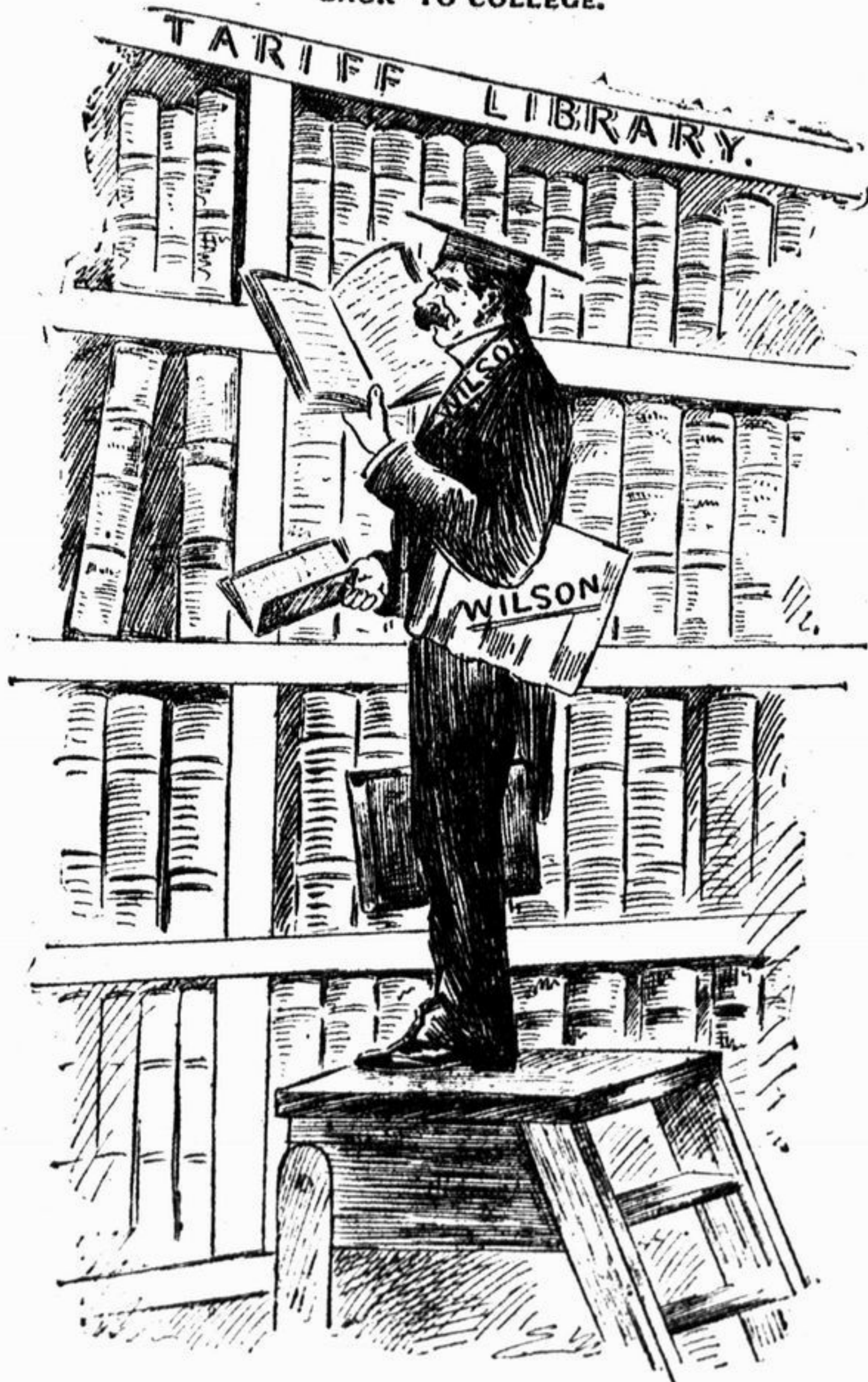


BACK TO COLLEGE.



PROF. WILSON'S PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT THE TARIFF.

RAH FOR PROSPERITY

IS NOW WITH US IN DEAD EARNEST.

Prices of Labor's Products Go Higher and the Plutocrats Will Hereafter Be Required to Share Their Money With the Producers.

