The Democratic Sentinel
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CHINA TO PAY JAPAN.

WAR INDEMNITY ARREARS WILL BE MADE UP.

Russian Minister Advises Against the Payment of the Whole Amount—Japanese Vessels in Collision—Ridicule of Flag Causes Editorial Flight.

To Discharge China's Debt.

The following oriental advices arrived at San Francisco per steamship Gaelic from Hong Kong, via Honolulu: "The Chinese Government has informed the Japanese legation at Pekin that it will pay the balance of the indemnity arrears to Japan at once. The Shoo Shimbun, however, says it is rumored the Russian minister at Pekin has advised the tsungli-yamen not to pay the whole amount of the balance to Japan. March 27, during some maneuvers, the Japanese training ship Higei and torpedo boat No. 26 collided off Ogurogami island. The latter was so badly damaged that she sank immediately and two of her officers were drowned. The training ship escaped injury. An imperial ordinance has been issued convoking the Chinese diet May 20."

BACA LAND GRANT IS LEGAL.

Supreme Court's Decision Regarding a Tract in Colorado.

The Baca grant in San Luis valley, Colorado, has been decided by the United States Supreme Court to be legal and regular. The grant comprises 100,000 acres of land selected under an act of 1860 in lieu of a part of the old Baca grant near Las Vegas, N. M. This act provided that the lands selected should be non-mineral, and it appears that recently minerals have been found on a portion of the land. Justice Brewer, who delivered the court's opinion, held, however, that this discovery at so late a day could not affect the legality of the grant. The parties to the suit were Quincy A. Shaw and Murray E. Kellogg. The decision in this court, as in the court below, was in Shaw's interest.

MOB CHASES AN EDITOR.

He Jeers at the Flag and Comes Near Being Hanged for It.

George E. Bowman, an associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist paper published at Girard, Kan., has been compelled to flee from Girard to save his life. A mob of citizens, incensed at an article he wrote for the paper, started after him with a rope. He escaped through a rear door and ran to Fort Scott, a distance of twenty-five miles, without money or baggage. The article which so incensed the people referred to the national flag as a piece of painted rag tied to a stick. He was criticising the worship of the flag above the regard for fellow-creatures. Bowman came from Providence, R. I., about a year ago. He was the socialist candidate for Governor there two years ago.

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Base-ball League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Baltimore	7	2	Philadelphia	5	5
Cincinnati	10	3	Pittsburg	7	7
Chicago	7	4	New York	3	7
Cleveland	7	5	Washington	3	7
Boston	7	5	Louisville	4	10
Brooklyn	5	4	St. Louis	2	8

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	9	1	Kansas City	4	5
St. Paul	8	2	Milwaukee	3	7
Columbus	6	3	Omaha	2	7
Minneapolis	4	4	Detroit	1	8

Saloons Ended by Dynamite.

Dogtown and Board Tree, two small towns on the edge of the Wetzel County oil fields, West Virginia, decided against licensed saloons. At Board Tree Oscar Stroupe closed his saloon and opened a confectionery, in the rear of which, it is said, he continued selling liquor to oil men and strangers. At Dogtown William Ketcham was accused of following the same plan. The other night 200 of the temperance residents of the towns blew up both places with dynamite.

Grain Scarce in Nebraska.

So great has been the demand for corn, wheat and rye from Nebraska to supply the Eastern cash demand, that shippers all over the State are being forced to market their cattle hastily because they can get nothing to feed them. There can scarcely be found food enough for the animals used in ordinary commercial pursuits. Prices of all grains and hay have doubled during the last month.

Storm's Destructive Work.

At Jerico, in Cedar County, Mo., a tornado killed thirteen persons outright and fatally injured five or six more. The Methodist Church and several other houses were totally destroyed. Twelve houses were blown over at Walnut Grove, and one woman fatally injured. Waubleau, a village in Hickory County, suffered seriously from the same storm. Telephone wires were down.

Cotton Mills Will Run.

So far as can be learned among the cotton manufacturers at Fall River, Mass., the closing of the large iron works cotton plant will not lead other local cotton factories to shut down. Although the selling prices are the lowest in mill history it is believed that the factories are being run, not at a profit, but as a defensive measure against Southern competition.

Ohio Postoffice Is Robbed.

The postoffice at Pepper's station, Ohio, was looted by burglars. The postmaster has refused to make public the exact extent of the loss. A general store and a mill were also entered in practically the same way and a large amount of booty secured.

