Complaining in England.

CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT AMERICA.

Farmers and All Being Knocked Out By

Jonathan and Protection.

RELIABLE FACTS AS TO WAGES PAID

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

soon as the City of Rome passed out beyond Long Branch and Coney Island and struck

deep water it became as usual quite cold.

But the third day we got into the Gulf

stream; suddenly the temperature of the

water changed from 56° to 74° and summer

was upon us. The Gulf stream brought 'its

tropical dishes and towls. That evening

the first flying-fish came on board. It came

sailing like a swallow against the rigging,

and fell dying on the deck. It was six

inches long, had the head of a bull, head and

nose covered with silver scales like the

young shad. Its wings measured five

inches. The cook boiled it for breakfast, and

it tasted as sweet as a Spanish mackerel.

By and by a second and third flying-fish

"Ah! the bonitos are chasing them!"

"A bonito is a species of mackerel. He

chases the flying-fish, who, to get away from

him, jumps into the air and sails in the

"No, not always. The frigate birds follow

the flying-fish, and when they fly from the

"And saves his life?" I anticipated.

"And what is a bonito?" I asked.

WARWICK, ENGLAND, May 23 .- As

## THE EXILE SYSTEM.

Stepniak Points Out New Features of Russian Law.

INCREASE OF PENALTIES.

In:prisonment With Labor by Administrative Process.

THE MAXIMUM TERM NOW DOUBLED

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. )

Of all the wrongs done by the Russian Government, the administrative exile is one which very rightly has attracted the greatest attention abroad, and has met with the most universal condemnation. There is, indeed, no heavier crime of the Russian Government against humanity and our unfortunate country. However shocking may be the sentences of the Russian political tribunals, the administrative punishments are still more shocking. They are inflicted without any formality of a trial, without confronting the prisoner with his accusers, olten without informing him of the charges brought against him, or even giving the is a punishment inflicted on suspicion, which does not even pretend to be based upon any concrete proof of guilt, and has amination of the accused, an order for his for its avowed object to strike beforehand re-exile was dispatched to Kutais. those who some day may become political offenders.

At the same time by its extensive application administrative exile is far more disastrons to the country than the exceptional trons to the country than the exceptional 1883, and his family expected him home. tribunals. For one man and woman tried, But he did not come, and in his stead a letthere are according to our statistical information from 22 to 27 persons exiled without trial. Nothing can throw so much light upon the present Russian regime as the study of the exile system. Mr. George Kennan has rendered a permanent service to the cause of Russian freedom and humanity by exposing its evils to the execration of the world. The subject is very extensive, and cannot be adequately treated as a whole, except in an extensive work. What we propose here to do, is to point to a few recent changes, which, for aught we know, have not yet been mentioned in the foreign press.

INCREASE OF SENTENCES.

We will begin by a trifling one-the aggravation of the exile's penalties, not for their "bad conduct" (read: attempts to pro-tect themselves against the irresponsible, the former schoolmaster of his village, who before, but simply in consequence of the re-examination of the old documents, upon which the administration has already given allowed to return to his home, he was as compared with the total mass of wrongs done by administrative exile, it is worth mentioning, for it characterizes the utter disrespect of the Russian government to of banishment in Ust Kamenogorsk (Semihuman sufferings and to the most elementary principles of justice—we may say, of wife and children to European Russia by public morality.

But why, the reader will ask, should the

gendarmes burden themselves with rausack-ing the archives of the state police, when suddenly a telegram came from St. Petersthey have so many fresh cases upon their burg inflicting upon him another two years hands? We are told that it is done as a good of exile. The Siberian authorities were as exercise for the young officers of this respectable body. When a young gendarme is himself, as there was never any conflict beservice, they do not trust him with new cases, but give him an old one for re-exami-nation to test his ability. He has then to give an opinion upon it, and if he discovers something which tells against the exile, and e latter's original term of banishment. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the explanation. It may be that the old cases are re-examined on some other grounds, The fact is that they are re-examined and new penalties are inflicted upon the victims for no other reason. The unexpectedness of such new visitations appears probably to the gendarmes in the light of a good practical joke, though for those concerned it i rarely a matter for joking, and sometimes a cause of bitter tears.

AN INSTANCE OF ITS WORKINGS.

In November, 1880, Antimas Gomeralidge, an Armenian by birth, condemned in 1877 by the St. Petersburg tribunal to exile in Siberia, returned to his country after the expiration of his term. His crime was not particularly grave. In 1875-6 the police discovered in Moscow a "secret society," comsed of about a dozen young men and girls, the oldest of whom was 23, the youngest 16. Their object was the propaganda of Socialist ideas among the workmen. They were all alidge among the rest. Since that time for full 16 years, he has been dragged from one prison to another, from one wretched Siber. hamlet to another. His health was rained, his strength broken. From a bloom youth o: 22, as he was at the time of the trial, he became a gray-haired, decrepit old

But he is in his country once again. The long years of trial are forgotten. He feels his strength renewed in his home, where his old mother had expected him all these long years. The father had died in the meantime. He was the only son, and the only support of his mother's old age. But they had not much time to enjoy being together. Before five months clapsed a new blow tell upon them both. In April, 1889, a lorge body of police came, and the officer told the mother that her son was to be one again sent to Siberia. He was arrested, and without any explanation taken to the Kutais prison. The old woman was on the verge of all day long on the floor, as if stunged by her grief, repeating, "They gave him back to me, and took him again."

