

# HANNA IS THE MAN.

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The McKinley-Roosevelt Ticket Redeemed—The Great Promoter of Trust Legislation the Whole Thing—The People Not Blind.

The Republican national convention has met and done its work. President McKinley, as was expected, has been re-nominated, while from among the numerous candidates for vice-president Governor Roosevelt of New York was selected by acclamation. The platform is a sort of an excuse for the misconduct of the Republican party and a series of promises to do better. Senator Hanna was the guiding spirit in the whole affair, and his absolute control of the party was so evident as to be offensive to even the federal office-holders composing the convention.

The nomination of Roosevelt was intended to keep alive the war spirit and to fire the hearts of the young men of the country who are supposed to love military heroes. The ex-press censor of the rough riders is expected to offset the unpopularity of McKinley and substantial statements were set aside in order to give him a place on the ticket.

Under the circumstances it made little difference as to who was nominated for president or vice-president or as to what the platform contains. The people in their hearts look on Hanna as the real candidate and on the record of the party under his direction as the real Republican platform.

Hanna is the whole thing. There is nothing to the Republican party except his boss-ship and his wishes. The Democrats accept the issue.

**PAST AND PRESENT.**  
Cuban horrors at our doors and the murder of American citizens by the soldiers of Spain could not move the administration, and it was not until the destruction of the Maine aroused the whole people that McKinley and the Republican congress could be forced to take action in defense of our national honor. At that time the trusts and the Republican bosses were timid and did not appreciate the full advantage of a war in the way of army contracts during its prosecution and of carpet-bag government in the conquered territory.

Now there is trouble in China. Without waiting for any authority McKinley has ordered ships of war to take joint action with those of the European nations and American troops are on their way to help in the scheme of grabbing slices of the Chinese empire in due proportion to the injuries received by each nation. The ostensible motive in these acts is to protect the lives and property of American citizens in China, but the imperialist administration would hardly take such prompt measures if it were not for the fact that China is considered the richest of all fields for conquest and that all the powers of Europe as well as Japan are after the choicest bits.

## OUR PAUPER LABOR.

About 5,000 women and girls in New York are employed in making artificial flowers. All grades are made, from exact imitations of the most exquisite French productions to the very cheapest violets. The branching and other difficult parts of the work and some of the finer grades of flowers are done in the factories, but fully two-thirds of the flower-makers are "outside workers." Most of these home women are Italian women and children. Wages range from \$1.50 a day, which the most expert brancher in a factory earns during the busy season, to the 40 cents a day which the "outside worker" considers very good. The flower-makers work by the piece. They receive from three cents to a dollar a gross. The cheapest flowers are the violets, daisies, and wreaths of small flowers for children's hats. The price for a dozen wreaths is 5 1/2 cents. Each wreath consists of thirty-nine flowers, 468 flowers in all. A little Italian girl who takes this work home, with the assistance of her mother, her sister aged 12, and her 9-year-old brother, can make a dozen of these wreaths, 5 1/2 cents worth, in two hours. For the cheapest violets 3 cents is paid for 144 flowers. A mother and her little daughter, working together make two gross in an hour. These are facts and need no comment.—Harper's Bazar.

The comment needed is, that we had better change this sad state of affairs before we take such a civilization to distant islands and shoot it into the natives.

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Gen. Grosvenor, McKinley's spokesman in the house of representatives, is frothing at the mouth over the republican platform.

Over his own signature he accuses ex-Congressman Quigg of New York of having "drivelled" out of the life, meaning and angularity out of that fateful instrument. He states that a plank declaring that congress has full power to legislate over the annexed territories without constitutional limitation had been approved by the president and by the committee on resolutions, but that Quigg, to whom was given the duty of "boiling down" the platform, purposely omitted it. He is accused of giving the same treatment to the plank declaring in specific terms in favor of the ship subsidy bill. Quigg, of course, denies any underhand action on his part, and says that what he did met with the approval of the sub-committee on resolutions and then in turn of the full committee. But these planks are gone, and Grosvenor is filled with wrath over the emasculated platform. He declares that the

speeches of Walcott and Lodge will constitute the real platform on which to go before the country.