Big Coffee and Sugar Deal.

A report was circulated in Pittsburg, Pa., on what is considered reliable authority, that a combination of the Arbuckle coffee and the Havemeyer sugar interests has been about completed.

Die in a Powder Mill.

Between fifteen and twenty men, it is believed, perished in an explosion that wrecked the works of the California powder mill, two miles from Santa Cruz. There is a belief that a Spanish spy may have caused the flame that led to the terrible loss of life, for the plant was one of the heaviest producers of smokeless powder, which is now in such demand for the navy.

Chinese Family Murdered.

Oriental advices received by steamer tell of a shocking massacre which occurred at a hamlet twenty miles south of Taipeh, at the house of Yang Kin Shang. A party of over twenty robbers entered the house and murdered Yang, his wife, his mother and children and servants.

Boston Clock Company Fails.

The E. Howard Clock and Watch Company of Boston, Samuel Little, proprietor, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Samuel Little and his son Arthur also have made individual assignments. The liabilities of the watch company will reach $500,000.

Sexton Passes Away.

William Sexton, the old-time champion billiardist, died suddenly in New York. In 1876 Sexton was the greatest of the Americans who handled cues.

DYNAMITE STORES BROKEN INTO.

Magazine at New Orleans Burglarized by Spanish Sympathizers.

A decided sensation was created in New Orleans the other evening when it was learned that the dynamite magazine in which Major Quinn, the officer in charge of the city defenses, kept his supply of high explosives, had been broken open and a quantity of dynamite carried away. Officials claimed that the thieves had only succeeded in securing a small quantity of the explosive, although they refused to tell the exact amount. The dynamite was stored in a brick magazine near the "New Basin," a canal which connects the city with Lake Pontchartrain, and on the edge of the swamp. It is as lonesome a spot as any thief could desire, but was heavily built and was thought to be securely fastened. Two unknown men in a skiff rowed by a negro were seen passing out the basin the following morning at an early hour, but there is no evidence that they were connected with the robbery.

GALE ON THE COAST.

Storm Dangerous to Shipping Along the Atlantic Shore.

A terrific storm raged on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. The wind blew sixty miles an hour from the northeast and many vessels were in danger of being wrecked. Captain Ferry of the British steamship Castledale, from Tampa, reported passing a derelict bark named Cadic, completely stripped and her long boat lying on the deck. The fate of the crew is unknown. A big three-masted schooner with part of her masts gone, and rails smashed in, signalled for help near Chickamicomico life saving station, and it seemed that she would surely be driven ashore. The cruiser Montgomery and transport Panther, which left Norfolk, Va., for Key West, were also in danger, but it is known that they rounded Cape Hatteras before they encountered the storm. It is believed they are safe. The storm did considerable damage in Norfolk and vicinity.

KNOWS NOT OF HER FORTUNE.

Mrs. Maybrick Kept in Ignorance of the $25,000 Legacy.

An idea of the strict discipline in vogue in English prisons can be gathered from the statement just made to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick has not yet learned that she has fallen heir to a fortune of about $25,000, although the death of her cousin, by which the alleged murderess is left the money, occurred nearly two months ago and news of which was received in England shortly after. Although her mother is permitted to visit the prison at intervals—she has been allowed thirty-five visits in nine years—conversation concerning the status of her case is strictly prohibited, and it is only recently that Mrs. Maybrick has known of the death of Sir Fitzjames Stephen, before whom she was tried, and that her advocate, Sir Charles Russell, is now lord chief justice.

FOR PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE.

Catalina Islands Will Be Connected by Cable with the Mainland.

Catalina islands, twenty-five miles west of the Pacific coast, are to be connected with the main land by cable via Los Angeles. Port Avelon, on that island, will be used as a lookout point, thus preventing a sudden surprising descent by a Spanish force upon the southern ports of the State and preventing the capture of the islands and their hostile use as a base of supplies. The coast, from Puget sound to San Diego, is wholly without defenses, except San Francisco. The calling into service of four battalions of artillery by Gov. Budd was done to secure the coast against sudden invasion.

Chemist's Important Discovery.