PLEADINGS WERE IN VAIN.

The neighbors, small farmers and peasants for the most part, moved by the old woman's shocking still. It is nothing less than the despair and helplessness, collected a sum of conferring upon the administration of the money, and sent a man to Kut is to make inquiries, and intercede if possible with the Governor in tayor of Gomeralidze. The with hard labor. To complete the evolution man went, and succeeded in interesting in the fate of his client several persons of good position in the town. They spoke to the Governor of the province, and to the local gendarme officer, who all seemed disposed savor of the hapless man. Indeed Gom- and Hausmon in Yakutak. eralidze could not possibly be of any danger to the "throne and the existing institutions" in the out-of-the-way corner where mother lived was 90 miles away from Kutais, and 60 miles from the postal highway, so that he was as much isolated there as he would be in the Narym marshes, whither he was to be re-exiled. The only difference was that of a better climate, which was so necessary to his broken health. But the local authorities could do nothing for him. The order for rearresting and exiling him came from St. Petersburg, and the reason was as follows:

Three years before, while Gomeralidze ras living in Tomsk the pupils of the gyunasinm (grammar school) had tonnded a small library of their own for their personal edification. It consisted only of books authorized by the Russian consorship. Not a single revolutionary pampilet had been found there, or seen circulated among the pupils. Still, the small library contained works like Thomas Buckle's history of civilization in England, and some o Herbert Spencer's. This showed that the boys were of a serious and rather progressive turn of

A FATAL COINCIDENCE.

Still, the affair would have been probably hushed up is the discovery of the library had not coincided with the attempt upon the Czar, Alexander III., which o

Panic stricken, the superintendents of the Tomsk grammar school looked upon the harmless affair as a sort of political crime. A and "The Cross will become a true human and "The Cross will be got over, and "The Cro number of boys were thrown into prison on a charge of conspiracy and secret propa-ganda, and ordered under the threat of heavy punishment to confess everything, which meant to betray those who gave

and what was his position.

The girl proved to be Alexandra Kopylova, a student of Liberal views. She benative country. But in this interval the famous General Rusinov, the same who has been mentioned by Mr. George Kennan in connection with the obliteration of the inscriptions upon the exiles' tombstones and the would-be discovery of a secret printing press in Yakutah. would not matter for him.

The charge was not supported by facts, and the boy himself retracted it afterward. Gomeralidze was summoned to the police the would-be discovery of a secret printing press in Yakutsk-this General Rusinov visited Tomsk on the pretext of inquiring into the condition of the exiles, in reality in

order to report upon their conduct. DUE TO A PUSHING YOUNG OFFICER. Together with other materials, he brought with him to St. Petersburg the documents referring to Gomeralidze's offense. Here it was given for revision to a young pushing officer of gendarmerie, who discovered, as name of the person who denounces him. It be thought, some hints throwing doubts him in another way. After a long interroupon the correctness of Gomeralidze's former acquittal by the Tomsk gendarmes, and without any verification, without ex-

The case is not unique. In 1878, a St. Petersburg student, Tutcheff, was arrested, and condemned without trial by administrative order to five years' banishment in the Yakutsk region. His term expired in a new punishment. In consideration of his official position he was received, and an explanation youches'ed to him by the gendar-merie, and it was this: His son had committed no new offense, but they had re-examined the old document relerring to his case, and, finding that the original punishment was inadequate, had added on for young Tutcheff another two years of ban-

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

We will mention as a further illustration of this curious practice the case of Sineff, a private of one of the regiments of guards, exiled to Urjum in 1886, the police having brutal administration), as has always been proved to be implicated in some conspiraa decision-sometimes many years ago. This ordered to remain at his place of punishis a new proceeding, and however trifling, ment indefinitely, "pending the re-examin-

ation of his case. In 1887 an exile named Peshekherov, permission of the local authorities, and had already reached Tomsk, which stands about 600 miles from Ust Kamenogorsk, when admitted into the political branch of the tween him and the administration during the three years of his involuntary residence

at Ust Kamenogorsk. In 1884 a student, Raspopin, accused of missions as poss le in the army, was exiled ated in the marshes of the Arctic zone. Still the term of his punishment was a short one. But at its expiration in 1886 two more

of his case. TWICE RE-EXAMINED.

But it seems that the documents concern ing Raspopin were either written in very good handwriting or put in a very conspicu-ous place, or offered some peculiar attrac-tion, as certain problems in chess. The act is that, after the expiration of this additional term in 1888, his case was re-examined once again, and another year was added to his term. This was a small addition, a mere trifle, according to the gendarmes' views, spopin seems not to have duly appreciated their leniency, for he died in Beresov a few months later from scurvy, which he

had contracted there. The next of these measures is the doubling of the maximum of banishment. According to former rules the maximum of banishment which could be inflicted without trial by a simple order of the administration, was five | istat all, is imprisoned because a revolutionyears. It is a long term, considering that the administration has full option to send its victims to such dreadful places as Srednekolymsk, Yilnsk, Beresov, Turukhausktowns, or rather villages, in the Arctic zone, where life is unendurable to Europeans, who generally succumb to scurvy and other diseases of the Polar region.