The Smoking Chimney Top. Morn after morn the artisan Has watched with longing eye To see the grimy smoke in wreaths Swirl up into the sky; He listened for the whistle shrill— Its echoes came not back— And cold and black and desolate Still stood the chimney stack.

He heaved a sigh for days gone by When early rising day Found him with face to factory turned. Light hearted on the way. A n d n o w straight on before his eyes, While on his journey bent, Behold the smoke-crowned chimney stack.

Industry's monument. The shouts of men give him good cheer When he has reached his goal; The hissing steam the factory roar Are music to his soul. The grimy Titans of the shop— Walls of the wizard's brain— With deft and skillful hand he leads Submissive in his train;

Or with uplifted arm he rains Such sturdy, ringing blows As fashion forms of usefulness. And thrift and wealth bestows; He laughs and sings from morn till night Like the miller of the Dee; His freside is his sweet delight: Rich in content is he.

He hears again the tuneful ring That molds the hammered steel, He hears again the whirring din Of swiftly turning wheel: There are the bustling ranks of men— Our nation's stalwart prop; The fires are lit and there, above, Is the smoking chimney top. Akron, Ohio. —Josiah Hartzell.

RETAIL STORE TRADE.

Benefits Accruing to All Classes of Workers Under the Dingley Bill. The free trade papers of New York city are doing excellent work in popularizing the Dingley tariff. By the aid of illustrations, showing the examination of the baggage of passengers who arrive from Europe, they point out clearly to American dressmakers, jewelers and tailors, to the dry goods stores, to men's clothing, and to all whom they employ, that the patriotic policy of protection will check wholesale smuggling on the part of tourists. The former policy of promoting the industry of the smugglers also stimulated the robbery of the United States treasury and encouraged the robbery of American wage-earners. Speaking of the "unpatriotic American citizens who go to Europe for their boots and clothing," the Daily Telegraph of Sydney, Australia, said: The swarm of these people has been increasing of late to such an extent that American tailors and bootmakers have been agitating on the subject. So have American milliners and dress-makers. Women are among the worst

offenders. They not only pay the cost of a trip to Europe out of what they save on the purchase of a year's dresses and personal fixings, but they make a trifle out of the deal by bringing across cargoes of goods on commission for their female friends and enemies. Such of these things as could be classified as personal garments had to be worn in order to admitted free of duty. The elastic female conscience used to get over this difficulty, while the owner of it at the same derived a certain amount of satisfaction, by trying on all the frippery during the trip across. Thousands of tourists, men and women, brought over enough clothing to last them for several seasons. The Dingley bill is going to put a stop to this as far as legislation can stand against the ingenuity of lawlessness.

While this statement may be somewhat overdrawn, it is important to note the interest in the subject that is taken by a free trade paper in a free trade British colony. At any rate the "ingenuity of lawlessness" is being checked, the robbery of the United States is being stopped and the employment of American labor is being increased, to the great delight of both male and female American wage-earners, also to the benefit of our home store trade.

The Buying of Food. Retaliation will be next in order, and it is almost certain that means will be found to discourage the importation of our breadstuffs and meat products and petroleum into European countries that will find the markets of the United States closed to their manufacture by the new Republican tariff bill.—Springfield, Ill., Register.

Europeans are not going to cut off their noses to spite their faces. If they are in need of food, and know they can buy it from the United States, they will buy it here. If they don't need it, not all the free-trade calamity howlers in the world will make them buy it.

True to Their Record. Once more the Republican party has proven itself the greatest political organization in constructive ability which the nation has known. Another Republican promise has been grandly performed, and the prosperity which has been absent for many years will soon be restored to the country.—Kittanning (Pa.) Press.

"Twas ever thus. But the best of it is that the people, having had their 'object lesson,' have realized the full force of Republican teachings, thus assuring the maintenance of Republican prosperity for many years to come.

Free Trade in Australia. An advertised meeting of those willing to form a branch of the Australian Free Trade Democratic league, in the colony of Victoria, resulted in the presence of exactly three people. One of these was a reporter, who left the other two gazing at each other with every appearance of dejection at the prospects of the cause.

Good Reason Why. "The American people have grown tired of buncombe legislation."—Evansville, Ind., Events.

