

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Immigration Laws Are Evaded.

A GIRL being sent to marry a young man whom she has never seen or sold by unscrupulous relatives for immoral purposes poses as the daughter or sister in some family of chance traveling acquaintances. A half-dozen lads coming to fulfill labor contracts made for them by some relative in this country need only deny that they have any work in prospect. A cripple desirous of getting into the United States to enter some of the thousand excellent hospitals, need only give some fellow passenger who is of good appearance or fairly well-to-do, a few dollars to swear that the cripple is his brother, and that he will support him. A criminal or an anarchist peruses himself as to his record or political beliefs. A disreputable woman in Berlin, whose two children were in her way, gave them to a young couple just departing, and for \$5 they represented them as their children and abandoned the little things in Cincinnati.

Now as to the plan for the elimination of the undesirable immigrants, which I first suggested in 1903, immediately on my return as an immigrant from a tour abroad as a peasant in the emigration centers. The truth as to whether a man, woman, or child is fit to enter the United States is to be found only in the home communities of the immigrants, and the easiest way to get that truth and keep the inspectors from being corrupted is to select by civil service process native-born Americans who can speak the desired languages. Organize boards of three, one a doctor, to take over an apportioned number of communes, and hold local examinations at stated times, issuing certificates with photographic identifications.—Broughton Brandenburg, in Harper's Weekly.

Grafting in Business.

WISCONSIN has attempted to prevent by law the bribery of employes. In Germany the courts recently decided a case of this character. A manager of a car-building concern accepted a commission from a firm for which he procured orders. He was discharged when this fact became known to the company which employed him. He claimed that he should not be, for such gifts were customary and worked no injury to his employes. The courts very properly held otherwise, deciding that his action constituted a gross breach of trust and that the manager was in duty bound to study the interests of his employers and not be influenced by selfish considerations. According to our consul-general at Frankfurt, who sends the story, German business is honeycombed with bribery of this character, the abuse having grown to enormous proportions of late. The Bavarian government has been urged to pass legislation that will suppress this bribing of employes, the Chamber of Trade and Commerce arguing that both the giver and the receiver of the bribe be punished. The practice is first introduced by unscrupulous men, who thus seek to obtain an advantage over their trade competitors. The honest traders are in time forced to adopt the same policy or suffer the loss of a large portion of their business. All this is evidence of the intensity of the race to get money no matter at what cost that unfortunately marks the opening of the twentieth century.—Boston Herald.

Sing Us the Old Songs.

THE old songs are best, for they carry us back to the days that were radiant with sentiment, when we were part of poetry and romance. They stir our natures in their profoundest depths, and, reaching below the callous of our putrescent hearts, play strange accompaniments upon the long-disused strings of our remembrance. Who can resist the subtle potency of those old songs that stop the world in tear-smiles that we may wave a salutation back through a rift in the storm of years to the youth and maiden of the long ago? That the old songs are best has been shown by the perennial popularity of Patti's "Home, Sweet Home," Emma Abbott's "Annie Laurie," Jenny Lind's "Kathleen Macrae," Christina Nilsson's "Way Down Upon the Surrance River," and Melba's "Coming Thro' the Rye." We do not always associate these immortal songs with the great singers who have included them in their concerts,

BISMARCK'S FOE BLIND.

Eugen Richter the Only Man the Great Chancellor Feared.

Widespread sorrow has been caused throughout the Fatherland by the news that Eugen Richter, the veteran Liberal statesman, parliamentarian and orator, has been stricken with total blindness in consequence of a long and painful illness. His enforced retirement from public affairs ends an active political career of over forty years, and removes from the arena of government life perhaps the most picturesque figure German politics have ever produced, with the single exception of Bismarck.



EUGEN RICHTER.

Richter is 67 years old. His chief claim to fame as a politician is that of having been Bismarck's most invincible antagonist. The Iron Chancellor always feared Richter as an opponent in the Reichstag, and frequently admitted that he was the only enemy whose mettle he respected.

For decades Richter has held unchallenged place as the most brilliant parliamentary orator in Germany. He was always in opposition, and through his party or "faction," as it is called in Germany—the "Freisinnige Vereinigung"—the "Progressive Party"—as divided by a general impotence, a consequence of the rise of the Social Democratic Party. Richter's forceful personality was so potent as to cause, over and over again, the Iron Chancellor to be taken aback when he took the floor in the Reichstag. "Eugen," as he was familiarly known.

