

THE PALLADIUM

MONDAY MAY 8, 1899.

ATKINSON.

Our opinion of Edward Atkinson has not changed since 1894, when he was hailed as a good deal of a "patriot" for his active efforts to defeat the "treasonable" conspiracy to make Bryan the President of these United States.

CUBANS AND FILIPINOS.

General Wood is of the opinion that the Cubans can govern themselves. Rochester Post Express. Yes, and Dewey says that the Filipinos are more capable of self-government than the Cubans, adding, "and I am familiar with both races." Why not treat the Filipinos as we treat the Cubans.

IS IT WORTH THE COST?

The State Board of Education and Administration has recorded another failure. Its effort to adjust the trouble between the contractors and the grain shovers at Buffalo ended in the men rejecting the proposition of the Board with cheer. The Board has cost the State \$300,000 since its inception and all this returns that are visible is a heap of salary and expense vouchers and a few cords of "annual reports."

PAYNE WILL STAY.

George E. Payne, of Auburn, refuses to be debarred in the race for the Speakership and announces in an interview that he will stay to the finish. In the meantime Senator Platt causes the statement to be given out that he and the New York Congressional delegation will support Representative Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Payne's home Republican paper is inclined to do the same thing. If New York presents two candidates it is unlikely that either one will win.

BACK IN THE SIXTIES.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, in endeavoring to correct an insertion of the Plymouth News with reference to the political status of the Democratic party in 1878, falls into error itself in the statement that Thomas A. Hendricks was the first Democratic Governor in a northern State after the war. The Albany Argus recalls that California elected Haight, a Democratic Governor, in 1867. Connecticut elected a Democratic Governor the same year and Ohio also looked 3,900 votes of electing Allen G. Thurman over Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1868 Theodore Randall, a Democrat, was elected Governor of New Jersey, New York elected Hoffman and Connecticut re-elected English. Indiana only gave 961 Republican plurality. In 1870, Oregon elected a Democratic Governor, in the person of Lafayette Grover; Connecticut re-elected Governor English; New York, re-elected Governor Hoffman; and Indiana, while it had no gubernatorial election that year, gave 2,866 Democratic plurality on Secretary of State, the head of the State. Evidently the Indianapolis Sentinel has a faulty memory.

ENGLAND TAKES AMERICAN BEERWISERS.

A recent decision by a high British court is giving no little concern to those institutions in this country that are flooded with British capital. The decision is that the British income tax, levied upon the Peter Bohlen Brewing Company, an American institution, is lawful. The tax is levied not only upon that portion of the income that goes to the English stockholders, but upon all the profits of the business in the United States, and in this instance it means a British tax of \$16,000 a year. There are many industries in this country using British capital, chiefly breweries, print factories and railroads. The greater part of the stock of the N. Y. O. & W. railroad is owned by Englishmen. In fact for the past dozen years English capital has been seeking investment in this country right and left. Some of these British-American concerns, anticipating the court decision referred to in the foregoing, made provision for it by deducting the amount of the income tax from the interest and dividends paid on the main body of the capital, holding it in reserve against the time when they should be required to pay it in England. It is said that the decision will at least give to England \$600,000 a year from the brewing companies alone, and there is no telling into what other lines of business the principle may be applied. The only remedy we can see is for the English stockholders to come to this country, bring their money with them and be Americanized.

CAERWEGIE AND THE TARIFF.

The termination in the iron and steel industry, capitalized at five or six hundred million dollars, and that is to pay Andrew Carnegie \$150,000,000 for his interests, is a monster of such gigantic character as to startle one who attempts

to contemplate its power for evil. Just think of such a combine in a single trade! And what has made it possible for a single man to retire from the business with \$150,000,000 in actual cash as his share! How did he accumulate so much money when the per capita share in this country of all the money we have is only about twenty dollars! There is but one answer—a high protective tariff and extravagant contracts with the Government. A governmental policy that fosters such monster combinations, that finally become so great as to defy public sentiment and buy legislation and control administrations, is dangerous to the welfare of the Republic. No wonder the Republican party is threatening to repudiate trusts in its next national platform! When the time comes the trusts will be found in control of the convention, just as they have been in control of the party itself. The party can not get back on its tariff policy, which created these monsters and is constantly feeding them, at the expense of the masses of the people. All the time this has been going on the Republicans have constantly signing a gear to the workmen that the tariff was for their benefit—to protect their labor from the labor of other countries. And how much have they profited? We have seen them shot down at Carnegie's works by armed hireling ruffians while his accumulations of millions went steadily on. Men continue to hammer iron in his great noisy shops and to sweat blood before his furnaces, but the tariff creates no millionaires among them. The Carnegie institutions make no division of their abnormal profits with them. A policy that makes one man a millionaire one hundred and fifty times while it keeps a million poor, is not a good policy. It will be repudiated one of these days with an emphasis that will shake the country.

