

ALIENS AS PAUPERS.

UNWORTHY IMMIGRANTS TO BE BARRED OUT.

If We Are to Preserve Our Institutions and Maintain the American Standard of Wages, This Must Be Done—Foreigners and Crime.

A Nation of Immigrants.

Washington correspondence.

THE regulation of immigration is a very grave matter that concerns the United States and in Congress at the present time several bills are pending upon the question of immigration. Perhaps one of the best posted men in Washington on the subject is Senator Lodge, chairman of the Immigration Committee, and he has introduced a bill in the Senate, the main feature of which is an educational test for immigrants.

The question of regulating and restricting immigration, said Mr. Lodge in a recent expression on the subject, is one of the gravest which now confront the country. We are certainly in no present danger of being overcrowded by desirable immigrants, but we are at this moment overcrowded with undesirable immigrants, and this latter condition is steadily growing worse. The immigration of people of those races which contributed to the settlement and development of the United States is declining in comparison with that of the races far removed in thought and speech and blood from the men who have made this country what it is. Moreover, all immigration from every quarter is showing a tendency toward deterioration, which is by no means gradual. The last census bulletin shows that



SENATOR LODGE.

the foreign born citizens, or those of foreign parentage, furnish more penitentiary convicts than are supplied by the entire native born population, which, of course, greatly outnumbers the population of foreign birth. In the immigration of late years we note also the appearance of secret societies dangerous to law and order and hostile to every theory of American institutions.

According to statistics in 1880 the foreign born element constituted one-seventh of this country's population and one-third of its paupers. The census of 1880 showed that people of foreign birth made up 30 per cent of the total white population. This one-third of the population furnished one-half of the criminals, two-thirds of the inmates of reformatories and two-thirds of the paupers in almshouses.

Later statistics show that in every 100 foreigners over 16 years of age who came to the United States between March and November, 1882, the illiterates were divided as follows: Italy, 65; Poland, 54; Hungary, 28; Russia, proper, 20; England, 10; Ireland, 8; Wales, 6; Germany, 2; Scandinavian countries and Denmark, less than 1. Of the 440,733 foreigners who came to this country in the year ended June 30, 1893, 57,897 over 16 years of age could not read, 59,582 could not write, and 61,098 could do neither. Senator Lodge pointed to these figures to show that if an educational test had been applied during that year, the large number of the least desirable foreigners would have been excluded from the country.

The more any thoughtful man examines the statistics relating to this question, he continued, the more he must be alarmed at what it shows. The disease, in my opinion, cannot be treated by gentle palliatives. It will require sharp remedies, and the longer a cure is postponed the more heroic the remedies will have to be. I believe we need intelligent and discriminating restriction. We must sift the chaff from the wheat. Immigrants should know how to read and write their own language before they are allowed to enter the United States. This is a fair test, based upon intelligence and not upon money.

Going back rapidly over the history of immigration, Senator Lodge said that before 1820 no record was kept, but that probably 250,000 immigrants came to the United States between the close of the revolution and that time. From 1820 to 1890, inclusive, the number of immigrants reached 16,497,096. The majority of these came from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. The quality of immigrants was high until the last few years.

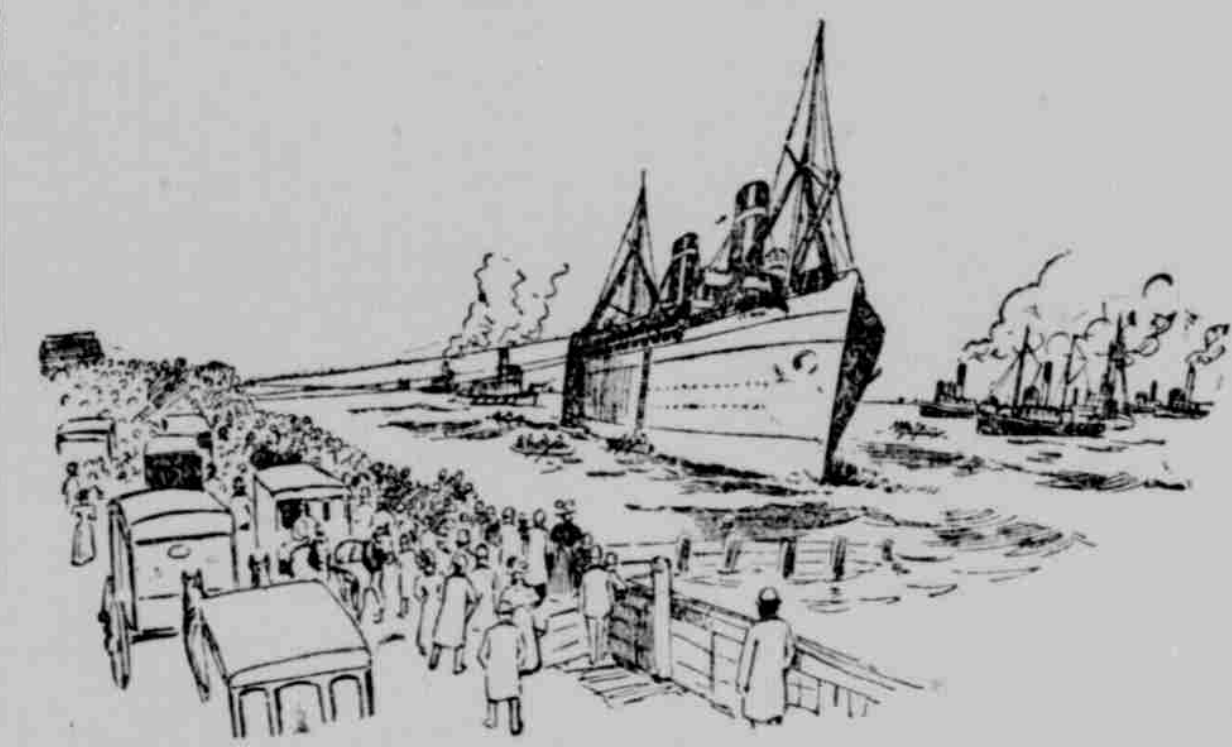
In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 455,302 immigrants came to the United States; in the next fiscal year, 560,319; in the next, 579,663; and in the fiscal year ended in 1893 the number was 440,733. There was a decrease in the latter year because quarantine regulations during the winter of 1893-94 practically stopped immigration.