Of tenacious endurance and dogged firmness, he looks the fighter he has always been. He had an intense dislike for Bismarck and opposed him tooth and nail. For years Rich-

ter specialized in financial legislation, and he caused more trouble for Bismarck's military and naval budgets than all the rest of the Reichstag put together.

Richter is a Rhinelander, having been born in Dusseldorf, the Pittsburg of Germany, in 1838. He was graduated from Heidelberg and Berlin Universities, and while at the latter place spent more time studying parliamentary matters than over his books and theses. He entered the Prussian Parliament in 1861 and was elected to represent a Berlin constituency in the first Reichstag formed after the establishment of the German empire in 1871. He has been re-elected continuously ever since.

BURIED GOLD IN OKLAHOMA.

Search to Be Made for Treasure Once Owned by Mexicans.

There has been a generally circulated tradition among the old-timers that a large sum of gold was buried somewhere in this part of the territory. Some people claim the treasure is located in the Wichita mountains and others say in this county, says the Cityenne Star.

The story goes that a party of prospectors, mostly Mexicans, were on their way home, about forty-six years ago, carrying a large amount of wealth when they were attacked by Indians and all but two or three of the party were killed. The gold was buried before the survivors made their escape and various maps and plats have been claimed to be in the possession of different parties showing where the treasure was buried, and several attempts have been made to locate the spot.

It now appears that Rev. Mr. Davis, a well-known and respected citizen of our county, has been in possession of a map, given by a Mexican who claimed to have been one of the survivors, showing the lay of the ground where the battle took place, trees with branches and holes certain distances

but the singers are often remembered because of the songs themselves. There are few who can remember the many acrobatic arias of the splendid vocal artists who have commanded almost fabulous sums for their singing, but no one can forget when they yielded to popular demand for the old songs. Patti or Semblich or Melba or Calve never had more sincere appreciation in the supremest moments of their triumphs than when they descended for the time from the classics of foreign composers and sang the simple love ballads that sent thrills through world-weary hearts and caused withered palms to stir in tremendous applause.—Kansas City Journal.

No Pardons for Bank Wreckers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has no executive clemency to bestow on bank wreckers. Extraordinary pressure has been brought to bear upon him recently to secure the pardon of two bank presidents who are in the penitentiary for embezzling the funds of their banks. The President is not a hard-hearted man. On the contrary, he has a warm heart and an impulsive and generous nature. He is not only intensely human but intensely humane. But he has also a strong sense of justice and a high regard for the majesty of the laws. The executor of the laws, according to his view, must know no distinction of men.

Moreover—the Rooseveltian idea is that where there is a great trust there is a great responsibility. The banker who voluntarily assumes the charge of the people's money must be held to a strict accountability. He trades on confidence. He is the only man in the community of whom no security, beyond that of his word, is required. His promise to pay is a sacredly binding obligation. In his case a betrayal of confidence is a major crime.

Roosevelt does well in such instances to refuse a pardon. There must be no bending of the federal laws to shield the rich culprits.—Des Moines News.

Cheaper Utilities.

IT is worthy of remark that a number of the great public service companies of our American cities are showing a disposition materially to reduce their rate of charges. The telephone companies in most of the Eastern centers and, for aught we know to the contrary, in the West, have made marked reductions in their scale of charges under conditions which tend to increase the volume of benefits which the subscriber to the system can obtain. Of course, the ideal condition in telephone service is when every citizen has an instrument, so that communication can be had at will with every one. This is no doubt impossible, but every reduction in the rate of tolls tends to increase the number of subscribers, and in this way add to the benefit of the entire service. The electric light companies in a number of places have reduced their rates of charge. In New York City the reduction has been notably large, this apparently growing out of the belief that the change would lead to larger usage and might in this way find a justification for itself in increased earnings.—Doston Herald.

Being Too Good.

PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale has stated a truth that has too generally been lost sight of. Most of us have been content with talking about men being bad in the hope of reforming them; President Hadley has a word to say about the men who are too good. He has found students under his care who lived by rule, erecting an artificial barrier about them to such an extent that when their moral equipment sprang a leak—even a little leak—their whole career foundered.

