

## SENATOR BAILEY MAKES CAUSTIC REPLY

Texas Senator Takes Four Hours to Tell Why He Has Taken Position on Tariff Bill That Does Not Meet with the Approval of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25. — In a long speech in the senate to-day Senator Bailey of Texas, made reply to those who have been criticizing him for his position in favor of a duty on hides, lumber and iron ore and other articles of raw material in connection with the pending tariff bill. His expression on the subject of hides is a fair example of what he said with reference to the other articles involved. "If," he said, "I were invested with power to repeal any duty I would not repeal the duty on hides until I could also repeal the duty on shoes and leather goods. I would not repeal either until I could repeal both, and I would either have free trade in everything made out of hides, or else I would lay a revenue tariff on the hides." He could not, he said, comprehend how a Democrat could think that he was relieving the consumer from the exactions and oppressions of the manufacturers by voting to take the duty off of what the manufacturers buy from the people and still leaving a duty on what the people buy from the manufacturers. "That kind of a man," he continued, "may be a free trader, but he is a free trader in spots; and the misery of it all is that he selects the factories of this country as the spots where he applies his free trade doctrine. I have sometimes doubted the sincerity of the men who denounce the greed of American manufacturers and then gratify that greed by exempting the same manufacturers from the taxes which everybody else is required to pay. If they really believe that one class is robbing all other classes they ought to punish the robbers and not the victims."

Mr. Bailey was willing to concede that the Democrats who advocate free hides desired as earnestly as he did to reduce the price of shoes and of leather goods generally, but not to concede that they knew as well as he did how to accomplish this result. "They seem," he said, "to think that the proper method is to first reduce the manufacturer's cost of production and then reduce the duty on the finished product. That will undoubtedly reduce the price of the finished product to the ultimate consumer, but there is another and a much juster way to accomplish the same end." Outlining this plan, he insisted that the producer of the raw material and the manufacturer of the finished product should be compelled to share in the reduction on behalf of the whole people.

With reference to lumber Mr. Bailey contended that the forests would not be preserved by placing lumber on the free list, his argument being that the timber lands of the United States and of Canada must supply the demands of both countries and that therefore it would make no difference from which country the timber must be cut. He also argued that the only people who would be benefited by free lumber from Canada would be the lumber buyers along the Canadian border. "And what right have they?" he asked, "to ask us that we give them the advantage of free trade in this particular article? Do they not demand a protective tariff upon the meat and the bread stuffs which they produce? Do they not vote for these high duties on manufactured articles? \* \* \* I am actuated by no narrow prejudice and my mind is free from every taint of sectional animosity; but I shall never consent to give free trade to a people who impose protection on everybody else. I shall resolutely stand here and insist that those who apply protection to others shall not be suffered to escape it themselves."

In another connection, Mr. Bailey declared that he could not answer to his judgment and his conscience as a Democrat for voting to put lumber on the free list, while glass, hardware, cement, paint, and every other necessary material are subject to a duty of more than thirty per cent.

Saying that he had been told that free iron ore would stimulate the independent steel companies, Mr. Bailey declared that "there is only a semblance of competition between the steel trust and these so-called independent companies." His information was that the price list of the independent companies read like copies of those of the trust, a fact which he said had led to open charges that there is an agreement between them. He himself did not make, that charge, but merely referred to it, but he contended that whether true or not competition would not be obtained by the removal of the duty on iron ore.

Mr. Bailey again declared that the offenses of the trusts could not be reached through the tariff and by exemptions from duty of raw material. On this point, he said, "to construe the Democratic demand that trust-controlled articles shall be placed on the free list and requiring us to exempt raw materials from duty is to make our party ridiculous in the eyes of all intelligent men. Such a law will neither hurt the trusts nor help the people, because it will not increase the manufacturer's cost of production or reduce the price of his finished product. So far as the Democratic party can deal with the trust question through tariff legislation it would remove tariff duties from the finished products,

because that will reduce their price, thus hurting the trusts and helping the people at the same time. As every senator knows, I told tenaciously to the opinion that the only way to destroy the trusts now in existence and to prevent the formation of others is to send the men who organize and operate them to the penitentiary, and I am confident that the next few years will bring all men to concur in my opinion. But while I am waiting for that time to come, and ignoring the embarrassment which will arise from the loss of revenue, I am ready to put the finished product of every trust in America on the free list; but I utterly refuse to insult the intelligence of my countrymen by asking them to believe that I help the people by levying a duty on what they buy from the trusts and that I hurt the trusts by removing the duty on what they buy from the people."

