protect our farmers. On the contrary, many farmers are buyers of oatmeal, and if McKinley's double duty affects them at all, it simply increases the price of their oatmeal.

How little reason there was to doubt the oatmeal duty may be seen from the figures of our exports and imports for the past three fiscal years. Those figures are as follows:

Year.	Exports, lbs.	Imports, lbs.
1888.....	4,329,291	1,007,620
1889.....	10,210,418	1,961,483
1890.....	25,460,122	2,960,330
Total.....	39,999,831	5,930,380

It is thus seen that our exports of oatmeal are increasing by leaps and bounds, while our imports are insignificant.

McKinley's double duty on oatmeal went into effect on the 6th of last October, and what is the first result? The oatmeal manufacturers have taken steps to form a trust. It is reported that each mill is to lose its identity in a big concern with a capital of several million dollars, and some of the smaller mills are to be closed down. That means labor thrown out of employment, a reduced output, and higher prices to the consumer.

In this beautiful scheme the farmer, of course, will not get one penny more for his oats, but if he has oatmeal for his breakfast he will pay more for it. In which case let him not forget that the oatmeal duty is a part of the McKinley "farmers' tariff."

There are thousands of people in our cities and towns, many of them poor people, who use oatmeal extensively. Most of these can ill afford to have the price of this staple breakfast dish increased. But McKinley must do something to fool the farmers.

An Enormous Duty.

Secretary Windom has recently decided that according to the McKinley tariff law common goat hair must pay a duty of 12 cents a pound. As the price of the hair is only 4 to 6 cents a pound the duty thus imposed will be equal to from 200 to 300 per cent. ad valorem. This goat hair is used almost exclusively in making the cheaper kinds of carpets; and it is said by Bradstreet's that the domestic supply of it is not 3 per cent. of the quantity demanded. The larger part of it is consumed in Philadelphia; and the high tariff carpet manufacturers of that city have been to Washington to try to get the decision reversed.

Referring to their visit the New York Dry Goods Economist, which is itself a protection paper, says: "The recent classification of goat's hair as wools of the second-class has excited the indignation of such extreme protectionists as Thomas Dolan, Mr. Donnan, of Donnan Bros.; Mr. Bromley and Mr. McClure, of Philadelphia; and others. They therefore appeared before Secretary Windom on

Tuesday and requested of him a different interpretation of the new tariff. Section 377 classifies wool, etc., of the second class so clearly that we must express surprise at the desire of the above-named gentlemen to have goat's hair admitted free, in flat antagonism to the McKinley tariff on raw materials. We must applaud their efforts, however, for if they are successful they will have a numerous following for a like classification of other textile materials, and especially clothing and carpet wools."

The unreasonable duty will stop all importations; and it is said that shipments now on the water will be returned by the dealers without even having the hair entered at the custom house. Our imports amount to about 3,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which goes into the carpets of the poorer people.

The beauties of McKinleyism are gradually coming to light; and as the people get a better sight of them the less they like them.

GREAT TARIFF REFORM.

SENATOR CARLISLE'S SERVICES IN THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

He is a Friend of the Consumer and a Foe of Protection—A Political Philosopher with Accurate Practical Knowledge Hostile to a Moneyed Oligarchy.

Among all the tariff reformers in Congress none is more able or more conspicuous for intimate and correct knowledge of the tariff question than Senator John



Senator Carlisle's services in the people's cause.

of the New York Standard Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, formerly Senator Carlisle's private secretary and now one of the editors of the New York World, gives an estimate of the character and the achievements of the eminent Kentucky statesman.

Mr. Nelson devotes a part of his article to Mr. Carlisle's work as a tariff reformer:

"Mr. Carlisle is best known," Mr. Nelson says, "for his efforts in behalf of tariff reform. This is because, the enormities of the present system have framed the issue of his time. But Mr. Carlisle is an opponent of the excess of protection because he is a Democrat, and holds that government has no right to enact unequal laws, to enable the few at the expense of the many, to levy taxes for any but the general welfare. The protectionists have been building up a moneyed oligarchy, and, as a Democrat, Mr. Carlisle opposed their system. That system involved a preference by the Government for one set of citizens over all their fellow-citizens, and, therefore, it is hostile to the theory that government is for the people and for the people, and that all are equal before the law."

