

A LIBERAL patrimony is a decided help to matrimony.

The death of the Khedive, who will be succeeded by a minor, will furnish England with a fresh pretense for retaining her hold upon Egypt.

There is no denying that it takes a heap of responsibility off a man's shoulders to take some other fellow's advice. It gives him a handy place to put the blame if he fails.

Most people think they would be happy if they were located anywhere else, forgetting that wherever they go they have to take the cause of their unhappiness with them.

When Patti visited Niagara the other day she must have noticed with a thrill of delight that the passing of the years has not affected the voice of the great cataract a particle.

There are many people in the West who never tasted really good roast beef. Thousands of cooks do not know how to cook it, and thousands of butchers do not know how to cut it.

We never had an ache or a pain when we were little that the grown people did not tell us to go to sleep and forget it. We have often wondered since that they did not take their own advice.

PHYSICIANS say that swinging Indian clubs and the use of dumb-bells is the best thing in the world to develop the muscles of a young woman's arms and shoulders. What is the matter with sweeping and scrubbing?

Not merely to know, but according to his knowledge to do, is the destiny of man. Your action alone determines your worth; and Carlyle says, "The end of man is an action, and not a thought, though it were of the noblest."

If a boy wants to do something that he shouldn't, give him your full consent to do it. Though he was crazy to do it on the sly, your permission will take away all his desire. The same rule, it is said, will work with the men.

A GREAT many items are brought to this office, and the most vicious are invariably sent in by women. They are usually slaps at other women, and generally speak respectfully of the men. Women should "stand together" more.

There are more old people in the world now than there were thirty years ago. The cause is said to be due to the fact that more people have their decayed teeth extracted and are wearing store teeth. Their digestion is made better, and they live longer.

The frequency of the word "sudden" in the many death notices of the day is startling and shocking, even when one is not acquainted with any of those who are taken away. The winter has been one which has brought unexpected grief to many homes.

CHILI withdrew and apologized for Matta's famous note and heaped upon Matta himself all the social and political honors imaginable. An apology made at the muzzle of a gun is about as sincere as an expression of religious faith extorted, as was once the pleasing custom, on the rack.

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.

THE Legislature of Michigan has sat down hard on the cigarette demon by making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine to manufacture, sell, or give away cigarettes or paper for making them. About a year from now it will be interesting to have a report on the efficiency of this piece of repressive legislation.

THE war scare is over now, but at one time the situation was exceedingly grave. Some idea of this may be afforded by recalling the fact that the pressure on the columns of the New York Herald was so great one morning as to necessitate the leaving out of that ringing editorial beginning "Never print a paid advertisement," etc.

EUROPE is now sending to the United States for her ash, oak, and pine lumber. Where will the United States send when the supply is exhausted? The best ash, thought to be almost inexhaustible, is now said to be scarce and oak is being utilized in its place. The nation of timber killers are not looking out for the interests of the millions to follow to any large extent.

EVERY man in the world has a secret, and his mind hovers around it as constantly as a dog hovers around the spot where he has hidden a bone. He shows it in his face, and usually it is of the kind that leaves lines in his countenance. Live with him long enough, and he will tell you, without knowing that he is telling you, all about it. Sometimes it is an ambition; oftener it is a disappointment, but in almost every case it is something that is concealed because it

would be to the man's discredit if known. This is so generally the case that the only happy people are those who have no secrets.

THE old Romans were level-headed and knew some things which a great many people of to-day haven't found out. Cato, the censor, said: "Our ancestors regarded it as a grand point in husbandry not to have too much land in one farm; for they considered that more profit came from holding little and tilling it well." You see that was in old Cato's day, as he says, "Our ancestors regarded it," etc.; but it is now new.

There are many kinds of pride—the pride of wealth, of name, of birth, of social standing, or popular esteem—but none is quite so offensive as that of an imagined mental superiority. It looks down upon others with a superficial compassion which awakens all the resentments of human nature. Deeper and truer thought banishes this delusion, and makes a man modest as nothing else can; for it is always discovering mistakes that he has made and must correct, mental work done that must be undone, hasty conclusions that must be re-pudiated, erroneous judgments that must be revised.