What a man needs for the business of life is a series of sin-tight compartments that will at least keep him afloat until he can get back to his moral drydock for repairs and new supplies. We do not need in this country any creature "too bright and good for human nature's daily food." Some of our most pronounced ills have flown from that class—and they have come from the colleges, too. President Hadley is right. Give us morals and knowledge that will wash without fading.—Kansas City World.

A California View.

If the exclusion law is to be so construed or modified as to admit Chinese students we'll probably find that about 100,000,000 Chinamen have suddenly become inspired with the most intense desire to study everything in the books from Confucius down to Laura Jean Libbey and Mary MacLane.—Los Angeles Times.

Population and Speculation.

"I understand Skinner has lost all his money."
"Yes, by his speculations."
"But how did he get his money in the first place?"
"By his speculations."—Philadelphia Press.

Lots of your friends persevere in this attitude toward you: "If you don't like it get over it!"

MISSOURI LOSING PRESTIGE.

Engineer's Report Shows Decreased Tonnage on the Big River.

The annual report of Major H. M. Chittenden, United States engineer in charge of the Missouri river, which has been forwarded to Gen. Alexander MacKenzie, chief of engineers, Washington, D. C., covering the fiscal year ending July 1, 1905, states that there has been expended during the year along the entire river for improvement the sum of \$93,541.43. The outstanding liabilities July 1 were \$42,630.40 and the sum available July 1 was \$237,522.78. The money to be expended the coming year is \$88,000 above Sioux City and \$90,000 between Sioux City and the mouth of the river. Sioux City is the dividing point for river improvements. The money is to be expended on the lower river as follows:

Omaha	5,000
Nebraska City	5,000
St. Joseph	15,000
Little Blue Reach	4,000
Lexington, Mo.	2,500
Miami, Mo.	3,000
Wilhoit Bend	5,000
First Reach	25,000
Snagging (two seasons)	12,000
Contingencies	12,700
Total	\$90,000

In addition to the \$15,000 set apart for St. Joseph Congress made a special appropriation of \$50,000 on condition that the citizens raise \$50,000, the total to be used in building a longitudinal dike. The apportionment of funds for the upper river is as follows:

Sioux City	\$17,500
Elk Point, S. D.	15,000
Yankton	7,500
Pierre and Fort Pierre	7,500
Bismarck	17,500
Snagging (two seasons)	12,000
Contingencies	5,000
Total	\$88,000

Of the latter sum \$75,000 is of the new appropriation and \$13,000 in a balance of an old appropriation. That the Missouri is losing its prestige more and more each year as a commercial highway is shown in the statement of tonnage of freight carried. On the upper river the total tonnage last year was 28,951 and for the year previous it was 37,004. For the lower river last year the tonnage of freight carried was 455,000 and for the year previous it was 750,291. The snagboat Mandan removed 335 snags on the upper river at a cost of \$5,848.89.

LIFE MEN OWN GUILT.

Equitable Directors Admit Some Offenses Violated Law by Deals.

Admitting that some of the officials have been guilty of improper and illegal acts, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has joined with the State of New York in asking for a full investigation in court of its directors and officers, and is alleged mismanagement of the money of the society.

The document containing the admission and request was the reply filed by the forty-nine directors of the society to the suit brought against it by the State. It was filed with Attorney General Mayer.

Thirteen charges are answered by the directors. They admit the loan of \$250,000 to the Depey Improvement Company and \$685,000 to the Mercantile Trust Company, but waive responsibility as far as the board as a whole is concerned, indicating that Messrs. Alexander, Jordan and Deming had the most definite knowledge of these transactions.

The charge that excessive salaries were paid to officers of the Equitable is not directly answered, but admission is made that under guise of salaries excessive fees were given to certain Equitable officials who were also directors in other companies. In defense the answer states that these practices were not known to the whole board of directors. Outlining their belief as to the best policy to pursue in fixing the blame for the Equitable scandals, the directors say, first, that the blame for alleged cases of misconduct will be found to rest on individual officers, and not upon the directors as a body.

OLD WORLD NOTABLES

King Edward receives daily no fewer than 3,000 newspapers and 1,000 letters. The German Emperor is probably the only European monarch who carries a revolver.

Admiral Togo is said to receive a salary of \$3,000 a year for his services to his country.

The Japanese Emperor draws \$3,000,000 yearly from the national treasury for living expenses.