Mr. Bailey's speech was in the main devoted to an effort to show that free raw material was not a cardinal Democratic doctrine and that he had never advocated such doctrines. He was willing to admit that "during the time when Mr. Cleveland and his friends dominated our party, they did commit it to the supreme folly of giving our manufacturers free trade in what they buy while leaving them protection on what they sell." He had, however, in season and out of season denounced this as a radical departure from the well established principles and policies of the Democratic fathers. After citing many authorities he traced the advocacy of free raw material to the late Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, but declared that this doctrine had never "commanded any substantial support among the leaders or with the rank and file of that sturdy Democracy which won so many victories and administered this government with such consummate wisdom through so many years."

Referring then to the position of Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of his own state, Mr. Bailey pointed out that as far back as 1896 he, Mr. Bailey, had taken a position against free raw material. He said that in 1900 he had canvassed his state everywhere denouncing "this fallacy," and that he had been elected to the senate on that issue among others.

Concluding Mr. Bailey expressed confidence that the time would come when with a Democratic majority in the senate, he would be called upon to aid in passing a Democratic tariff bill, and he said he did not desire to then be upbraided for casting a vote against the principles of the old time Democracy. "At their side I stand, and with them I am ready to be judged, declaring, as I have always done, and as I shall do with my latest breath, that the sum of all good governments is comprehended in the maxim that all shall enjoy equal rights, and none shall have special privileges. \* \* \* When my course is run there may be many who will think that I have not fought a good fight, but there shall be none who can justly say that I have not kept the faith."

### HISTORIC FORT WILLIAM HENRY DESTROYED.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Starting from a cause unknown, fire destroyed the historic Fort William Henry hotel at the head of Lake George, last Friday evening, entailing a loss of \$500,000. Manager J. F. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and 150 servants were in the building making ready for the opening that evening, and it was with difficulty that they escaped.

### T. J. DAVIES DEAD.

T. J. Davies, Esq., of Montrose, whose sudden illness at South Gibson, recently, was reported in The Citizen, died at the Lewis house, without regaining consciousness, on Friday evening, the 12th. Mr. Davies was born in Clifford township, June 4, 1853. Until he was about 25 years of age he lived in this part of the county, teaching school, and was subsequently employed in the mercantile business at Herrick Center. He went to Montrose in 1880 to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, forming a partnership with E. L. Blakeslee which lasted about five years. He had one of the most lucrative law practices in the county. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter. The funeral took place on Saturday.

### "BOUDOIR SHADOW" CLOCK.

Novel Timepiece, Only Second of its Kind, to Be Presented to Wife of Ex-President.

New York.—R. B. Smith, inventor of the "Boudoir Shadow" timepiece, is making a novel clock for the wife of former President Roosevelt, which he will present to the latter on his return from the African trip. The clock will be the second of its kind in existence. It is to be finely fashioned and the metal work plated twenty-two carat gold. The clock is made with two dials, one for day use and one for night use. The night dial is transparent and is placed between lenses. When the possessor of the clock retires he may turn the night dial to face the ceiling, placing the cord with an electric push-button at the head of the bed. By pressing the button at any time during the night he turns on a small electric light connected under the dial, and the outlines of the numerals are reflected on the ceiling. The shadow of the dial is four or five feet in diameter.

### DANGEROUS CANNON CRACKER.

That July day is rapidly approaching when, in all probability, we shall kill and injure some two thousand of our young people in celebration of the Declaration of Independence. It is the cannon cracker that is responsible for most of these casualties. Other forms of explosives and fireworks have their victims, but for wholesale homicide, combined with arson, there is no villain like the cannon cracker. In one year nearly fifteen hundred injuries, a number of them fatal, and a vast number of fires were directly due to this miscreant.

