

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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## JUNE CIRCULATION.

48,466

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the average daily circulation, less spotted, unused and returned copies, for the month of June, 1911, was 48,466.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this first day of July, 1911.

(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

A year ago the white man's hope was not yet blasted.

The Gompers contempt case is up again. Oh, it is too hot; give us a rest.

Report has it that Jan Kubelik will begin his first farewell tour of America this fall.

The best test of a man's professions is the relaxation and temptations of his vacation.

The president proposes to parole part of the troops sentenced to the Texas border.

If those soldiers in Texas will hurry back they may not notice the difference so much.

Just think of those misleading reports that were coming out of Reno a year ago today.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," but King Corn is standing up as proudly as ever.

Expect no revival of Mexican hostilities so long as the thermometer registers 115 in Kansas.

As chief of the lumber barons, Mr. Hines must feel that he has been before the Gridiron club.

Prophet Joseph Smith is another who believes in applying business methods to the church.

Variety being the spice of life, why not invite Mr. Morgan to testify at the steel trust investigation?

The proudest moment of youth's life is when he can put out his tongue and feel briars on his upper lip.

The decline in our diamond importations might be explained by citing attention to the recent coronation.

Speaking of fame, can you still tell off-hand the lawyer who invented the term "demerita Americana," and where?

Mr. Bryan has been on a speaking tour of South Carolina. Probably to bring it back to the faith of Deacon Hemphill.

"La Follette is losing his followers," declares Victor Berger. The socialist congressman is too modest to say who is getting them.

The democrats must be swinging their state convention around the circle just to show Lincoln what capital removal looks like.

The trouble is that some of the other officers of the Nebraska Progressive league do not think young Mr. Shotwell shot well. Help!

Why no tears for the loss of the court house bonds and the engine house bonds that were pulled down to defeat because hitched up with the water bonds?

Having chased it for so these many years, Champ Clark now says he will not go after the presidency, but would not dodge it if it came to him. Watch it come.

It is strange what falling memories men high in the politics and policies of certain big corporations have when they come to testify before investigation committees.

The Kaiser has conferred on J. Pierpont Morgan the Order of the Red Eagle. Mr. Morgan will be at home under that sign, for he has had a good deal to do with eagles.

Out in Custer county they have held a joint convention of democrats and peoples independents. It is evidently getting so out there that, although they insist on keeping up the pretense of two separate political organizations, they cannot tell themselves apart.

## Fallacy of the Free List.

It is difficult to credit the democrats with good faith in their free list proposition, which was passed in the house and sent over to the senate as one of the instrumentalities by which they hoped to embarrass the president in his fight for Canadian reciprocity. Without going into the merits of the latter, anyone can see at a glance that this free list is all sham, as was pointed out by President Taft in his New York speech, in which he also riddled to pieces that other democratic scarecrow, annexation.

Canada has listed the concessions it will make us in the reciprocity agreement. It will make no more, nor will it ask more of us than we have listed in that same agreement. Why, then, should the United States voluntarily make additional tariff concessions to Canada? Of course, Canada might accept them, but if we got nothing in return, which certainly would be the case, what would we have gained by the process?

But, as Mr. Taft disclosed more than two months ago, even voluntarily giving Canada this advantage over us would not be all. We would be setting up a precedent that might have to guide us with relation to other countries, which could come in and claim these same concessions under the most-favored-nation clause. It is difficult to see why the shrewd democratic politicians would urge a proposition of this kind, except that it is offered in the name of a principle—the principle of free trade—but it is not even free trade, for it gives all without getting freedom of trade in return.

## A Last Word of Warning.

Omaha has not gone the whole length for a "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration, though it is to be hoped we shall soon catch up with the procession in this respect. About all that can be done, therefore, to prevent accidents and suffering as a result of indiscriminate use of explosive fireworks here tomorrow is by individual precaution and care. Perhaps parents may help keep their children from maiming themselves or somebody else by restricting them in the use of dangerous toys. If each household will take it on itself to be as cautious as possible in this way, it may serve a very wholesome end. It amounts to criminal neglect to let children have full sway in the use of deadly devices. It has been pointed out that the killed and wounded in seven big battles of the American revolution numbered 1,119, while in the eight years from July 4, 1903, to July 4, 1910, the killed alone from fireworks totaled 1,662 and the wounded 58,863.