Harold Speed, the London artist, who is a bit of a dandy as well as a wit, says: "Lock a fool, but don't be one."

Leonid Andreyev is a new Russian author whose work is taking its place alongside of that of Gorky in popularity.

Thomas Lapling of London began collecting postage stamps at the age of 10. His collection is now valued at \$500,000.

King Alfonso of Spain has become popularly known as "Alfonso the Brave" since his episode in Paris with the bomb throwers.

Admiral Togo, when in England in the '70s, was commented on by a critic, who said: "Mr. Togo quite annoys himself with his politeness."

Sir William Butler is one of the most striking and notable personalities in the English army. He stands over six feet and is physically and mentally a man of mark.

Sig. Mascagni and wife wear watch fobs alike. They are made of common Italian coins punctured with six holes in which are inserted the milk teeth of the first two children. The composer wears those of his son and his wife those of their daughter.

M. d'Albi of Paris was recently left \$45,000 by a fellow countryman who died in Constantinople and who stipulated that he cycle to that city as a requirement for the legacy.

Sir Chieh Chen Lo Feng-luh, formerly Chinese minister to England and at one time secretary to Li Hung Chang, is an accomplished man and speaks and writes English fluently.

Little Prince Edward of Wales is already showing a delightful sturdiness of character. He has a profound dislike for arithmetic and shares in the axiom: "Multiplication is vexation."



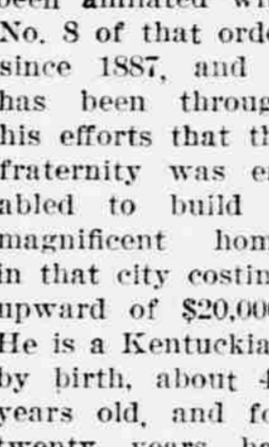
Stephens E. Cotter, recently appointed general superintendent of the Wash-bash system, was born in Bloomington and received his early education in railroad training. He is one of four brothers, all of whom have attained distinction in the railway world. The case is unique. William Cotter is now general manager of the Pere Marquette system.



STEPHEN E. COTTER

He is the eldest of the four. John, next in age, is superintendent of the Southern, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala. George is general superintendent of the Colorado Southern, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Tex. Stephen was born in 1870 and his brother George, the youngest, in 1873. They are believed to be the youngest general superintendents in the United States.

Robert W. Brown, newly elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, has been affiliated with Louisville Lodge No. 8 of that order since 1887, and it has been through his efforts that the fraternity was enabled to build a magnificent home in that city costing upward of \$20,000.



ROBERT W. BROWN

He is a Kentuckian by birth, about 40 years old, and for twenty years has been a newspaper man. The only public office Mr. Brown has ever held was that of private secretary to the Mayor in the administration of Charles P. Weaver. He is managing editor of the Louisville Times.

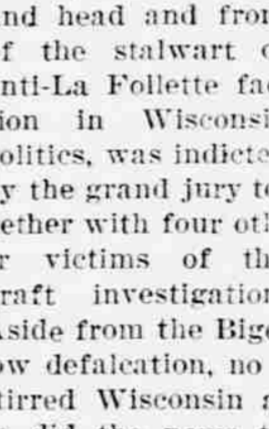
Kogoro Takahira, who conducted the peace preliminaries at Washington, has been minister of the mikado at the national capital since 1900.



TAKAHIRA.

He began his diplomatic career in this country, first coming here in 1876 as attaché. In 1881 he was appointed secretary of legation, and after two years' service returned to Tokyo to become secretary of the foreign office. He was charge d'affaires in Korea in 1885, consul general at New York in 1891, and subsequently minister to Holland, Italy and Austria, and in 1896 was vice minister for foreign affairs. He is of middle age, tactful, dignified and diplomatic, and is said to understand the Russian people thoroughly. Mr. Takahira does not belong to the titled class in Japan. Through efficient work he has risen from the ranks.

Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee's leading capitalist, manufacturer, banker, street railway magnate, newspaper owner, hotel man and head and front of the stalwart or anti-La Follette faction in Wisconsin politics, was indicted by the grand jury together with four other victims of the graft investigation.



CHARLES F. PFISTER.