The majority of undesirable immigrants were divided for the four years in nationalities as follows: Austria-Hungary, 56,190 in 1890, 71,042 in 1891, 76,937 in 1892, 57,420 in 1893; Russia and Poland, 46,671 in 1890, 74,923 in 1891, 122,047 in 1892, 58,084 in 1893; Italy, 52,003 in 1890, 76,655 in 1891, 61,631 in 1892, 72,145 in 1893.

We have now before us race problems which are sufficient to tax to the utmost the fortunate conditions with which nature has blessed us and the highest wisdom of which our public men are capable. I do not, for one, desire to see these race problems multiplied or complicated. I do not want to see the quality of American citizenship decline beneath the effects of an unrestricted immigration and I am

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT AT LONG BRANCH.

The Great Transatlantic Steamship St. Paul, as She Lay Stranded But a Short Distance Off Long Branch.



THEODORE C. SEARCH.

The New President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Theodore C. Search, the new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was born in Philadelphia fifty-two years ago. He is the president of the J. B. Stetson Hat Company, of the Quaker City, which is the largest hat manufactory in the world. Mr. Search is more widely known, however, as the founder and head of the Philadelphia textile school. This institution is one for education in the best methods of manufacturing textile fabrics, and also takes cognizance of other industries and mechanical arts.



THEODORE C. SEARCH.

The school was the first of its kind to be established in this country, and under the able management of Mr. Search has been pronounced the best in the world. The new president is considered by his colleagues in the manufacturers' association to be bold and aggressive in his advocacy of the protection of the home market against foreign manufacturers. He is an earnest believer in the great commercial advantages which would accrue to the United States and favors every measure that would promote the interests of American trade.

STRANDED STEAMER ST. PAUL.

The Elz American Liner on the Beach Off Long Island.

The wreckers at work attempting to float the stranded steamer St. Paul, which went ashore on the outer bar off Hotel Brighton at Long Branch, N. J., took advantage of a favorable tide and, according to reports received by the officials of the company, succeeded in moving the big ship about 20 feet. The stern of the vessel was also moved seaward about four degrees. At high tide the St. Paul registered at her bow twenty-two feet of water. That registration, however, included about seven feet of sand, into which her bow is sunk.

Since this first effort to move the ship there is, at this writing, absolutely no change in the situation. The St. Paul is as steady as a rock and betrays no ill effects from the buffeting of the wind and waves. The passengers' baggage and all of the cargo have been taken off, including the \$1,300,000 in gold which she carried. This was her first return trip since the recent accident, which occurred in her engine room at her dock, whereby ten men were instantly killed or badly injured.

John R. Haines, living seven miles from Indianapolis, during the absence of his children at school assaulted his wife with a club, leaving her unconscious and dying, after which he committed suicide by hanging. The woman was still alive when the children returned, but she was unconscious, and died before surgical aid could be procured. The murderer was 59 years old and his wife 53. He was a man of dangerous temper and for several years he had frequently quarreled with his wife, often, it is said, threatening to kill her. There are eight children, but only three of them, two of tender age, lived at home. Aside from his ungovernable temper, Haines stood well in the community, and the murder and suicide have caused great excitement.