But it seemed not enough, and the maxi-mum has been extended to ten years, which means practically a li ctime. Few will be able to outlive such long terms, so that the administration will be saved the trouble of repeating blow after blow upon its chosen Now they may be killed with one single blow. This new measure has not passed through the stages which every new law passes through in Russia. We have not even seen it promulgated by a ministerial circular, which, in Russia, has the force of law. It was enacted quietly and re vealed its existence by its practical applica-

tion to several persons in 1887.

STILL MORE SHOCKING. Simultaneously with this measure came into practice another one, which is more one step more is needed—that of empowering the administration to sentence people to death by a mere stroke of the pen, withou resorting to any judicial trick, as was the case with the hanging of Bernstein, Zotoff

In the Wyborg district of St. Petersburg there is a prison, which is called colloquially "The Cross," on account of its shape. But had settled. The village where his it is not by the shape alone that it deserves to be named after the emblem of suffering. There is no worse prison in the Empire. The isolation is complete, the confinement strictly solitary, with obligatory labor, and prohibition of books except those which the Government lends the prisoners. There is no communication with the outward world. In the autumn of 1887 "The Cross" began to be populated with administrative prisoners. In the beginning of 1888 "The Cross" had already 25 inmates, and now it vies with the House of Preventitive Detention,

of Shpalerny street, the number of administrative prisoners immured there being already over 100, and, as we are informed, rapidly increasing.

This is an altogether new departure in the efforts of the Government to stamp out opmay be thus inflicted arbitrarily are fixed at three years, a terribly long term, for Russians in particular, who, with their nervous

organisation, cannot support, as Galkin Vrassky admits, more than six months of solitary confinement. MODERATE JUST NOW. The experiment is new, and up to the present the terms of imprisonment inflicted

by the administration are in most cases short—varying from 6 months to 16. It is in St. Petersburg on the 13th of March, 1887. rarely over two years. But l'appetit cient more decisively.

The state of the s

In the meantime, let me tell the reader the story of one of its first inmates, a girl condemned to the longest term-two and a half years -whose use will serve as a sam them books or money to buy them, or encouraged them in any other way. Gomeralidze knew nothing about this library. But in his quality of surgeon's assistant he paid occasional visits to the house of one of the boys who contributed a certain number of books to the common library. Being arrested, the boy named Gomeralidze as the person who gave him these books, on the them books or money to buy them, or en- ple for the rest, and will throw some light upon certain practices of the Russian arrested, the boy named Gomeralidze at the person who gave him these books, on the childish consideration that since he was already a political off-nder and an exile, it would not matter for him.

The charge was not supported by facts, and the boy himself retracted it alterward.

(Radical) paper, called Self-Government. She was, as a matter of course, imprisoned

TRAP SET BY THE POLICE. But the police had nothing particular to be proud of; Bychkov himself was not a very great prize, for he was a simple exile, who had nothing more important against him than a slight connection with peaceful propaganda among the St. Petersburg work-men. Then the police resolved to utilize prison (chast), but here it somehow occurred that all the cells were full, and there was no room for the new inmate. The officer of gendarmerie showed himself much displeased, but agreed to the director's proposal to lock up the prisoner for the night in a room in the fire tower. The offer was accepted, and Bychkov was confined in an ordinary room with a window looking upon the street. It was rather high, but it was near the water pipe running along the wall outside, and there was a slanting roof of the lower story, which could be utilized for the descent. The prisoner could not lose such an opportunity, and in the dead of the night, when he thought the house plunged in sleep, he opened the window and descended into the street, congratulating himself upon a

happy escape. But his position was still a very precar-ious one, for he had to find at once a hiding place, which was not easy at such a time. He thought of a man of good position, a Liberal, a professor of the Moscow Uni-versity, whom he had met once at Kopy-lova's room, and he went to knock at his door. He was recognized, told his story and was admitted into the house. This is precisely what the police expected, for all the affair was arranged on purpose, and Bychkov was followed from the prison to

the house where he found refuge. ALL WHO BEFRIENDED HIM. But he could not stay all the time at the same place, and changed his hiding place several times during the few days the police allowed him to roam about the town. Of course all his movements were closely watched. When he was arrested all who gave him a temporary refuge were arrested likewise. Golzeff, Nicolaev and Sokoloff were in their number—all men of good social position, professors, editors of influential papers, members of the Moscow Town Council. All were put in prison—Sokolov to-gether with his wife. To the latter the shock was so great that, unprepared as she was for this rather common experience, she lost her reason after two months of solitary confinement. The others were released after

s few months' detention. a sew months' detention.