"That Mr. Carlisle has become an expert exponent of tariff laws is due to the fact that not only is he a sound political philosopher but also a practical legislator. The tariff was the instrument which he found the enemies of Democracy employing against the liberties and rights of the people. In this age and country parliamentary victories are not won on general principles. Nothing can be gained by demonstrating that a proposed measure or an existing statute is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Government. It must be shown that, in practice, the measure or the law is unjust, and that it is an oppressive burden upon the people."

"Mr. Carlisle, therefore, became familiar with the operations of the tariff law in all its details. He studied it in all its ramifications. He mastered as many trade secrets as may be discovered by those who are not actually engaged in business, who are not the makers of the secrets themselves. His knowledge of details of manufacture on both sides of the water, of the business of importation, of the effect of the tariff upon business, and, above all, upon the people who are the consumers, has often excited the wonder and admiration of experts in various arts and trades, and whose experience taught them that a Congressman has usually to be instructed in the elementary facts of any practical question which he professes to discuss."

"Mr. Carlisle was the friend and champion of the consumers, who are the people, and whose fundamental political rights were invaded by the law that taxes them for the benefit of other private citizens. But Mr. Carlisle has not rested his case on a general principle, the distortion of which would undoubtedly work a terrible disaster in time, too remote, however, to be patiently waited for, and too serious not to be anticipated and averted if possible. He has therefore made a scientific analysis of the tariff. He has demonstrated the seriousness of their burdens, their injustice, and their ineffectiveness. In all the history of tariff-tax discussion in this country no one has taken broader ground than Mr. Carlisle, and no one has been so minutely informed."

THE New York Merchants' Review states that nine-tenths of the industries of the country are controlled by combinations.

STATE OF INDIANA.

A BIG CRIST OF LATEST STATE NEWS.

A Pretty Romance in Real Life—Monon Railway Sued for \$5,000—Escapade of a Barber—Suicide, Deaths, Accidents, Etc.

Pretty Romance in Real Life.

Two or three months ago a 12-year-old boy made his appearance at the home of Henry Welkel, a farmer near Elkhart, and stated that he had just escaped from a band of gypsies, who had stolen him from his home and had had possession of him six years. Mr. Welkel gave the boy a home, finding him perfectly trustworthy, and notified Marshal Coleman of the affair. The boy said he thought his father lived at Marion, Ind., and that his name was Hale, whereupon the officer wrote a letter which he requested the Marion postmaster to hand to somebody named Hale. This was done, and after the letter had made an extensive round, the officer received a reply from the boy's father, who expressed great joy over the recovery of his son, and sent a ticket for his immediate return. The letter contained no particulars of the stealing of the boy.

Minor State Items.

—Greensburg is pestered to death with tramps.

—Evansville promises itself rapid transit before '92.

—Mrs. J. Robertson was found dead in bed at Kokomo.

—Indiana is the greatest boat-building State in the interior.

—Martinsville spent \$100,000 in building improvements in 1890.

—Railroad property in Indiana is said to be valued at \$250,000,000.

—John Byers, Jr., Shelbyville, shot his foot full of bird shot while out hunting.

—The J. & L. Bridge Company did not accept Jeffersonville's \$75,000 to locate there.

—A laundry and machine shop is being built at Argos, citizens having donated \$400 towards it.

—Gamblers have got to "get right out" of Washington. Police are after them night and day.

—Mrs. Willard Ray, residing in the southern part of Monroe County, has given birth to triplets.

—William De Sana, who disappeared from Noblesville some time ago, has turned up in that city.

—Joseph Eberle, aged 14, was accidentally shot by his brother John, while hunting near Lafayette.

—Frank Huntsman's large saw mill burned down at Rolling Prairie. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance.

—Joseph Lockridge fell dead at the dinner-table at Manville, after making a hearty meal of oysters.

—The boiler in Cooper's saw-mill, at Middlebury, exploded, wrecking the engine. Nobody was hurt.