Why pay such a frightful toll in human life and limb for the privilege of making life hideous on one day in the year? It is a mockery instead of a memorial of the spirit of 1776.

If everybody will think, first of the other person and then of himself on this Fourth, he will do a lot for his own and others' comfort and safety. This is asking little enough.

## Away from Home News.

It is a trite saying that a person often has to go away from home to get the news, and we find another illustration of this adage in the special political letter printed in the Pittsburgh Dispatch as from its Columbus, O., correspondent, as follows:

Word is coming to the Harmon propaganda in this state, which is headed by Lieutenant Governor Hugh L. Nichols, that the Ohio executive is gaining ground every day. They are pointing with especial glory to the significant fact that the Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald, one of the most influential of the Nebraska newspapers, is for Harmon, notwithstanding that a certain talented orator, who resides in that balliwick, seems somewhat peeved over the Harmon prospects. The fact that the powerful Nebraska papers are turning in the direction leads some to the conclusion that Mr. Bryan will be found there himself one day, since he does not appear to be able to satisfy himself that any of the other avowed candidates will do.

That the local democratic organ was trying its best to boost the Harmon game without coming out in the open has been discernible to those who look under the surface, but evidently down east its editor-senator has offered the Harmon managers his co-operation, or more probably made a deal with them, so that they are counting on the delivery of the votes of the Nebraska delegates to the next democratic national convention from this source. If they really think they can in the same way pull Mr. Bryan over into the Harmon game it is our guess that they will have to guess a second time.

## Of Importance to Nebraska.

The finding of the special master appointed by the federal court for South Dakota to the effect that a 2½-cent passenger rate is reasonable and compensatory for railroads in that state is sure to be of special importance to Nebraska, whose 2-cent fare law is being likewise contested in the federal courts. To us it would seem that the finding, if upheld, that 2½ cents is a fair mileage charge for carrying passengers in South Dakota will be of substantial advantage to Nebraska in maintaining the reasonableness of the 2-cent charge in this state. The difference in population, in length of haul, in volume of traffic and in cost of construction and operation as between Nebraska and South Dakota must all be in our favor.

Naturally and normally the inference would be that the railroads should be entitled to a schedule of rates in South Dakota a little higher than in Nebraska, although whether the variant conditions warrant a differential of a half-cent, equal to a reduction of 20 per cent, would have to be demonstrated by comparison of ac-

tual figures. It should be remembered that we had this same sort of controversy in 1887, when passenger rates in Nebraska were by law reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents, but the reduction was gradually vindicated and justified. Where Nebraska is ahead of South Dakota in this instance lies in this, that our 2-cent fare law has been already operative and observed for four years, while in South Dakota the 2-cent fare law never went into effect because hung up in the courts, and even now the 2½-cent rate will not be available still for an indefinite period if the railroads take an appeal, which they are very apt to do.

## Express Inquiry and Parcels Post.

Through the Interstate Commerce commission the government has got around to the express company in its crusade of investigation. It will look into rates, classifications, regulations and practices, to determine whether express business comes within the prescriptions of the interstate commerce laws. It is announced that almost coincident with this determination by the government, most of the express companies promulgated a revised schedule of rates, seeming, thereby, to offer a tacit admission of the unfairness of rates heretofore exacted. Of course, the companies, doubtless, will seek to show that these new schedules have no relation whatever to the government's announced intention to investigate. The public, which has been paying the exorbitant charges, may, however, draw its own conclusions.

While the government is making this investigation, it will, doubtless, take time to ascertain how certain express companies have declared extra dividends recently of colossal proportions. There are many things equally as remarkable that will come in for explanation. No sort of public utility corporation is commonly believed to be quite as vulnerable when it comes to methods of business and extravagant earnings as the express company and the searchlight of official inquiry turned upon it will be quite timely.