COUNT TOLSTO has written a long letter to a New York paper, giving his personal observations and experiences in the famine districts of Russia. It may correct some impressions in America to know that this celebrated philanthropist and author accepts the general government and the local functionaries of either indifference or procrastination in relief for the sufferers from famine, but he finds that, with all that has been done, and with all that Russia can do, more than half the suffering must remain unless people more fortunately situated contribute to their relief. There has been so much misinformation in this country regarding the famine and the attitude of the Russian Government toward the starving peasants, that this appeal of Count Tolstoy's ought to set matters right and open the purses of those who are able to help these poor people.

MR. WILLIAM L. GARRISON has written a letter complaining of the treatment of his son, a student in Harvard College, by his fellow-students. It appears that young Mr. Mr. Garrison sought admission to the society of the D. K. E., which is accounted the toniest society in the college. His offer was accepted and he was put through the initiation performance, among which was the burning of one of his arms by a lighted cigar, and in consequence he was made sick, and there was apprehension for a time among the family of blood poisoning. The rule of initiation, we believe, is to be that the candidate must do some silly act or submit to some silly act being done to him; not always the same act, but invariably a silly act; and this he understands when he offers himself for admission. The thing is mutual. If there is no sense in it there is a want of sense on both sides. It is the price of distinction. The scar is his badge of membership. Shortly after the war between France and Germany in 1870, when the war passion was high, the proudest and most popular young men of Germany were those who had their faces mutilated by sword cuts.

TO CAPT. W. T. HARDENBROOK, of Company C, of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., belongs the doubtful honor of an attempt to conduct society on military principles. Company C was to give its first annual reception and ball. It came in uniform, as ordered by Captain Hardenbrook, and, with its fair ladies, disposed itself about the armory hall. Suddenly, however, it was discovered that the hall was not Company C's, but Captain Hardenbrook's. The Captain informed the guards that he had only ordered them to come to the ball to show off a little, and that, as several army officers were expected who would object to association with privates, they could not be allowed to dance. The guards protested that they had paid \$2 each, and had been invited to a dance-major. What was \$2, he asked, to discipline? They could go home if they wished, but they could not dance. So most of the guards took their disappointed ladies and left the hall. The real soldiers, the army officers, interviewed afterward, declared that the insult to the guards was purely gratuitous, and that they had not thought of objecting to a participation with them in the dance. Captain Hardenbrook's imitation of the cad is so perfect as to defy detection.

Divorce Statistics.

The most unhappy period of marriage, according to French divorce statistics, is for the period extending from the fifth to the tenth year. After that the figures drop rapidly. Only 28 per cent. of couples seek divorce between the tenth and twentieth years of unions. Only one pair in 100 seeks to cut the knot after the period of over thirty and under forty years.

A Funny Fish.

A curious fish has been caught at Atlantic City, N. J., struggling in the surf close to the shore. It is about five feet long with big fins, more like flippers, fore and aft, and an immense mouth armed with four rows of teeth. The body is flat, after the order of the flounder, and its skin is brown and as coarse as sandpaper. It weighs 150 pounds.

A Swift Swimmer.

The dolphin is the fastest swimmer in the sea. It can with ease swim around and about a vessel going at the highest rate of speed, and can go faster than twenty-two miles an hour.

THEY WANT FREE WOOL

WOOL CONSUMERS PETITION CONGRESS.

It is Asked that Schedule K, Relating to Wool and Woolens, in the Tariff Act of 1890, Be Changed for the Relief of Manufacturers and for the Benefit of Consumers.

Petition of the Association.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The Wool Consumers' Association respectfully petitions the Fifty-second Congress to change Schedule K, relating to wool and woolens, in the tariff act of 1890, for the relief of woolen manufacturers, and for the benefit of all consumers of woolen fabrics.

It is, of course, undesirable in general to change tariffs frequently, but the general principles of the act of 1890, as applied to wool and woolens, are the same as have been tried unsatisfactorily for very many years, except that it aggravates some of the worst and most oppressive features of the former acts in relation to wool.

