

SAFETY COUPLERS ON CARS

Interstate Commerce Commission Fixes a Date for a Hearing.

WILL LISTEN TO ARGUMENTS ON DEC. 1

All Persons Who Oppose an Extension of Time for the Hearings May Be Heard on that Date.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Chicago & Alton and other railroads, having filed petitions with the interstate committee of the commission, asking for extension of the time within which their cars are required to be equipped with automatic couplers and power or train brakes, the time fixed by act of congress being January 1, 1898, the commission made an order that on Wednesday, December 1, it will hear such petitions as are filed on or before November 15, and at which time all persons interested or who oppose an extension of time may appear. Any person may, at the hearing or at any time prior thereto, file with the commission any affidavit, statement or argument bearing upon the question. The commission also requires that any road asking for an extension shall publish a notice of the fact and also post such notice in its several stations.

The commission has also ordered that any railroad filing application for extension shall also make, on or before November 20, a statement under oath of the freight cars owned and the number of freight cars which will be equipped with automatic couplers and the number which will be equipped with power or train brakes by the first day of December, 1897, the number of freight cars which have been equipped with automatic couplers and the number which have been equipped with power or train brakes each calendar year since the act went into effect, March 2, 1897.

The commission requires this information to be furnished for the purpose of knowing what effort the carriers have made to comply with the provisions of the law, and whether the carriers have endeavored in good faith to comply with the law. The commission may extend the time as to one railroad and refuse to extend it as to another, and if it should appear upon investigation that any carrier has not acted in good faith to comply with the law, the commission may extend the time as to one railroad and refuse to extend it as to another. The railroads are very anxious for an extension of time in order to avoid liability in damage suits where accidents may be alleged to be due to illegal and defective appliances.

SECTION TWENTY-TWO UP AGAIN.

Plan to Get an Opinion of the Supreme Court Formulated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Notwithstanding the fact that attorney General McKean, in his decision upon section 22 of the tariff bill, held that it was not intended to levy a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on goods coming from Canada, it is quite probable that the courts will be called upon to decide that question after all. The opinion of Attorney General McKean is of great importance, as it is a guide to the action of administrative officers of the government. Right after the enactment of the new tariff law the secretary of the treasury, Mr. McKean, advised the attorney general, held that that statute would in effect one minute past 12 o'clock of the morning of the 24th day of July, but the board of general appraisers, in its decision on the 24th day of July, held that the act took effect only at sixteen minutes past 4 in the afternoon of the same day. Now it is understood that a test case will be brought before the board of appraisers, section 22 before the board of appraisers. The collector of customs somewhere along the Canadian border in New England will assume a discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon goods coming from Canada. From that assessment an appeal will be taken to the board of appraisers, and should they uphold the collector, the United States supreme court will eventually rule upon the case.

Postmasters commissioned today: Nebraska—James M. Beaver, Scribner; Iowa—Joseph E. Bergen, Alvarado; John W. Malpel, Malesy; Simon S. Morrow, Taylor; Frank Nichols, Haven; South Dakota—Cassius M. Vinton, Wakarusa; James S. Sheppard, Cheyenne Falls.

W. W. Bondurant of Iowa has been appointed typewriter in the National Museum at \$70 per month.

Robert C. Walker was today appointed postmaster at Thornburg, Hays county, Neb. Vice J. M. McLeese, removed.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

All the Members Present Except Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The cabinet meeting today was attended by all members except Secretary Wilson. After about an hour's session Secretary Sherman, Alger and Long left the White House and the others discussed with the president affairs in their respective departments. Foreign affairs were discussed briefly, nothing of great moment coming up. The escape of Senator Cisneros from the Spanish prison in Cuba was mentioned during a reference to Spanish affairs but as there was no official information from the State department, the case of the matter was not discussed generally. Among the papers which Secretary Bliss brought to the White House was a report from Sheldon Jackson, who is on the revenue cutter near the coast of Alaska, bringing news of securing Alaska residents, which he wrote would serve the native with both food and transportation. He recommended that a herd be located as near St. Michaels as possible.

FIGURES ON DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Statement Showing Status of Trade with Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The monthly treasury statement of the principal articles of domestic exports shows that during September last the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to \$34,690,246, an increase as compared with September, 1896, of over 100 per cent and an increase of about 200 per cent over September, 1895. The increase of September, 1894, was about 400 per cent.

Other items of export during September last with the increase or decrease as compared with the same month in 1896 are given as follows: Cotton, \$14,656,400; decrease, \$2,300,000; mineral oils, \$4,850,851; decrease, \$250,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,080,752; increase, \$400,000; provisions, \$13,825,422; increase, \$2,300,000.