THE NICARAGUA PROJECT.

One of the notable magazine articles for May is Speaker Reed's contribution to the North American Review on the Nicaragua Canal. It is notable because it gives to the people the first understandable account of the great project and some of the obstacles that are to be overcome. Speaker Reed thinks the canal should be built, but thinks we should wait until the Nicaragua Commission has presented to Congress all the information obtainable as to routes, plans of construction, etc. He first notes that the distance across the continent by the Panama route is but forty-six miles, while in Nicaragua it is between 170 and 180 miles. But the Panama canal is all excavation except 11 1/2 miles of artificial lake, while the Nicaragua route utilizes Lake Nicaragua and a long stretch of river, so that the canal-making will be reduced to from twenty-seven to thirty-five miles, according to the plan adopted. Rivers, however, must be dredged, lowered and in some parts turned aside, and the lake will also need dredging. Lake Nicaragua is 110 feet above the level of the sea. "When it is remembered that the height of Niagara Falls is but 164 feet, it will be seen that to take boats up to the lake on one side and down on the other will require an enormous system of locks. There is a variation of twelve or fourteen feet in the water line of the lake, and to maintain a sufficient depth of water, the level of 110 feet specified in the Menoel, or Maritime, plan must be maintained. This level now extends for only fifty-six miles of the 170 across the continent, but Engineer Menoel proposes to lengthen it to 142 miles by a system of enormous dams and retaining embankments, creating a series of basins from which boats would be successfully looked, thus climbing the divide by a series of steps until the longer upper level is reached. These dams and embankments are pronounced "without precedent in magnitude of work and in risk of disaster." The Canal Board, headed by General Ledlow, and the Walker Board have both expressed grave doubts as to the practicability of this plan. Speaker Reed next deals with the unreliable character of the cost estimates. Menoel's estimate is \$68,000,000. The Ledlow Board reported the probable cost at \$128,000,000, but its members admitted that \$150,000,000 was a safer limit. The new board, headed by Admiral Walker, has not made its final report nor analyzed its data. Individual guesses of its members vary from \$60,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The estimate for the Suez canal with 185-foot bottom was \$40,000,000, but it cost \$110,000,000 with only half the width originally planned. Referring to the question of treaty rights the Speaker points out that it, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, England has the right to demand equal privileges with us, we can not use the canal to ourselves, and our merchant marine by lowering the

tariffs or making the canal free to our own ships, without extending the same privilege to English vessels. Nothing is known of the tonnage which would annually pass through the canal actually, estimates varying from 300,000 to 8,000,000 tons. Discussing the Panama project Mr. Reed shows that it will be a competing canal, that the Panama people claim to be employing 8,000 people on the work now, to be able to continue and that by next October, when the present concessions to the Maritime Company expire, to be ready to complete the project. Mr. Reed argues that if two canals are ready to be built by private capital, or even one, that the Government ought to consider what it wants further than the neutrality granted by treaty. By inference, he opposes a Government canal with power to fix discriminating rates in favor of our own citizens and to be operated in a serious trouble with foreign countries. He does not believe that Great Britain will give up its rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He closes with this glowing prophecy: "The uneasy dream of four hundred years will soon be a waking reality, and across the rock-bound ridge which for all these years has defied the ingenuity of man, the great ships will go, freighted with the rich cargoes and the civilization of commerce and peace."

TOWN TOPICS.

A nice warm rain, Mr. Weatherman.

The Sparrows have learned a new trick this Spring and if persisted in it is likely to get them much distressed. They pick the blossoms of the plum trees, eat out the heart, or kernel and destroy the blossoms, thus destroying the fruit. One woman heard the birds chattering at a lively rate in her plum tree on Saturday and looking out discovered what the young rascals were up to. The ground was literally covered with the blossoms and they were picking them off at a lively rate. Watch your trees.