The act has therefore practically been tested by the trials of many years, and there is no occasion to test it by longer experience. It is not true that the act, in its present form, can work no harm to woolen manufacturers. It works the same injury to the makers of woolen and worsted cloth that the restrictions on the use of wool always have produced; and, in the case of the carpet trade, which consumes a very large proportion of all the imported wool, it is the most oppressive act ever passed.

The wool schedule (K) of the tariff

act of 1890 offers an exceptional opportunity, by amendments making wool free and relatively decreasing both the specific and ad valorem duties on woolen goods, to benefit immensely the woolen manufacturers by giving them free access to the supplies of wool of various qualities, such as all other competing manufacturing countries enjoy, and by reducing thus without injury to manufacturers the cost of their goods to them and to the consumers, while leaving sufficient protection. With free raw materials, the tax on imports of competing goods would be almost entirely for the protection of labor, and as free raw materials would greatly increase the consumption, there would be an increased demand for labor.

Neither is it true that no harm has come to consumers by the law of 1890. In the first place, the increased cost of wool, as compared with prices in England, has forced the use of cotton and other adhesives to a great and, in some extent, secondly, if woolen goods are advanced, they might have been lower but for the duties on wool. There is no question among manufacturers that the act of 1890 was intended to advance prices, nor that it was well calculated to do so to the extent that consumers could afford. The almost universal fall in prices was caused in very small degree, if at all, by the tariff of 1890. The tremendous losses in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, the failure of the Barlings, the distrust caused by silver legislation, the low price of cotton in the South on account of an enormous crop, the failure of crops in 1883. "In 1867 the price of wool was 51 cents. In 1880, 47 cents. This was the result of the policy of protecting the wool grower, as it is in all industries, to gradually reduce the price. Under the operation of the existing tariff (the tariff of 1867) the price of wool has gradually gone down."

All wool was free of duty down to 1824, when a duty of 15 to 30 per cent. was imposed. This duty was increased by the tariff of 1828 to 4 cents per pound and 50 per cent. Under the compromise tariff of 1833 the duty was gradually lowered, and in 1842 it stood at 4 cents per pound and 26 per cent. The tariff of 1842 raised it again to 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent. The act of 1846 made the duty on wool 30 per cent; that of 1857 put low grades on the free list and cut down the rate on all other wool to 24 per cent. The Morrill tariff of 1861 increased the duty to 9 cents per pound, and the special wool tariff of 1867 raised the duties to 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent. on clothing wools, and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on combing wools. The tariff of 1882 took off the ad valorem duties, but left the pound duties as they were, and the McKinley tariff added another cent to the duty on combing wools.

What those manufacturers and wool growers who arranged the wool schedule with the intention of increasing prices want, is no doubt, to be let alone, so that the tariff act may produce under more favorable auspices the results they expected and worked for. But the rest that the public needs is a permanent relief from taxes which oppress both them and manufacturers, which oppress the latter as much as the former, and which largely increase the cost of woolen goods to the public.

The readjustment of the tariff on the basis of free wool is perfectly simple; it needs but the removal of the duties on wool and a corresponding reduction of the duties on goods which were put on to offset the cost of the wool duties. Here is a great boon to every manufacturer, and to the latter and manufacturers which oppose the latter, as well as to the public.

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The growth of the wool manufacture has undoubtedly been great during the past thirty years, for the country, with its vast natural resources and enormous immigration, has increased vastly in population and wealth; but the growth of the manufacture would be much more prosperous and much greater with free wool, and its growth and prosperity much larger use of domestic wools and higher prices abroad for all competing wools.

It is clear from the statements of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and from independent fact, emphasized by the vast increase in the imports of wool since the passage of the act of 1890 and by the falling prices of Ohio wool, that this country produces practically no carpet wool, to supply the demand for nearly 100,000,000 pounds needed by the carpet manufacturers, and only a part of the clothing and combing wools needed; and it is further to be considered that the use of wool for so-called "woolens" would be much larger if the restrictions of the wool duties did not greatly reduce the consumption of wool and largely increase the use of shoddy and cotton in so-called woolen goods.

And this is the case after a long series of years of high duties on wool. In the theory of this "new protection," it is laid down as a principle that "the necessities entering into the daily life of the nation are to be protected."