This year representatives of forty cities met in Pittsburg to discuss means of making the Fourth of July less dangerous. Some communities have already forbidden the sale of high explosives to children. The time may not be far distant when pageants and athletic contests will take the place of shooting in the day's proceedings, and when mothers may look forward to our national birthday without dread.

### HANDS OFF MAIL BOXES.

The Williamsport Sun has the following to say: "A case in the Federal court in this city last week, in which a youth was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for damaging a rural route mail box, enlists public interest and attention in a matter that is too often forgotten or disregarded—that the little tin mail boxes along the country free delivery routes are under the protection of the United States government, as prescribed by the following statute: Section 1603—Every person who willfully and maliciously injures, tears down or destroys any letter box, pillar box or other receptacle established by the postmaster general for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or delivery, or who willfully and maliciously assaults any letter carrier when in uniform, while engaged on his duty as a letter carrier and every person who willfully aids or assists therein shall for every such offense be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one or more than three years."

Th Potter county youth who was fined by Judge Archbold confessed to the vandalism charged against him, though it was argued in his favor that the destruction had been accomplished while he was under the influence of whiskey, which had been given him by woodsman.

### FIVE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Touring Car Hits Iron Posts and Turns Turtle.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 27.—Milton Snyder, Miles Rickert, Mrs. Stanley Gilham, Mrs. Edward Phifer and Miss Minnie Fourni, of Lehigh, were all knocked unconscious and badly injured at Weissport to-day, when their automobile turned turtle. It is alleged Snyder, who was steering the car, was racing with Henry Christmann's auto when he lost control of his machine.

The car crashed into two iron posts, which were snapped off and forced through a window of Harry Arnel's store. Mrs. Phifer sustained a fractured knee and Mr. Rickert a badly lacerated face.

### DEATH OF A FORMER WAYNE COUNTEAN.

Richard Wolff died of apoplexy at the home of his son William in Greene township on June 3, aged 78 years. He was a native of Germany, where he was born Dec. 3, 1830, and came to this country with his parents at the age of 7. He resided in Wayne county until a few years ago, when he went to live with his son, William. His wife died in 1878. He is survived by seven sons and two daughters, two of whom, Charles and William, are Greene township residents. Interment was made in the old Moravian cemetery at Newfoundland.

### COXEY IN WASHINGTON.

General Coxe, one-time leader of the famous "Coxey's army" invaded Washington again last week, but on an entirely different mission than a former visit. General Coxe is now a mine owner in Virginia. He holds claims in an arsenic mine and he wants Congress to place a tax of 1 1/2 cent a pound on foreign arsenic, which is now on the free list.

### Nath Pollah in Tubes.

The latest toilet novelty is a nail polish which comes in a tube and can be pressed out like artists' pigments. The polish itself is of a consistency between a cream and a liquid, easy to put on.

The case is a neat little one, nickel plated, with a top that pulls off, and furnished with an ejector to force out the enamel.

### Delicately Put.

"The first day out was perfectly lovely," said the young lady just back from abroad. "The water was as smooth as glass, and it was simply gorgeous. But the second day was rough and—er—decidedly disgorgeous." —Everybody's Magazine.

## CASTORIA

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### STAY-AT-HOMES.

Duties of Sweet June Graduates Who Eschew Professional Life.

With the passing of June school life will end for many a girl. Some will elect to take up a profession or business. The girl who stays at home will probably give the matter no consideration whatever, but she should.

She has just as important work awaiting her in the home as has the girl in an office. Her decision will affect her future life quite as much as though she were taking up a profession. It is quite important to the family and to herself what kind of home girl she will be.

