

\$25,000. It will be of velvet, lined with rich silk, with braid and silver lace. It will be adorned with thirty buttons, and as these are to be of diamonds set in gold, they will constitute the most costly item. Ten men will be employed for six days on this marvelous doublet.

The waistcoat will be of white satin, creased and diamondstitched by hand. With the six buttons, diamonds set in gold, it will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The kilt, which will be of specially manufactured Menzies tartan and adorned with four rosettes made of expensive silk ribbon, will cost about \$250.

The plaid, specially woven, will be fastened on the left shoulder by means of a gold clasp, adorned with a thistle formed of precious stones. The king's plaid cost \$3,000, and it is supposed Bradley-Martin's will not cost less.

The price of the Balmoral cap, with crest and adorned with woodcock feathers held on by a gold clasp, will be about \$50. The woodcock feathers indicate the wearer is not chief of his clan. Were he that, he would wear eagle feathers.

The bride will wear a white satin gown, with a Menzies plaid hanging from the left shoulder. This is not the orthodox Highland ladies' costume, but it is supposed to be more in keeping with the occasion.

The remainder of this astonishing accoutrement will, it is said, be in perfect keeping both as regards style and cost.

Let all of us be happy.—Rocky Mountain News.

Abstinence and Longevity

"How Abstinence Pays," is the title of a little pamphlet received recently by the Herald. The author attempts to show, and he does show, that abstinence from intoxicants pays higher dividends in health, wealth and happiness than any other form of self-denial. Especially interesting are the mortuary tables taken from the report of a life insurance actuary who has made a careful study of the subject. Comparisons are made, not between excessive drinkers and total abstainers, for excessive drinkers cannot secure life insurance, but between total abstainers and moderate drinkers.

The table shows, for the cases investigated, that the deaths among moderate drinkers between the ages of 20 and 30 years were heavier by 11 per cent than among the total abstainers. Between 30 and 40 years of age the difference in favor of the total abstainers were 68 per cent. Between 50 and 60 the abstainers were 42 per cent better off, and between 60 and 70 the difference was 19 per cent.

The figures show conclusively, therefore, that the man who drinks not at all has a far better chance to arrive at mature years than the man who drinks moderately. The small percentage of difference between the ages of 20 and 30 years is accounted for that the habit of drinking, even in moderation, can hardly be said to be fixed until after the individual has passed the age of 30 years. But even then there was a difference.

It will be generally conceded, we believe, that the average man's period of real usefulness and influence, his greatest capacity for work, lies between the ages of 30 and 60 years. It will be noted that the average of deaths of non-drinkers during those years is 61.1-3 per cent less than among moderate drinkers. That is to say, out of every 100 deaths of men

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between the ages of 30 and 60 years, something like sixty-three are moderate drinkers and thirty-seven are total abstainers, a proportion of not far from two to one.

There are enough other reasons why men should not drink at all, but these figures are more illuminating than anything of the kind we have recently come across.—Salt Lake Herald.

Counterfeiting

A new \$100 counterfeit bill has been found in circulation at the Delmar race track. It is described as "wonderfully like the genuine," but in some respects crude and defective. This drawback is so perfectly characteristic of counterfeits in general as to suggest some reflections. One who finds pleasure or profit in speculating upon the reasons for things might employ a little time to advantage in considering why it is that the makers of counterfeit bills always fail in some important detail to imitate correctly what they seek to reproduce.

The making of a counterfeit which will deceive the least wary is a work of great labor and one which calls for high skill. The average of the work needs to be fully up to the standard of the original, which means that the engraver must be nearly if not quite as skillful as the men employed in the making of plates for good notes. He does not have to originate anything. Every detail has been carefully worked out for his guidance, and all that devolves upon him is to imitate what he is copying. That he can do this in most respects shows that he is equal to doing it in all respects. Why is it, then, that no counterfeiter has yet succeeded in making a bill which in some important and easily recognized detail is not so different from the one imitated that the expert can detect it as soon as he submits it to crucial examination?

The answer is probably that men willing to employ their skill in criminal practices are temperamentally incapable of thoroughness. It would seem as if the financial backers of counterfeiting enterprises, in view of risks involved, would be critical of the work on the plates they are asked to approve and pay for. So far as the records show, however, the undetectable counterfeit bill has never been made. Probably it never will be. This must be explained on the assumption that counterfeits, like other criminals, are clever only up to a certain point. They resent the requirement of patient industry. With this they can make honest and safe livings, and if the conditions of earning the dishonest dollar are the same as those of earning the honest dollar the former loses its attractions. The remarkable skill of the counterfeiter is shown in his ability to do part of his work so well that it is as good as that which he imitates, and sometimes better. The qualities which make him a criminal appear in his willingness to be careless with other parts, which stamp the whole with the proof of fraud. Whoever will take a counterfeit bill and compare it with an original of the issue imitated will have no difficulty in discovering the occasional slip of the burin, the occasional evidence of carelessness in drawing, of willingness to pass as 'good enough' what is not good enough, or recklessness and indifference which show that the cleverest of counterfeiters is not a good mechanic.

The normal man can not understand carelessness of this sort, especially in matters which render futile the labor of months or years in the engraving of counterfeit plates and make detection as easy as it is inevitable. The conclusion would seem to be irresistible that the counterfeiter is not

sons for believing that criminals are born, not made, and that those who deliberately elect to follow crime for gain do so in obedience to a natural instinct, the result of a mental warp which unfits them for the self-restraint and patient industry of an honest career. Criminals often show evidences of astonishing cleverness, and it seems to the average man that their talents, if employed in honest labor, would make them conspicuously successful. The error of this assumption is that in any monotonous and reputable employment the man thus gifted could not, or would not, employ his talent, which is not of the kind which qualifies for honorable success. The police tell us that the habitual criminal is never thorough.—New York Times.

Impeachment at the Polls

Growing out of the action of a cabal in the council of Los Angeles, known as the "Big Six," in awarding the contract for the city's printing to the Los Angeles Times at a price \$15,000 a year in excess of the highest bid of its competitors, and the ratification of this action after the veto of Mayor M. P. Snyder, has been invoked that provision of the city's charter which provides for the recall and retirement to private life of officials guilty of unfaithful service.

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