Friday afternoon Samuel Vanton, an attorney, was found dead in his office at Frankfort. The lawyer's decision to die was the result of an unhappy marriage. On July 3, 1895, Vanton, who had been a widower for many years, married Mrs. Frankie A. Meeker, a wealthy society woman of Quincy, Ill., and two months later his wife deserted him, returning to her old home. Later she filed a suit against her husband, claiming that he had misappropriated \$15,000 of her funds. The suit was finally dismissed, but the loss of his bride weighed very heavily on Vanton's mind, and he frequently talked to his friends of death. In the dead man's hand was a brief note, telling where his funeral garb and clean linen could be found. Mr. Vanton was about 53 years of age, and came in 1875 from Middletown, N. Y. He had a son living in Middletown, and it was his desire that the son should have his property.

At the opening of the trial at Terre Haute of Dan Keller, his wife and his sister, on the charge of murdering Clara Shanks, the court and the counsel were dumfounded to find that one of the jurors, Mr. Soules, was drunk. In the jury box he blinked and grinned for an hour, while the crowd stared at him and the judge and lawyers consulted as to the best method of proceeding without the danger of a mistrial. Finally the defense, by agreement, made a motion to discharge the jury and excuse permanently Mr. Soules. Then the eleven were resworn and a new jury obtained.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of John H. Puck to be collector of customs for the district of Miami, Ohio.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a bill prohibiting the purchase or use by any Federal official of any convict-made goods.

It is expected that the Supreme Court will soon decide whether the Commissioner of Pensions has the right to order reductions.

Congressman Avery, of Michigan, offered in the House a bill providing for the erection of a life-saving station at Charlevoix, Mich.

J. B. Morton, national commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union, has issued a call for the annual convention to be held in Washington May 18.

The House sub-committee has made a reduction of \$400,000 in the Indian appropriation bill, as compared with the amount provided for the current fiscal year.

A bill to grant pensions to soldiers who served in the Confederate army and afterward served in the army of the United States has been introduced by Senator Peffer.

A favorable report will be made to the House on the bill providing for a commission to treat with the Shoshone and Bandino Indians to so modify their treaty rights as to prevent conflict with Montana's game laws, which present condition caused the recent disturbances at Jackson's Hole.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Flinty-Hearted Landlord at Burlington—Mr. Hayes Indifferent to the Concord of Sweet Sounds, but Succumbs to a Poker.

A Hard Law. A sensational case of ejacketment is reported from Burlington. Andrew Isaac owed two months' rent, and failing to pay it his landlord proceeded by law to have him and his family ejected. His wife was sick at the time, and there were five little half-starved and half-clothed children set out in the road, along with the few pieces of household furniture the family possessed. Before night, under an order of a justice of the peace, all the family belongings were sold at auction to satisfy hungry creditors. Even the family Bible, containing the record of the family births and deaths, was not spared.

Young Lutz Is Released.

Charles Lutz, who was sent to jail at Terre Haute for thirty days and fined \$25 for kissing girls on the street, was released by Mayor Ross on payment of the fine, which was paid by the Order of Red Men, of which he was a member. His fellow members still contend that the young woman who identified him in court were mistaken. His employers are to restore him to his position, receiving clerk in a large wholesale house. A picture of the man arrested in Evansville for kissing girls and women, and who said he was from Terre Haute, has been received by the police. It represents a man about Lutz's age and size, but he has different colored hair. The young woman who identified Lutz in court had him pull his cap down over his head, because that is the manner in which "Jack the huggler" wore his cap when he accosted them.

Capture of an Indiana Forger.

James Dalgarn, who forged William Davis' name to a note at Coal City Thursday for \$50, was captured near Cory by a posse of citizens of Coal City, headed by the sheriff. In the fight with the officers Thursday night, when the forger made his escape, he was shot in the arm, and, becoming exhausted from the loss of blood, he sought shelter in an abandoned house. A slight fall of snow enabled the officers to track him. Drops of blood occasionally found on the snow was conclusive evidence that the tracks were made by the escaped convict. Dalgarn surrendered and was taken to Spencer. It has since developed that Dalgarn, under the name of Everett, endeavored to pass a forged note for \$300 at a bank at Worthington a few days ago, but failed in his scheme and quickly left the town to escape arrest.

Farmer Is Opposed to Music.

William Hayes, an eccentric farmer, lies at his home near Crawfordsville, dangerously injured and a warrant was issued for the arrest of his wife as his assailant. Hayes was almost insanely religious, and, being of the old school, did not believe in musical instruments. His wife and daughter did not agree with him, and by saving money secured from the sale of chickens and butter they managed to buy a piano, which was installed in the parlor during Hayes' absence. When he returned home he was terribly angry and proceeded to smash the instrument. While he was thus engaged his wife struck him on the head with a poker, almost killing him.