For the nine months ended September 30, 1897, the exports are announced. Major General H. Conrad, to the Eighth infantry; Captain James A. Maney, to the Fifteenth infantry, company C; First Lieutenant William H. Bertsch, to the Fifteenth infantry, company C; Additional Second Lieutenant Frank M. Savage, Fifth infantry, to vacancy of second lieutenant, Fifteenth infantry, company I.

Changes in stations of engineer officers: Lieutenant Clement A. Flieger, from under orders to Captain Plisk to Willet's point; Lieutenant Edwin H. Stearns, from under orders of Major Buffler to Willet's point.

Leaves of absence: Captain John W. Dilgenbeck, First artillery, extended one month; Captain John P. Stretch, Tenth infantry, extended fifteen days.

First Lieutenant Sedgwick Rice, Seventh

AMONG THE MISSIONARIES

Annual Meeting of the American Board at New Haven.

VALUABLE REPORTS ARE DISCUSSED

Statistics Are Presented Showing What is Being Done to Carry the Gospel to the Heathen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Hyperion theater for a session which will continue through Friday. After devotional exercises an address of welcome was delivered by Prof. George P. Fisher, D. D., of Yale university.

The report of the presidential committee was read by the secretary of the home department, Rev. Dr. C. H. Daniels of Boston. It was in part as follows: "More new missionaries have been sent to the field this year than last. Four men, one a physician, five wives of missionaries, one married man and two single women, a total of whom are physicians, twenty-two in all, represent the additions to our missionary force since the annual meetings.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Johnson, district secretary of New York City, makes the following report from the middle district (including Connecticut, Ohio and the middle and south Atlantic states): "The infant famine relief fund which has been raised by the American board since frequent conferences, and thousands of dollars for this relief have been forwarded through this office. Perhaps half a million dollars for Armenian relief work and the Indian famine fund have been sent out of it within this district. During the last three months over \$100,000 has been going out for the first time, have sailed from this port. The total receipts from the middle district were \$1,250,000. The year shows receipts about the average for the last decade.

Not far from more satisfactory than the continued happy relations with the American Bible society and the American Tract society, New York. The Bible society expended last year through its agents in this district \$100,000. The Tract society expended \$100,000. To other missions of the board where the secretary has been appointed, the reports of books have been sent during the past year of the value of \$334. The returns to us resulting from sales of our books are:

INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS.

More churches contributed to the work last year than in any year in the history of the board. The total of 4,919 congregational churches which made no offerings to foreign missions last year. They have contributed this year \$1,544,000. The total of 1,222 churches and individuals were \$106,501.15. The receipts from legacies were \$118,987. The treasury received from the sale of books \$1,242,468. We have taken from the Ohio legacy \$37,622.46 and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel \$37,622.46. Four missions have been established and two other enterprises have been sent forth to the heathen nations. The receipts from the sale of books have been strengthened by these magnificent contributions.

Special donations have amounted to \$51,578, an increase of \$10,257.99 over the year last year. This includes \$288,844 in special objects is due entirely to appeals from the Congregationalists for the orphans of Turkey, amounting about \$20,000. The total receipts for the year \$65,257.29, with the total of \$1,242,468 from the year previous, the obligations resting against the board on August 31 were \$4,130,507.

The treasurer, F. H. Wiggin of Boston, reported the total annual expenditures at \$688,844, including the Zulu mission, \$25,539; mission to European Turkey, \$35,723; mission to western Turkey, \$110,715; mission to eastern Turkey, \$47,445; Marathi mission, \$54,570; Chinese mission, \$105,787; Maldivian mission, \$63,197; Poochow mission, \$25,235; mission to Japan, \$71,631; Micronesian mission, \$38,774; cost of agencies, \$15,578; total, \$698,844. The receipts were \$642,723, as follows: From donations, \$471,108; legacies, \$118,987; balance at credit of board August 31, 1896, \$98,739; for which the board is in debt, August 31, 1897, \$45,120.

The annual reports of the foreign department were offered by the secretaries, Rev. Judson Smith of Boston, and Rev. J. L. Burton, D. D., of Boston.

TELLING STATISTICS.

Secretary Smith's report covered the following eleven missions: Western Turkey, Central Turkey, Foo-chow, China, Szechuan, Szechuan and South China, Zulu, West Central Africa, Micronesian islands and Hawaiian islands. In these fields 289 missionaries are stationed, of which 103 are men and 186 are women. The number of converts this year for the first time.

