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A BIG FIZZLE.

The Jamestown Exposition Imposing On Public.

ARMY AND NAVY HOT.

Foreign Ships And Those of our Own Country Being Used for Bait, and Our Soldiery and Seamen Put Up as a Side-Show.—Much Criticism.

No end of unfavorable criticism is being made about the exposition at Jamestown. Foreigners allow their feelings to "leak out," American citizens are most outspoken about the treatment they have received, while the Army and Navy officers, unfortunate enough to be assigned to duty at or near Jamestown, fire their protests against the "gang of greedy money-makers" connected with the "show" as they would real shot and shell.

Around the corridors of the various hotels in Washington one can daily overhear the unmistakable and unconcealed condemnation of everything sounding like Jamestown, right from the lips of those who have been lured from far-distant cities—like "come-ons"—to view the undreamt of "splendors" of the world's greatest show on earth.

In the hope that things would soon assume proper shape and that conditions at the exposition would change for the better, the press has up to this time been very friendly. But the change has not been wrought, conditions have not been better, and thousands of excursionists have been forced to put up with outrageous treatment at the hands of those mixed up in the "dismal failure."

Writing on this subject the New York *Evening Post* says: "The Jamestown Exposition ought to be exposed. It is important that the truth in unmeasured terms be told about the monumental failure at Norfolk.' Thus writes the *Army and Navy Register* editorially. And it expresses accurately the feeling of both services when it adds: 'The army and navy and Marine Corps, including the cadets from West Point and the midshipmen from Annapolis, are made to do duty as a side-show to an otherwise unattractive, unedifying, and uninstructive conglomeration of arrested architecture and placarded vacancy.'

The *Army and Navy Journal* has also protested, not vigorously enough, however, to please a naval correspondent, who writes to its editor: 'Your editorial on the Jamestown fizzle was defective only where you hesitated to tell the whole truth. There never was a more dismal failure than this thing. What angered our officers and made us blush for our country was the manifest intent of using not only our navy, but all visiting ships, as an advertising scheme to exploit a gang of greeedy money-makers.' But that is all that there has been to the Exposition from the start—this desire to make money out of the American army and navy, and even the President of the United States. From New York to Washington the fields are disfigured by Exposition signs bearing the pictures of a soldier and a sailor—but no reference to anything else. It is all so gross an outrage that President Roosevelt would be justified in refusing to go again, as he plans to, and in ordering away the troops and ships now there."

Not long ago the proprietor of a dance-hall refused to allow a sailor or sailors to enter his place while in uniform. "Lieut. Babcock," says the *New York Post*, "in command of the Truxton, to whom the sailors first reported the incident, gave more of the details. 'When I heard of this thing, I determined to make a test case, so I asked a petty officer a chief gunner's mate to go ashore and ask for a ticket to the hall. He was one of the finest fellows in this flotilla, a married man with a splendid record both afloat and ashore and whose reputation for respectability and ability was without a flaw. Furthermore, he wore the double-breasted blue coat of the petty officer, and not the jacket or blouse of the sailor. But he wasn't good enough for that dance-hall proprietor who had the nerve to ask him to remove the uniform of his country with its insignia of his warrant and to put on instead the rig of a waiter.

'The chief gunner's mate asked why, and the proprietor told him that the "ladies" objected to the sailor's uniform. Where-upon my chief gunner's mate, who could look in upon the dance-hall floor, replied that the sailors would not care to associate with some of his very fastidious "ladies." * * *

'This is not an isolated case, and it is an outrage for the American sailors to receive such treatment from the American public. They surely do not deserve it.'

This treatment led some officers of the Navy to criticise the Jamestown Exposition. One of them is reported as saying that the case related above is particularly exasperating because the "Navy is the entire show, so far, at the exposition. Except for the presence of the fleet the affair is a dismal failure up to the present time, and there are those who think it is a national disgrace to permit such an incomplete affair, after inviting the Powers of the world to send their navies to participate. Take the ships of this and other countries away from Jamestown, and there is nothing left to interest the public. It might also be added that this Government has sent ships there at considerable inconvenience. The vessels might be much more advantageously disposed of if engaged in manœuvers and other legitimate naval affairs, instead of being part of a show where the men are subjected to insults."