—Marion is wild with excitement over the discovery of a supposed rich oil field four miles south of the city.

—Mrs. Carrie Kuehlman fell from a second story window in Seymour, and will die from injuries received.

—George Turner, an undertaker of Nashville, attempted twice to poison himself, but failed both times.

—Wheatland has quarantined Joseph Roll's family, recently moved there, and all just recovering from small-pox.

—Red Key is real vexed about the report circulating around that their natural gas is failing. It's no such thing!

—A kindly Muncie farmer has a large natural gas jet burning in an open field around which his cattle hover and keep warm.

—William B. Russell has sued his father-in-law, Benjamin Oliver, a wealthy farmer of Wabash County, for libel, asking \$5,000 damages.

—It has been ascertained that the clay on the Coleman farm, near Crawfordsville, will make the finest quality of paint, as well as pottery.

—Sheriff Wm. C. Smith, Bartholomew County, offers \$4,000 for a wife. He is given to preening, and says nothing will ever save him but a good wife.

—Of the twenty children taken to Crawfordsville, from the Boston Orphans' Home, seven have been returned and the others have found good homes.

—Daniel Wilkinson, aged 60, a leading citizen of Peru, pioneer manufacturer and inventor of the double cylinder high pressure engine, died of cancer of the stomach.

—While Tom Bowers, of Waynetown, was changing his revolver from one pocket to another, it was discharged, the bullet going through the arm of Andrew Maltzberger above the elbow.

—Mrs. Russell Blair, of Elkhart, has been driven insane by the prediction of one "Dr." Baker, a fortune-teller of Mishakawa, who told her her husband would be killed in a railway accident.

—Wood Grimes, mail carrier between Smartsburg and Crawfordsville, was seriously injured by attempting to get off a Monon train, at Lafayette Junction, while the train was in motion.

—Grant Johnson and his cousin, Mrs. Rose Parks, of Bloomington, both injured in the Monon collision at Smithfield, have compromised their \$50,000 suit against the Monon for \$4,500.

—James Daugherty, of the vicinity of Roachdale, Putnam County, dropped dead while sitting in his chair. His age was 90 years.

—It is definitely settled that Peru will be in the Indiana trotting circuit for 1891, and the dates for the races will be July 7 to 11.

—Bard Ship, M. D., Mormon elder from Salt Lake City, is visiting in Columbus. His five wives and thirty-five children are keeping house during his absence.

—A big gray wolf is depredating among the Putnam County sheep.

—Just as the fun was about to begin at a Crawfordsville prize fight, the mother of one of the fighters appeared on the scene with the marshal and deliberately waltzed her son home.

—Benjamin Dilger is the John L. Sullivan of Jeffersonville. The other night three footpads collided with him, much to their sorrow. One was knocked down and the other two escaped by virtue of their abilities as sprinters.

—A child was born to Lewis and Delilah Bailey, who reside in the northwest part of Morgan County, which has but one hand. Where the other hand should be, appears a perfect mole's head and one forepaw. The child is in healthy condition, and otherwise well formed.

—Some interest is being manifested in different parts of Perry County over the proposed scheme of removing the county seat from Cannelton to Tell City. The Tell City Business Men's Association held a meeting, a few nights ago, and they decided to open the fight right away.

—A State Typographical Union was organized at Lafayette, and the following officers elected: President W. P. Duffy, Fort Wayne; Vice President, William Sherman, South Bend; Secretary and Treasurer, Daniel Cominger, Lafayette; State Organizer, John P. Hannegan, Lafayette.

—Ted Connors, a policeman at Crawfordsville, has brought suit for \$5,000 against the Monon Railway. He alleges that, while standing on the depot platform a mail clerk threw from the train a heavy mail-sack, which struck his foot, causing permanent injury. This is a novel case, as it will be attempted to show that the railroad company is responsible for the action of the mail clerks, who are employed by the Government.

—Carthage has secured the Leonard Raper Box-board Co.'s plant. The plant and building will cost \$80,000. Will work from seventy-five to one hundred hands. The building is to be put up at once. It has also secured a large butter and cheese factory. Work has begun on the building, and it will be running by April 1. A large number of dwelling houses will be built at once. The town is on a big boom and will soon be a hustling little city.

