

with him his family and household effects.

—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, a famous federal officer in the civil war, died at Cold Spring, N. Y., on the 17th, aged 70 years.

—The thirty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Universal Peace union was held at Buffalo from the 15th to the 17th.

—A labor union of servant girls, under the name of "The Workingwomen's Protective Association of America," was organized on the 11th at Chicago.

—A call for a convention of the Bryan democrats of Ohio to assemble at Columbus on the 31st has been issued from Cleveland. No names of responsible signers are reported.

—Hugo Jone, assistant city chemist of Chicago, claims to have invented a mechanism for producing electricity directly from coal, thereby reducing the loss of power from 80 or 90 per cent., as at present, to 65 per cent.

—Robert H. Newell, an old-time journalist and author, well known as a humorist in the civil war period by the nom de plume of "Orpheus C. Kerr," was found dead in his house in Brooklyn on the 12th.

—The duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, who succeeds the king as grand master of the free masons of England, was installed in that office on the 18th at London, in the presence of an immense throng of masonic notables.

—Santos-Dumont, a Brazilian, made a successful demonstration of the possibility of air ship navigation at Paris on the 13th. Leaving St. Cloud in his balloon at 6:41 in the morning, he navigated it to the Eiffel tower, rounded the tower, and, almost dead in the eye of the wind, steered it back to St. Cloud, making the journey at the rate of 13¾ miles an hour. He lost the prize of \$20,000 because he did not return to the exact starting point within half an hour, which would have been at the rate of nearly 20 miles an hour.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, as given by the June treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M ...	\$1,487,656,544	\$822,756,533	\$664,900,011 exp.
G ...	53,229,520	64,571,852	11,342,332 imp.
S ...	54,285,180	36,384,041	17,901,139 exp.
	\$1,595,171,244	\$923,712,426	\$671,458,818 exp.
1900.	1,499,457,718	927,780,483	571,677,235 exp.
1899.	1,320,864,443	816,778,148	504,086,295 exp.
1898.	1,301,993,960	767,369,109	534,624,851 exp.

Total exports of wealth (merchandise, gold and silver all included) since July 1, 1897, which remains unpaid for—the so-called "favorable balance" \$2,281,847,199

## MISCELLANY

### SONNET.

To One Espousing Unpopular Truth.  
Not yet, dejected though thy cause, despair,  
Nor doubt of Dawn for all her laggard wing.

In shrewdest March the earth was mellowing.

And had conceived the Summer unaware.  
With delicate ministrations, like the air,  
The sovereign forces that conspire to bring

Light out of darkness, out of Winter Spring,

Perform unseen their tasks benign and fair.

The sower soweth seed o'er vale and hill,  
And long the folded life waits to be born;  
Yet hath it never slept, nor once been still:

And clouds and suns have served it night and morn;

The winds are of its secret council sworn;  
And Time and nurturing Silence work its will.

—William Watson, in the London Speaker.

### ORGANIZED CAPITAL—ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following is a late daily press dispatch from New York:

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Coal company were notified to-day of an extra dividend of 43 1-5 per cent., making a total of 59½ per cent. received by them since the acquirement of the company by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the Erie railroad.

Under precisely the same date was a dispatch from the same place announcing that many employers were resolved upon a war of extermination against "trades unionism" or labor organizations. This action being the result of the strike of the organized machinists of the country for a nine-hour day without change of pay. If organized labor deserves extermination for demanding the mild concession noted what sort of a fate does the above mentioned coal trust deserve, is a naughty question that will occur to an occasional naughty citizen, who, if he voices the question, will be accused of trying to "stir up strife," to "create discontent," and disturb the present prosperous and satisfactory business situation. If organized labor would publicly declare a war of extermination against trusts, and proceed to carry on the war there would be a deal more said about it than about the same declaration by employers, and it would not be complimentary to organized labor, either. It seems to make a deal of difference whose ox is gored, capital's or labor's.

—Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis.

### THE MODERN WOMAN.

There are more ways of crushing a masher than one. The average woman silently endures the cowardly crea-

ture's attentions, others hurry into the nearest store and a few are sufficiently courageous to call an officer and give the pest into custody. Rarest of all is the cool-headed female who turns ridicule on her tormentor, and one of these had an adventure in a North side street car last week. She was trying to button a tight glove when a well-dressed coward who sat near leaned over and said insinuatingly: "Let me help you. I am very handy at that sort of thing." The young woman was at first inclined to freeze him with a steady glare, but changed her mind and with a slight blush extended her hand to the fellow, the other passengers looking on with much interest. The thing in man's shape fastened the glove and the hand was withdrawn. The girl dipped a couple of taper fingers into her purse and in the most matter-of-fact way took out a ten-cent piece, which she offered to the masher with a smiling "Thank you." The creature flushed up and began a stammering protest, on which the girl put the dime back and extracting half a dollar, said: "That surely ought to be enough for your trouble." This was too much for the masher, who hurried from the car. The girl settled herself back in her seat with a satisfied look, and the other passengers had difficulty in restraining a cheer.—Chicago Chronicle.

### "PATRIOTISM AND ETHICS."

A letter from C. O. Ovington to the London Speaker, published in the Speaker of June 15.

"Patriotism is nationally that which egoism is individually—has, in fact, the same root; and along with kindred benefits, brings kindred evils." This dictum of Mr. Herbert Spencer sums up, from the point of view of modern science, the whole psychology and ethics of the question. We now understand how the natural self-assertion of the individual develops, first into the self-assertion of the family, and thence into the self-assertion of the nation, which is called patriotism.

All three types of egoism are necessary, and, within due limits, admirable; but all are degraded by the excess which has no consideration for the feelings and the rights of other individuals, of other families and of other nations.

Such an explanation comes almost as a truism to those who reflect; but the "Jingoes," carried away by the first promptings of a primitive instinct, do not, unfortunately, stop to reflect. That one who invariably acts upon the maxim: "Myself, right