

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, 66; Poland, 56; Hungary, 28; Russia, proper, 29; 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, 57,867 over 16 years of age could not read, 59,582 could not write, and 61,028 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, the 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.

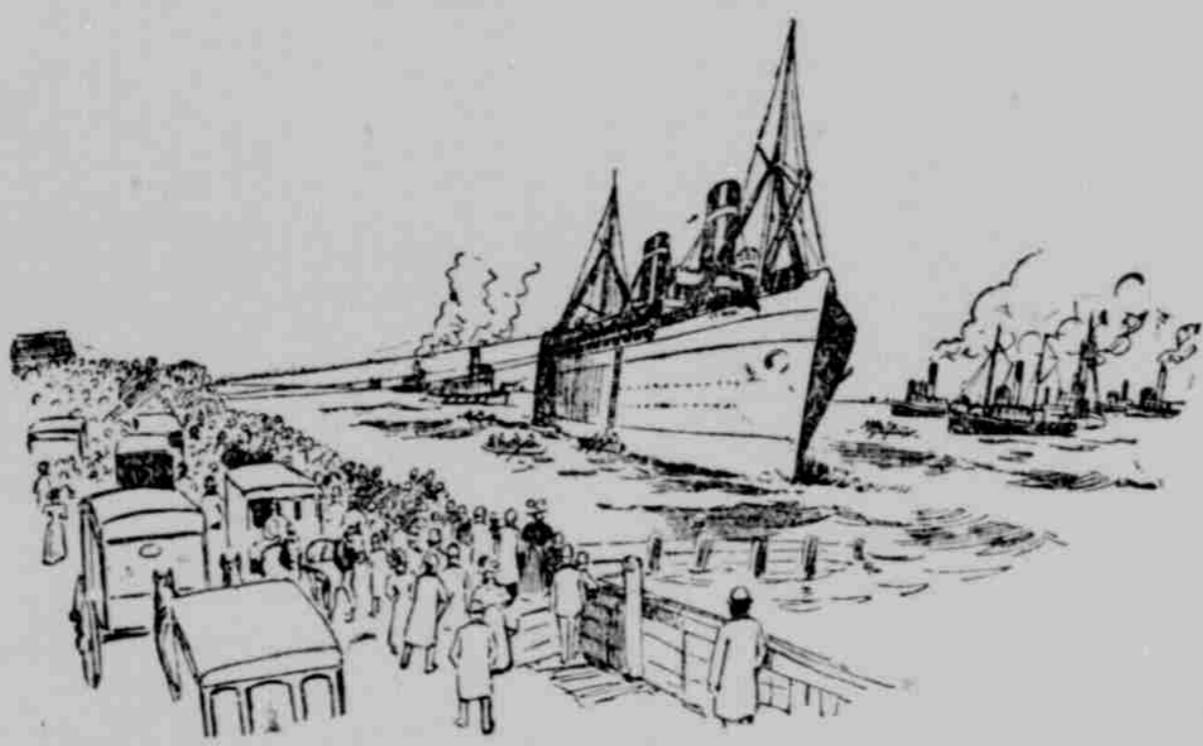
In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 455,362 immigrants came to the United States; in the next fiscal year, 569,319; in the next, 579,663; and in the fiscal year ended in 1893 the number was 440,733. There was a decrease in the latter year because quarantine regulations during the winter of 1893-94 practically stopped immigration.

The majority of undesirable immigrants were divided for the four years in nationalities as follows: Austria, Hungary, 56,169 in 1890, 71,042 in 1891, 76,937 in 1892, 57,420 in 1893; Russia and Poland, 40,671 in 1890, 74,923 in 1891, 122,047 in 1892, 58,684 in 1893; Italy, 52,003 in 1890, 76,055 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.



utterly opposed to a system which is continually dragging down the wages of American labor by the introduction or the importation of the cheapest, lowest and most ignorant labor of other countries.

A short time ago a committee examined six ship loads of immigrants from Brethren, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Southampton and Liverpool and of 1,000 who were over 16 years of age 331 were illiterate. What becomes of such illiterates is answered by Carroll D. Wright, who says that 77 per cent of the population of the slums of Baltimore, 90 per cent of the slum population of Chicago, 95 per cent of the slum population of New York and 51 per cent of the slum population of Philadelphia are persons of foreign birth or parentage.

At present there are three methods proposed to restrict immigration. One is to increase the cost of immigrating by imposing a tax of from \$25 to \$50 on each immigrant. Another is by consular inspection abroad, by which only such immigrants as our consuls would approve of could enter the country. The educational test of Senator Lodge will probably, however, be adopted.

They Talk Very Fast.