As to Miss Alexandra Kopylova, who was
the "principal" offender in the great crime
of harboring an administrative exile escaping
from his place of banishment, she had to undergo a year and a half of preliminary detention, and then was condemned, without trial, by administrative order, to two and a "militarism," which means of holding the half years of imprisonment with hard labor something which tells against the exile, and opinion that the Revolutionists ought, for has been overlooked, a few years more are the good of their cause, to get as many coment day. The other inmates of the same prison have nothing heavier at their charge for two years to Beresov, one of the most than Miss Kopylova. "The Cross" is not the only place where the administrative prisoners are immured. In 1881 the "House of Terror," the Kharkov central prison, where the early propagandists were being slowly killed, was abolished in order to appease Russian public opinion, which was roused by the tale of horrors which went on Its inmates were transferred in a body to the Kara prison. Now the Kharko central prison is once again re-opened, this

time for administrative prisoners, A FAMOUS PRISON. The husband of the unfortunate Nadeida Sihida, flogged to death at Kara in November, 1889, died there in 1889. Among those who are pining there are Petrovsky, Alexandroff and Chernov, under the charge of "connection with the manufacturing of bombs," though the "connection" is very distant; in fact, they are merely guilty of not having turned informers at the first tavorable opportunity. One of them saw where the above-mentioned Origkh was hiding three dynamite bombs. Another, Chernov, a man of position, and not a revolutionist, who expected to be arrested in the street, left two bombs in his house without Chernov's knowledge. When he discovered what

the dangerous parcel contained he threw the bombs in the pond instead of going with them to the police. Modern Russia presents a sud, a sickening sight-a wholesale slaughter of the flower of our growing generation, in order that an antiquated, ruinous, degrading, bureaucratic despotism may be maintained. That slaughter is done in two ways: By means of exceptional tribunals, and by the direct work of the administration: exile, and, since 1887, administrative imprisonment. In the period from 1881 to 1889, 34 persons have been sentenced to death, 171 | was the Freedman's Bank, you know; that have been immured in the fortresses-most of them in Shlusselbeurg-and 70 sent to the Siberian mines. The latter were the less compromised and the most fortunate, for they alone have a not unnaturally, made him suspicious. So chance of surviving-for a certain period of years at least. The 171 condemned to long terms of confinement in the fortresses may be considered as virtually condemned to death. Most of them have already died or become insane. The remainder are sure to follow them before long. To this number must be added the 150 who died or became

tends on the average from one and a half to

insane in this period during the long pre-

liminary detention, which in Russia ex-

THE EVIL IS GROWING. The total makes a figure of about 350, which is in itself imposing enough. The havec appears enormous, if we think for ent of the moral value for a country of the men and women who have been so wantonly sacrificed. But the devastation caused by administrative exile is far greater. During the same period the num-ber of persons extled to Siberia is reckoned at 1,700 to 1,800, and of those exiled to the north of Russia, to Caucasus, and the east-ern provinces, is at least 5,000 to 6,000. Far from abating, the system of administrative punishment extends with the growth of estly, "that the savings bank is a wondergeneral opposition. It has always been the favorite weapon of despotism, which loves darkness, shunning instinctively even such light as prevails in the Russian political tribunals, where the trials are conducted with closed doors, neither the public nor the representatives or the press being admitted. As we have seen, the Government is sharpening this weapon of late to make its blows more deadly. And yet a high officer of the Russian Government, one of the pillars of the present regime, had the impudence to tell the correspondent of the London Times, who interviewed him, that administrative exile, "that the right of arresting and condemning on suspicion is an inseparable prerogative of autocratic rule," so much so that "if the supreme power in Russia were to give up this right, it would at once cease to be autocratic."

The bitterest enemies of the existing regime in Russia have not condemned it

MR.DEPEW'S PANACEA

the Negro Problem.

And This Means Study and Self-Education

for the Colored Man.

THE PLAN IN ENGLAND AND CANADA

sort of help or advice to work out their own

future. Indeed, Mr. Depew seemed to think

and does think that it is the duty of the

to greater prosperity, to greater self-depend-

ence, to a greater knowledge of his needs

and of their remedies, and to freer in-

telligence of his duties as a man and as a

In the course of his address Mr. Depew

said that one of the best ways, if not the

best way, to assist the negro at the South,

and, for that matter, not a few of the whites

there as well, would be for the Government

to establish there postoffice savings banks in

connection with the Postoffice Department

for the benefit of small depositors.

England is the home of the postoffice

bank. In 1861, mainly through the efforts of W. E. Gladstone, a bill establishing such

banks was passed by the House of Com-

mons. The system was a success from the start. In a little more than a year after it

was inaugurated the deposits in these banks amounted to more than £1,500,000. At the

end of 1873 the deposits all told amounted to £21,745,442. On these deposits an inter-

THEIR WONDERFUL POPULARITY.

The amount of the deposits was from time

for decreasing the national debt, and by them invested in consols. At this time the

limit of a year's deposits in these banks was \$150. It was found advisable to limit the

deposits, in order that the postal banks might not unduly compete with other banks operated by private corpora-tions. Since 1873 the number of banks

pered in a manner little short of marvelous.