Chemists of a Chicago Sugar Refining company claim to have discovered a process for vulcanizing the oil from corn in such a manner as to produce rubber. They say this will revolutionize the rubber trade and give them control of at least the manufacture of bicycle tires. Five chemists in the employ of the company have been working on this innovation for some months past. According to reports, the chemists have found that the oil of the corn properly treated and vulcanized is superior to that of the product of the South American rubber tree, is more resilient and more lasting; and it is said that the manufacture of rubber under the new process will become an important part of the business of the glucose company. The process was accidentally discovered some months ago by one of the chemists of the company. It is also said that the new process will greatly lessen the cost of rubber, especially that variety that is used in the manufacture of bicycle tires, which is required to be thin, durable and resilient. It is claimed that the new variety of rubber will withstand much more pressure than that now in use for tires and that it will offer more resistance to outside force.

Situation Is Grave.

The steamship Madina brings the following intelligence from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies: The strictest censorship still prevails over all news in and out of the island of Porto Rico. News of the doings of the outside world is withheld from the people of that island. An occasional steamer from San Juan brings a crowd of refugees with more or less alarming tales of the island's local affairs. A battalion of Spanish troops has recently arrived at Porto Rico from Cuba, and more are expected. This is significant, as the troops have heretofore come direct from Spain. But it is on a par with the general military activity prevailing—the daily drilling of troops, the forced work on the fortifications of San Juan, the mining of the harbor entrance and the hurried arrangements for the storing of dynamite and high explosives in the harbor. The situation in Porto Rico is certainly grave and the threatened scarcity of food in the island and internal disorders resulting therefrom are perhaps the most serious phases. Food prices have about doubled. Doctors declare that maladies resulting from malnutrition are increasing alarmingly.

Iron Men to Bank Furnaces.

All the Bessemer pig iron producers of the central West have agreed to bank their furnaces for thirty days out of the three months of May, June and July. As a guaranty to those who intend to follow out such a plan that some one else will not fail to abide by the agreement, and thus largely profit at the expense of the faithful ones, a $25,000 assurance has been given by every interest. There are about eighteen furnaces which will be affected by the action taken.

Dakota Decision on Divorce.

The Supreme Court of North Dakota, at Bismarck, has passed on the first important divorce appealed on the ground that the plaintiff was not a bona fide resident of the State, and not only reversed the finding of the lower court, but ordered the case dismissed.

George W. Vanderbilt to Wed.

The New York Press announces the engagement of Miss Edith Dresser, daughter of Capt. George Dresser, United States navy, to George W. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt is the youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and is about 40 years old.

Kills a Spaniard.

Julius Baldash, a Spaniard, died at Long Run, O., a mining town, from the effects of being shot through the lungs by Louis Ship, a German. The men had quarreled over the war and Ship took the side of the United States.

Father Attempts Suicide.

Because his son insisted upon accompanying his regiment to the war, John W. Reid of Chicago made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by throwing himself under a cable car.

Wheat Short in the Northwest.

Not for years has the Northwest been as short of wheat as now. Country stocks have reached a very low point, there being probably less than 2,000,000 bushels held at this time by country houses, only a very small portion of which is contract wheat. This explains why the Minneapolis wheat market advanced over 20 cents in one week. The wheat to fill contracts is not in sight. Close estimates by elevator companies show that of the wheat in country store and to come forward only 1 per cent on the St. Paul is contract wheat, 2 per cent on St. Louis, 4 per cent on the Omaha, while the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads make better showing, 12 to 30 per cent respectively. This, however, gives little relief because of the small amount to come forward. Not for many years have Northwestern millers had to meet such a situation. High premiums have been paid for choice milling wheat. Armour took a good deal of this wheat to Chicago. Leiter bought about 3,000,000 bushels and put in store in Minneapolis and Duluth. Out of the country supply must go the wheat for country milling, which increases the tightness of the situation, with no new wheat to come for grinding until September. A supply for about seventeen weeks must be found. Minneapolis mills are grinding over 1,000,000 a week, and Duluth mills are adding to the consumption. Minneapolis and Duluth together only have 13,000,000 of all grades in public houses, as against over 20,000,000 last year. In view of this somewhat startling situation, there are not a few who predict $1.50 for May and July wheat in Minneapolis.

MILE IN SIX MINUTES.

Brooklyn Surgeon's Fleetness of Foot Saves a Man's Life.