The Spanish reporter of the Times of Cuba notes the following distressing accident: "Severe Fall.—Finding himself working on a big piece of timber, Don Pablo Frenco, of the Bogota wharf he suddenly fell, striking himself considerably. He had been working on the top of the timber, which he was sawing out."

The new Department of Education has "gone boss" again.

Oswego can unload that grain and sport it into canal boats if Buffalo will send it down here.

A story is told of the way in which a Massachusetts clergyman, long ago dead, once reproved a young man in words both apt and striking. The young man, with a heartiness which nothing could excuse, whispered to a friend a comment upon a poor clergyman who was near him in a crowd. "You'll find his case in the Bible," he whispered, "and so will I." In the twenty-sixth chapter of Proverbs, it says: "The legs of the lame are not equal." The clergyman heard, and bending the gate of a pair of phreng black eyes upon the whisperer, he said clearly: "You would do well to remember the last clause of that same verse, young man; it reads, 'So is a parable in the mouth of fools.'"

This is the week the Oswego base ball club will wipe the mark with Old Dutch Albany.

Omaha instead of Kansas City is to get the East M. W. L. honor. (This is not the first time that Omaha has beaten Kansas City.)

A Kansas preacher found the women slow to respond to his request to remove their hats in church till he said: "My request does not apply to those whose hats might come with the hat or to those who might be embarrassed by a display of physical infirmities." The removal of all the hats showed that there were no such cases.

Oklahoma Territory was thrown open to settlement ten years ago last Saturday. Its development has been phenomenal. It did not appear in the last census, but in the next it will probably show something like 300,000 population for the last count made by the local enumerators, in 1897, was 311,400.

The new 210 range for the Forty-eighth Separate Company is five miles west on the North road. The R. W. & O. railroad runs about a quarter of a mile from the range. The range is to be modern in every way. The State leaves the ground and does the necessary work.

There won't be much left of Sandy Creek and Locoma if these periodical blazes continue.

While the Mayor was amending the city charter he should have had the office of Fire and Police Commissioner made appointive. There is no fault to be found with the present board, but it is quite desirable to take it out of politics.

Mr. G. Stanley Ellis, in the Cornhill Magazine, under "Cross-Questions and Pointed Answers" gives some amusing mistakes of school children. "In many schools which are well taught and equipped children make mistakes," Mr. Ellis says, "which are most absurd until thought on, when they often show a reasoning power far greater than that has been expected. For instance, in the course of reading 'The Snow-Storm' was met. 'What is a martyr?' asked the inspector. 'A water-cart.' 'A water-cart?' 'Yes, sir.'

The inspector was puzzled. But he afterwards remembered that he was in the parish of St. George the Martyr. The parish does its own contracting, and the boy has seen St. George the Martyr painted on the water-carts. More staple was the reply to the same question. "Them red things-wot they sell on barrels."

"Girls," Mr. Ellis points out, "sometimes mix their religion with their cookery lesson. A diocesan inspector who asked, 'Why did Elijah pour water on the sacrifice?' was answered, 'To make the gravy, sir.' The early Roman Christians were said to have frequented the 'Capicuma,' and a famous Dove picture was described as 'Christ leaving the Pater-noster.' In Crofton, a board inspector was trying to elicit the name of the weapon with which amon killed the Puff-blower. The children were dense. 'What is this?' he suggested, laying his hand on his cheek. They caught on in a moment. 'The jawbones of an ass, sir.' Some ludicrous answers result from neglect. A boy in the West was reading, 'Her note sat beside her ear, sang a sweet song.' 'Now, what is the subject of the sentence?' 'Elder, sir.' In 'The Battle of Hensbain,' the reading led to the line, 'The ploughshare turns them out.' 'Turns what out?' 'The skulls, sir.' 'What are skulls?' 'Bones of the dead without the made on 'em, sir.' 'Propose of the chicken?' 'That he 'd know about the 'cobs of it.' 'Please, sir, it doesn't lay its own eggs, sir.'