AD INFINITUM.

D. B. Rundle of Rock Port, Atchison county, tells of the success his brother had several years ago fishing in the Missouri River, near their father's farm. He set a trot line one night baited with minnows. On examining the line next morning, they found the catch included a 140-pound catfish, which had swallowed the hook. When the hook was pulled from its mouth, it brought with it a white perch weighing five or six pounds, which had previously swallowed the hook, and, in removing the hook from the perch, was found a chub weighing one or two pounds that had swallowed the minnow. —*Kansas City Star.*

TO HONOR HUMORIST.

PLAN TO BUILD A MONUMENT AT LARAMIE TO BILL NYE.

Arrangements For This Tribute Will Be Made At The Convention of Humorist To Be Held In Theatre Beautiful, Los Angeles, In September.

Details of the coming fifth annual convention of the American Press Humorists, in Los Angeles, show that the gathering will be more noted than its predecessors, especially as the funmakers expect to have raised by that time a fund sufficient to build a monument to the late Bill Nye, at Laramie, states the Editor and Publisher.

An invitation has been issued to the general public, particularly admirers of Nye's writings, to contribute to the fund in any amount until Sept. 1, at which time the public rolls will be closed, although the project will not be concluded until the humorists themselves have expressed their appreciation of Nye, and this will be in the form of an entertainment in the Auditorium, "Bob" Burdett's "Theatre Beautiful," in Los Angeles. The entertainment will be given during convention week, Sept. 15 to 22, and from the number of acceptances received it has been deemed necessary to give both an afternoon and evening program, as no less than ten of the leading humorous lecturers have been booked. These are "Bob" Burdette, Eli Perkins, Charles Battell Loomis, Strickland W. Gillilan, Edmund Vance Cooke, Sam Davis, Wilbur D. Nesbit, S. E. Kiser, Judd Mortimer Lewis, and Thomas Augustine Daly, president of the American Press Humorists.

Frank Thompson Searight, secretary-treasurer of the American Press Humorists, who conceived the idea of making the fifth annual convention a Bill Nye affair, is carrying out the wishes of the members who, for several years, have discussed in convention and elsewhere, the Nye monument subject. Until this time no definite plan ever was hit upon.

Already subscriptions have been received from several men in the national eye, although the honor of first contributor has been reserved for the city of Laramie, whose Mayor, C. D. Spalding, and the city council have written Mr. Searight that an appropriation will be made as soon as a decision is given by their attorney as to the largest amount allowed for such projects under the Laramie city charter.

A Press Humorists' book will be issued as a souvenir of the convention and of the Nye Monument Fund, and to this work the more than 100 funny men of the American newspapers will contribute with origional verse, humor and more or less original portraits.

HOCK DER KAISER.

Der Kaiser von das Fatherland
Und Gott und I all dings command;
Ve two—ach! Don't you understand?
Meinself—und Gott!

Vile some men sing der bower divine,
Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein,"
Und drink der health in Rheinish wine
Of me—und Gott!

Dere's France, she swaggers all aroundt,
She's ausgespieldt—she's no aggound;
To much we think she don't amound,
Meinself—und Gott!

She vill not dare to fight again;
But if she shouldt, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass und (in French) Lorraine
Are mine—by Gott!

Dere's Grandma dinks she's nich't schmall beer
Midt Boers und such she interfere;
She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere
But me—und Gott!

She dinks, good Frau, some ship she's got
Und soldiers midt der scarlet coat.
Ach! We could knock dem, pouf! Like dot,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In dimes of peace brebare for wars,
I bear der helm und spear of Mars,
Und care not for den thousand Czars,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In fact, I humor efry whim,
Mit aspect dark und visage grim;
Gott pulls mit Me und I mit Him,
Meinself—und Gott!

—*Joseph Bullock Coghlan.*

The nations were all tranquil enough before this disarmament dispute began. —*Humoristische Blatter.*

Perhaps it would settle it if the jackies would wear guimpes at social functions.—*Boston Transcript.*

Politics is a masculine game, but the first boss was a women.—*Phila. Telegraph.*

HAVE YOU READ IT.