Dr. Gormley, a resident surgeon in St. Mary's hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., has set a fine pace for all young ambulance surgeons to follow. Stanislaus Zuzansky is a driver for Daniel Groth of Brooklyn. A fierce kick from a horse caused a compound fracture of Zuzansky's thigh bone, and the jagged end of the bone cut an artery so that blood spurted from the wound. A hostler called St. Mary's hospital for an ambulance. When the ambulance, clanging along, reached Eastern Parkway and Rockaway avenue a wheel caught in a rut and snapped off. Dr. Gormley picked himself up and then, quite naturally, picked up his case of instruments. Then two boys, dispatched from the stable, rushed up to him. "The—the man's dying," they panted. Dr. Gormley started for where the dying man was at a speed that would be loudly applauded on a cinder track. The stable was a mile away, and the surgeon, in uniform, sped along at a six-minute gait. He got to the stable thoroughly winded. He then delicately took up the bleeding artery and tied it and saved enough blood to keep Zuzansky going.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY.

Disaster to Pack Train Conveying Powder to a Mexican Mine.

News has reached San Francisco of a terrible explosion of powder that was being carried by pack train to Col. Dan Burns' Candelaria mine in Mexico. The explosion took place on the road near San Vicente, State of Sinaloa. The pack train was unusually large. It consisted of over 110 mules and the attendants numbered some forty Mexicans. A part of the freight consisted of ammunition, caps and boxes of powder. It is reported that 218 boxes of powder and 20,000 caps exploded, with such force that fifteen men and sixty mules were killed.

Elevator Pool Collapses.

The end of the Buffalo elevator pool has come at last. The organization has collapsed, and, for this season at least, will in all probability not be resumed. More than half of the elevator interests were out of it. All canal houses which had no rail connections were excluded. This step was the death blow to the pool. Some of the canal houses, which had not turned a wheel for fifteen years, were being opened; and the Frontier, which is controlled by James Davidson, offered to take grain at one-eighth of a cent. A lively fight is anticipated.

An Important Decision.

The Indiana Supreme Court, in session in Indianapolis, handed down an opinion in the case of Lewis Baum and others against Ella Tiedman, that is of great interest to persons who loan money on chattel mortgage security at high rates of interest and to borrowers. Attorneys say that the effect of this decision is to permit any one who has paid interest at a higher rate than 8 per cent per annum within the past six years to recover back the excess in an action against his creditor, provided the loan is first repaid.

Cotton Brokers Fail.

The suspension of the firm of Sherwood, Thompson & Co., cotton brokers, was announced in Liverpool. Sherwood, Thompson & Co. operated throughout the Southern States under the firm name of John Sherwood & Co. The firm had few outstanding obligations in the United States.

Postpone a League Convention.

With the confusion consequent upon war, the student feels the disturbance as much as others. The college Republicans have decided to postpone indefinitely the convention of the American Republican College League, which had been called for May 19 and 20, at Indianapolis.

Commercial Commission to China.

After careful consideration the board of directors of the Philadelphia Museum has decided to send a commercial commission to China for the purpose of extending the trade relations between the United States and China.

Private Baker Shoots Himself.

John W. Baker, a private in Company I, Clyde, of the Sixteenth Ohio regiment, shot himself through the head with a revolver while lying on his cot at the armory in Toledo.

West Point Graduates.

A class of fifty-nine cadets was graduated from the West Point Military Academy a few days ago.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.19 to $1.21; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 61c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; potatoes, common to choice, 60c to 85c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, $1.05 to $1.07; corn, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.08 to $1.10; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06 to $1.08; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 66c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.25 to $4.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.09 to $1.10; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; rye, 60c to 62c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.13 to $1.14; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c; clover seed, $3.05 to $3.15.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, $1.10 to $1.12; corn, No. 3, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 60c to 62c; barley, No. 2, 47c to 52c; pork, mess, $10.50 to $11.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.14 to $1.16; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 36c.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.50; sheep, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.20 to $1.21; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; butter, creamery, 15c to 18c; eggs, Western, 11c to 12c.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

WHO WILL PAY WAR TAXES?

Judging from the last report sent out from Washington about the war taxation bill, the corporations will not escape as easily as they expected to. The stamp taxes of the civil war period are to be revived almost in their entirety. Everything in the nature of an order to pay money, or a promise to pay it, is to bear a stamp from two cents up to dollars, as was the case formerly, and new sources of revenue are found in the express business, where each package handled appears to be scheduled to pay from one cent up.

Life insurance corporations also are going to be compelled to contribute to a considerable degree, but that will probably be taken first of all from the policy holders. As the bill is said to stand, it imposes a tax of 20 cents on every $1,000 of insurance, which is likely to amount to a considerable sum.