Speaking of the work in general his report said that in 1,227 centers there were 543 missionaries and 129 churches. In China, 2,000 of 2,956 native preachers, teachers and other helpers, preaching the gospel in twenty-seven different languages, and directing a great evangelistic work in their own language. In 479 churches there is gathered a total membership of 41,696 of whom 3,919 have made confession of their faith in Christ. In seven of the missions 17,719 students are in direct preparation for the work of the ministry. In 188 colleges and high schools 6,991 picked youths of both sexes are in training under the best conditions for a state in the work and 43,229 pupils are under Christian instruction in 1,409 common schools. The medical work, invaluable in its effect on the natives, is constant, and constantly enlarging reaches more than 200,000 while a steadily increasing volume of Christian literature broadens the sphere of influence and enhances the power of the gospel.

AMONG THE HINDUS.

Secretary J. L. Burton covered the work of the American board in the two Indian missions and Hindoo, Japan, Russia, Hungary, European Turkey, Austria, Spain and Mexico. The greatest need today, he said, was an efficient, able, consecrated Christian leadership among the natives themselves. He commended the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor for its rapid progress in Mexico and Spain, the Young Men's Christian association for its work in Austria, Spain, he said, had been a hard field in which to work during the past year owing to political excitement and suspicious and terrible strain which rested on the people. India was losing confidence in its idols, in its priesthood and in its worship. It appeared as if a wave of unbelief was sweeping over it at that point money and skill had given up that which was so manifestly false to meet the natural longing of the heart, they would turn to the Christian faith.

"The educated Hindu," he said, "have recently returned to their ancient book of wisdom with which to thwart the work of missionaries and Hindooism is experiencing a revival in the study of its own religion. This movement is helping to undermine the faith of the Hindus and to show them that their own religion is coming to decline and that the gospel of Christ must stand at last as the universal faith."

The religion of Japan has not a deep hold upon the hearts of its people. They do not

worship anywhere but withhold their support of the temples and disclaim belief in any religion, relegating all to the realm of philosophy. Ethics is the basis of their religion and their worship is not so important as their worship. It is, however, an ethics whose basis is not morality or Christianity.

The entire afternoon session was taken up by these addresses and reports and by the appointment of the committees for work during the convention.

The convention today was that of David J. Brewer of Washington, D. C., associate justice of the United States supreme court, who is prominently mentioned for the presidency of the society for the coming year.

The meeting tonight was entirely of a religious nature. Following prayer and congregational singing the anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Detroit.

LES MISERABLES UNDER THE BAY.

School Board Decides It Shall Not Be Used in High School.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—"Les Miserables," Victor Hugo's masterpiece, has come under the ban of educational authorities. The committee of the Board of Education of the Girls' High school has declared against it when Principal William D. Rorer presented to the committee a list of text books required for the school containing the book in French. Chairman Thomas G. Morton declared he must object to it because the book was so full of immorality. He proposed that it be struck from the list.

Mrs. Myrie E. Mumford, the only woman member of the committee, was the only defender of Hugo's immortal work, but her victory was short-lived. She said it had doubtless been recommended as being typical of the highest classical French literature.

Chairman Morton thus expressed his views: "My objection is to the tone of the book. It deals, as any one who has read it knows, with the gristles of France. That in itself is not objectionable. The book is a sacred trust, and we cannot be too cautious in setting before the young girls and boys that the most attractive and the most beautiful and pure. Their parents hold us responsible and we owe a duty to them and to the girls. If the book is in a library, that is a different matter. It is in a library, as I supposed to keep an eye over what she reads, but to require pupils to read a tainted book is wrong. I would object to any classic, the 'Leviathan' or 'Shakespeare's works, if they are immoral.'"

DENVER IS MUCH INTERESTED.

Union Pacific Combination Scheme Pleases the Mountain Times.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 12.—The Times this afternoon says: The latest feature of the Union Pacific combination scheme is one of great interest in Denver and to this state at large. It includes the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific with the Gulf and a combination with the Missouri Pacific, whereby the fastest through service ever attempted here St. Louis and Denver would be put on a par with the Santa Fe office here this morning, where advice of the new move of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, which is being organized by the Kansas Pacific and the Missouri Pacific after the reorganization of the former road. When questioned officials of the Gulf road, who are here, they said that the scheme has been made to keep it a secret. General Dudge will, in all probability, be made president of the Gulf system after its reorganization and Frank Trumbull, the present receiver, will probably be given the position of vice president and general manager.

Deaths of a Day.