Fulton, May 8.—Fire Saturday night damaged the cooper shop owned by Charles M. Allen at the corner of Third and Ontario streets. The fire had evidently started in the kiln and worked up into the engine-room. Prompt work saved the building and stock, the only damage being to the kiln, which will amount to \$150, fully covered by insurance. About a year ago the building was destroyed by fire.

A union service of all the churches was held in the Presbyterian church last evening, under the auspices of the Hungarian Society. The Rev. J. H. Odell preached the sermon. The engagement of Miss Mary Coleman to James Maloney was announced for the second time at the Catholic church yesterday.

Funerals at the home of his father-in-law, occurred the death of Jay A. Cheshire, aged seventy years. Funerals will be held on Wednesday at 10 A. M. from the house. Burial at Mexico.

Leo Didn't Fear Death. Pope's Witty Reply to a Pathetic Farewell at Vatikan.



These to whom licenses under subdivision No. 2 have been issued, follow: T. K. O'Keefe, John K. Lynch, Arnold D. McIntyre, Charles E. Butler.

The following have been granted druggists' licenses under subdivision No. 2: Andrew Batten, D. Mahoney & Co., Frank A. Lawyer, Mary A. Stone, Delos A. Northrop, George W. Bush, George H. Whitney, John F. Box, Falsick; Brewster & Nash, Hamilton.

Ballroom Y. M. C. A. Yesterday's meeting was the first held at the rooms under the supervision of the new Religious Work Committee. It was in charge of the chairman, L. J. Boynton, and consisted of a musical program lasting forty-five minutes.

Next Sunday the Rev. F. G. Lora, Jr., will speak, and it is expected that another large audience will be present.

Base Ball Notes. The Rough Riders' base ball club shall judge any team in Oswego county. Their captain is W. Kelly.

The Assembly defeated the Match Factory team yesterday by a score of eleven to seven.

Geo. H. Hunt, 117 West Second Street, FLOUR AND FEED.

West 1st and Bridge Streets.

GRANTING LICENSES.

A List of Those Obtained for the City.

It is the Season of the Year When Salmon and Liqueur Men are Compelled to Battle Promptly—A List of the Licenses Granted in the County Will Appear To-morrow.

County Treasurer Moore has issued liquor tax certificates under "sub-division one," which applies to hotels and saloons, to the following citizens: James Doyle, 68 East Third; John Young, 88 Mitchell; Alonso Adams, 65 East Bridge; Rosell P. Watal, 905 West First; Lawrence Hayes, 88 and 86 East First; Jeremiah Hourigan, 48 West First; Samuel G. Wood, 77 to 81 East Second; Elizabeth A. Robinson, Murray and Ellen; John T. McCarthy, East Tenth and Seneca; Edward Power, East First; Timothy Mahoney, 350 West Fifth; John T. Griffin, 118 West Second; Fred J. Smith, 198 East Eighth; Michael J. Griffin, 109 West First; Thomas D. English, 40 East Seneca; Timothy Donovan, 11 West Seneca; William Marva, 252 West First; John and James Burns, 194 West Bridge; Richard G. Giffin, Seventh and Erie; William Munday, East Second and Cayuga; John T. O'Leary, 72 West Seventh; James & McDonnell, 69 East Second; Miles King, 25 West Albany; Joseph A. Fryon, Fair Grounds; Della Longway, 250 Syracuse avenue; William I. Shepard & Son, 115 West First; Sophie Resell, East First and Onondaga; Charles A. Capron, Bridge and Seneca; Mary F. Miller, 343 West First; John Ryan, East Bridge; John Lorens, 173 East Eighth; James W. Kelly, West Seventh and Union; Anthony Outkin, 61 Niagara; Mary Wall, 110 West Onondaga; James McDonald, 90 West Bridge; Bernard J. Francis, 128 East First; James Gor ton, 308 West First; James H. Gibson, West Fifth; Peter R. Schilling, 148 West First; Frank Schubert, 111 West Second; Thomas Coley, 197 East First; James Redmond, 168 West First; Thomas H. Gaffney, 131 East Bridge; George Doyle, 63 East First; Julia Sullivan, 108 East Seneca; Thomas O'Leary, 131 Erie; Matthew Heron, 808 West Third; Jeremiah Mahoney, Dublin and Onondaga; George M. Brown, 69 East Bridge; Edward Maloney, 61 West Tenth; Timothy Donovan, East Tenth and Seneca; Edward Driscoll, 173 West First; Mrs. F. R. Gardner, 136 West Schuyler; Thomas Fitzgerald, Willow and Babcock; Anna Wagoner, Market and Water; Henry Scully, 227 Syracuse avenue; Frank H. Gillen, 59 East First; Luke Healy, 289 West First; Herman A. Lora, 107 East Bridge; Frank Madigan, 149 West First; Patrick Shay, 61 East Second; Thomas E. Kinney, 801 West Third; Frank Walker, 118 West Second; Charles B. Palmer, 148 East Seneca; Charles O. Hirschbols, 17 West Seneca; Charles O. Mahoney, 233 West First; Michael Wilson, 47 East Seneca; McCallagh Brothers, 27 West Bridge; Ogden Morrison, 47 East Bridge; William Handley, Cayuga and Water; Patrick O'Donnell, 111 West First; Edward Mullin, 35 East Bridge; John Ryan, 70 East Second; Mary Sheehy, 88 East Union; Catherine Scanlon, 85 West First; James Shay & Son, 64 East First; Michael Carey, 103 East First; Edward Gillen, East Second and Bridge; Barnab & Ott, 69 East First; Frank Mack, 118 East First; John E. Bommer, East First and Onondaga; Karl Darr, 105 East Bridge; David J. Smith, 55 Mitchell; Edward Woods, West Seventh and Albany; Scully & Sweeney, 206 West First; Bright Kinney, 330 West Bridge; James Farrell, 288 East Tenth; City Club, 128 Water; Peter O'Leary, East First and Seneca.

