

Checked Career of Republic in Latin America

By R. S. STURGIS, President of the Spanish Club of Boston.

In course, the republic is not a success in Spanish America in the sense in which it is a success in this country. The Spanish-American republic has been open to the criticism that it is not a republic at all, but that it is an oligarchy in many cases, and in other cases a dictatorship.

The people of Spanish-America have seen their country exploited for centuries for the selfish ends of individuals and groups of individuals. It is natural that the general idea of government should be that it is something that a man may get something out of, if he can manage to obtain a share in it.

I had very little confidence in the success of the Cuban republic, and was very agreeably disappointed until the recent events seemed to indicate that a large part of the people do not appear to be ready to submit to the will of the majority or to find some other method than civil war for the settlement of their political grievances.

W.H. Shillington

Search for Pole Unprofitable

By JOHN RITCHIE, JR., of Boston Ritchie Society.

years to traverse, could hardly be of possible use as an avenue for trading, vessels or for pleasure parties, while from what is known of the commercial products of the region there seems to be little prospect of a return on the cost of exploration were this purely a business venture.

The exploration of the poles has, however, a value to science, and, like many other matters in which much money is spent, this lies in added information or knowledge and mental satisfaction. Practically all the value of the science of astronomy lies apart from any help that it can give us in a business way.

In the same way, most intelligent men do not begrudge the cost in time and human life that the search for the pole demands. The most of the disagreement and discussion on this subject is about the way to accomplish it, and on this point there seem to be nearly as many opinions as there are individuals.

John Ritchie, Jr.

Better Pay for Life Saving Service

By CAPT. J. L. MANSON, Secretary Boston Marine Society.

If, as reports say, it is becoming more difficult to fill the life-saving service with the kind of men that are wanted, nobody will doubt that there is something wrong with the conditions of that service.

The life-saver must be a strong, able-bodied man, of better physique than the sailor, and of as good physique as the member of any government service. His work at times is exciting, but often tedious and wearisome, although it is neither so laborious nor so hazardous, on the whole, as that of the seaman.

When we remember the kind of man who is most eagerly sought for the life-saving service, we may realize that it is essential that the service should be well paid. Such a man is young, active, alert, energetic, strong and brave and capable of endurance, and for his to-day there are numerous opportunities waiting in the active and more remunerative fields of enterprise.

The service is a necessary one, and it is necessary that it should contain men who are in every sense efficient to perform its duties. If on the salary that life-savers get, with all the conditions of service, such men cannot be had, it is only a question of the degree of attraction that shall be offered.

John L. Manson

EXPORT DISCOUNTS.

GOODS SOLD CHEAPER ABROAD THAN AT HOME.

Only About One Three-Thousandth of Our Total Production of Manufactured Goods to Send Foreigners at Lower Than Current Prices in America.

In Maine Speaker Cannon urged the reelection of a stalwart protectionist as representative in Congress, because, said he, Maine is equally interested with Illinois in maintaining protection.

In Maine Secretary Taft declared that there was urgent need of revising the abuses out of the Dingley tariff. He did not say what these abuses are, but presumably his reason for demanding immediate revision is to be found in the fact that a few American exports are sold abroad at lower prices than at home.

Wherefrom a doubt must have arisen as to the real attitude of the administration, with the weight of probability on the urgent revision side, for the urgent revision was naturally assumed to be voicing the views of the head of the official family. Such an inference would be quite certain to prove unfortunate for the Republican cause.

In North Carolina Secretary Shaw was demonstrating the entirely sound proposition that tariff reduction was not called for because of the relatively small quantity of domestic manufactures exported at lower than home prices, this being, in his judgment, much better than to reduce our tariff so as to enable foreigners to flood our market with their cheaply exported goods.

From the commercial standpoint it is difficult to see any cash value to the discovery of a pole, the north pole, for example. The route through the frozen seas from Nova Zembla to Greenland, requiring, as it might, from two to three months to traverse, could hardly be of possible use as an avenue for trading, vessels or for pleasure parties, while from what is known of the commercial products of the region there seems to be little prospect of a return on the cost of exploration were this purely a business venture.

Secretary Taft evidently agrees with Cummings, Foss and the general body of tariff reformers that to work of an occasional surplus in foreign markets at bargain counter rates is a grave crime whose perpetration should be prevented by an immediate lowering of our tariff rates. Secretary Shaw finds the practice a common one with every producing nation in the world, but least prevalent in the United States in its proportion to the total volume of production. He does not regard it as a crime, nor even a misdemeanor calling for tariff reduction as a punishment and a preventive.

He is disposed to look upon export discounts as expressly legalized by our system of drawbacks, whereunder the treasury department rebates back to the producer the tariff duties or materials have been paid upon articles which are subsequently exported to foreign markets. This provision for export discounts is not exclusively confined to the Dingley tariff. Similar rebating provisions were introduced in the Wilson-Gorman tariff law of 1894; also in the McKinley tariff of 1890.