Sunshine. The sunstreaks of prosperity can be seen on the horizon, which will continue to increase until the country is aglow with happiness and contentment.—Clarion, Pa. Hence the surrounding brightness.

He Protesteth Too Much. The Japanese minister to France, Mr. Sone Arasuke, is reported by cable as having said that:

The Dingley tariff would ruin Japan's great and growing trade with the United States in carpets and mats, and he protested against the placing of prohibitive duties upon goods for which there is no corresponding industry in the United States.

The minister protesteth too much. It may be that we do not manufacture precisely the same quality and grades of carpets and mats that Japan does; but we do have industries in the United States that manufacture other qualities and grades of carpets and mats. The minister must be perfectly well aware that every Japanese mat or carpet which we import takes the place of a mat or carpet that might have been produced in our own mills. Hence the necessity for protection to our own industries.

He Stands by the Ship. The Republican administration is already in very rough water, and the storm threatens to grow still darker and fiercer as days roll on. It is hard, however, to entertain the idea, supported by rumor, that the pilot contemplates resigning his duties in a panic or a huff.—"Northern Whig," Belfast.

Quite the contrary. The water is much smoother and the storm clouds are breaking quicker than at any time within the past four years. As for Pilot McKinley's deserting the ship, never. He is not made of that kind of stuff. He will stand by the Republican ship of state as long as it has a plank left in the political sea.

Maine Sets the Pace. In the general "slump" which followed the advent of the free trade party into the control of the government in 1893 wages on the Maine Central railroad were cut down, and they stayed at the cut figure until the free trade party went out of office. But among the first fruits of the restoration of protection to American industries is the restoration of wages in the Maine Central to what they were previous to 1893. They used to say, "As Maine goes, so goes the Union." Maine has set the right pace this time and it will not be long until the rest of the Union follows with better earnings for the people.

Where is Grover? Oh for the scorching breath of some mighty political prophet that would pierce the mass of political rottenness to the center and lay bare the hidden sources of corruption, is the cry of the people at present.—"Long-Islander," Huntington, L. I.

Where is the "stuffed prophet" of Princeton? Who is there more able to "pierce the mass of political rottenness to the center?" Who is there, with more experience, that can "lay bare the hidden sources of corruption" than Dr. Cleveland?

Southern Sentiment. "There is no one who has kept up with the reports of the business conditions in the various states but is compelled to admit that there is a prospect of much better times before the close of the present year."—Richmond, Va., States.

This is the advent of protection heralded in the south. But why should there be any "compulsion" about admitting the better times? We must be careful, however, to keep the gate locked and prevent their escape again.

No Middle Ground. Dr. Cleveland, while he was the occupant of a public office, once said that: "This question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground."

The American people agree with the doctor. They have settled the question of free raw material, not "on any middle ground," but by compelling the absolute protection of all so-called "raw material," which is always the finished product of some of our wage earners.

Free Trade Reasoning. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still" must be the watchword of the free-traders. The free trade Boston Herald announced that if prosperity did not come to the country within a year the Republican party would be held responsible, but, it went on to say, that if prosperity did come, it would be due to other causes than the tariff. Truly the methods of reasoning employed by the free traders are past finding out.

The "Endless Chain Broken." What has become of the "endless chain" in the treasury department? It seems to have been broken off short since we had a Republican President in whom the country had such confidence that money flows into the treasury instead of into old stockings and teapots. The "endless chain" is a thing of the past and will not be heard of again as long as a protective tariff is in force.

Statesmanship. "Every tariff is more or less an experiment; but there is every reason to believe that the Dingley bill will prove to be a satisfactory experiment, and that it will stand for years as an accepted settlement of the tariff question."—Statesman, Yonkers, N. Y. This is spoken like a true "Statesman."

Better Protection. The payment of fees to American consuls is, of course, distasteful to foreign exporters. But the heavier these fees are made the stronger becomes our policy of protection.

GEN. GOBIN CHOSEN.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Two Ballots Necessary—Gen. Clarkson's Annual Report Read—Women's Relief Corps in Session—Have a Large Amount of Money on Hand.