It is well enough to proceed with the inquiry, but why should it not be well also to make this the beginning of the end of the express company as at present conducted and let the postal department of the government take over the traffic that belongs to it by creating a system of parcels post? Congress has dallied away most of the time of this session, so that it may not be expected to do anything to meet this public demand, but the next session should take action on it.

That sprightly weekly paper, the Western Laborer, has been regularly appearing as a chronicle of happenings in the labor world and an organ of organized labor for twenty years. In entering on its twenty-first year it proudly boasts that not three labor papers in the whole country can match such a record with the same editor in charge and ownership from the start. We congratulate the Western Laborer and Editor Kennedy. Keep up the good work.

Member Sherman of the Water board will have to be called on the carpet and disciplined for talking out so plainly and admitting that voting \$8,250,000 bonds would not have expedited possession of the water plant by the city one bit. Mr. Sherman ought to know that there is only one member of the Water board who is licensed to talk for publication, and that he is not the one.

For some unknown and unexplained reason we have had no vociferous demand to muzzle the dogs for several years, although the number of canines in Omaha does not seem to have grown less. Can it be that the local dealers disposed of all their dog masks the last time the frenzy was upon us?

The treasury's total reserve in the national banks at the last call of the comptroller was \$1,478,140,795, just \$10,000,000 more than the outstanding securities of the United States Steel corporation, which are reported at \$1,468,000,000.

We had a premonition that ex-Judge Dean would appear upon the political race track again before the entries closed, but the horsecock failed to tell whether he was to be a non-partisan this time or just an old-line democrat.

Wonder if the Commercial club has heard that poor people have to pay 50 cents for a hundred pounds of ice here in Omaha, for which only from 35 to 40 cents is exacted in Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Denver.

The woman who is said to have topped little Manuel off his Portuguese throne is now doing London, perhaps in the hope of mesmerizing some of our American kings of commerce dallying over there.

It's a safe guess that anonymous republicans who rush to democratic organs to air their grievances, or for consolation, would be disclosed as democrats or near-democrats if the mask were torn off.

Now if that Canadian reciprocity treaty only provided for free interchange of summer weather with Manitoba it would gain a whole lot of recruits these days.

Are the Trolley Wires Demanded Baltimore American. Edison has expressed himself as well satisfied with a practical trial of his new storage battery trolley car. The wizard of electricity may develop something in the way of transit motive power which will put a pedestrianism almost among the lost arts.

But if he were to accomplish nothing more, he would be conferring a boon on humanity by removing the disgusting overhead trolley wires and poles from the streets of cities which are trying to be ornamental as well as useful.

## The Name.

Indianaapolis News. You might not think so from the noise he is making now, but it is the same Congressman that voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

## Caught the Infection.

But then, a possible connection may be that such close proximity to the "trusts" and their inside dealings has infected the magazines.

## Advantages of a Funeral.

It is saddening to consider the position the sugar trust managers would be in had there not been a funeral in their official family.

## What Was the Gain?

Beauche's fight over Niagara falls and his swoop under the upper bridge may have had its perils, but it was not nearly so foolhardy as the old attempts to shoot the rapids in a barrel.

## A Chance for the Householder.

Philadelphia Bulletin. Between fighting the bathtub trust, the plumbing trust, the wall paper trust and the lumber trust, the government ought to be able to give a householder a chance to buy something at cut rates.

## Queer Capers of Fate.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Patrick Bustice, bricklayer, falls from the twentieth story of a new Chicago skyscraper. John Murray, ironworker, on the twentieth, hears Bustice's cry, throws his legs about a steel beam, leans over, catches the falling man and unable to hold him, swings his body so that it lands on the eighteenth floor with alight injuries. "Kismet!" exclaims the Turk. "It is fate." Which is to say that when a man's time comes a pin will kill him and until it does nothing will take him off. Sometimes it looks that way.

## MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

## Increased Bond Debt and Increased Taxation.

## Wall Street Journal.

Bond houses have been favored in the last few years by a large business in municipal bonds, and the increase in municipal debt to them, the increase in municipal indebtedness, which has given rise to this large business, seems unlikely to be equally satisfactory to the taxpayer. Since 1905 the average tax rate in New York City has risen from about \$15.28 to \$18.16; and the average for twenty leading cities in the United States during the same period has risen from \$12.30 to \$13.00. That the increase in taxation has been due in no small measure to the rapid growth of municipal debts is clearly indicated by the following comparisons:

	Municipal Bond Sales.	Revenue From All Cities.	Per Cent All Cities to Debt.
1910	\$485,416,107	\$780,888,715	30.41
1909	\$485,277,993	\$784,202,098	31.45
1908	\$390,021,729	\$697,252,769	29.74
1907	\$458,350,068	\$645,701,350	35.17
1906	\$359,399,310	\$608,437,371	34.44
1905	\$364,478,317	\$572,404,812	31.88
1904	\$421,521,801	\$585,611,596	29.15
1903	\$254,725,229	\$472,951,965	21.15
1902	\$261,217,900	\$460,958,975	21.24

It might be argued that the fall in the ratio of revenue to debt is due to the rapid growth of our cities and to the correspondingly large investment in municipal buildings and plants, and that the fall in revenue is not unaccounted for these plants, now having been constructed, can be maintained at relatively small cost. This argument, however, is not conclusive, since the growth of our cities and to the corresponding fall in revenue began to occur to date has not been exceptionally rapid, as shown by our census reports.

That the annual revenue of all cities in the United States has fallen from 29.15 per cent of their indebtedness in 1904 to about 20 per cent at the present time, apparently represents a real deterioration in financial conditions; and the falling prices and rising yields of municipal bonds generally point to the same conclusion. Of course, the graft of politicians and the profits made by builders and other influential business men through the expenditure of public funds tend toward continued growth of indebtedness.

Undoubtedly it is clear that this regular annual fall in revenue cannot continue indefinitely without serious injury to municipal credit; but the most pertinent consideration is that in justice to the taxpayer it ought to cease at once.

## People Talked About



Mr. Clarke is a clubbable fellow, being a member of thirty clubs in New York. He succeeded the late W. M. Laffan of the New York Sun as one of the art advisers of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The June brides of 1911 are all in. J. Pierpont Morgan continues his search for wonderful antiques. Every day one reads of some new purchase. He is now reported to be negotiating for the Chastellard suit of Topt armor, to give it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Representative Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest members of the House of Representatives, having served continuously for seventeen years. He lives in Philadelphia, where he was born not quite seventy years ago.

Mrs. Imogene Paul, superintendent of street cleaning in the Tenth district of Chicago, has invented a device for the disposal of paper and other refuse which, it is claimed, will save the city \$500,000 annually. The invention is an incinerator for burning like refuse as it is taken up.

Miss Caroline Spurgeon has just won the degree of doctor of letters from the University of Paris on a thesis on the English and French criticisms of Chaucer. Miss Spurgeon defended her thesis so ably before the faculty of the Sorbonne that she secured special honorable mention, a distinction rarely given to foreigners.

## Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, following the good example of several young elders of the upper house, has taken to himself a wife. The senator is just past 67. His bride, Miss Clara Lee Baron Morgan of New York, is about 35. Neither looks as old as the figures say, and the senator is one of the youngest old men in the senate. He stands erect, does a sprightly step and his appearance does not indicate over 50. Moreover, he is one of the most popular members of that body and his colleagues are showering congratulations upon him.

As chairman of the committee on appropriations Warren is one of the leaders of the senate. His first wife died nine years ago and he has a daughter who is married to Brigadier General John J. Pershing, U. S. A. Warren is a Yankee by birth, having first seen the light at Hinsdale, Mass. He served as a private and non-commissioned officer in the civil war and received the congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the field of battle at the siege of Fort Hudson. He is a farmer and stock raiser by occupation, and he followed that pursuit in Massachusetts until 1868, when he went to Wyoming, which was then part of the territory of Dakota. There he went into sheep raising and he still owns large flocks, some one in the senate having referred to him recently as "the greatest shepherd since Abraham."