January has been a busy month for the Congressmen who wish to make it appear that they are doing their share of the talking in Congress and are anxious to have their constituents aware of the fact. The circulation of the Congressional Record has largely increased from the above cause and thousands of voters have been placed on the free list.

This publication is supposed to contain a faithful representation of all that transpires on the floors of Senate and House, and yet it is a fact that there is not a greater fake in the world than this document which is printed under Government auspices. Voters who do not know the means taken by their representatives to get their speeches published have no idea when they read the columns of printed matter so well punctuated with "loud applause" that not more than 200 words of the speech was delivered in the hearing of other members.

The way the game is worked is as follows: A member wishes to secure some space in the Congressional Record. He finds an opportunity in a big debate on some important question which is set for some particular day. Going to the leader of his side of the House he begs for ten or even three minutes, which is granted. Being recognized by the speaker, the member proceeds with his speech. Perhaps he may utter 600 words when the gavel falls and his time is up. Under the rules, he is allowed to "revise his remarks" and furnish the same to the Record. When the speech is published it contains several thousand words and the voters take it for granted that the speech was really made.

During a recent debate over the Dingley tariff bill, Mr. Crisp gave three minutes of his time to Howard of Alabama, and when the Congressional Record produced the latter's speech it was of sufficient length to consume thirty minutes in reading. The next day Mr. Dingley gave a half minute of his time to a member from New England and the record showed that 3,000 words had been delivered in the thirty seconds, notwithstanding the necessary interruptions for "loud applause."

"AMBER" IS NO MORE.

The Gifted Writer Who Has Brought Sunshine Into Many Homes.

Mrs. Martha E. Holden, better known to newspapers under the nom de plume of "Amber," died recently in Chicago as the result of an operation for cancer. In her death there passed from earthly scenes a woman who by the sweet productions of her pen brought sunshine into many a household and lifted the burden from many a weary and sorrow-laden heart.

Mrs. Holden was born in New York forty-two years ago. She settled in Chicago in 1877. Poverty made her acquainted with human suffering, but did not interfere with her endeavors to make herself heard in the field of literature. She soon began to contribute to the Chicago newspapers articles which breathed a love of life and humanity and which were remarkable for their wealth of metaphors and brilliancy of language. Her writings brought forth expressions of ad-

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 manufacturer 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.

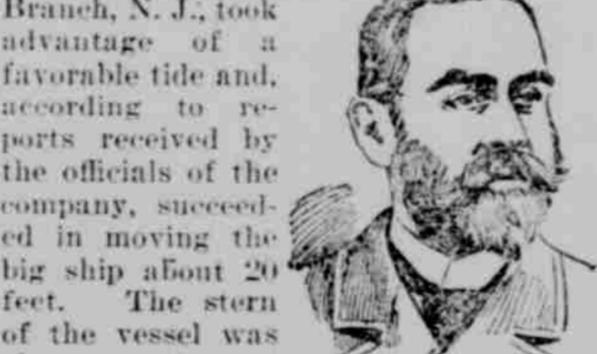
The school was the first of its kind to be established in this country, and under the able management of Mr. Search has been pronounced the best in the world. The new president is considered by his colleagues in the manufacturers' association to be bold and aggressive in his advocacy of the protection 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 Big American Liner on the Beach of 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 water 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.



CAPT. JAMISON.

The cases against members of the Amish religious sect were taken up at Detroit 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.

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.

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 \$1,500 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 dumbfounded to find that one of the jurors, Mr. Soules, was drunk. In the jury box he blushed 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.

A favorable report will be made to the House on the bill providing for a commission to treat with the Shoshone and Bannock 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.

miration and were copied all over the country. For several years past she had contributed a series of beautiful letters to the Chicago Herald, and later to the Times-Herald under the title of "A String of Beads."

There are hundreds of newspaper readers throughout this land to-day who will mourn the passing away of this gifted writer, who had tinged their lives with a warmth and glow which made them forget mundane troubles.

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 Poker.

A Hard Law.

A sensational case of ejection is reported from Burlington. Andrew Isaacs 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 women 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 women who identified Lutz in court had him pull his cap down over his head, because that is the manner in which "Jack the hugger" wore his cap when he accosted them.

Capture of an Indiana Forger.

James Dalgar, 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. Dalgar surrendered and was taken to Spencer. It has since developed that Dalgar, 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 reformation, 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.

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There are hundreds of newspaper readers

A Canal Choked Up.

is practically useless. The human organism is provided with many valves which sometimes become choked up, mainly in the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hirsch's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectively. By the way, pale bowels constitute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial, 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, but in one respect, as Doctor Lydekker has shown, they are very much alike. 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 protection and the detection of the ocean currents.

Forecasters.