

### Railway Rate Legislation.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, recently held at Portland, Ore., resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employees, whom they in past represented. These resolutions "indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the heads of American railways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the President on this question." They then respectfully point out to Congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such regulation would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably lead to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials." They further protested against such power being given to the present Interstate Commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

The conductors base their demand for only such legislation, if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned" on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employees in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employees obtain."

In pressing their claim against legislation adverse to their interests, they point out the fact that "the freight rates of this country average only 2 per cent of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate so insignificant a factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

Too Little Reading.

But according to our observation there is vastly too little reading done, rather than too much; and we think it fortunate that President Roosevelt's example has been set forth as an illustration of what can be accomplished, in the most occupied of lives, to broaden the intellectual outlook. His example will serve everywhere as a stimulus. And the slow reader should not be discouraged, but encouraged rather; for if he really has the "disposition" to read, the year's end, under whatever difficulties, will give him, also, a list of readings accomplished which will shame the indifferent and castly increase his own intellectual wealth. Reading for the relief of troubled thoughts, as a mere sedative, is, of course, less valuable, as many an "average" ought brain has found; and so is reading, for the highest forms of pleasure, for the healthy enjoyment as well as for desired information, for new outlooks, for the broadening of sympathies and the correction of narrow views, for culture above all for inspiration.—Editorial in Century.

BY MR. S. B. HEGE.

E. & O. R. R. Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C., Tells of Wonderful Cure of Eczema by Cuticura.

Mr. S. B. Hege, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, D. C., one of the well-known railroad men of the country, sends the following grateful letter in praise of the Cuticura Remedies:

"Thanks to the Cuticura Remedies, I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on the back of my hand in the form of a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful because of the itching and burning sensation, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching and the cure now seems to be complete. I shall be glad to aid in relieving others suffering as I was, and you may use my letter as you wish. (Signed) S. B. Hege, Washington, D. C., June 9, '04."

Berlin supports a professional bird-catcher, who keeps scientific institutions supplied with birds, nests and eggs. He is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

Waggish.

"What a sad dog you are, Clubbleigh! Always short!"  
"Well, I'm no dachshund, I'll admit!"  
—The Smart Set.

## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### The Telephone in War.

**A**MONG many things which the Japanese have done during the war which they are now waging and which have attracted the attention of the world their use of the telephone is one. As each advance was made or a trench was dug connections were made with headquarters by telephone. Thus, not only was all important information transmitted immediately to the commander, but fighting was directed from the latter point by the same means. The commander was able to direct the fire of the guns and to order advances when the proper time arrived. The telephone in this service has taken the place of the courier and does the work better and more quickly. By its ability to communicate instantly with many and widely separated points not only are the army's operations directed more effectively, but one commander is enabled to control a larger force than was possible under the old system. Could Field Marshal Oyama have directed the operations of 400,000 men and have timed his strokes so exactly had he been forced to depend upon the orders carried by horse? How could he have controlled a fighting line a hundred miles long? Without the telephone the operations would have been carried on by a number of generals, each acting according to a certain plan, but depending largely upon his own judgment for what to do and when to do it. That the fight would have been carried on as bravely none can doubt, but the telephone co-ordinated the actions of each division and reduced the armies to one vast machine. Nothing was left to chance; every stroke was correctly timed, and the Commander-in-Chief was at once informed of its result. Even the flying columns were followed by the engineering corps, and the result of every skirmish and the taking of every village were known within a short time at headquarters.—Electrical Review.

### Breach of Promise.

**B**REACH of promise suits are generally food for incident, but it is often very serious business. In one of the cases the defense contended that there had been no explicit promise of marriage, but it was admitted that the defendant "kept company" with the plaintiff "eleven years." We know nothing of this particular case, nor want to know, but that touch, "kept company eleven years," is a hint of the greatest, deepest and most irremediable tragedies of town, country and village life. This custom of long engagements, or, where there is no formal engagement, this "keeping company" in such a way that if an engagement does not exist it ought to, is one of the characteristic marks of a dull or stagnant or careless community. A young man begins to call frequently on a young woman of character and prospects, and continues to make his attentions more assiduous, until finally by general consent they are marked as belonging to one another. Other young men respect the romance, and eventually this young woman becomes as one set apart and destined. The years speed on, and her old playmates among the girls are long ago married, her contemporaries among the boys have gone to the city or are attending to their own families, and she is left alone with the man who, by all the rules of decency, ought to have married her long since or else have ceased his attentions. And then this man concludes, after the lapse of five, ten or fifteen years, that he either does not care to marry, or that he will marry another girl. There is no more bitter nor more pitiful tragedy than this in life.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### The Cost of Dress.