In this cruel war of nature-lovers we suggest that the animal psychologists would do well to enlist the services of their natural allies, the child psychologists—especially such as are capable of producing stories like "The Apple of Discord," in the May *Century*. It is about a small boy, who, having seen his father appropriate and devour an apple at the grocery-store, proceeds thereafter to steal a box of candy from the self-same merchant. Result: Mother, heart-broken; father, horrified; small boy much depressed; perplexed as to what it is all about; also, non-committal. The stern father decides that the punishment which will fit the crime is to dress the boy up as a little girl, in order properly to humiliate him, take him to the grocery-store, and make him beg the forgiveness of the proprietor. This the boy, now also heart-broken, but still both puzzled and dumb, does; and incidentally whispers in the grocer's ear a tearful plea that his father shall not be put in jail because he stole the apple. *Denouement:* Father gets down on his knees to small boys, calls him his "little man-child," and otherwise wallows naked in gush.—*New York Post.*

One good turn deserves applause.—*Cynic's Calendar.*

VEILED ATTACK

Senator Foraker Assails President In Speech.

DANGER OF DICTATOR.

Advocates State Rights And the Citizens Should Be Secured in the Full Protecting Of The Laws To Enjoy His Rights And Privileges.

After describing what a great part Ohio had played in the civil war, both through its generals and through its men in civil life like Stanton, United States Senator Foraker at the close of his memorial address given on Decoration Day at Steubenville, O., after telling of the lofty position this country holds among the nations of the world, spoke of domestic problems and made a veiled attack on President Roosevelt's attitude on public questions.

"That we must act carefully," the Senator said, "and wisely and patriotically in dealing with public affairs all will agree; and yet it is becoming an every-day occurrence to hear and read expressions of impatience not only because somebody insists upon time for consideration and debate, but also because of constitutional restraints that interfere with freedom of action, coupled not unfrequently with suggestions that no great harm would be done if in this, or that, or the other particular case, they should be disregarded.

"Those who fought to save the Constitution may be pardoned for entering a protest against this tendency. The American people do not need to be rushed. Their disposition is to go too fast rather than too slow. If allowed to proceed in their own way, they will not only meet every requirement, but they will be able to find that all governmental power necessary to be invoked can be exercised consistently with the letter as well as the spirit of our Constitution; and this should be insisted upon.

"We should be particularly careful to observe the distribution of the great powers of government made by our fundamental law into the legislative, executive and judicial departments. Legislation that confuses and intermingles these powers is not only likely to prove a disappointment in practical results, but also to work incalculable injury as a pernicious precedent. * * *

"But if we tolerate the idea that we may lightly evade, or disregard its provisions under supposed emergency, and upon the theory that the good that can be secured will more than counterbalance the harm that may be done, we shall soon be adrift without chart or compass. Then it is that 'the man on horseback' will be due to arrive.

"We have been singularly fortunate in always having a patriotic, liberty-loving man in the White House, from whom no such danger could be apprehended, but the time may come when it will be different. We cannot hope to always escape misfortune. We must, therefore, reckon against the possibilities and among them is always the chance that evil days may overtake us in that respect, as they have always overtaken other nations. * * *

The Senator then pictured the situation in Mexico, with Diaz as the perpetual Executive, and while he held most of us felt there was no danger of the United States becoming like Mexico, the Senator pointed out the evil influence that lay in the prostitution of public patronage and he went on:

"For an unscrupulous Executive, if we should ever be so unfortunate as to have one, this is a dangerous weapon with which to enforce his will on not only unwilling members of the other departments of the Government, but upon all who make public sentiment. Fear on the one hand and hope of favor on the other combine to aid his purposes.

"This power has been recently greatly augmented and is all the time growing. With the annexation of our new possessions and the creation of the new departments, commissions and bureaus provided for during recent years, the number of officials and employees of the Government outside of the classified service has been largely increased.