The platform praises what the administration has done to lift public credit, because it has floated a 2 per cent thirty-year gold bond at par, but it fails to state that the bond is at par because it carries the privilege of drawing its face value in bank notes from the treasury as a premium. If, for comparison, a government bond carried the privilege of a free pass on every railroad in the country for its bearer, a 1 per cent bond could be put to a premium of 300 per cent. It is the privilege and not the security which has put the 2 per cent bond at par. The platform "weasels" a plank on the trusts, but two republican congresses have failed to pass anti-trust legislation, and the republican senate deliberately side-tracked an amendment to the Sherman act.

The platform prates about the welfare of the annexed territory, but it is silent on the subject of "our plain duty," which the president set forth in his message about Porto Rico. The president is praised for securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the southern Pacific. This is deliberate falsification of the record. The harbor of Pago Pago has belonged to the United States for more than twenty years in exclusive possession, and the island of Tutuila is the least important of the three principal Samoan islands in population, in material resources, in size, in commerce, in location. The platform declares for the construction, control, ownership and protection of an Isthmian canal. Yet the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which takes away from the United States the power to protect the Nicaragua canal, is still before the senate as an administration measure and the Nicaragua canal bill itself, which passed the house by an overwhelming non-partisan vote was blocked in the senate by Mark Hanna at the instigation of the Pacific railroads.

The platform favors the policy of reciprocity, but the administration cannot point to a single one of its reciprocity treaties which has not been held up by republican opposition in the senate. The platform is for the protection of free labor against contract convict labor, yet a bill to that end is hung up in the senate by republican opposition. At every point the republican declaration of purpose can be confronted with the republican record of failure.

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## OUR FORMER PLACE IN SHIPPING.

Says the Chicago Chronicle: Our republican statesmen do not venture to say a word about shipping bounties or subsidies, but they bravely declare for "legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world."

They are after our "former place" in this respect. What was our "former place?" What party was in power when we held it? What is our present place? How did we get there? During the three fiscal years immediately preceding the first republican administration—the years ending June 30, 1861—American vessels carried from 70 to 72 per cent of all our exports and from 50 to 67 per cent of all our imports and exports combined. In 1862 American vessels carried 60 per cent of the total and in three years following their share fell below 28 per cent.

That we may lay to the civil war. But after that there was only a partial and temporary recovery, reaching a maximum of less than 26 per cent in 1870.

Since 1870 there has been a pretty steady decline, running down to barely 11 per cent, from which figure there has been no recovery. In fact, in 1898 the share of the American vessels had shrunk to 9.3 per cent.

Our republican statesmen do not trouble themselves to call attention to the fact that all this decline has occurred under republican administrations and laws, except that there was a democratic administration of republican laws for a short time.

They are too modest, to tell us that.

## WHO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SURPLUS?

Mr. Frank Vanderlip, one of the assistants to the secretary of the treasury, addressed the Michigan Bankers' association at their recent meeting in Detroit. He said to them that an evidence of national prosperity is the fact that the surplus in the United States treasury is now \$45,000,000.

Every dollar of this enormous surplus was taken from the pockets of taxpayers. This sum of \$45,000,000 in excess of the needs of the government was taken from them unnecessarily. It is the product of overtaxation and oppression.

The favorite argument of Republican orators is to brag about the immense sums of money raised from the people by taxation. They boast in eloquent terms of how much we are taxed.

Even in effete and monarchical England the dominant party places its claims for popular support on the success of measures for tax reduction. Our Republicans adopt as their platform an egregious declaration of how much the people are taxed in excess of the needs of the government.

Instead of bragging of the surplus they should brag about the amounts left in the pockets of taxpayers.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Will Be President.

We may be sure that when Mr. Bryan is elected president that he will be a real president and that the government will not have to maintain some one to change his mind for him in order to meet political emergencies.



# THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—A pretty outdoor bodice, and at the same time one simple of construction, is always welcome. In this model, reproduced



BODICE FOR A WALKING FROCK.

from the Philadelphia Record, tucks dispose of slight fullness at the waist both back and front, the opening in the latter being fastened by cords from tiny gilt or silver buttons. The vest we should suggest making in either white satin or cloth embroidered all over with an indescribable design in gold and silver thread, a narrow applique of the same edging the revers, cuffs, and that smart Medici collar, which is so invaluable in imparting an outdoor air to a bodice.

Black panne or satin, slightly folded, fashions the corselet, which is obviously made over a well-shaped and boned foundation.

## Two Elaborate Blouses.

Of the two blouses shown in the large engraving the first is of chiffon



NOTABLY HANDSOME BLOUSES.

in the new tea-rose yellow coloring, over this charming foundation coming black net embroidered in jet paillettes, and in its turn overlaid with a design of single flowers and leaves in ivory lace applique; while then at the waist there is a deep swathed band of rose-pink silk, a twist of which—in a slightly paler shade—is drawn up between the glittering meshes of the net in front, and finishes in flower-like rosettes beneath a yoke of shirred yellow chiffon, which gives place to a collar-band of folded chiffon decorated with jetted flowers arranged in medallion form.

The second blouse is of plisse chiffon in the delicate coloring of old ivory (the very latest fashioning shade this), where the soft effect of the closely clustering pleats is considerably increased by the use of pressing instead of stitching to keep them in place. Medallion insertions of mellow-tinted old muslin embroidered in a floral design are edged with black Chantilly lace; while at the sides, as you may see, some other lace of ivory-tint is introduced. Bands and rosettes of black velvet baby ribbon hold the lace together in front over the fullness of the pleated chiffon, and there is a waist-band to match, while the revival of the quaint old fashion in sleeves is shown in quite its prettiest form by the effective arrangement of the combined laces which give place just below the elbow to a big puff of the ivory chiffon, which, after being caught in closely at the wrist, is finished with a frill edged narrowly with black lace.

## The Newest Leather Belt.

Soft fawn-colored or pearl-colored suede leather or ooze leather forms a stylish belt for the fastidious girl in a world which is much given to wearing pulley belts of satin or corded silk. The newer leather belt should match as nearly as possible the tone of the homespun suit. Beautiful light browns or grays predominate. Select a chateleine bag to match, for this is the pocketless age. Get a bag with an outside half pocket, in which you can tuck

your little kerchief, so as to get it easily without opening the chateleine bag in which your money is laid away.

You can get a red or black and sometimes a dark blue leather belt, also a cream one. They are much less wide than formerly. The latest tapers off very much in front, where it shows decidedly more narrow than at the back. They run in sizes from eighteen to twenty-four inches. The narrow leather belt is certainly quite smart.

## An East Indian 'Kerchief.

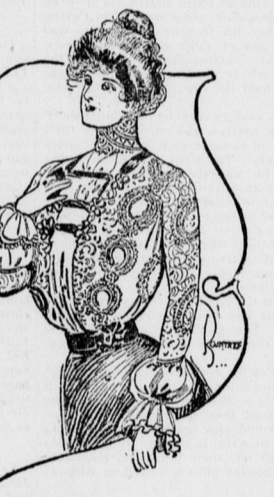
A great many girls like to cover the top of the head when bathing with a silk handkerchief of some becoming color, instead of wearing one of the mackintosh caps. The handkerchief can be chosen of a becoming tint or to match the bathing suit. If your suit is of black serge, satin or brilliantine, or of navy blue material, you can use one of the bandanas of glorious East Indian coloring, tropical greens and orange, blue, violet and dusky reds. Cut the bandana in half diagonally and then it is just the right size.

## New Summer Stockings.

There is no silk nor design of floriated pattern on the new summer stockings except foulard stockings. It is simply the clever idea of a merchant who sells silks and also hosiery. Fine lisle-thread stockings of colors to match the foulards most in demand, blues of various shades, browns, gray, a few "crushed raspberries," amethysts, sage green or tans are heaped up by the silk counter. Some, but not all, have open work meshes as decoration. They are obviously meant to be worn with low-cut shoes.