Aside from the Bige-CHARLES PFISTER, long defalcation, no sensation ever has stirred Wisconsin and the Northwest as did the news that flew over the country that the wealthiest citizen of Wisconsin and one of the foremost business men of the West—the man who saved the First National Bank when its president stole millions—had been caught in District Attorney Francis E. McGovern's dragnet.

Miss Anna Hoch, daughter of Governor Hoch, of Kansas, who christened the new battleship Kansas, is looked upon by the politicians of that State as one of the strongest gubernatorial influences. Although she is only just past her majority she is close to her father in all of his administrative duties, and it is said that he consults her almost daily.



MISS ANNA HOCH.

The political leaders in Kansas have not been slow in making the discovery that Governor Hoch is a great respecter of his daughter's opinion and many of them are wont to carry their woe to her first and beg her to intercede for them with the Governor.

Frederick W. Smith, a grandson of the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith and son of the present head of the Latter Day Saints, has started a propaganda to convert the Mormons of Utah to the former principles of the church as expounded by the prophet.

Hilton Perry, the sculptor of the bronze fountain of the Library of Congress, is modeling an equestrian statue of Gen. G. S. Green for the Gettysburg battlefield.

View Masculine.

Mrs. Naggs—You shouldn't take such a morbid view of life, my dear.

Naggs—But I can't help it.

Mrs. Naggs—Look at poor Mr. Meeker. His income is small and his wife is slowly dying, yet he always has a smile and a pleasant word for everybody.

Naggs—You say his wife is dying?

Mrs. Naggs—Yes. The doctor says she can't last much longer.

Naggs—And Meeker is cheerful and pleasant, you say?

Mrs. Naggs—Yes.

Naggs—Well, I'm surprised at him. If he doesn't look sharp he'll give himself away.

Sure Cure at Last.

Monticello, Miss., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Lawrence county is almost daily in receipt of fresh evidence that a sure cure for all Kidney Troubles has at last been found, and that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Among those who have reason to bless the Great American Kidney Remedy is Mrs. L. E. Baggett of this place. Mrs. Baggett had dropsy, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I was troubled with my kidneys," Mrs. Baggett says in recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to her friends, "my urine would hardly pass. The doctors said I had Dropsy. I have taken Dodd's Kidney Pills as directed and am now a well woman."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and a sound, energetic body. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest tonic the world has ever known.

The True Magnetic.

"And now, darling," said the newly accepted lover, "tell me how you ever came to be attracted to such a plain, everyday man as myself? What could you see in me to love?"

The beautiful girl blushed and looked down at the diamond sparkling on her finger. "Well," she said at last, hesitating.

"Yes, yes—what was it?" exclaimed the impatient lover.

"Because you tie your ascots so beautifully. I never could make mine look right. Will you show me how, dear?"—New York Press.

Piso's Cure for Consumption always gives immediate relief in all throat troubles.—F. E. Bierman, Leipzig, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1901.

Enthusiasm in Life.

Enthusiasm in life is the great generator of sunshine. Without a living interest in the busy world and that sympathy of feeling which connects us with every other living being, we can not infuse any warmth into our manners, or bring others into sympathy with us, says the New Orleans Times.

Melen Keller, whose sunshiny soul is as sensitive to impressions as a delicate flower is to atmosphere, in her "Story of My Life," writes: "The touch of a hand may seem an impertinence, while that of another is like a benediction. I have met people so empty of joy that when I clasped their frosty finger tips it seemed as if I were shaking hands with a northeast storm. Others there are whose fingers have sunbeams in them; their grasp warms my heart."

It is as natural for us to be attracted toward sunny natures as it is for flowers to turn toward the sun. In spite of a life of almost constant illness, Robert Louis Stevenson charmed all who came under his influence by his spontaneous cheerfulness and absolute freedom from all shadow of bitterness or repining, comments Success.

He found the keynote of each day in this simple prayer, born of his own inspiration: "The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man; help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us help to go blithely on our business all the day; bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee's leading capitalist, manufacturer, banker, street railway magnate, newspaper owner, hotel man and head and front of the stalwart or anti-La Follette faction in Wisconsin politics, was indicted by the grand jury together with four other victims of the graft investigation.

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The political leaders in Kansas have not been slow in making the discovery that Governor Hoch is a great respecter of his daughter's opinion and many of them are wont to carry their woe to her first and beg her to intercede for them with the Governor.

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