—The wife and infant son of the Rev. J. M. Bolton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Covington, were alone and the child attempted to obtain a box of matches from a small table on which were two lamps, both lighted. He overturned the table, breaking one of the lamps. The oil ignited, and the room was soon filled with flames and suffocating smoke. Fortunately the mother and child escaped from the room before the flames reached their garments.

—When the gold fever of 1849 struck Indiana Andrew Paul, a farmer of Dearborn County, went to California, and after a few more years was lost trace of. His wife remained faithful for twenty years, when she heard he was still living and procured a divorce. Since then she had fallen heir to a fortune and has had two other husbands, both of whom are dead. Recently when very ill, she telegraphed for Paul and he returned, gray-haired and bent with years. A reconciliation occurred and they will marry.

—A barber named Whitsel came to Elwood a few days ago with a wife and two children, and they bought a shop and also commenced housekeeping. The other morning a nice-looking old man named Peters, came to the city and stated that Whitsel had run away with the woman who was his (the old man's) daughter, and that she was the wife of another man. Whitsel ran away as soon as he learned the old man was in town, and the latter took his daughter, barber outfit and all to his home at New Britain, Ohio.

—Mrs. Frances F. Calkins and Frank Hendryx have been arrested for the murder of the woman's husband at Elkhart last April, and she has made a confession. The story of the frightful crime is as follows: On the 3d of last April, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Calkins, who had been married but three days, together with a former friend of the latter, Frank Hendryx, went boat riding on the St. Joseph River. In the evening Hendryx and Mrs. Calkins returned wet to the skin, and said that the boat had upset and that Mr. Calkins had gone to the bottom. A search was at once made for the body, but it was not found for three days. In the mean time serious suspicions of foul play had been aroused.

—An explosion occurred at the building which protects the gas regulation at Russiaville. Mr. Wishart, of Lafayette, superintendent of the R. and W. M. Natural Gas Company, was there to have a "burn-out" repaired, and went to the building to ascertain if all was right before retiring for the night. He had just opened the door, when the explosion, with terrible force, blew him thirty feet across the street. The flame ignited his clothing and burned his right hand and his entire face and neck in a frightful manner. The brave-hearted man, after such a painful experience, fought the fire at the building until he got it under control. He was then carried to his room and his wounds dressed. The building was not totally destroyed, but considerably damaged.

—Mrs. Lucena Kuhlman, aged 28 years, and the mother of a family, fell from an upper story window of the Lynn House, at Seymour, alighting on her head on the stone pavement. Her injuries are fatal.

—An organization of seventy-five leading citizens of Peru has been effected to wage an unrelenting war on the innumerable gambling dens infesting that city. Immediate notice to remove from the city within twenty-four hours was served.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Indiana convened at the State Capitol, January 8. The House was called together by Secretary of State Griffin. The following officers were thereupon selected:

Speaker, M. J. Black, of Knox; Clerk, Thomas Newkirk, of Rush; Door-keeper, Frank D. Haimbaugh, of Miami; Assistant Clerk, Charles Crawley, of Sullivan. For Speaker the Republicans voted for Mr. Hess, of Wabash, and for W. F. Severson, of Tippecanoe; B. A. Nay, of Jefferson, and John Childs of Delaware, for Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Door-keeper respectively.

The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Chase; and the following officers were elected: Dr. H. Fenton, of Lake, Secretary; Geo. J. Pleasant, of Switzerland, Assistant Secretary; O. T. Wells, of Marion, door-keeper, and W. Mannix, of Allen, Postmaster.

The Governor's message was read January 9. In the Senate a resolution was presented looking to a redistricting of the State for judicial purposes.