Patent medicine corporations are also coming in again for a considerable tax—probably a cent on every twenty-five cents' worth—retail price—of nostrums put on the market. Mineral waters, in bottles—in which a large trade is done now—are also liable to contribute heavily to the expense of the war with Spain. Every pint is to pay a cent.

These taxes will, however, not furnish the bulk of the $120,000,000 or more a year that it is proposed to raise in addition to what the present Dingley law brings in. The largest amount to be obtained from a single industry is expected to be secured by increasing the tax on beer from $1 to $2 a barrel. In this way about $40,000,000, or one-third of the whole additional revenue, is to be raised. Tobacco, including cigarettes, is to furnish another $20,000,000 or more.

It is a satisfaction to know that the Congressmen having the framing of the bill in charge are not yet agreed as to the wisdom of taxing tea and coffee. A duty of 10 cents a pound was at first proposed on the former and a duty of three cents on the latter, but the question whether the masses were to be singled out to pay more than their share of the cost of the war has frightened the attorneys of the rich, who have been running this Congress pretty much as they pleased.

There is every probability now, therefore, that the distribution of the burden of taxation for the conduct of the war will be made on tolerably equitable lines, which, under the circumstances, is something to be devoutly thankful for.—New York News.

An Income Tax Proposed.

Hon. Mr. Cox of Tennessee has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to levy an annual tax of two per cent. upon all incomes. So that the income tax question, which the Supreme Court of the United States equally failed to settle, has again arisen, and stalks abroad like an uneasy ghost.

It has been usual for the opponents of the Income Tax to excuse or account for its adoption by the Federal Government during the Civil War by saying that it was then resorted to in a time of public danger, "as a war power." If that were a good excuse in the war with the South, it might be claimed to be a good excuse during a war with Spain, such as we are now entering upon. But nobody, we suppose, who advocates the Income Tax, hopes to establish it by claiming it as a war power only.

The Democratic platform of 1896 calls for the re-enactment of an Income Tax, and Mr. Bryan ran as the champion of that demand for the Presidency in that year. Moreover, that platform took a direct issue with the Supreme Court of the United States, as then constituted. It declared that to defeat the Income Tax the present Judges had overruled the ablest among their predecessors who had sat on that bench. And it pledged the Democratic party to the support of the principle involved, "to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government."

The Income Tax in the Civil War was enacted by Republicans. But Mr. Cox is not likely to get many Republican votes in the House for his new proposal.

Passing of Sherman.

There is pathos in the passing of John Sherman, now ex-Secretary of State.

The story of his appointment to a position he was not capable of filling is an unpleasant page in the history of McKinley's administration. Through this story runs the plot to make Mark Hanna a Senator of the United States.

McKinley recognized Hanna as the maker of his presidential fortunes and felt under obligations to repay him for services rendered. Hanna would not accept a cabinet position, but had an ambition to go to the Senate. Sherman was persuaded to resign his seat in the upper house and to accept the portfolio of state. This made the way open for Hanna, and Gov. Bushnell of Ohio was forced, much against his will, to appoint Hanna a Senator to fill out Sherman's unexpired term.

As was suggested at the time when this trade was made, Sherman, through the infirmities of age, was not equal to the task imposed on him. So far as Hanna is concerned, he has proved his unfitness for a Senator's position. He has done nothing worthy since he took Sherman's place, and his election for another term was one of the greatest scandals in the history of scandalous proceedings. After forty years of public life Sherman retires under the shadow of failure. It's a sad story, with an unfortunate ending.—Chicago Dispatch.

Government by Injunction.

In a letter to Mr. C. Hammond, written from Monticello, Aug. 18, 1821, Jefferson said: "It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of the dissolution of our Federal Government is in the constitution of our Federal judiciary, an irresponsible body (for impeachment is scarcely a scarecrow), working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over a field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped." The great mind of this man foresaw in advance that the time might come when the enemies of freedom in America would attempt to overthrow, as they have done at last, by declaring that a Federal judge at his pleasure can abolish trial by jury, and keep an American citizen in jail as long as he pleases, without any other form of trial than the mere passing of sentence from the bench—the judge on which in every such case is not only the judge but the accuser. But the same statesman who pointed out in advance the great dangers which have since overtaken us, wrote also, as the fundamental rule of practical government, "Trust the people." We can afford to wait, secure in the belief that no matter how great the wrong, it will have an adequate remedy.

Popular Government Loans.