But farming did not prevent him from taking a part in politics. He was active in affairs, serving in the territorial council after Wyoming had been made a separate territory, and as governor, and after the admission of the territory as a state he went to the senate, and has been there ever since. His colleagues like him, for he is a genial, frank fellow and the sort that wins friends.

Following evidence that many valuable government documents and records are stored in non-fireproof buildings in Washington, Representative Sheppard, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, introduced a bill looking to the erection of a "national archives building." In such a structure he proposes to store all documents not in current use, many of which are priceless by reason of their bearing on national and international affairs. The Sheppard bill directs the secretary of the treasury to have drawn immediately plans for a modern fireproof building containing not less than 1,500,000 feet of space and capable of enlargement to 4,000,000 feet. A building of this character in which may be stored government records that now lie in musty cellars and attics of the various departments, many of them in quarters by no means fireproof, has been advocated by officials for many years. It is pointed out that nearly all other governments have available storage rooms where documents of this character receive the care and attention their confidential and valuable character deserves.

Colonel John H. Carroll, the Burlington railroad lawyer, was in Washington last winter and needing the services of a man to travel with him in his private car, he had a good-looking and well-recommended young man from Virginia, whom he happened to meet.

The man's name was Gilbert and he had never been on a railroad train except to come from his Virginia home to Washington. He traveled with the colonel back and forth between Washington and New York, New York and Chicago and Chicago and St. Louis, and rode a good deal on the observation and end of the car. All the roads the car went over were two-track or four-track roads.

Not long ago the colonel had his car switched off on a sidetrack road in Ohio during the night. When Colonel Carroll awoke in the morning and went out to the observation end of the car he found Gilbert contemplating the single track, with much interest.

"Colonel," he said, "this here railroad seems to run only one way. How are we going to get back?"

One of the elevators in the senate wing of the capitol is operated by a grizzled elderly man, who never fails to give a cheery greeting from senators whenever they ride up or down in his car. His name is Peter Reilly. During the civil war he was a record for gallantry, surpassed by few men in that great conflict. He was a captain in the Fourth Iowa cavalry and led his troop through many hard engagements. Captain Reilly is modest about his war record, yet naturally proud of it.

Some time ago his friends wanted him to join the National Order of the Royal Legion, a patriotic organization. To be eligible for membership in the legion a man must either have been an officer of the United States or a descendant of an officer. Reilly was, of course, eligible. But he declined. This was his reason:

"During the civil war my men would go anywhere I asked them to go. I would go anywhere they went. I do not propose now to go anywhere where they cannot follow me."

Former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, evidently likes Washington and intends making his home there, though retaining his voting residence in West Virginia. He has been elected president of the United States Trust company of this city and will take hold of its management. But though he may be identified in a business way with Washington, he will stick to his old state which he continues to represent upon the republican national committee and which he only ceased to represent in the United States senate on March 4, last, because the state went democratic at the previous election and let a democrat into his seat "Scotty," as his intimate colleagues in the senate used to call him, is still a power in West Virginia politics, as the president consults him about federal appointments there and defers much to his judgment. No doubt he hopes to come back to the senate when his state rights itself politically.

What is said to be the original signature of Abraham Lincoln, when he first brought his family to Washington as a member of congress, is one of the exhibits in the office of Elliot Woods, superintendent of the capitol. It is a leaf from the register of Brown's hotel, the ancient hostelry which once stood where the Metropolitan hotel is on Pennsylvania avenue, and bears the simple legend: "A. Lincoln and family, Illinois." The time was November, 1847, Mr. Lincoln having served in the Thirtieth congress as a Whig from December 4, 1847, to March 3, 1848. The record shows that he was assigned to Room 15. This valuable page from one of the most historic of hotel registers is inclosed under glass in a simple frame and hangs where it would not be readily noticed, behind a door.

## A Word to Think Of.

## Chicago Record-Herald.

How would you like to be a director of so many banks that you couldn't remember them all? Think of the embarrassment that would follow if one should forget to draw one's salary for four or five of the jobs one held.

## PUBLICITY FOR OMAHA.

Western Laborer: Evidently the union men of Omaha got even with the double-crossers who deceived them when the contract for the court house building was first let.