"The great majority of these are not only appointed in the first instance, but they hold their places subject to removal. The army itself is scarcely under more complete control. They would make a tremendous and dangerous factor in any contest that an ambitious President might make to continue himself in office, or to dictate and control the selection of his successor. * * *

"Any denial of this right (that the States and Federal Governments should exercise their proper power, that citizens might be secure in the full protection of the law and in the enjoyment of all his rights and privileges) is a violation, not only of our fundamental law, but of our civilization and religion as well. It is no more to be tolerated than treason itself, and the more humble and helpless the victim the worse the offense becomes.

"This right to be heard before being condemned is the very essence of that for which we fought, for it, more than any other one idea is the foundation stone on which we rest. Without it there is no such thing as individual liberty or political equality possible. Without it our institutions would not be worth saving. It would be better to tear down and build anew."

A crowd of people in Kansas, who gathered to see a car loaded with matches burn, were blown to pieces by the explosion of a carload of giant powder. It is supposed that the burning matches set off the powder in the adjoining car. The bodies of the dead were torn to fragments. The explosion was felt for 20 miles, and many windows were broken.

Probable Candidate.

The *Middletown Valley Register* "understands that Judge John C. Motter is being spoken of by his numerous friends, as a candidate for the United States Senate * *."

Mr. Carnegie is reported to be suffering from a cold "caught by sitting in draughts of cold air at the Peace Conference." Then he certainly caught the cold during an intermission between speeches.—*The Washington Post.*

TWO GAMES OF BALL.

ONE SIDED GAME WON BY ST. EUPHEMIA'S SCHOOL.

Fairfield Finds The Locals Easy.—Emmitsburg Suffers From Charley Horse.—Both Teams Aeronautical but Emmitsburg More So.

As the town clock tolled the hour of two, on the afternoon of Memorial Day, the Emmitsburg Cornet Band, discoursing appropriate music marched around the diamond followed by the club from St. Anthony's. The boys who for two years have battled on every field in this section, for the honor of St. Euphemia's brought up the rear. The largest crowd of spectators ever gathered on the local field gave the boys a very generous hand. One turn around the field and the band marched to their stand near third base, while the S. E. S. boys ran to their positions. Mr. Frailey shouted play ball, Mr. Zimmerman the town burgess tossed the horse-hide to Arnold and the battle was on. The first inning caused some of the local fans an attack of cold feet. The S. A. boys touched Arnold for two hits and scored a run. There was a sigh of relief when the third man went down. Topper led off for S. E. S. As usual he took two strikes and made the cold chills chase up and down the spinal columns of the spectators. When the third twister was dished up by Mr. Seltzer, Topper took to it kindly and sent it straight to center, mowing the tall grass on its way. This was the beginning of the batfest and when the spasm was over the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of S. E. S. In the second Mr. Kerrigan of the CHRONICLE staff pied his type and threw the ball into the left garden allowing a runner to score. When the staff, who were witnessing the game from various points of vantage, handed said Mr. Kerrigan some sage advice, he realized the burden resting on his shoulders and thereafter handed up perfect copy.

At the end of the fifth inning the score was 5 to 2 in favor of S. E. S. From this point on the Mountaineers seemed to have gotten stage fright. Whether it was the band or the faces of the S. E. S. boys as they chewed chiclets has not been ascertained. When the dust settled the score was 14—2 in favor of St. Euphemia's. The features of the game were the third base playing of the Rosensteel brothers who held down that position for their respective teams. The management wishes to thank Mr. Harry Harner for furnishing the band.

The score—

S. E. S.

	B	R	H	O	E
R.Topper 1B	5	3	2	10	0
Kerrigan c	5	2	1	9	2
Rosens'tl 3B	4	2	1	3	0
Walters 2B	4	1	1	3	0
Arnold p	4	1	1	1	2
Stouter lf	4	1	0	0	0
Bouey rf	4	1	1	0	0
G'lwicks cf	4	1	1	0	0
Topper J ss	4	2	1	0	0
Totals	38	14	9	27	2

S. A. C.

	B	R	H	O	E
H. Kreitz ss	4	0	1	0	2
W. Seltzer p	4	0	1	2	0
Hemler 1 b	4	1	1	10	0
P'ddicord 2b	3	0	1	2	0
Rosenst'l 3b	4	1	1	3	0
E. Seltzer c	4	0	1	6	3
Eckinrodelf	4	0	0	1	0
McNulty cf	4	0	0	0	0
E. Krietz rf	4	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	6	24	5

Summary:—Earned runs S. E. 3. S. A. 1. 2 base hits Topper. Struck out, Arnold 7, Seltzer 3. Passed Balls Kerrigan 1, Seltzer 1. Umpire, Mr. Carson Frailey. Time of game 1.50.