If she is going to be the home girl who comes down late to a breakfast her mother has prepared, who idles through the morning dawdling in the shops or gossiping with friends, who wastes the afternoons and evenings in mere gossip or gayeties, home life will be a decided disadvantage to her. She will deteriorate morally and mentally. She will grow selfish and lazy. No girl should permit herself to become this sort of home girl, even though her mother may want to indulge her or the family circumstances may permit of idleness. It is not enough merely to live. An animal can do that. One should live to some purpose.

A certain amount of gaieties and pleasures are right and necessary. Girlhood needs them. But not all one's time should be given up to them. Life demands of a healthy, bright, cheerful girl something more worth while. Pleasure should be given its proper place and proportion in the day's affairs, like the dessert on the menu. One cannot live on it altogether without becoming flabby and unhealthy.

The girl who stays at home should take her share of the household tasks. The time has come to lift some of the burdens from mother's shoulders, to give more time and sympathetic attention to the interests of the younger members of the family, to add to father's pleasure in the family circle of an evening. The girl who is home with mind free from lessons and time to study the home life in all its details will find plenty to do to help and to make it happier. And the girl who stays at home should do it. A study of household economies might be of greatest aid in lessening the household expenses or lightening the burden of its toll. She will be a wise girl if she takes this up. She has elected to make home work her life work, and she should bend all efforts to do it as scientifically and intelligently as possible. She will get far more pleasure out of it also if she goes about it in the most up to date manner.

The girl who stays at home should take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the community about her. Sunday schools and charitable organizations need workers. Business women are too busy and too tired to do much of such work. Justice to themselves demands that they rest and recuperate when their day's task is over. The girl who stays at home can also help much now in many civic affairs.

The girl who stays at home should not shirk such responsibilities. They will broaden her life, make it more useful and happier. And when she goes to a home of her own she is better fitted to manage it and to make it a haven of love and rest for her own and a power for good for the community.

### Best Man in the Service.

When Commissioner Leupp of the Indian bureau searched the records of his department "for the best man in his service" to send to the Mission reservation in California he picked Miss Clara True. His reason for desiring the most capable man in his service was because of the desperate condition into which the Mission Indians had fallen through the operations of a strong whisky ring which had established a strong hold on the Indians and which never had been successfully coped with. Miss True has already won marked success in the same line of work at the Morongo reservation, in California. Here the liquor evil had become a scourge, and the Indians were notorious throughout the state for their lawlessness.

What that little woman endured in her struggle to evict the whisky ring that had operated at such profit for years her eastern sisters can scarcely realize. She was first offered bribes, then intimidation of every sort, from the circulation of unpleasant stories about her to anonymous letters threatening death, and finally she was shot at from ambush. And in addition to all this trouble with the whisky men she was forced to fight land thieves and cattlemen who had been in the habit of using Indian land as though it was their own. But in the end she was the victor, and the Mission reservation is rapidly becoming one of the models of the Indian office.

Miss True weighs only 110 pounds, but she is as lithe as years of riding in the saddle can make her. She is approaching her fortieth birthday.

### An Inspiration.

When a fair young girl with sunny hair, red lips, white teeth and gentle manners is seen earning her living and her mother attending to marketing and meals it can but rouse every spark of decency and chivalry in the young men. Perhaps they think, "But for father or brother my mother and sister might be doing the same for a lot of us fellows, and I'd punch the head of any one who was impolite or disrespectful."

Match the sunshine with your smiles. Help the birds in filling the earth with music. Feel yourself a part of this busy, happy, awakening world and show it by your looks and acts.

### FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

Should Be Taught That She Has a Right to Good Health.

It is easier for a girl of the growing age to injure herself than for the mature woman. The bones are not thoroughly hardened, there are changes taking place in the anatomy, the body has not become settled, it is growing, expanding, developing and strength is absorbed in the process. For these reasons a girl should learn to exercise properly if she is to derive benefit.

I know of one sensible mother who, as soon as her child was able to stand alone, taught her to use simple culture exercises on rising and retiring. First, it was a simple motion of the hands over the head, then came swinging of the legs, hitting out from the body, lying on the floor and kicking the air. At six the child could fill a half hour with elaborate exercises and not feel the strain. To see the tiny body, filled with the unconscious grace of babyhood, go through the exercises and consider it as much of a routine as she did taking her bath, having her hair combed or brushing her teeth, was a delight.