**T**HE controversy that has arisen over the amount which a woman should spend for dress in a year merely goes to prove what widely different standards of "necessity" there are in this country. Mr. Edward Atkinson made the statement that a woman can clothe herself properly on \$25 a year. A Kansas City newspaper submitted this estimate to a number of women, and, as might be expected, some thought it reasonable, while others held it to be a ridiculously inadequate amount. One woman, in giving her opinion, said: "The matter of dress is much like any other of the items of living. If you are earning only \$25 a week, and you are sensible, you will

have your table supplied according to that income. When your salary increases, your ideas and demands grow also, and you spend more. The enlarged income really makes very little difference, after all. Most people grow with the possibility of spending more money." There is much sound economic truth in that remark. The advanced cost of living is influenced not only by the higher prices charged for certain necessities, but also by the higher standard of living and the inclusion as necessities of an increasing number of what were formerly luxuries. There are women in every community who dress respectably on as small an amount as Mr. Atkinson named, probably on less. But much depends on the scale of living adopted and the personal taste. The increase in the cost of clothes, like the advance in the whole cost of living, has come, as we have said, not only through the higher prices of articles, but also from the gain in the number and variety to keep up with the present extremely high standard.—Boston Herald.

### Politics and the Pulpit.

**S**HALL the pulpit take part in politics? This old question is presented with recurring prominence. It may be noted that the most vigorous negative comes from those who fall most directly under the ministerial condemnation. "Let the preachers stick to religion and keep out of politics!" howls the man with a city job. The man of cloth, with a liberal politician in his congregation of something of a pull himself, is prone to echo the cry.

But where is the logic? Must the man who is devoting his life to the teaching of morality talk only of the wickedness of those who have been dead for thousands of years? What would be said of a minister who saw a murder committed and refused to raise a hand on behalf of the victim if he argued that the prevention of the crime was no part of his business? Must he stand silently by and witness gambling, municipal jobbery and kindred vices go unchecked, yet fear to raise his voice because forsooth, he would not be talking "religion?"

It would be interesting to know just what ideals of priestly ethics are held by those who advocate depriving the minister of the gospel of the right to free speech as a public citizen and leader of thought. Certainly the rule is not accepted in other countries, for it is announced that Dr. Gore, recently enthroned as best bishop of Birmingham, England, has "a passion for social reform and ardor for securing the highest ideals in the government of state."

It does not follow that the views advanced in this regard by the pulpit are correct, for it scarcely claims to speak ex-cathedra on such topics, but the argument that it must be barred from discussing public affairs or pointing out public wrong must be open to the suspicion of being inspired by those who fear such potent criticism.—Indianapolis Sun.

### Are Old Men Useless?

**D**R. OSLEK'S opinion, expressed in his address at the Johns Hopkins University, that "men above 40 years of age" are "comparatively useless" and men above 60 are absolutely useless, will hardly command general assent. In a profession like his, where theories and methods of treatment are constantly changing—and not always for the better—it may require a man under 40 to keep up with the new fashions. But "keeping up with the profession" is not the same thing as true progressiveness. In true sanity and sound discretion the man of 60, even in medicine, is often safer than the man under 40. In other professions and lines of business where experience, long training and absence of the impulsiveness of youth are necessary, the sexagenarian is generally regarded as the better man for counsel, if not for execution. It is easy in a profession whose mistakes are hidden underground to mistake the confident decisions of hasty youth for wisdom, but in other lines of effort age finds larger appreciation. Possibly the learned professor meant merely to be joceous. It is a good joke to suggest the chloroforming of everybody over 60, but as a serious proposition the retiring of men over 40 won't do at all. Much of the world's best work is done by men over 50.—Baltimore American.

### A QUEER OLD STOVE.

Before the year 1700 very little was known of stoves, and only in few places were they then manufactured, for their use was a luxury to be indulged in and enjoyed only by the wealthy. The open fireplace was all that was known prior to that time, and while many of the smaller buildings and huts were comfortably heated in this fashion, and food was prepared for the table, many of the larger buildings could never be heated to any degree of comfort during the cold winter months, and the comforts enjoyed at the present date were undreamed of in those primitive times.