## Popular Lace Bows.

A new trimming exploited this season occurs in the lace bows, made very small and very neatly. They do not appear singly, but in a series, connected with narrow satin ribbons, upon which they appear to be mounted. They



Mohair Outing Suit.

can be used in various ways, and on a great many materials. Their manifold destiny, however, is on organdie and lawn frocks or dainty summer gowns of some sheer woolen material.

## A Hat Trunk.

A hat trunk or hat box, as our English cousins say, will accommodate as many as half a dozen pieces of millinery. Each hat has a stout cushion, which enters the crown and serves as a mount. The hat pins run through the cushion and fasten your big hat to the mount. Now it is firm and cannot wobble about and so get out of shape.



Mohair, the most servicable material made for summer wear, is used for the above costume, reproduced from the Chicago Record. The tone is sand color, trimmed with tailored bands of golden-brown silk. With it a violet silk skirt, finished with a high white satin stock, is worn.

# PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

The national campaign involves the creation of an executive organization quite as elaborate and complicated as that required to carry on the most extensive of modern enterprises, the collection and expenditure of a sum of money so large as to require seven figures for its expression, the selection and employment, directly and indirectly, of thousands of workers, the gathering and dissemination of special information on a scale not less extensive than that of a great telegraphic news association, and a hundred other things beside, none of which can safely be entrusted to anyone not an expert in his line. Until 1896 campaign headquarters were invariably established in the city of New York, and according to an unwritten rule they were almost always located in a four-story house on Fifth avenue. That year, however, both parties broke away from the old order of things and housed their chief headquarters in Chicago, though each committee perforce maintained a branch in the metropolis. In Chicago the forces of both committees were quartered in modern office buildings: in New York the Republicans took one whole floor in a handsome white marble structure on Union square, while the Democrats occupied rooms in a well-known hotel not a stone's throw away. The headquarters of a national campaign committee must of necessity be almost as extensive as a big railroad's executive offices, since room must be afforded for half a dozen different sets of employes, besides suites for the various committee officials.

In a sense, the "press bureau" is next in importance to the chairman's headquarters, since through it the reporters and correspondents are furnished with such news as the committee wishes to give out. This bureau, however, is only a small part of the committee's machinery for the distribution of correct political gospel. The bureau's relations are mainly with the country journals, but city papers are sometimes supplied with special information. The amount of plate matter sent out through the country weeklies during the heat of battle is appalling and costs an immense sum of money—in the millions.

It has commonly, though not always, been considered good committee practice to issue translations into almost every European language of nearly all the documents got out in English, and the troubles of the functionary who has to look after this job are simply indescribable. To begin with, he is generally and of necessity ignorant of the languages into which the documents are to be translated, and therefore quite incompetent to judge the ability of those whom he has to engage as translators or their work when it is finished. His only safety lies in engaging two persons familiar with each of the "unknown tongues" into which the matter is to be done. One of these he intrusts to the translation; the other examines it carefully when finished to see that no error has been committed.

Campaign committees are generally extensive patrons of what might by a stretch be termed the arts and also of what its writers fondly believe to be poetry.

Under the head of the arts may be included the millions of candidates' portraits which are put out under committee auspices, also the cartoons, diagrams, maps, badges (pins and buttons), and the like. Opinions differ as to the value of such things in the getting of votes, but committees always spend thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands in this direction.

Most committees buy campaign songs pretty freely, and it is agreed on all hands that a taking composition set to stirring music is a mighty good investment whether the poetry is very good or not. The poetry sent to the committee—and it arrives at headquarters in wholesale quantities daily—is generally in the form of songs. It need hardly be stated that most of it is written by persons who have never learned to scan their lines and have little idea of rhyme.

Leaving out the chairman and possibly the treasurer, the functionary in charge of the speakers' bureau sees more grief probably than any other committee official, and his department is one of the heavier committee expenses. There are always hundreds of real and alleged orators in touch with the committee. The more effective speakers generally give their services to the party from a sense of loyalty, and because they know that political promotion lies that way; but nearly all draw expense money and the majority, pretty poor speakers as a rule, draw salaries; not large individually, but sometimes almost treasury breaking in the aggregate.