All Over the State.

John P. Morris, living near New Castle, who had been addicted to the use of intoxicants, and who despaired of reform, climbed to the top of a straw stack near his home, set the straw on fire and then attempted suicide by firing a bullet into his brain. He fell in the burning straw, but was rescued by members of his family. It is believed that he cannot recover.

The cages against members of the Amish religious sect were taken up at Decatur and resulted in seven convictions and six acquittals. The fines were each \$5 and costs, the minimum, on account of the offenders' ignorance of the laws and these cases being the first offense. They say they knew they would be "persecuted" this year, as it had been foretold by their fathers.

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A Canal Choked Up

Is practically useless. The human organism becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies material, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

Dwellers in the Dark.

There are two remarkable classes of animals living beyond the reach of daylight, namely, blind cave animals and inhabitants of the abysses of the sea. These two classes, whose surroundings are so very different, have many resemblances, but in one respect, they are sharply contrasted. Cave animals are content to swim and crawl in complete darkness; deep-sea animals produce a phosphorescent light for their own use. The inhabitants of the caves enjoy an extraordinary development of the senses of touch, hearing and smell, while those of the ocean depths are furnished with peculiar organs for both the pro-season received cards far what the gen-

Forecasters.

Some people are so influenced by the electric currents of the atmosphere that they can forecast the coming of a thunder storm with perfect accuracy, and others there are with nerves so sensitive that they are sure of having neuralgia from a low and treacherous state of the nervous system. Now why can't the latter be warned in time and know that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. To use St. Jacobs Oil promptly will ward off an attack, or if attacked, will promptly cure. Such people can do for themselves what others do from weather prophecies, heed the signals and save the wreck and disaster.

Humiliated.

Briggs—I don't care what you people say, I was cured by patent medicines after three of the best physicians had said I could not live through the summer.

Dr. Bowless (earnestly)—You ought to be ashamed of being alive!—Indianapolis Journal.

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. J. Jay's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat ails and Lung affections.

Fishing for a Man.

A novel contest took place some time ago at the Edinburgh Corporation Baths between one of the strongest swimmers in Scotland and a well-known angler. The Pall Mall Gazette, which reports the affair, describes it as occurring in a pool eighty feet long and forty feet wide.

The angler was furnished with an eleven-foot trolling line and an undressed silk line. The line was fixed to a girth belt—made expressly for the purpose—by a swivel immediately between the shoulders of the swimmer, at the point where he had greatest pulling power.

In the first trial the line snapped. In the second the angler gave and played without altogether slackening line, and several porpoise dives were well handled. The swimmer then tried cross-swimming, from corner to corner, but ultimately was beaten, the match ending with a victory for the rod and line.

Another contest took place, in which the angler employed a very light Dun-bell troutling rod, ten feet long and weighing only six and one-half ounces, the line being the same as that used with the trolling-rod. The swimmer, whose aim evidently was to smash the rod, pulled and leaped in the water. He was held steadily, however, and in about five minutes was forced to give in; the rod was again successful. At the finish both competitors were almost exhausted.

A South American Eagle.

Allen Cooper, a farmer living near South Solon, Ohio, captured a large South American golden eagle the other evening just before dark. The bird must have lost its bearings and been driven north by storm. When Mr. Cooper saw the eagle it was in an apple tree, and a dog was under the tree barking at it. The eagle flew to the ground, and the dog at once rushed upon it, but after a fierce fight the feathered monster drove off its assailant. Mr. Cooper then captured the eagle without breaking a bone or a feather. The bird measured 7 feet 10 inches from tip to tip of its golden-gray wings, and weighs twelve pounds.

The Twins.

Brown—They say twins are always alike in disposition—do the same things at the same time. How is it, Jones?

Jones (who has a pair)—I wish they'd sleep at the same time.—New York Truth.

Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak, why they get tired so easily, why they do not sleep naturally, why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opium and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South.

On January 28, February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the North, to all points on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days and will allow stop-over at any points on the south-bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Florida Limited, of the Queen and Crescent Route, leaves Cincinnati to-day at 8 a. m., gets to Jacksonville to-morrow morning at same hour. It is a solid vestibuled train. 109 miles shortest line.

Up in the Morning.

The servant question would be easily solved if all girls were as smart as the one in the following story:

A mother, commending her daughter for a situation, was asked if she was an early riser.

"An early riser!" she exclaimed. "Well, I should think so! Why, she's up in the morning and has breakfast ready and makes all the beds before any one else is up in the house!"

If we could be more careful where we step, those who follow us wouldn't stumble so much.

PROOF IS POSITIVE THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irrregularity, and all Female Complaints.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LATE READERS.) Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruation,



tions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in union with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms, Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

The Best Rest Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best—and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.