There is a moral and patriotic phrase to a popular loan that makes it worth more than the money consideration. The citizen with $50 invested in the nation's paper takes on a new dignity and a new feeling of responsibility. The early Athenians taught us this: When armies were raised and campaigns fought through popular subscriptions it was as easy again as when the same results were sought through taxation. Let this government take the great commonplace into its confidence and make them feel as though they were part and parcel of the momentous affairs which are now developing and which will develop so rapidly in the nearby future.—Kansas City Journal.

Trusts Number Two Hundred Now.

An expert who has canvassed the growth of trusts finds that fully 200 such organizations are now in existence, with a total capital in stocks and bonds of $3,662,000,000. This does not include many business and manufacturing combinations in process of formation, for there is scarcely a week that the announcement of a new pool or trust of gigantic proportions is not made. The capitalization claimed for existing trusts is equal to 56 per cent. of the aggregate capital credited to all manufactures in the United States by the census of 1890.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Wanamaker's Big Job.

It now seems certain that John Wanamaker's second fight against Quay will fail as signally as did his first. It appears that the majority of the Republicans in Pennsylvania are not shocked by the exposure of Quay's methods. On the contrary they seem to be highly pleased with them. The downfall of Quay has been predicted in every contest he has had for years, but he is still the boss of his party in Pennsylvania, and he will probably remain so as long as he pleases.—Atlanta Journal.

Valor on Many Fields.

It has been discovered that the southern troops can stand the climate in Cuba better than the rest of the boys. But "climate" is not all that the southern troops can stand. If the experience of the past is worth anything it is certain they can stand a pretty good deal of fighting—"fur off, or close quarters."—Atlanta Journal.

As Traffic Shifts and Changes.

Beyond question the London driver is the best in the world, writes Walter Wellman in Chicago Times-Herald. He knows his business through and through. He is never nervous, and never makes his horse nervous. He rarely uses the whip. He is quiet and steady and alert. He takes chances that amaze his passengers—slipping through narrow openings, where hub grazes hub. But the hubs never come into collision. One may stay in London a week without seeing a street accident, notwithstanding the wonderful congestion of traffic, the apparently inextricable maze of horses and vehicles in the narrow thoroughfares. If a driver gets into trouble once through his own fault he is fined and warned. The second time his license is taken away from him, and he is never allowed to drive again on the streets. Before London drivers are given their licenses, they are required to pass a civil service examination. They are taken into a yard where there are many posts set up in the pavement, and required to drive in and around these obstacles. They are asked what street they would take in order to go from one place to another at ten o'clock in the morning, at one in the afternoon, and at four o'clock. Unless they are able to tell the best routes all over the city at various times of the day—indicating the thoroughfares which are least congested as the traffic shifts and changes, a license is denied them.

In the Hands of Strangers.

For various reasons the Boers have lost their lands, and it is a bitter cry that is being raised throughout South Africa that these lands are passing into the hands of strangers, and the erstwhile landed gentry of the country are face to face with the dread alternative, "work or starve." They accept it because they must, but under protest. The Boer's daughter will not become a domestic servant, except on condition of having her meals with the family. "If my child is not good enough for your table, she shall not live in your house," said a father. A poor woman withdrew her son from an office because he was learning some duty which she demed menial, and, "thank God," said she, "my family never yet did any slavery of that kind." A gentleman whom I knew secured employment on the railway for a young fellow as porter. On the very first request of a passenger to lend a hand with luggage he replied indignantly, "What do you take me for? Do you think I am a Kaffir?" These poor folks cannot forget that they once had farms and were independent. For two centuries they compelled the service of a lower race, and now they would rather starve than work "like a Kaffir."

Animal Sharpshooters.

There are several families of very proficient sharp-shooters among the lower animals; the most expert, however, of them all is to be found in a family of fishes genera of which are found in several localities both in the Old and New World. These fishes are wonderful marksmen, and seldom fail to bring down the object at which they aim. Their weapons are their long, peculiarly-shaped muzzles, and their bullets are drops of water. The fish, after sighting its quarry, slowly swims to a favorable position within range; it then rises to the surface, protrudes its muzzle, and, taking rapid aim! zip! fires its water bullet and knocks its prey into the river. The struggling insect is gobbled down instanter, and the fish then proceeds in search of other game.

British Soldier's Uniform.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII. and dark-green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

WAISTS FOR SPRING.

BLOUSE EFFECT STILL HERE, BUT IN NEW FORMS.

The Most Recent Fashionable Bodices—New and Inexpensive Materials for Summer Wear—Capes Are More Attractive than Coats.