In 1886 they numbered 8,351. There were

upward of 4,000,000 single deposits in these, amounting to \$250,000,000. They have been

highly success ul in France, too. In Canada

there are many of these banks. They pay

banks for a number of reasons, a chief one being found in the superiority of our savings

ore confirmed in his faith in these banks

than he was at the time when he first pro-

postoffice banks would be a grand thing in the South, at least, has been growing upon

me since I first visited the South," said Mr. Depew," My observations during my late trip

through that section have caused me to feel even stronger that they would work great good

the people of the South in particular.

am confirmed that they are a great agency

in the way of assisting workingmen to raise

themselves above the fear of want in old

age. In England the banks are managed

by the Government, and there can be no risk, so the masses have full confidence in them.

And, on the whole, these postoffice banks

fill a position that may be said to be pecu-

FOR THE NEGRO ESPECIALLY.

in view, did you not, Mr. Depew, when you

suggested the inauguration of such banks in this country in connection with the Post-

the negro especially in mind. I am not sure

that postoffice savings banks are especially needed at the North. Nor am I sure that

the whole population of the South needs

them. You see, we are not as England is.

It is not exaggerating to say that our sav-ings bank system at the North at the least is well nigh perfect; England and other

countries have nothing to compare with it

Even the smallest depositors can here find

opportunities to place their savings where

they will be sate, and will bear in interest,

small but steady, and in the end by no

South has not the chance to invest his sav-

true for several reasons. Savings banks

throughout many parts of the South are very tew, and even if there were ordinary savings

banks, it is doubtful if the negro would

tent. The negro is inclined to be distrustful

of a good many things, and, on the whole, I don't know that we can blame him. He has

been taken in a good many times. There

made him distrust ul. There have been any

was to be helped. In a good many cases he

was not helped. He was injured, and that,

now he does not place that amount of faith

in bankers and men who might take better

care of his earnings than he himself can. It

he is of a saving disposition, he is in a good

many cases more apt to put his earnings in a stocking and hide them, than he is to

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

the colored man. He looks upon himself as

the child of the Government, as in a sense

he is. So I believe that the negro would

have full confidence in banks connected

with the Postoffice Department. He would

understand that he would not be depositing

his earnings with one man, or with a num-ber of men, but with the Government, and

it has been my observation that the negro

has a pro ound confidence in the Govern-

paratively little expense establish banks

throughout all the South. The depositors

might be lew at first, but once the system

came to be understood I am satisfied that

the colored people would be quick to see the advantages of it and to benefit by them. "Do you know," said Mr. Depew earn-

ful agency in the way of improving commu-nities, as well as a means for benefiting the

individual? I started a bank once mysel

up in Peekskill. I was a young lawyer

then, but I had a man associated with me

who knew the banking business thoroughly.

Peekskill is a town of homes. It is filled

Now, I happen to know that a very large proportion of them owe their existence to

that bank. When the bank was established

men began to save and deposit money. Having begun they kept it up. The desire

to accumulate grew, and then came the de-

bank was a means by which they were able to gratify those desires, and so they sit under their own roof and trees as a result of

it. The same is true of other communities.

NEEDS MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

"In respect to his desire to possess money or property, the negre is not ordinarily

with small houses owned by their occupants.

ment. Now, the Postoffice could at com

"The Government means a great deal to

rust them to a bank.

number of schemes inaugurated whereby he

take advantage of their existence to any ex-

ngs in ordinary savings banks?"

"You think, then, that the negro at the

Precisely, that is what I think. This is

"I had," replied Mr. Depew, "and I had

office Department of the Government?"

"You had, however, the South especially

liarly their own."

means to be despised.

for the community in general, and for

increased and they have pros-

time turned over to the Commissioners

est of about 234 per cent was paid.

speaking, a success. He has not been taking care of himself long enough. It is not so long ago that he held nothing and was a chattel himself. Now, we want to show him what industry, accompanied by economy and business methods will do. We can establish these postoffice banks wherever it may be deemed proper. We must let the negro know that the Government is behind them. I do not believe it will be very Postal Savings Banks the Solution of IT BRINGS MATERIAL PROGRESS,

let the negro know that the Government is behind them. I do not believe it will be very hard to make him understand this, and when he does, he will, in my opinion, be as quick to take advantage of the benefits extended to him as any one."

"You consider, then, that once the colored man begins to enjoy material prosperity, there is no more lear for him?"