All these departments employ typewriters and stenographers, and clerks and messengers in numbers. Many of the clerks are employed because of political pull, but the stenographers and typewriters get their jobs on their merits. Women typewriters are seldom in evidence at committee headquarters.

Of course money in wads and rolls and bags is needed to keep the committee departments mentioned and others, of which there is no room to speak, in operation, and the real storm center of every national campaign committee is the treasurer's office. How he gets his cash nobody but himself ever knows in full, and there is no doubt at all that he and his collectors—more often than not political stars of the first water—are driven to their wits' ends to gather the needful. Presidential candidates themselves have rarely made heavy contributions, for the reason, among others, that they have rarely been able to do so. It may be mentioned in passing that while presidential candidates seldom visit headquarters, vice-presidential candidates often do.

The friends of Mr. Jim Corbett think he has earned a seat in congress. He has certainly accomplished more than some of the gentlemen who are occupying such seats.



# Protecting the Birds

The League of American Sportsmen rejoices greatly at the passage of the Lacey bird bill, and well it may, for with its 3,000 members it has done yeoman service in the cause. It has written and caused to be written thousands of letters to members of congress in favor of the bill. The president of the league estimates that more than 10,000 letters have been received by members of congress in the last four months. In opposition were the millinery interests and the game trade interests. But as the president, Mr. Shields, says, there will be no more shipping of prairie chickens, labeled poultry; or of venison labeled veal; or of quails labeled eggs; or of bird skins labeled anything else than they are; no more contracting for the slaughter of 20,000 birds in Maryland; no more slaughtering of sea gulls, in violation of the laws, and shipping them, to use President Shields' language, "to millinery bird hogs in New York, no matter how labeled." The provisions of the bill authorize the secretary of agriculture to buy game birds and eggs for propagation in depleted areas. It is believed, for example, that prairie chickens imported from Nebraska, and liberated in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, will prosper. It prohibits the importation of foreign wild animals or birds, except under permit, there being a special prohibition of the mongoose and flying foxes, and of starlings and other birds, known to be injurious to agriculture and horticulture. If we had

had such a law thirty years ago the English sparrow might not be here. The bill prohibits any common carrier from transporting the dead birds or animals, or parts of them, killed in violation of the law. The package containing them must be plainly and clearly marked, both as to the address and as to the nature of the contents. Another section regulates the traffic in foreign game, which is designed to prevent unscrupulous game dealers or hotel men "from maintaining a fence," as President Shields says, for the handling and selling of American game. All game, animals or birds, on arrival in any state or territory for sale or storage, shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of the locality, and shall not be exempt by reason of being introduced in original packages. President Shields thinks the passage of this bill with the enforcement that he believes will go with it means a gain of hundreds of millions of dollars to the agricultural interests of the country in the next twenty years. Coincident with work of this kind is that which our Audubon society and which this paper are doing in endeavoring to arouse interest in birds. It is all part of one great movement. It should be pushed in the schools. The pulpit has given it attention. Unquestionably we are coming on a better time, a time when we shall use not abuse our opportunities with reference to helpless animals and when we shall treat them all, domestic and wild, with greater mercy.

## Concerning Dutch Annexation.

Sir John Henry de Villiers, chief justice of the Cape of Good Hope, who is now in London, says that all Dutch South Africa would bitterly resent the annexation of the republics. He adds: "This war was forced on President Kruger. What Mr. Chamberlain asked him to give up was the equivalent of Dutch independence. The story that Presidents Kruger and Steyn aspired to drive the British into the sea is fable. All the Dutch leaders wanted was to preserve the Dutch nationality. When the British field marshal, a bril-

liant general and a brave and good man, shall have flung his flag above the seat of government at Pretoria, we shall witness the conclusion of a dark chapter in the history of human greed."

## Artificial Coffee Berries.

Unroasted coffee berries are often made from oat and rye flour and corn meal. The natural aroma of these grains is destroyed by some process, and, after the proper amount of coffee aroma is added the berries are formed and caused to maintain their shape.