Fashionable Vernal Attire.

New York correspondence:

CHARACTERISTICS of the blouse linger in fashionable bodices, although such blousing has been stylish for so long a time. But at this late day it is highly desirable that the blouse arrangement take either a new or a recently adopted form, for the original cuts of it are quite out, and their immediate predecessors are already hopelessly common. Happily the entirely safe sorts are not a few, and among the newest of them an especially attractive one is in bib effect. Its blousing is very slight, no more than results from gathering in at the round belt. The blouse portion of the bodice is cut low under the arms, and rises back and front, narrowing by gracefully graded points towards the top, which comes just where the top of the bib to a nice apron would come. The edges are finished with tastefully arranged braid, and the rest of the bodice is of silk in color contrasting with blouse, skirt and sleeves. Any blouse tends to give length and slenderness to the figure, and this design most happily suggests both. A few perpendicular lines of braiding on the skirt complete the result.

FLUFFY WITHOUT SACRIFICE OF HEIGHT.

The example of this dainty design that is presented here was of golden brown cashmere, the top of the bodice being a much darker brown silk. Brown silk braid was used, and the brown of the silk belt matched that of the silk in the bodice. Such a gown may be made of any of the popular canvases, in which case it must be lined throughout with silk to match the upper portion of the bodice. The belt must match the yoke, and may be finished with sash ends at the back. It is satisfying to notice that none of these very latest models shows an exaggeratedly small sleeve.

The chiffon bodice not only appears in a perfect frenzy of puffs, frills and shirring, but is pretty under the simplest treatment. Ombre or shaded chiffon, which is offered this season as one of the prettiest novelties, lends itself charmingly to simple use. Ombre chiffon comes with color deepening from one selvage to the other, and in making the color is arranged to suit your taste, the deeper shading usually coming at the front, though sometimes the darkening is from the belt up. A double frill at the sleeve is made of the dark and the light, and the stock scarf shades prettily towards the ends. Such a bodice, whether worn with skirt to match or not, is dainty and cool for summer, and suitable right now for house wear. There is a variety to choose from, but the one at the left in this large picture was extremely tasteful. It was scarlet and green chiffon over scarlet taffeta, with scarlet taffeta belt and epaulettes. The current favor for yellows, particularly orange shades, is expressed in these waists, and the stylish but unbecoming blues are also employed, but should be discarded for something less trying unless you are sure that your complexion will stand it.

NOVELTIES IN WAISTS FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

Another wrinkle turned by the shift of styles in summer dressing is in the economical woman's favor. For years summer materials have been dainty and inexpensive, but there was never such a lot of adorable madras, barred muslins and lace effects as this season. Madras is shown cross-barred with ribbon stripes that is so pretty that to see it is to make up your mind that you cannot get through the summer without—one? five at least, so many and so charming are the effects of color. The ground may be any shade and the stripes any other, but linen color barred with cerise, green, pale blue or yellow is a delight. Madras is heavy enough so that there need be no lining. Dainty embroidered edges come in colors to match the material. and gowns are made in all sorts of quaint effects, with little old fashioned draped collars and bands of ribbon to match the stripe.

For such gowns the blouse bodice prevails. It is made like the one pictured here, with only the under-arm seam, a draw ribbon being set in at the back. This ribbon is loose the rest of its length, and ties about the waist, drawing it into shape, all of which facilitates washing. Linen color madras brightly barred is so pretty that a waist of that material was chosen by the artist, the striping being pale blue. The collar was finished with a ruffle of linen embroidery, and next to this linen insertion, light blue ribbon banding it and forming loops at the shoulders. Even barred muslin in spick-and-span white is made up in this way and trimmed with hamburg edge. Such a gown white and crisp from the tub offers a dainty contrast to the soft grace of a chiffon or silk muslin dress, and she is a wise as well as a lucky girl who includes both in her summer wardrobe.

PLANNED TO COVER A BLOUSE BODICE.

Since blouse bodices hold their own in the summer and spring fashions, spring wraps have been conformed to the requirements of the dress to be beneath, and with very attractive results. The artist presents in her next sketch a very pretty coat model that fastened at one side, the whole front being cut in panel fashion and allowed to hang straight and loose outside the belt, which held down back and sides to a snug fit. Brown broadcloth was the material, brown braided silk galloon trimmed it, and brown satin lined it.