Fairfield Game.

They came down from the mountain like the wolf on a skate; they came down from old Fairfield by limited freight. They had the goods with them, they handed them out, and the way they did Emmitsburg—figure it out. This is the way the score stood, 17—12 and all on account of—well we won't say—we were not the only ones there. This happened on Monday.

There was a gentleman by the name of Marshall, and when he was not catching the ball he was reading a few pages of the rule book to his players; he caught for Fairfield. There was also a man named Low and the "moonlight mixtures" he served up consisted of an in-shoot, your-out-shoot, and a shoot-the-chute that, paregorically speaking, had the Emmitsburg contingent ciphering all the time; he pitched.

The pink tea artists talked it all over before the game and decided to let Fairfield win—if they could—and they did. So much for the courtesy of the home nine. This all happened because the home nine didn't have nice pretty suits like the visitors. Other excuses might be made but what's the use? If an accurate account of the game is desired ask Bill Snyder, who tore himself away from the slipper factory, (he makes them of banana peels) and was there from start to finish. Bill knows all about it and will retail his knowledge at five per. By the way Bill helped Spalding to compile the new rule book and what he don't know about a ball will remain unknown to the fellow without the price. Bill says that it ought to read "four balls take your bed," but the book still holds to the old rule.

In the first inning Fairfield did not score but they made up for lost time in the next five times. Seventeen nice ones crossed the Rubicon and the lands beyond Mesopotamia were gathered in, the desert of Gobia was conquered and we fell "even as they do—never to hope again." The gentleman who kept the score says that Fairfield made twenty-three hits, but how could that be possible when such pitchers were in the box for Emmitsburg? It is a mistake.

One of the peculiar features of the game was the rule followed by the umpires—neither of whom knew anything of the game. This rule allowed each pitcher his own official, while the other watched the bases. Fairfield got the worst of this bargain for their umpire wore glasses—the other one guessed.

Here is the score of runs:

Fairfield	0	1	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	—17
Emmitsburg	1	1	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	—12

The game, notwithstanding the score was a nice one for it has seldom been the lot of Emmitsburg to meet more gentlemanly players and visitors than those that came from Fairfield.

He Deserves It.

On the whole, Senator Penrose never had anything like so hard a road to travel as that which lies before him.—*Phila. Record.*

To illustrate the contrast between the ideal and the actual, post the illustrations from the florist's catalogue at the end of your garden rows.—*The Detroit News.*

CRIMINAL LAW.

Its Proper Administration Is Broken Down.

AMERICAN JUSTICE?

An English Opinion Of Our Criminal Machinery.—The Thaw Case Not The Only Instance.—Administration Of Criminal Law a Disgrace.

In the twelve years that I have known America at all intimately I only recollect one instance in which the criminal law worked with anything approaching the English standard of swiftness and precision. That was in the case of the man who shot President McKinley. Public opinion insisted on a speedy trial and a speedy execution and public opinion had its way. Had the victim been a man of less prominence the odds would have been over seventy to one against his assassin ever being brought to the chair. This is the way our criminal procedure impresses a writer in the *London Mail* who furthermore says:

If the frightful increase of murders in the United States stands in need of explanation, the immunity of the murderers and their all but invariable escape from the full penalties of the law are facts of a yet wider and more ominous significance. Nine months ago an American judge in an address to a lawyers' association used these words: "I say that our adminstration of the criminal law has broken down. It is an unworkable machine. I know we convict men and send them to the penitentiary; but I state it here, as a fair statement of the adminstration of the criminal law in America, that if a man has the means to employ able counsel, so as to 'make a fight,' as we say, in the great majority of cases he can escape punishment for crime."