Other exercises were added as she grew, and this girl at eighteen would never think of dressing or preparing for bed without her beauty culture helps. She can understand in school what many of her companions cannot, for ever since babyhood, she has been cultivating what aids in the making of health. She is well developed, stands erect with chest expanded, and has good lung capacity.

A girl should be taught that she has a right to good health, for it is usually when we become conscious of the possession of any organ that we discover something the matter, still a girl should understand that it is due to herself and others that she take every means to keep in good physical condition.

If the basis of good health is neglected before twenty there are many chances that it will be for the remainder of life. Even if the girl at length realizes that she has been neglectful of herself, and starts in to correct defects, valuable time has been lost that might have been improved, if only the girl early in life had been taught a few simple hygienic rules.

### Vatican Mosaic Factory.

The Pope maintains a mosaic factory in the Vatican. Here the patient artists work in a gallery lined with 29,000 lockers in which repose sticks of silica of all the myriad varying shades required to reproduce the tints from canvas. A solid wooden-backed panel is smoothly filled with plaster to the depth of an inch. On this the mosaic-worker copies the painting to be reproduced. Then day by day he cuts out little chunks an "fills up the gap with inch-long bits of the silica. Thus the picture grows roughly in stone. In three or four years a work 2 3/4 by 3 3/4 can be turned out. It is then ground down to uniform smoothness with water and sand under flat iron disks. Then the painting stands revealed. There is a little gallery full of the work for sale. A piece eighteen inches square can be had for \$1,000.

### Friday is Maligned.

Below is given a list of some important events that have occurred on Friday:

- Moscow was burned Friday.
- Washington was born Friday.
- Shakespeare was born Friday.
- America was discovered Friday.
- Richmond was evacuated Friday.
- The Bastille was destroyed Friday.
- The Mayflower pilgrims were landed Friday.
- Queen Victoria was married Friday.
- King Charles I. was beheaded Friday.
- Napoleon Bonaparte was born Friday.
- Julius Caesar was assassinated Friday.
- The battle of Marengo was fought Friday.
- The battle of Waterloo was fought Friday.
- The battle of Bunker Hill was fought Friday.
- The battle of New Orleans was fought Friday.
- The Declaration of Independence was signed Friday.

### Science and Religion.

Between science and religion there never was, and never will be, the least conflict. Science is "systematized knowledge," while religion is a "sentiment of the soul," and between the two there can be not only no conflict, but not even so much as an argument. Science has nothing to say concerning the truth or falsity of the deliverances of the religious sentiment, for the moment science attempts to do such thing it ceases to be science. There are many affirmations of theology that science opposes, but it has no quarrel with the spiritual sense. In a word, science is neither religious nor irreligious. It is simply non-religious—having nothing to say upon the subject, one way or the other.

### Microbes.

Microbes came into existence about fifteen years ago. Since then they have multiplied so that they form one of our staple products. Microbes are of two kinds: the profitable and the unprofitable. They are also called germs, a germ being a microbe who has been through college. But generally speaking, a microbe by any other name costs just as much.

There is no law against the manufacture of microbes by minors, so that every one, down to the most diminutive infant, is constantly engaged in their culture. They are distributed by flies, wind and doctors, being one of the most important assets of medical science.

One of the best ways to get a collection of microbes is from the ruby lips of a sweet girl. Do not take them all at once, but only on the installment plan. Remember also that there are good microbes and bad ones. The good microbe wears plain clothes, is always ready to roll up his sleeve and go to work in a good cause; has a sincere, open, hearty, bluff manner, and looks you straight in the eye. The bad microbe is dressed in gaudy colors smiles a crafty smile, and has a sandbag up his sleeve. When an army of bad microbes, traveling rough-shod through your system, is suddenly met by an army of good microbes a fierce battle ensues. And if the latter win it makes you feel good. But if the former win you feel devastated.—Life.

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