SPARTA, Wis., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel R. M. Strong died last night. Mr. Strong came from Omaha in August to attend the remains of his regiment, the Ninety-sixth Wisconsin. He has been in feeble health for three or four years, and took to his bed upon his arrival, slowly failing until death.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Colonel William H. Forbes of Milton died yesterday at his summer home on Nauset island, Buzzard Bay, aged 55 years. He was a member of the board of directors of the Bell Telephone company and was a brother of J. Malcolm Forbes.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. A. B. Curran died here Sunday and her funeral was held yesterday. She leaves a husband and family of grown-up children. Interment was made by the Tecumseh cemetery. Mrs. Curran was about 45 years old.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Captain William H. Perry died at Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday, aged 58 years. He was a member of the navy and a nephew of Commodore Perry. He served with distinction in the federal army.

FLORIDA, Oct. 12.—Hon. Charles W. Jones, former United States senator from Florida, died at Detroit this morning, after a sickness of several weeks. His remains will be brought here for interment Friday.

New Line of Steamships.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—Arrangements have been perfected for a line of steamships from Port Arthur, Tex., to Mexican gulf ports, to be operated by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad and the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf Steamship Company. Two steamers a month will be run between Port Arthur, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Frontera, Cuba and Jamaica.

Erie Stockholders Meet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The stockholders of the Erie railroad met here today and re-elected the old board of directors, who will meet in a few days for the purpose of reorganization. The annual report of the company makes the total assets \$296,558,295, with liabilities the same amount.

PHILANTHROPIC CONFERENCE

Lovers of Mankind Meet in Convention to Take Counsel.

NOTABLE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Rev. S. G. Smith, Professor of Sociology in the University of Minnesota, Discusses Important Social Problems.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 12.—The Interstate Civic Philanthropic congress commenced its meeting here tonight and will continue until Sunday night. Over 2,000 people attended the opening session. Mayor Metcalf of this city presided and addresses of welcome were made by Rev. W. S. Potter and ex-Congressman George Willard. The address of the evening was given by Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., professor of sociology in the University of Minnesota, who spoke at length on municipal matters, especially in their relation to home influences, education, philanthropy, organized charities, foreign-born citizens and crime. Dr. Smith said:

"The conviction is growing among thoughtful people that the common man and woman might, with reasonable effort, have better and happier living than they now enjoy. The conviction is growing that they are not alone to blame for their partial failure hitherto, but that society itself, in some way, has been made to prosper and to beset the race and must bring help to the weak and hope to the unfortunate. The conviction is growing that poverty, sickness, inefficient toil and an inefficient share in the opportunities and privileges of the life in the individual, the home, the school and the state, and especially the municipal state, are not the result of individual failure, and the remedies proposed ought to be radical and thorough. Not an individual, but the community as a whole, which must reform itself to make a better social order, the heart faints and effort support in what is a most slow progress and hopeful time. In no century since man has walked erect and began to make tools and to place his hands on the plow, has so much done for the good of the common people with both wise and definite aim. Indeed, when the men of the future write about our century they will not glorify it for its science, its art, or its mechanical achievements. They will glorify it for the progress they will write this legend: 'It was the age of the common people.'"

SCIENCE IN CHARITY.

It is time that the conclusion of scientific charity should be made fundamental in all future efforts. There are three classes of remedies for poverty: they are palliative, curative or preventive. The value of these is exactly in the inverse order of their scientific attractiveness. Generations of human history teach the painful fact that society has had a long struggle to get on its feet. An emotional living by untrained fingers, which simply multiplies the evils which it seeks to relieve, is not a remedy. The best, so equally must political giving be put down. More than \$200,000,000 every year is spent in what is known as charity. It is not too much to say that this enormous sum is wasted. The scientific method of relief is to create and perpetuate a pauper class in almost every community. There are, however, some who are doing good and public officers show a Spartan virtue and only assist those who cannot help themselves. This is not the way. The scientific method of relief is to create a new method of organized charity demand the federation of charity agencies. The relief agencies of the community, whether of private charities should have a central bureau where the entire dependent population of the community would be investigated, is properly registered. This knowledge of the needs of the community is the relief. Where this method is employed the ward heeler no longer sends a man to the almshouse, but sends the man to his favorite strikers for the greater efficiency of party organization. The spectacle of a man in the distress of last winter may have been necessary in the immediate emergency, but it is not a permanent method of relief. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.

It may as well be said frankly and bluntly that the child, the old and the sick, the present distress are, in the judgment of those best qualified to have an opinion, not to be relieved by the aid of private charity, but by the aid of the state. The scientific method is to prevent the rigor of exclusion of those able to support themselves by a most judicious relief except under drastic conditions.