Mr. Taft, a former judge in the United State's Criminal Court, and now Secretary of War in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, has been even more emphatic. Addressing the Yale Law School in 1905, he said: "I grieve for my country to say that the administration of the criminal law in all the States of the Union (there may be one or two exceptions) is a disgrace to our civilization." Justices Brewer and Brown of the United State's Supreme Court, have said the same thing in other words. The leading legal journal of the country is filled with similar admissions. No American lawyer of any standing would I think argue otherwise.

Commenting on the late celebrated Thaw case this correspondent writes: It would have made very little difference even if Thaw had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be electrocuted. There is as wide a gulf between passing a verdict in the criminal courts of America and carrying it out as there is between passing a law and getting it enforced. I venture to say with all possible abruptness that the machinery does not exist in the United States for making a murderer of Thaw's wealth and social influence pay the penalty for his crime.

Not long ago a case was reported in the American papers in which a mob lynched a prisoner who had been held for two years under a charge of murder, though the question whether he had killed the victim had not been raised. A man named Patrick was convicted in New York in 1902 of murder, nearly two years after the crime was committed. It took three years to get the case argued before the Court of Appeals, where the sentence was confirmed in March, 1905. A further appeal to the United States Supreme Court occupied the whole of 1906. Three months ago came the news that the Governor of New York had changed the sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The criminal procedure of America today is very much as ours was in the time of the Stuarts. It is hopelessly entangled in technicalities, and neglects justice and common sense to chase after an impossible infallibility of form. In a criminal case, as it is conducted across the Atlantic, it is not the prisoner in the dock, but the judge on the bench who is really on trial. The counsel on both sides polish up a thousand little points of pleading and practice and evidence, and fire them off at the judge, who has to decide upon them off-hand. If he falls into a single error, no matter how trivial or how far removed from the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, the appellate court will order a new trial of the case almost automatically.

Thus it is that we find such absurdities as that of the United State's Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the land, reversing a judgment because the record failed to show that the defendant had been arraigned and had pleaded not guilty. Thus, only a few months ago, a re-trial was ordered in one case because the cross-examination of a witness extended somewhat beyond the examination in chief; and a conviction was set aside in another because the prosecuting attorney said some things in his speech to the jury that the appellate court thought he ought not to have said; and in a third case, by reason of some wholly immaterial error, a court felt constrained to reverse a judgment which in the same breath it declared to be absolutely just.

There are many other things, such as the sentimentalism of juries, the abuse of the pardoning power, the limited authority of the trial judge, and the ebullience of the press, that favor the accused in America. But most of all is he helped by the pernicious rule that any error which it is impossible to show affirmatively did not prejudice the defendant must lead to a reversal of judgment. Hence appeals and re-trials multiply without end. Hence lawyers and criminals flourish while justice and society helplessly suffer.

Proper Place For Them.

"Yes, sir," remarked the self-made man, "brains come in ahead every time."

"Of course they come in a head," rejoined the cynical person. "I never heard of any one with brains in his feet."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Do not hang dismal pictures on the walls, and do not deal with gloom and sables in your conversation. Nerve yourself for constant affirmations.—*Success.*

YET ANOTHER PROPHET

JERSEY MAN WOULD SELL SECRET TO UNCLE SAM.

Andrew Jackson Devoe, of Hackinsack, Claims Ability to Foretell Weather Conditions Two Years in Advance—Rarely Misses.

"After years of research," said this wonderful prognosticator, "I have discovered the weather secret, and I can now predict what it will be every day for the next four to six months and hit it nine times out of ten. I can foretell the weather for every season of the year for two years in advance, and I can tell whether it will be wet or dry for every season we are going to have for the next ten years.

"I have tried to patent my weather secret, but my lawyers tell me I cannot patent 'brains.' So I have gone into partnership with a prominent legal firm, and they are preparing to sell my secret to the United States and other governments, with the promise that they will keep the secret and not let corporations or individuals get a hold of it to speculate with. You can see how immensely rich a clique could become by 'cornering' wheat, or cotton, or corn, or tobacco, if they could know accurately in advance how the weather was going to turn out. I will not let them do that."