"That is about it. It is not alone his material prosperity that I am considering, however. This is a very broad and many-sided question; but of this I am convinced: once the negro begins to acquire property, to own his own home, to understand busi-

to own his own home, to understand business methods and practice them, to appreciate the value of money and the means by which it may be accumulated, the negro problem will to a large extent have been settled. Now, the system of banks I have referred to will go a large way toward teaching him these things. It will bring about an educational process, and it will teach more than the mere accumulation of money. You see, the colored man will commence to deposit money in these banks. In the first place, he will find that the more steadily he works and the more carefully he sayes the more money he will have, and in this way Government to take steps to assist the negro the benefits arising out of industry and economy will be impressed upon him, which

SEVERAL PUZZLES TO SOLVE "Then, the matter of interest will puzzle him, and if I mistake not he will set himself the task of studying out that question. Guarding money, at first, sights seems work for which the Government might charge. Instead, the Government pays him to be al-lowed to take care of his money. There is another problem for solution, and unless I am very much mistaken, the average negro will not rest until he has solved it. As his money accumulates, he hears of investments and of mortgages, if not of bonds. Here is more matter for study. If he arises to the dignity of becoming a property owner he is soon brought into contact with the question of taxation, of assessments, of valuations and the like, and for self-protection it is necessary for him to know something of these things, and so he must study them. "Well, this study brings him to a greater

one, that of studying government itself, and in the course of it he is called upon to consider the men who make laws and the men who execute them and he comes to know more and more of his duties, his rights and privileges as a citizen and as a taxpaver. So you see from the time he deposits his first dollar in the bank he is constantly meeting with something calculated to quicken his intellectual faculties and stimutate his desire for knowledge.

NO GREAT RISK INVOLVED.

"The experiment of postoffice banks is not one that involves any great risk, or any startling amount of expense, and the good results that would result from it would, in my mind, amply repay the Government in the end, as it has done in other countries, notably in England and in Canada. The main thing to be done, I presume, would be to put the management of the banks into the about 3 per cent upon deposits, the latter, of course, being limited. So far the United States have not sought to establish these hands of the Postmaster General. Considerable discrimination would have to be used in establishing the banks, or rather in the selection of the points where they would be located, and in the appointing of officials to conduct them. But these would be matters of detail.

bank system.

Mr. Depew held all these facts in view when he made his speech before referred to. He had examined the workings of the postoffice bank system while abroad, and it was as a result of this study that he recommended their inauguration here.

I met Mr. Depew just after his return from the West, and found that he was even "I suppose, on the whole, that the system that has been successful in Canada would be successful here. Establish the postoffice banks at any and all points where they may be needed, have proper facilities for for-warding the money to Washington, pay on the money a small but fair interest, and limit the deposits, just as it has been found necessary to do in other countries where the posed their establishment.
"The thought that the establishment of system has been tried. I am of the opinion that it would succeed from the start. At

any rate, it would be worth trying."
S. S. M.

Unpleasautness Avoided.

Several months ago, Mr. Henry Plummer, of Clement, Cal., who is subject to cramps, was taken with a severe attack. He had

Then as his single eye glass fell off, he remarked: "Ex-traordinary, wasn't it?"

Then, after a moment's deep thought, he been accustomed to get relief by dosing with morphine, but the disagrerable effect that followed would make him miserable for hours a ter the cramp had been relieved. I persuaded him to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy. He was much pleased with it, as its effect was almost instantaneous, and no disagreeable after effects accompanied its use. Chas. BAMERT, Manager, Farmers' Trade Union, Clements, Cal.

FOR SALE by E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave.; E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wylie ave. and Fulton st.; Marketl Bros., cor. Penn and Faulkston aves.; Theo. E. thrig, 3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, 4016 Butler st.; John C. Smith, cor. Penn ave. and Main st.; Jas. L. McConnel & Co., 455 Fifth ave., Pittsburg; and in Allegheny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal st.; Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover and Proble aves .: F. H. Eggers, 172 Ohio st., and F. H. Eggers & Son, 199 Ohio st. and 11 Smithfield st.

LADIES' London shirts, Ladies' derby shirts, Ladies' silk waists, Cheapest at Rosenbaum & Co's.

Rend This. Surah silks, all colors, including blacks, 34c; 25-inch India silks, 59c. Sale begins

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. A Most Refreshing Drink.

And perfectly wholesome, is Wainwright's unequaled beer. Families supplied direct. Telephone 5525. Worth Seeing.

50c dress goods, double width, reduced to 29c. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

You can save 20 per cent by buying now

from us, the latest styles in furniture: \$30,000 worth of stock must be sold within 30 days, MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., 437 Smithfield st.

19-inch goods, regular 45c quality, to go t 29c a yd. KNABLE & SHUSTER, at 29c a yd. 35 Fifth ave. CABINET photos \$1 per dozen, prompt de livery. Crayons, etc , at low prices.

LIES' GALLERY.

640 Liberty avenue.

10 and 12 Sixth st. Great Cut in Prices Of costs, wraps and jackets; also, summer dresses. Monday morning.

In great variety of forms and at prices to suit all demands. Estimates given on furnishing your house with these necessities. JAMES C. THOMPSON.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

Ginghams Reduced. 15e ginghams, best goods, to go at 111/2 a rd; 20c sateens to go at 111/c. Sale begins Monday morning. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

FOR a finely cut, nest-fitting suit leave your order with Walter Anderson, 700 Smithfield street, whose stock of English suitings and Scotch tweeds is the finest in he market; imported exclusively for his

Stable, 61 Duquesne way, an extra choice lot of Kentucky saddle and driving horses, at reasonable prices. TUXEDO awnings, a very popular style.