Old soldiers poured into Buffalo by the thousands Tuesday. They came to the G. A. R. encampment by regiments and battalions, by corps and divisions.

The chief event of the proceedings proper was the formal opening of Camp Jewett at 4 o'clock. There was a splendid parade of civic bodies at night and a public reception to Major T. S. Clarkson, commander-in-chief.

The illuminations were displayed and the visitors were delighted with their gorgeousness. Dozens of bands were on the streets playing old war tunes, and the citizens came out by the hundred thousand to enjoy the pageant of light and color and rhythm.

Commander-in-Chief Clarkson's arrival at his quarters at the Iroquois hotel and his reception constituted the first event of the week of the encampment.

During the morning the women's headquarters at 256 Delaware avenue were formally opened.

President McKinley was Tuesday night the guest of Columbia post of Chicago at a banquet attended by all the distinguished officers of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gov. Black made the address of welcome to the

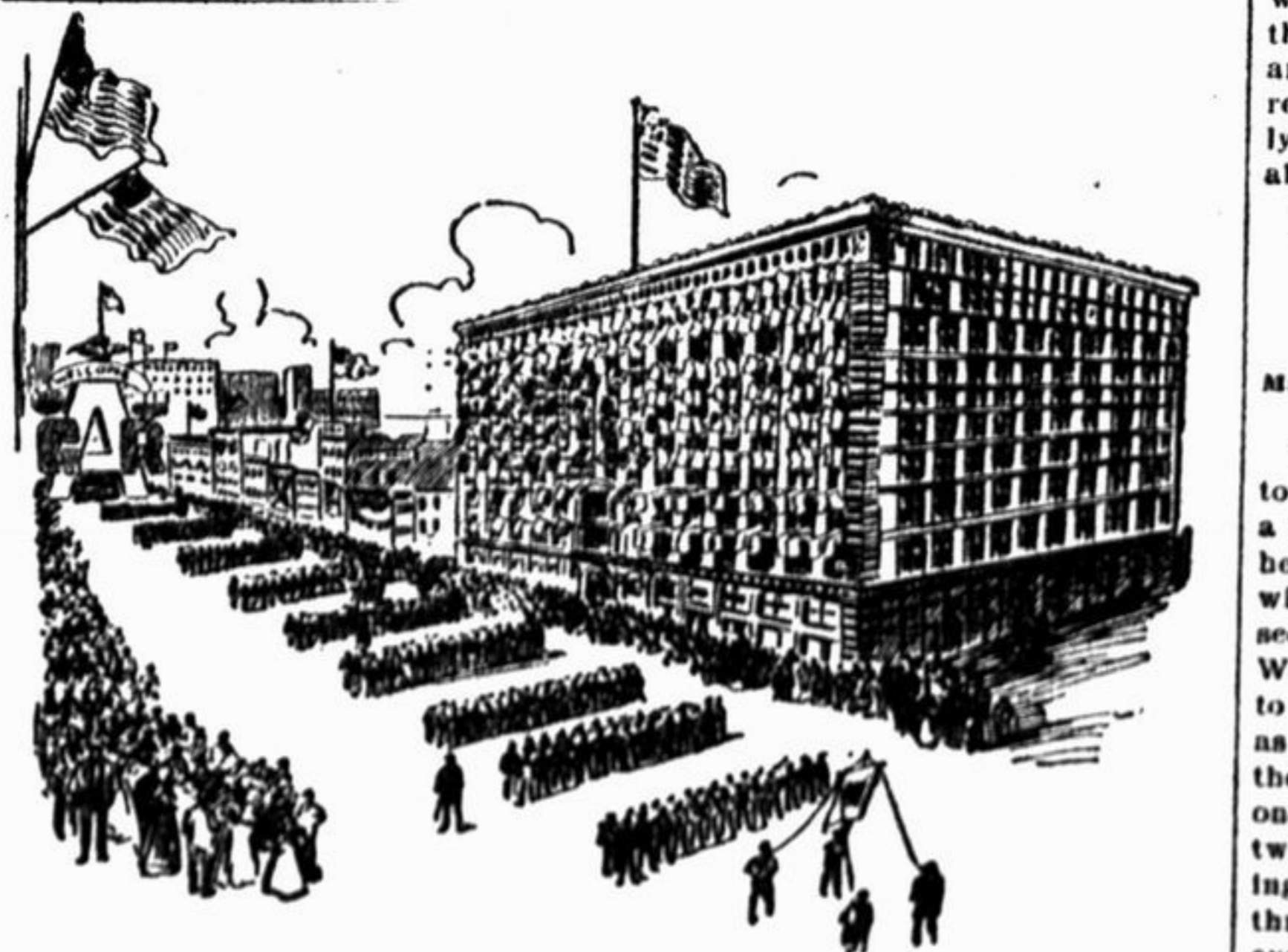
The report of Adjutant General Charles E. Burneisher showed that in good standing June 30, 1896, the order had 7,302 posts, with 340,610 members; on Dec. 31, 1896, it had 7,276 posts, with 327,412 members; on June 30, 1897, it had 7,106 posts, with 319,456 members. During the last ten years, he also reported, the Grand Army of the Republic had expended for charity the magnificent sum of \$2,100,617.67.