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PULVER.

No Matter How Rich the Attire.

Of a lady, the finishing touches of neckwear and other dress accessories are needful, to complete the effect. A dollar goes a long way with us in this line.

Ladies' Puff Ties, in white and fancy, 25c. Ladies' Satin Bows, white and black, 25c. Net and Muslin Ties, with lace and plaited ends, 25, 39, 70c, \$1.00. Stock Collars, with chiffon bows, black, white and colors, 50c to \$1.69. Belt Buckles, and collar buckles to match, 75c to \$1.98. Ladies' Fancy Hose, in plaid, stripe and dot, 25c. Ladies' 40c Hose, plaids and stripes very new, very stylish, in lace stripes and drop stitch, lists. Our 25c Ladies' Hose, are special. Nothing like them for the price elsewhere.

W. H. PULVER.

Saturday Bargains.

Children's ribbed heavy fast black hose, all sizes, 10c. Children's tan hose, all sizes, 10c. Ladies' good quality fast black hose 10c. Ladies' tan hose 10c. Ladies' ecru vests 5c. A better one in ecru and white 10 cents. A nice variety, with or without sleeves, in ecru, white, pink or blue, at 15c. A very nice lot of Jersey ribbed ingrain in black and lavender stripes at 35c. Also a fine maco ribbed vest with V front, nicely trimmed, good value at 39c, will also be put on sale at 25c. We will also show a good variety of ladies' muslin underwear at reduced prices. In fact we will show you bargains in all departments to-morrow at Oedingley's, 71 and 73 East Bridge street.

J. E. Cordingley,

71 and 73 East Bridge Street

CARPETS. LINOLEUMS.

Robert L. Moore's Prices at Half and Under

Half the Regular Ones, on Many Lines. Spring Carpets, Bigelow Axminsters, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Ingrains, Etc.

The New Store. Lace Curtains to be sold—500 pairs—Cheap. It will pay to close them out. 400 Hassocks to call.

Prices lower than others can afford to sell, but not so low that we can not GUARANTEE THE GOODS.

Quality is the Password, Not Quantity!

For the Balance of the Week We Will Sell

Tulip Soap,

(The Most Reliable Soap on the Market.)

2 1-2c a Cake. Limit, 10 Cakes to One Person.

By buying one pound of our best 60c Tea, or two pounds of Rio and Java Coffee at 27 cents per pound, you are entitled to this great soap deal.

We guarantee our Tea and Coffee as strictly pure, and after trying once you do not find them so, we will gladly refund the money.

R. A. Stowell & Co., 47 East Bridge Street.