MAMAUX & Sox, 559 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

FOR SALE at McCoy's Sale and Exchange

water to escape the bonito, the bird pounces

struck the rigging.

said the old sailor.

wind about 30 feet, and-

on them in the air. There! don't you see that bird with its long forked tail balanced in the air. It rests on the water like a swallow perfectly still. It's watching a flying-And sure enough in a moment a flying-fish appeared and was caught in the mouth

frigate bird, who soared away with it. I forgot to say that the bladder of the flying-fish which we ate this morning was four inches long, and when extended was an inch in drameter. Both the flying-fish and the frigate bird belong to the tropics, unless carried north by the warm Gulf stream. THE AW'FLY FUNNY ENGLISHMAN.

England is the hub of the commercial and social world, and no one knows this better than the Englishman. He doesn't assume it, he nows it. It is instinct with him. He says the Anglo-Saxon is the survival of the fittest, and we are the fittest. I was amused at Queenstown, where I met a party of tourists who had just been doing the Lakes of Killarney. When I asked a John Bull who it was who made up the Killarney party, he said:
"We had a rum fellow from Glasgow, a
blarsted Yankee from Chicago, a bloody
Irishman from Cork, a Canuck chap from

Toronto and two English gentlemen."

The Englishman loves a good story, but his best ones always come from America, where our wits grind them out by the column. The Englishman who reads the Lon-don Times always believes every story printed in a newspaper.
Only to-day a steady going John Bull said

"You have queer people in St. Louis, haven't you?"
"Why?" I asked. "Why?" I asked.

"Because," he said, "Don'chew know I read a strange story in a newspaper about a St. Louis lady. Some one asked her on the steamer if she had been presented at court while in London, and she said:

"'Well, no. I did'nt go to court myself, but my husband did, but he got let off with

screwed on his eye glass and continued solemuly: "I dare say this St. Louis story is true, for I really read it in a Chicago news

CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

This is my third trip down through England within 25 years, and I find many changes. These changes are not in architecture, but in the status of the people There are streets and houses in Shrewsbury, Warwick and Stratford which have not changed in 300 years. Probably the best specimens of buildings built when Shakespeare was a boy and Queen Elizabeth was on the throne are to be found in Shrewsbury Twenty-three years ago I found England great cultivated garden. Now it is pasture. You can ride miles now and not see an acre of plowed ground.

Then wheat was worth \$2 50 a bushel, hay \$40 a ton, beefsteak 25 cents a pound and bacon 20 cents. Now you can buy American wheat for \$1 a bushel, hay for \$17 a ton, American beetsteak for 16 cents and American bacon for 10 cents. The price of producwhich can be sent from America l reduced about 50 per cent. This is why the poor English farmer, who is farming on land worth \$300 an acre, is growing poorer and poorer every year. This is why the old wheat fields have grown up to grass, and why sheep and cattle are grazing where great crops used to be raised. This is why English farmers are fleeing to Canada and the States, or almost starving at home.

When I asked a produce dealer where prices would go to in England when Amer-"There will be a tamine here. Flour will

ica consumed her own produce, he said: go to \$30 a barrel, butter will advance to 70 cents a pound, and beefsteak to 36 cents. With their present low wages our people would suffer or starve.'

"Then you are really dependent on America?"

AMERICA DOESN'T NEED ENGLAND. "Or course we are. We could not live without her, but America lately seems to be getting on without us."
"How?" I asked.

"Why your manufacturers are knocking the life out of ours. We are taking your provisions, but you are not taking our manufactured articles as you used to." "How do you account for this?" "It is because you are making things so cheap in America that we can't pay the

tariff and compete with you. You are making carpets, shoes, cotton cloth, cotton shirts and stockings, and cheap woolen cloth almost as cheap as we are. "What are you going to do about it?" I

"We can do nothing, but gradually reduce our manufactories here, move them to America, or buy your manufactories. This buying American manu actories is hurting us in England now. We have sent to America nearly £100,000,000 (\$480,000,000) to buy your manusctories. This is making hard times here, and will make good times with you. Free trade with America or a very low tariff, which neither party in America wants, would make better times, in England, but we despair ever getting it."

Twenty years ago you could hardly buy a

farm in England at any price, and never under \$300 an acre. Now, I see many farms for sale at \$120 an acre. But no one wants for sale at \$120 an acre. But no one wants a farm in England. No one can farm profitably here on \$200 land and compete with \$20 land in America, with freights 20 cents, or 100 pounds from New York City. If the American farmer could once come rope, and realize how much better he is off than the English or German farmer, he would lift up his head and rejoice at his prosperity. He would complain no more.

Yes, there is a great land depression in

England.
"Many business men in Warwickshire," said Mr. Perkins, a butcher, here, "are go-ing into bankruptoy. See the 'to let' and 'for sale' on our houses. No business is paying. I am running my own business now at a loss, hoping for good times again." PACTS ABOUT REGLISH WAGES,

I get this list of wages from the laborers

themselves, and not from books and news-papers. The housemaid at Leamington told me her wages were \$1 25 a week. "And do all the girls in Leamington work JOHN BULL GROWLS. Eli Perkins Finds a Great Deal of

as cheap as this?" I asked. "Yes, and many cheaper," she said. At Chester I went among the railroad em-ployes of the Great Western Railroad. In answering my question an English con-ductor or trainman said:

"I get \$30 a month, the engineer gets from \$40 to \$60 a month and the fireman gets \$28 a month. We all board ourselves." These wages are doubled in America. When I asked a farm laborer at War-

wick about his wages he said: "I do get 14 shillings a week and butcher's meat a Saturday." which meant that he got \$3 50 a week and boarded himself, but on Saturday had fresh meat given him.