Gen. Clarkson, the retiring commander-in-chief, in his address denounced the desecration of Memorial day by games and races.

The annual report of Ida S. McBride, national secretary of the Women's Relief Corps, showed that there were now thirty-five departments and fifty-five detached corps, with a total membership in good standing of 111,633. The amount in the general fund June 30, 1897, was \$104,401 and in the relief fund \$54,967.

Grand Army Officers. The Grand Army encampment closed its business Friday by the election of these officers: Senior vice commander, Alfred Lyth, Buffalo; junior vice commander, Francis B. Allen, New Hartford, Conn.; chaplain, Frank C. Brunner, Chicago; surgeon general, Dr. David McKay, Dallas, Tex.

Commander-in-Chief Shaw, of the department of New York, offered a resolution, providing that the last Sunday in May be observed as Memorial day, and spoke at length in support of it. The resolution was defeated. Mrs. S. J. Martin, of Missouri, was elected national president of the Women's Re-



THE G. A. R. PARADE AT BUFFALO.

Grand Army of the Republic on behalf of the state, and he was followed by Mayor Jewett, who spoke for Buffalo. Then the president spoke. His theme was "The Nation and its Defenders." National Commander Clarkson, Secretary of War Alger and Archbishop Ireland also made addresses.

Forty thousand soldiers of the civil war, more than 12 per cent of the enrollment of the Grand Army of the Republic, passed in review before President McKinley Wednesday. The president rode at the head of the parade as far as the reviewing stand, which was at the end of the two-mile march. He answered every salutation, and gave a spirit to the occasion which will make it the most memorable parade in the history of the army.

The Ladies' Association of Naval Veterans elected Mrs. Jennie Laird, Providence, R. I., captain commander. The Woman's National Auxiliary to the Union ex-Prisoner's Association elected Mrs. R. A. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa., national president.

Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., was Thursday night elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. George H. Innis of Massachusetts, Gen. John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, Col. Mack and Gen. Gobin were candidates. Gen. Gobin was chosen on the second ballot, and the election was made unanimous. Cincinnati was selected as the place for the next encampment.

Relief Corps, defeating Mrs. Flora J. Miller, of Illinois. Mrs. R. F. Atkins, of Buffalo, was elected senior vice commander. Gen. Edgar D. Swain, of Chicago, was elected president of the Fourth Army Corps. Past Commander in Chief Walker, of Indiana, was presented with a silver service by the encampment, the address being made by William M. Olin, of Boston. Mrs. W. L. Woody, national president of the army nurses, was admitted to the convention; likewise "Mother" Ransom, of California, 82 years old, the oldest army nurse living, and Mrs. William Scott, who spoke for the colored veterans who were unable to attend the encampment.

The report of the committee on text books used in the public schools was adopted. The report deals severely with some of the histories used in the South, charging that they misstate the facts as to the cause of the rebellion, and present them from a Southern point of view. A regret is expressed that after an examination of all histories used in the states that were loyal to the government, in the opinion of the committee, none merits the unqualified indorsement of the organization.

President Borda Assassinated. Montevideo.—During a national fête which was held here President J. Idiarte Borda was shot and killed by an assassin.

PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT BORDA.