Mr. Devoe claims to have found out all there is to know about the weather. He is cognizant of just how it is made, and has the formula at his fingers' end. The only point that seems to worry him is whether or not the Government will buy his secret; not only our government, but others as well.

Here are some of his predictions for the Summer:

June 8—Very heavy thunderstorms, followed by falling temperature.
June 9 to 13—Coldest summer weather for many years in June, but too cloudy for frost, though almost cold enough for snow.
June 13 to 15—Pleasant.
June 16—Warm, showery.
June 18 to 22—Pleasant.
June 23—Warm and showery.
June 24—Heavy thunderstorms.
June 25 to 27—Very cold for Summer. July will come in cool and stay so for several days.
"The Fourth"—Cool.
July 6—Thunderstorms.
July 7 to 10—Very cold for that time of the year.
July 11 and then through the summer—Very hot.
All crops will be late.

Government, a monthly magazine of economic and applied politics, is Boston's latest contribution to the magazine world.

LIBERTY, AMERICAN MONOPOLY.

An over dose of "lemon squash," taken on a very empty stomach, is probably the cause of the following remarks by Mr. Whibley in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

"Liberty," cries this overcharged Briton, "is a thing which no one in America can escape. The old inhabitant smiles with satisfaction as he murmurs the familiar word. At every turn it is clubbed into the unsuspecting visitor.

"If an aspirant to the citizenship of the republic declined to be free he would doubtless be thrown into a dungeon, fettered and manacled until he consented to accept the precious boon.

"You cannot pick up a newspaper without being reminded that liberty is the exclusive possession of the United States. The word, if not the quality, is the commonplace of American history. It looks out upon you—the word again, not the quality—from every hoarding. It is is uttered in every discourse, but the truth is that American liberty is the mere creature of rhetoric.

"America's view of patriotism is distinguished by the same ingenious exaggeration as her view of liberty. She has as little doubt of her grandeur as of her freedom. She is, in brief, God's own country, and in her esteem Columbus was no mere earthly explorer: he was the authentic discoverer of the promised land.

"Neither argument nor experience will ever shake the American's confidence in his noble destiny. On all other questions uncertainty is possible. It is not possible to discuss America's supremacy. In arms as in arts, the United States is unrivalled. It alone has been permitted to combine material with moral progress. It alone has solved the intricate problems of life and politics.

"It has the biggest houses, the best Government and the purest law that the world has ever known. Perfect freedom is its exclusive privilege, as skyscrapers and elevated railways are its exclusive possessions. Its universities surpass Oxford and Cambridge, Paris and Leipzig in learning, as its churches surpass the churches of the Old World in the proper understanding of theology. In brief, to use its own phrase, America is 'It,' the sole home of the good and great."

WHERE WARREN FELL.

An English gentleman on a visit to Boston, called on an American friend who resided there, and after the customary greetings had been gone through, the Bostonian volunteered to show the Englishman the sights and places of interest around the city. After visiting many places they finally came to the Bunker Hill monument. Now the gentleman did not wish to ruffle the feelings of his English friend by referring to the defeat of the English at that place so he simply indicated the monument with a wave of his hand and said, "Bunker Hill."

"But who was Mr. Bunker and what did he do to the hill?" inquired the Britisher.

"You don't seem to understand, sir," said the Bostonian, "this," indicating the tall shaft of the monument, "this is where Warren fell."

The Englishman adjusted his monocle and after carefully surveying the monument from top to bottom, turned to his friend and said, "Really, killed him, of course?"—*The Kazooster.*

The Common Failing.

"To err is human," yea!
And yet, we know,
More human 'tis to say:
"I told you so.
—*Philadelphia Press*

STATE RIGHTS

Memorial Day Address At Gettysburg Criticized.

MR. TAWNEY FORGETS

The Growing Sense of Nationality in The People.—A Boston Paper Takes Up the Argument.—Admits That There is Danger of Paternalism.