On this principle wool should certainly be made free. It is a most important article for all the people. It is produced in this country in inadequate quantities. Some indispensable grades can be produced in this country only under conditions unfavorable as compared with those of other countries. High duties for a quarter of a century have failed to produce any carpet wool in this country, and have also failed to produce an adequate supply of the wools needed for the woolen and worsted manufacture.

And, as wool can be made free with a large reduction in cost of goods and with very little disturbance of trade or of interference with sufficient protection, it is only reasonable that the changes suggested in schedule K of the act of 1890 should be made for the benefit of the whole people.

ARTHUR T. LYMAN,
JESSE METCALF,
WM. B. WEEDEN,
G. C. MOSES,
CHARLES M. BEACH,
T. QUINCY BROWNE,
Ex. Com. of the Wool Consumers' Association.

Decline in Iron Industry of Massachusetts.

The effects on the iron industry of New England of the high duties on iron ore, pig and scrap iron, were well summarized by Mr. George P. Tobey, of the Lemont & Newell Co., in the New England Almanac for 1892.

Through nearly two and a half centuries, with their wonderful changes, Massachusetts always held, down to 1880, noticeable prominence as an iron manufacturing State. Of her condition

at about that time, Mr. Swank, author of "Iron in All Ages," says: "Nearly all the bloomery and refinery forges and old style furnaces of New England have long disappeared, and in their stead have grown reproductive iron industries of almost endless variety and vast extent, employing large numbers of skilled mechanics and adding greatly to the productive wealth of the country. The rolling mills, machine shops, hardware establishments, nail and tack factories, foundries and other iron enterprises of New England, together with a few steel works and modern blast furnaces (nearly all of the latter still using charcoal, however,) form a striking contrast to the bog ore and other bloomeries, not much larger than blacksmith's fire, and the small charcoal furnaces and chimney-corner nail factories of the last century."

But in 1880 the iron industries of

Massachusetts, strong in the possession of the experience of two and a half centuries and of trained mechanics in whose families iron-working had become hereditary, began strangely enough to decline.

In 1880 there were forty-one rolling mills in New England, of which twenty-five were in Massachusetts. In 1891 there were but twenty-one active rolling mills in New England, of which ten were in Massachusetts.

In 1880 there were twelve cut nail factories in Massachusetts; in 1891 there were but two in operation.

In 1880 there were reported as produced in Massachusetts, 116,846 tons of rolled iron; in 1887 only 45,853 tons; and several mills have retired since that time.

In 1880 the United States census reported 217 puddling furnaces in New England, of which 191 were in Massachusetts. In 1890 and 1891 there was not, as the writer thinks, a ton of pig iron puddled in New England, and certainly very little if any.

In 1887 there were 30,683 tons of steel rails made in Massachusetts; in 1890 none.

Such has been the effect of maintaining the high duties on crude iron.

Tariff Shot.

Under the operation of high duties the price of domestic wool has always gone down. Under low tariffs, however, wool has risen in price. On this point we have the testimony of Mr. Thomas Dolan, who declared in a letter to the New York World on the fall in the price of wool as a result of the increased duties imposed by the McKinley tariff that it was distinctly promised by the protectionists who took part in the conference of wool growers and manufacturers. And Senator Sherman said in the debate on the tariff of 1883: "In 1867 the price of wool was 51 cents. In 1880, 47 cents. This was the result of the policy of protecting the wool grower, as it is in all industries, to gradually reduce the price of wool."

The young lady broke the bread into two pieces and took one piece.

"That's better," said her mischievous brother, "that reduces the period to three years and a half." —[New York Press.]

KEEP COOL.

Is a lion in the way?

Keep cool;

Tell him that we respect pride,

Tell him that the world is wide

And that he must stand aside.

Keep cool.

Wife—I wonder why little Dick

Wife—Don't come home to run on a lot of errands.

Husband—Does he know it?

Wife—Yes, I told him before he went to school.

Husband (who was once a boy himself)—You might have had more sense.

—[Good News.]

WHO IS HE?

Mrs. Herold—Who is this boy Motion

that we read so much about?

Mrs. Saids—What do you read about him?

Mrs. Herold—He seems to be always being adopted.

TRUELY A HELPMATE.