Both branches of the Indiana Legislature reassembled Jan. 12, but little business, however, was transacted. In the Senate Senator Boyd offered a resolution to amend the Constitution of the State so as to increase the number of Supreme Court judges from five to eleven. Senator Thompson introduced a bill fixing the salaries of county officers based on population and ranging from \$1,250 to \$1,500 with fees. Clerks, auditors, treasurers, and sheriffs in counties of 10,000 or less to receive the lowest salary named above. In counties of 30,000 to \$2,000, \$2,500; 35,000 to 40,000, \$2,750; 45,000 to 50,000, \$3,250, and so on. Counties of 70,000 or more to pay salaries of \$4,500. In the House, Mr. Thienes offered a resolution instructing the Indiana representatives in Congress to favor a bill providing for the appointment of an additional Cabinet officer, to be known as the Commissioner of Labor, and this was also adopted. Mr. Kelly introduced a joint resolution providing for a joint committee of nine, five from the House, and four from the Senate, to consider the matter of taxation of corporations and industries, and report a bill on the subject, which was adopted. A large number of bills were introduced.

In the House, Jan. 13, bills were introduced providing for local option, appropriating \$200,000 for the World's Fair exhibit, and providing for a levy of \$1,000,000 to pipe gas to Indianapolis. The resolution to investigate the killing of Blount, at the Richmond Insane Hospital was laid on the table. In the Senate a bill signed by McHugh the sent for Tippecanoe, to which Osborn, (Rep.) was elected.

A BILL was introduced in the House, January 14, to appoint a committee to co-operate with committees of seven other agricultural States to find out how much foreign capital is loaned in said States and provide for its taxation. Representative Flippin, author of the bill, says \$400,000,000 of foreign capital is now loaned to Indiana citizens. Other important House bills were to regulate the sale of artificial dairy product and to inspect meats. A resolution in the Senate called on Congress to pay a pension of \$2 for each day of imprisonment in rebel prisons suffered by Union soldiers. After being laid on the table, it was adopted. A concurrent resolution was introduced, asking an amendment to the National constitution pending for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. A memorial read in the Senate signed by 4,000 miners condemned the State mine inspector, Thomas Tislow, and petitioned for a law which will assure a competent inspector. A joint committee was appointed to prepare a bill for taxing corporations so that they will be compelled to pay a fair share in the support of the government.

Three Hundred Million Dollars.

F. H. Swords, a banker of London, sat in the Continental corridor recently reading a newspaper. Suddenly he pointed to a paragraph in the latter and said:

"Listen to this statement: 'The Vanderbilt estate is now calculated to be worth at least \$300,000,000.'" Mr. Swords folded his paper, and leaning back in his chair, continued: "Of course I do not know whether that statement is true; but I saw it published in the Standard several weeks ago."

"The sum seemed so enormous that I spent quite a while in calculating the physical proportions of that number of physical dollars. Here is a little slip in my wallet here that may give you some idea. If Adam, when he first looked around in the garden of Eden, say 6,000 years ago, had been met by Satan and had been employed by him at a regular salary of \$50,000 per annum and his board and clothes; and if Adam had carefully laid his silver dollars away in barrels each year, and had lived to the present time, he would now have \$300,000,000. Again, if a man born in the Christian era, 1890 years ago, had lived and been steadily employed at a salary of \$14,000 per month, \$443 per day, and his living expenses besides, and had saved every dollar of it, he would not to-day have three hundred millions."

"If it were necessary to transport this number of silver dollars it would require 536 freight-cars, each of a capacity of twenty tons. If these cars were put into one train it would be more than four miles long. If it were possible for 300,000,000 silver dollars to be laid on the ground in a straight line, with edges touching each other the whole distance, the line would reach farther than from London across the Atlantic Ocean and over the North American Continent to San Francisco. A sidewalk of three hundred million silver dollars could be laid six feet wide and more than fifteen miles long. If three hundred million dollars were laid one on top of the other they would make a column 475 miles high. If taken down and arranged in the form of a cube each side of the latter would be thirty-five feet long and wide, and it would weigh more than 10,000 tons. If such a weight were dropped from the roof of the new city hall the concussion would be great enough to destroy that part of the city."—Philadelphia Press.

Her Tact Did the Business.

"Engaged? And you have only visited her twice?"

"Yes. Couldn't do anything else; such a fine, lovely girl. The first evening I went to see her it kept me nervous watching the clock on the mantel and when 10 came I took my hat and left."

"Well?"

"Well, last night when I called I noticed the clock had been removed from the room."—Philadelphia Times.