James A. Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, spoke at the exercises on Memorial Day at the National Cemetery, Gettysburg, on the deplorable tendency of the States to thrust slyly much of their individual burdens and powers of government on the shoulders of the Federal Government. "Our whole political life vibrates," the speaker said, "back and forth across that invisible boundary at which the liberty of the individual or the locality stops and the authority of the central government begins." Continuing he said: "Has the individual state the right and should it manage and control its affairs without regard to other states in the Union; or are we essentially one people, bound in all we do as individual states to respect the institutions and conserve the welfare of all? This, my friends, is the one great problem of government. In one form or another it returns again and again. Here on this battlefield it took the form of the doctrine of 'secession' and 'state's rights.' Today it faces the American people in a more subtle form." * * *

The *Boston Transcript*, under the heading "What Mr. Tawney Forgets", prints the following criticism:

"Representative Tawney of Minnesota in his Memorial Day address at Gettysburg took for his theme the waning powers of the States, and enumerated many functions of the Federal Government as thurst upon it by the failure or neglect of States to live up to their obligations. He instanced the example of Maryland in transferring its oyster beds to Federal control to avoid the cost of the necessary survey, and the recent surrender by the Southern States of the exercise of their reserved right to maintain and regulate local quarantine, primarily to escape the expense of operation. From these and other occurrences of similar nature he drew the conclusion that a silent revolution in the relation of the States to the nation is making rapid progress, and that unless it is sharply checked a radical change in our constitutional system will have been accomplished before the average man realizes it.

"Mr. Tawney's search for the cause of what he characterizes as 'a dangerous tendency' leads him to believe that it lies in a strange popular delusion. The people who are not only willing but anxious that the National Government perform and pay for so many things which properly fall within the obligations of the States, and even of private individuals, do not realize that they are themselves bearing the burden of payment. They have not freed themselves from the cost; they merely pay indirectly, instead of directly. The Federal revenue is raised by indirect taxation, while the money in the State treasuries is collected by direct taxation of the property of their people. The local tax collectors' comings and goings are seen of all men, whereas the Federal collector working from Washington is almost unobserved, even when the former has transferred to the latter an important part of his functions.

"Such is Mr. Tawney's philosophy of the tendency he laments. He has omitted from his analysis several causes. He pays no attention apparently to the influence of the growing sense of nationality in the people, though this is foremost among the factors bringing about what he deems a great change. The people every day come to think more nationally. They discriminate to a greater extent than Mr. Tawney admits, for they see that certain agencies of national importance, now within the scope of States, can be better executed under Federal authority than under purely local administration, as in the instance of quarantine. Here the sentimental and the practical mingle, the sentiment of nationality and the consideration that Federal administration means unity of methods. It means more direct, more convenient, more comprehensive supervision. For half a dozen groups of quarantine officials, each with a theory of its own, is substituted one which will supervise in the light of the latest scientific knowledge. That the States shirk many of their duties and pass over to the nation, not only what they might do, but many things they should do, is perfectly true, and Mr. Tawney is not the only man who has animadverted on this practice which if continued will weaken the character of the people of many communities. In fact, what with the constant effort of every cabinet department in Washington to enlarge its powers and seize upon every acre of the field of adminstration which the Constitution has not specifically preempted to the States, we are in danger of a paternalism, partly solicited and partly usurped. It is in the spirit of resistance to paternalism that "State dismantlement" should be opposed, rather than on the ground of the expense, for while, as has been the case for some years past, more than 60 per cent. of the aggregate of the annual appropriations by Congress are for military and naval purposes, for wars past or for preparation for wars possible, it will be difficult to demonstrate that the "tendency" is wholly influenced by the States' purpose to transfer their burdens to the national treasury."

INCREASE IN SALARIES.

Only one postoffice in the state of Maryland has had its salary decreased according to the twenty-fourth annual re-adjustment of postmaster's salaries based upon the business for the preceeding year. Annapolis is the postoffice, the postmaster will receive $2,700 instead of $2,800. The following are some of the increases that have been made: Emmitsburg, from $1,500 to $1,600; Brunswick, from $1,400 to $1,500; Frederick, from $2,600 to $2,700; Hagerstown, from $2,800 to $2,900; Taneytown, from $1,300 to $1,400; Thurmont, from $1,200 to $1,300 and Woodsboro, from $1,000 to $1,200.