Assassinated While Coming Out of Church by a Uruguan Anarchist.



SHE KNEW HOW TO CURE.

But She Diagnosed the Case Rather Strangely.

"Even novices in medicine run to the experimental, as I have occasion to remember," tells a citizen whose word is never called in question, says the Detroit Free Press. "I visited an old aunt of mine this summer, and, while reveling in rural enjoyments I fell out of a cherry tree. There seemed to be a general jarring and shaking up of the system that I thought demanded the attention of a doctor, but aunt prides herself on knowing more than half the men who practice medicine and is committed to the old school of economy. She would bring me round all right. It would be a shame to send for a high-priced physician just to relieve a few bruises. Of course I was sore internally, for that was to be expected. The first remedy administered was catnip tea, which I took with that rebellious spirit begotten of childhood experiences. Then wild onion poultices were scattered judiciously over my person. Failure of relief caused my feet to be soaked in hot water and wood ashes, the lye distilled becoming so aggressive that I kicked the bucket over and repudiated the treatment. This was accepted as a premonition of brain fever, and a red-hot mustard draught was applied to the back of my neck. To the same end my head was thoroughly soaked in spring water. I entered a special complaint as to my side and a poultice of grated horseradish was the answer. In response to a demand for some exhilarant I was given sassafras tea. I was disposed to insist on brandy, but this was another brain-fever symptom, and more spring water was called into requisition. At length I surreptitiously hired a neighbor to go for a reputable physician. "Did he effect a cure?" "Oh, yes. I had a broken rib."

VAGARIES OF GENIUS.

Macaulay Liked to Smash the Wine Glasses.

Macaulay, the historian, always used to eat his Sunday dinner alone and at a restaurant. When he had finished, he generally built up a pyramid of wine-glasses, which he delighted to see topple over, says an exchange. When he left the restaurant he used to pay liberally for the broken glass as well as for the dinner. Cowper, the poet, was a great had for pets. At one time he possessed a squirrel, a cat, two dogs, several canary birds, a starling, a jay, a magpie, two guinea pigs, three hares and five rabbits. Whenever the soldierly duke of Epsom saw a hare it made him sick, and once he kept his bed for a week after one of these little animals touched him. It is said that Rembrandt, the great artist, loved his pet monkey next to money; that he shed tears when the creature died and painted a portrait of it from memory. Tradition has it that Philip, the duke of Burgundy, devoted much of his time to contriving trap doors in his house and grounds for the purpose of snaring unwary strangers in water holes underneath them. Cardinal Richelieu loved cats as much as he hated children. When he died his favorite Angora cat refused to eat and soon died also. When traveling, Handel, the composer, used to order dinner for three, if very hungry for five and then eat the whole himself. Pigs were the favorite pets of Harris, the poet. He used to teach them to follow him about and one of unusual intelligence he taught to drink beer out of a mug.

HOW ABOUT YOUR CHIN?

Drunkards usually have a circular line about their chins. Square chins, with little flesh, denote firmness and good executive ability. The owners make good haters. Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when if thin, bloodless lips go with them you will find cruelty. The chin, taken in connection with the rest of the face, is almost as good an index of character as is the thumb. Slovans have wrinkles around their chins. Owners of long, thin chins are poetical, unstable and delicate in constitution. If thin about the angles of the mouth the owner is liable to tuberculosis and is generally short lived. Protruding chins characterize men and women of the get-there type. Successful people usually carry their chins thrust forward, with compressed lips. If this style of chin is heavy and swelling it denotes fighting blood. A retreating chin shows lack of force mentally, morally and physically; the owner is of the yielding kind, soon discouraged, needs protection and has small executive force. The development of other facilities usually makes up for this lack. Medium chins, with a suggestive bifurcation in the center on the order of a dimple, with small mounds of flesh, on either side, characterize generosity, impulsiveness and a cheery nature. The same size chins, with a dab of flesh under the center of the lower lip, indicate meanness, selfishness and brutality. A small, well rounded chin indicates a pleasure loving nature, and if dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and liked, and are fond of admiration and praise. They are generally feckle. Usually the owner of this chin is healthy, recuperative and long lived. The difference between a planet and a star is this: A star shines by its own light; a planet by light reflected from another body.