Other wages in Warwickshire are as follows: The house painter gets \$7 20 a week, the harness maker \$7, the blacksmith \$6 50, the general farm hand \$14 per month, the general laborer 8 cents an hour and board

cents per 1,000 in America gets 14 cents

HUMOROUS AND DIDN'T HNOW IT. I met a Glasgow Scotchman on the City of Rome who had been a journalist in the States. His conversation was so precise and matter of fact that it became humor. When I asked him what newspaper he wrote for, he said: "I write serious editorials for the Glasgow

good at comprehensive serious writing, but my wit, I fear, is constrained, I joke with At Liverpool the Scotchman innocently perpetrated the best joke of the year. He went to the purser of the steamship and said

"Did you ever try to write humorous articles?" I asked.
"Very seldom," he said. "I am very

very solemnly:
"When I took my passage, Mr. Ridge-way, of the Anchor Line, said it would take eight days. We have made it in seven, and it would be only just for them to allow us general laborer 8 cents an hour and board something for the day's ride we pay for, but themselves. The printer who gets about 40 do not get."



## Leading Feature

In our Big Stores is Millinery. No such goods, no such varieties and no such prices ANYWHERE, except at DAN-ZIGER'S-AND NO CHARGE FOR TRIMMING.

SPECIALS IN LADIES'

GOWNS of the finest muslin, Yokes of fine Medeci Lace

and fine Embroidery; regular price, \$3 25; our price, GOWNS-The finest Valenciennes Lace, Yoke and fine tuck-

ing, the best cambric; regular price, \$2 25; our price, GOWNS-Yoke of all-over Embroidery; regular price,

\$1 99; our price, \$1 24. GOWNS with Yoke of fine insertion, embroidery and fine tucks, with embroidered ruffle around neck and sleeves; regular price, \$1 79; our price, 99 ceach.

GOWNS with tucked Yoke, cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves, good quality of muslin; regular price, 89c; our

SKIRTS-The finest cambric, with Yoke band, with ruffle of wide Medeci Lace and insertion; regular price, \$3 49; SKIRTS-The finest of cambric and muslin, with ruffle of

fine Medeci Lace and tucks; regular price, \$2 24; our price, \$1 49. SKIRTS-The best muslin, with voke band and ruffle of fine embroidery, 18 inches deep, with fine tucks; regular

price, \$3 24; our price, \$1 99. SKIRTS with ruffle of lace and lace insertion; regular price.

\$1 79; our price, 99c. SKIRTS made of good muslin, with deep ruffle and tucks; regular price, 79c; our price, 39c. CHEMISES made with square, V-shape voke, of fine Valen-

ciennes Lace, Medici Lace and Embroidery of the finest muslin and cambric; regular price, \$1 79; our price, 99c, CHEMISES with solid Yoke of Lace and Embroidery, fine tucking, the best muslin; regular price, 89c; our price,49c. CHEMISES, regular price, 39c; our price, 25c.

DRAWERS-Our finest Valenciennes, Medice, Thorshow and embroidered trimmed Drawers, regular price, \$2 25, \$1 99, \$1 79; now \$1 24.

DRAWERS-Embroidered and lace trimmed Drawers. made of the best muslin; regular price, 99c; now 59c. INFANTS' and Children's Department complete.

## SURPRISES IN CORSETS.

One lot of Corsets, sizes 26 and 27, at 39c; former

Another lot, different styles, and worth 99c, at 49c each, The R. & G. Corsets at 75c each. The Broadway Corset at 50c each, No. 263 C. P. Corset at \$1 49; sold at

## LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

Black Lace Guipure Flouncings at 98c to \$1 49 per yard Black Lace Chantilly Flouncings at \$1 24 to \$1 49 and

Black Lace Drapery Nets at 74c, 98c, \$1 49, \$1 74 per

Point du Gene Lace for Capes at 83c, \$1 19, \$1 24 and 49 per yard.

Narrow Black Lace in variety of styles. White Lace in Van Dyke Points at 14c, 16c, 19c and

24c per yard. Torchon Laces from 3c per yard up.

24-inch Embroidered Flouncings at 39c, 49c and 69c per yard. 42-inch Embroidered Flouncings at 74c, 89c and 99c

Van Dyke Point Embroidery at 19c, 24c and 39c per yard.

Narrow Hemstitched Embroidery, 24c, 39c and 49c per yard.

Narrow and Wide Embroideries in Swiss and Cambric; also Swiss and Cambric Insertions to match. BELTS are all the go, and we are now showing the

PITTSBURG, PA.

DANZIGER'S, Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,

best assortment in the two cities.