Capes are on the whole more attractive than coats, and there are good reasons for thinking them a better investment. Capes were worn but very little last winter, and this spring's jackets include few novelties, from which it is but natural to guess that capes will be all the go next winter. The spring crop is as fluffy as ever, though usually some arrangement of yoke or shoulder bands takes away any bunchy effect about the shoulders. To be properly becoming there should be absolute smoothness between the fluff and bunch of the frilling at the neck, and the fluttering fullness of the shoulder frills. Taffeta is the usual foundation, though some of the daintiest are made on net. The one shown here was black silk muslin over black taffeta, for which pale gray, pale green or orange could be substituted. Black satin and chiffon ruches trimmed it.

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Some Bon Mots of Wit.

When Brummell made his midnight flitting to Boulogne at the suit of the Jews, Lord Alvanley remarked complacently: "Brummell has done quite right to be off; it was Solomon's judgment." Alvanley gave many proofs of generosity to acquaintances in distress. One of those he had assisted was the well-known Jack Talbot, a reckless prodigal, who had repeatedly borrowed of him. When Talbot was beggared and lying on his deathbed Alvanley met his doctor and inquired about the invalid. The answer was: "My lord, I fear he is in a bad way. I had to use the lancet." "You should have tapped him, doctor,' said Alvanley, coolly. "I fear he has more claret than blood in his veins." That reminds one of Talleyrand's remark on his old friend Montrond, who once declared that he was suffering the torments of the damned: "What, already?" More excusable was Alvanley's expostulation when he had been persuaded to dine with the eccentric millionaire, Neeld, in his new mansion in Grosvenor Square. The host, with the vulgarity of a nouveau riche, was expatiating on the sumptuous decorations of the apartment, and, in the words of Milton, "letting dinner cool." "I don't care what your gilding cost," said Alvanley bluntly, "but I am most anxious to make a trial of your carving, for I am famished."

The discoverers of quinine and strychnine, Pelletier and Cacenton, are to have a monument erected to them in Paris. Pharmacists in every part of the world are invited to subscribe. The monument will take the form of two statues, to be erected in front of the High School of Pharmacy, Paris.

Not education, but character, is man's greatest need and man's greatest safeguard.—Spenser.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Honest Dollars.

You find a former that favors bimetallism, and you ask him why. He says: "It is good for me." The farmer is not worrying about somebody else—he has troubles enough of his own.

Find a laboring man who favors bimetallism, and he says he is for it because it is good for himself. Find a business man who favors bimetallism, and he tells you it is because it is good for himself. They all believe it is good for others also, but they believe first it is good for themselves. The farmer tells you he has found that under the rising dollar and falling prices his income is diminished, but that his taxes and fixed charges do not fall.

The laboring man tells you that when dollars are rising in value it is more profitable to hoard money and get the rise in value than it is to invest it and run the risk of falling prices. And the business man tells you that he makes his money not out of those from whom he borrows, but out of those to whom he sells, and he tells you that if they cannot buy, he cannot sell; he tells you that when he has good trade he has no trouble in borrowing money, but when he has no trade, then nothing will keep the sheriff from coming and turning him out of doors to protect the depositors in the bank.

He understands that prosperity comes up to him from his customers, and he believes that bimetallism is good because it will restore prices and thus give to the producers of wealth remuneration for their toil and give them something to spend at the stores in the purchase of other things which they desire. These men all know how bimetallism helps them, and they believe that it helps others also.

But you ask the advocate of the gold standard why he wants the gold standard. Does he tell you because it will be good for him? You never heard one of them say it.

I know if you take one of the New York financiers and ask him why he wants the gold standard he will tell you he wants it because it is good for others. He will tell you he wants it because it is good for the laboring man. That is the man in whom he feels an interest. Why, it is so universal, that feeling of solicitude among the financiers for the laboring men, that if one of those New York financiers is troubled with lack of sleep or loss of sleep he goes to his doctor; the doctor never asks any questions, but just says: "Stop worrying about the laboring men and go to work."—W. J. Bryan.

Done in the Dark.

In the United States in 1873 our currency was paper money. Gold and silver were not used as a medium of exchange. In 1873 an act was passed by Congress entitled "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mint, assay office and coinage of the United States."

It is charged that this act, which demonetized silver in the United States, was corruptly passed through both houses of Congress. Whether British gold was used to corrupt certain members of Congress is not, and probably never will be, positively known.

But certain it is that not to exceed half a dozen members of Congress knew at the time of the passage of the act that it demonetized sil