Nebraska City Press: When Omaha loses a base ball game the women, even, have a pretty ladylike manner of throwing cushions and pop bottles at the head of the poor, defenseless umpire.

York Republican: Why does the State Journal take so much pains to get the sentiment of the people on the trend of party preference when it might have consulted Shotwell and saved all the anxiety? Fremont Tribune: The police court troubles of Omaha young people who come to Fremont in automobiles are likely to cause Fremont people to look as-a-as upon mixed parties that drive in from the east.

Nebraska City Press: An Omaha hotel, keeper with hot weather in mind announced that he will serve meals to gentlemen without coats. That is very interesting and pleasing, but will he let 'em eat pe with their knives?

Western Laborer: It is positively disgusting to hear the howling of the people (who did not vote) because the water boards were defeated. We will bet a Bankers' Union sign that the editors of the World-Herald and News did not vote.

Grand Island Independent: The Omaha Bee has a new "patronizer home industry" slogan. It is directed at the auto's and pleads that the latter should do his spending at home in order to keep the "fine" money circulating in his own town.

Omaha Examiner: The ice trust appears to be about the only one not prepared to show upon a moment's notice that although you have to pay a good deal more for your ice than formerly, ice is cheaper than ever before. It has not had time to read up the trust primer yet.

Nebraska City Press: Omaha must not only suffer from the heat, but the leman has touched the people on their tender spots by increasing his price 25 per cent. That is too much and it is time for another timely proclamation by Mayor Jim who has been very quiet lately.

Kearney Hub: Omaha has an ice combination which has recently advanced the price from \$4 per 1000 pounds to \$6 per 1000, the latter price being the highest charged in any similar city in the west. Of all the trade combinations an ice monopoly is about the worst, because the high price falls with special severity on poor families whose need is really the greatest.

## BOARD OF HEALTH WARNING.

## Iowa Authorities Suggest Fourth of July Safeguards.

Iowa Health Bulletin. Local boards of health should request that at least one druggist in their respective towns should have on hand a supply of anti-tetanus serum for the saving of life from Fourth of July injuries.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in June, 1910, gave the following simple rules to be followed in the treatment of every blank cartridge or puncture wound:

1. Inject subcutaneously 1.000 units of anti-tetanic serum and continue the injections if indications of possible tetanus arise.
2. Freely incise every wound.
3. Carefully and thoroughly remove from the wound every particle of foreign matter.
4. Cauterize the wound thoroughly with a 25 per cent solution of phenol (carbolic acid) in glycerin or alcohol.
5. Apply a loose, wet boracic acid pack.
6. In no case should the wound be closed. It should be allowed to heal by granulation. The dressing and packing should be removed every day and fresh dressing applied.

Recent results go to show that the subcutaneous injection of an immunizing dose of tetanus anti-toxin is a sure method of preventing the disease. In all cases where garden dirt, stable dust, manure, paper waste or powder from cartridges have been ground or forced into the injured tissues a preventive dose of tetanus anti-toxin should be given subcutaneously at the time the wound is dressed, or as soon after as is possible. This is especially recommended after Fourth of July injuries.

Particular and insistent recommendation is made to every health officer to set out and secure a supply of tetanus anti-toxin if not already supplied before the period of Fourth of July accidents, which so habitually require the preventive use of this anti-toxin. Be sure that the anti-toxin is at hand and employ every means to urge this prophylactic of tetanus in every case of wound.

## SMILING REMARKS.

"George," said the wife, "does my skin sag too much?" "It doesn't begin to sag as much as my pocketbook," replied George, dolefully. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Laborer—And have they tall buildings in America, Pat? Pat—Tall buildings have they—dough. The last one I worked on we had to lay on our stomachs to let the moon pass by. Life.

"There's a belief that summer girls are always fickle." "Yes, I got engaged on that theory, but it looks as if I'm in for a wedding or a divorce of promise suit."—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Idler—Let's see. Wasn't there some scandal concerning that Broadway show man, Chatter—Oh, yes! Don't you remember? She married for love—Puck.

Pros