Secretary Taft evidently considers it outrageous that the American consumer should once in a great while suffer a little higher price for an article than some foreigners may have paid for it. This does not seem to be a very flagrant outrage when we consider that out of a total manufactured production of \$15,000,000,000 we sell abroad at cut prices rather less than \$5,000,000 worth—that is, about 1-3,000th of the total. The general opinion of our consumers are not grudgingly wronged in this ratio of one to three thousand. Yet it is almost wholly on account of this one dollar worth of \$3,000 worth that Messrs. Taft, Cannon, Foss, and the rest of the reformers think that no time should be lost in revising the tariff downward.

Secretary Shaw finds a very satisfactory offset to that \$1 worth in \$3,000 worth in two facts: First, that American labor is kept at work all the time; and, second, that the American workman is not required to accept reduced wages while producing the commodities that go abroad at reduced prices. Mr. Shaw sums up the whole question logically and effectively when he says that he is willing to pay a slightly higher price than a few foreigners pay if thereby our own laborers may be kept fully employed at an undiminished rate of wages.

Speaker Cannon, Secretary Shaw and the congressional committee are agreed that there is nothing in the present situation that calls for downward revision or for any disturbance of the tariff. They do not regard export discounts as a sufficient cause for inaugurating a period of tariff instability, inaugurating a period of tariff instability, inaugurating a period of tariff instability. Yet it is upon this limited and inconsequential volume of cut-priced sales abroad that fully nine-tenths of what Mr. Taft calls the "protecting sentiment" for immediate revision is based.

Looks a Little So. Some of the Democrats who shouted the loudest for Bryan before he returned from Europe are now in a position to re-assert the full force of the honestly saying acent buying a pig in a poke.—Cleveland Leader.

TARIFF MARKED UP!

Rates Not Made Needlessly High for Purpose of Reciprocity.

If, as the free traders and tariff revisionists are so fond of asserting, the schedules of the Dingley tariff were made needlessly high in order that reductions might thereafter be made in the latterly by reciprocity, the life of that section (4) of the law have been limited to the two years ending June 24, 1897. The answer is that there was no such purpose in fixing the Dingley tariff rates.

The intention of Nelson Dingley and the men who cooperated with him in framing the bill was to provide adequate protection. They had no trade to install partial free trade through reciprocity in competitive products.

Positive proof of this is found in the fact that in the bill as it passed the house section 4 did not exist. That section was added in the senate. The plan was purely tentative and experimental. It was not meant to be permanent, as the two years' limitation clearly indicates. It did not mean to die, with the bundle of foolish treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson and afterwards left to rot in senate pigeon-holes. That was the end of wide open reciprocity. It died before it was born.

The treaty negotiated with France served as an object lesson, as it demonstrated the utter impossibility of negotiating in reciprocity articles without destroying protection. For example, the proposed French treaty provided for a reduction of 30 per cent in the duties on hosiery and knit goods. Such a reduction would have closed 75 per cent of the hosiery and knit goods factories of the United States and deprived 75,000 people of employment and wages.

Reciprocity in competing articles was never sanctioned by Blaine, nor by McKinley, nor by Dingley, nor by Reed, nor by any of the great champions of protection. To allege that Dingley purposely marked up the tariff rates in order that they might be marked down in reciprocity treaties is to reflect upon the intelligence of that master tariff maker.

It is to suppose that Mr. Dingley intended to deal in gold bricks. He knew what so many of the reciprocity advocates of to-day seem unable to comprehend, that to reduce a needlessly high tariff down to the line separating adequate protection from no protection would not work. If no tariff, after having been reduced, still remained protective, the foreign competitor would get no advantage. That would not be reciprocity. It would be a swindle and a rather transparent swindle at that.

Nelson Dingley was not a confidence operator. He did not believe in reciprocity as a competitive end, and only consented to the incorporation of section 4 with the two years' limitation clause attached. So strong and able and consistent a protectionist was he that if he were alive to-day nothing would be heard of his having marked up the duties for the purpose of marking them down in reciprocity dickers. No one would dare to make such an assertion.

REAL THING IN CATAclySMs.



Intelligent perception of the truth regarding reciprocity in competing articles is shown in the following extract from the address of President James E. MacColl, at the fall convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Lake Champlain:

"The wave of tariff revision and reciprocity is subsiding. Under the protection of the protective tariff, reduced in which all classes of the people are sharing. Common sense says, 'Let well enough alone.' Reciprocity is found upon investigation to be an sacrifice of one section of the country or one industry that another section or industry may grow more rapidly. In nine years under the present tariff the national exports have increased from \$122,000,000 to \$1,171,000,000, which places the United States in this respect in the first rank among the nations of the world. With labor and capital fully employed, and unable to fully to reduce duties and buy more foreign goods, in order to increase our exports by an equal amount, the former but not the latter."

Mr. MacColl is evidently a man with brains reinforcing business capacity of a high order. He has thought out the question for himself, and has shown that to secure an increase of exports at the cost of diminished home production is an economic folly and a commercial burden. Morally reciprocity is a fraud and a wrong. Commercially it is a situation such as the United States it must inevitably prove a loss and an injury.

KING OF SAFE-BREAKERS.

Marvellous Delicacy of Hearing Possessed by Milner James.

"Milner James was the most artistic safe-breaker in the business," said Leocoo the detective. "He is dead now. He opened in his time over 700 safes without tools or gunpowder solely by working out the combination with his delicate and patient fingers.

"It took me a year," he once said, "to learn the trick of picking combinations. I studied all the locks there were and I had three safes of different makes to practice on. The ear is the most important factor in my method and it must be held tight against the safe door on a line with the tumblers. When the knob of the lock is turned slowly and one of the tumblers reaches the notch corresponding to the first number of the combination the tumbler will fall with a little click. Care must be taken not to displace this tumbler. You keep on trying the knob and forth gently till each of the tumblers drops. Then the door opens. Hardly one in a thousand has an ear delicate enough for this work and to be a success at it you're got to give up tobacco and alcohol."

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA.

Brushed Scalen from Face Like Powder—Under Physicians Grew Worse—Cuticura Works Wonders.

"I suffered with eczema six months. I had tried three doctors, but did not get any better. It was on my body and on my face, so thick that I could hardly put a pin on me without touching eczema. My face was covered, my eyebrows came out, and then it got in my eye. I then went to another doctor. He said what I knew was taking for it, and I told him Cuticura. He said that was a very good thing, but that he thought my face would be marked. But Cuticura did its work, and my face is now just as clear as it ever was. I told all my friends about my remarkable cure. I feel so thankful I will everywhere for a friend to know what Cuticura can do. It is a sure cure for eczema. Mrs. Emma White, 641 Chertier Place, Camden, N. J., April 15, 1906."

Wild Animals on the Ocean.

A scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of domestic wild animals for the sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes naturally to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All other animals resent a trip on water. The tiger suffers most of all. Horses are very bad sailors, and often perish on a voyage. Elephants do not like the sea.

FRANK J. CHERRY.

Swore to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1887. I, W. L. OLESON, Notary Public, do hereby certify that the within and above signed by FRANK J. CHERRY, of the County of York, N. H., is the true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the files of my office.

Brilliant Jamaican Fireflies.

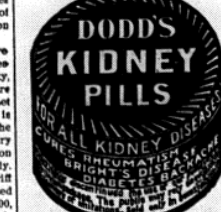
Fireflies of Jamaica emit so brilliant a light that a dozen of them, inclosed within an inverted tumbler, will enable a person to read or write at night without difficulty. These flies are in size as large as a common house fly, and perfectly harmless. Their appearance in unusual numbers acts as a barometer to the natives, and is an indication of approaching rain.

Want Them to Know Country.

The Japanese war department has made arrangements to send teachers and students of the middle and high schools and colleges to Manchuria and Korea free of charge during their vacation. More than 50,000 persons expect to make the trip.

Look After Jewish Orphans.

An Italian Israelite Universelle has placed five Bialystok orphans in the Ahlem agricultural school, and has as a first installment applied the sum of 15,000 francs for their maintenance and education.



When you buy WEIWEATHER CLOTHING you want complete protection and long service. These and your other good points are combined in THE BRAND OILED CLOTHING. You can't afford to wear any other.

WOMEN WHO CHARM

HEALTH IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

It Helps Women to Win and Hold Men's Admiration, Respect and Love. Woman's greatest gift is the power to charm. Admiration, respect, and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.



As a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill-health, physical weakness, headache, ache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin its use.

"I suffered with eczema six months. I had tried three doctors, but did not get any better. It was on my body and on my face, so thick that I could hardly put a pin on me without touching eczema. My face was covered, my eyebrows came out, and then it got in my eye. I then went to another doctor. He said what I knew was taking for it, and I told him Cuticura. He said that was a very good thing, but that he thought my face would be marked. But Cuticura did its work, and my face is now just as clear as it ever was. I told all my friends about my remarkable cure. I feel so thankful I will everywhere for a friend to know what Cuticura can do. It is a sure cure for eczema. Mrs. Emma White, 641 Chertier Place, Camden, N. J., April 15, 1906."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacements, indigestion or ulceration, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, inflammation, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

A well-known Rochester lady says: "I stayed in the Adirondacks, away from friends and home, two months before I found that by taking Kemp's Balsam I could subdue the cough that drove me away from home and seemed likely to never allow me to live there in winter. Kemp's Balsam will cure any cough that can be cured by any medicine. Sold by all dealers at 50c and 50c."

Kemp's Balsam

I could subdue the cough that drove me away from home and seemed likely to never allow me to live there in winter. Kemp's Balsam will cure any cough that can be cured by any medicine. Sold by all dealers at 50c and 50c."

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headaches, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of cheap imitations. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Refuse substitutes.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

W.L. Douglas's \$4 Bill Edge lace is the same as the quality of any price.



When you buy WEIWEATHER CLOTHING you want complete protection and long service. These and your other good points are combined in THE BRAND OILED CLOTHING. You can't afford to wear any other.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN MONEY... \$25,000.00 FOR AGENTS. Please send work among your friends, and acquaintances, and neighbors. Write for full particulars. Address Dept. 12, N.Y.C.