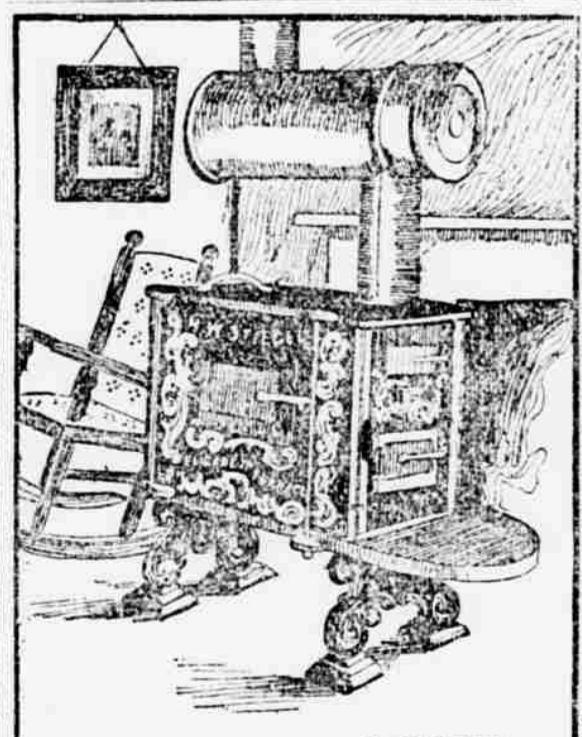
What is probably the oldest stove in the eastern part of the United States is now a permanent fixture in George H. Danner's reliee-room in Manheim Borough, Pennsylvania. This stove was years ago owned by Henry Eby, a chairmaker by occupation, after whose death it was sold to A. Bates Grubb, of Philadelphia, whose intention it was to present it to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In the meantime he learned that Mr. Danner was desirous of having it for his museum, so the stove was finally presented to him, to be kept for the people of Manheim for all time.

H. W. Stiegel, whose name the stove bears, was the founder of the town, laying it out and naming it after his home, Manheim, in Baden, Germany. He was an eccentric German baron, who was one of the pioneers in the iron industry in this country, and owner of Elizabeth Furnace, which is located near the village of Brickerville, Elizabeth Township, where there is a huge cinder bank and a few old, crumbling walls to mark the spot of the once busy industrial establishment.

The furnace turned out large numbers of these stoves, and at first they aroused a great deal of curiosity, and people came long distances to see them. They were large, square, box-like affairs, resting on curved scroll legs, and weighing something like six hundred and fifty pounds.

The wood stove shown in the illustration is adorned in front with the rural scene of a house and trees. The sides are decorated with scroll-work, and the name, "H. W. Stiegel, Elizabeth Furnace, 1769," stands out in bold relief. On the back is elegant scroll work, a huntsman's horn and pheasant. Over the top, resting on a short section of pipe, was a huge drum or heater.

The oldest stove in this country was made just two years previous to the Stiegel stove. It is owned by the Michigan Stove Company, and is at



A QUEER OLD STOVE.

present on exhibition in Minneapolis, Minn. This stove is in the form of an old-fashioned box-stove, standing upon legs, or end supports, similar to those of a sewing machine, only that they are about half as high and of much heavier casting. The total weight of this stove is five hundred pounds. It is three feet long, thirty-two inches high and one foot wide, with a hearth extending in front.—Ladies' World.

Doing Her Own Cooking.

Mrs. Church—What makes you think she's lost her cook?

Mrs. Gotham—Because her husband is sick.—Yonkers Statesman.

If you must run away from the law don't visit your kin. They don't want you, and that's where the police look.

### OSCAR IS OUSTED.

Norway Deposes King and Dissolves Union with Sweden.

King Oscar has been dethroned by the Storting as ruler of Norway. The long-threatened storm burst over the royal house of Norway and Sweden Wednesday when a resolution was passed by the Storting deposing Oscar II. and inviting the present government to become a regency and administer the affairs of the country.

At the same time the Storting expressed its willingness to accept Eugene Napoleon Nicolas, younger son of King Oscar, as King of Norway.

Thus the dissolution of Norway and Sweden, prophesied for several years, has finally been brought about in a regular and legal manner, the first step being the dethronement of the king.

Rumors that a republic would be attempted were set at rest immediately by the invitation extended to the present government to compose a regency and by the tentative offer of the Norwegian crown to Eugene Napoleon Nicolas.

The crisis was brought about by popular resentment of King Oscar's failure to revoke his veto, given at Stockholm, of the law for separate



OSCAR, THE DEPOSED KING.

consular representation, a measure greatly desired by the Norwegian people. It was also urged that the frequent and long-continued absences of the King from Norway had served to suspend his authority.

Both countries have been preparing for a conflict, making extraordinary army appropriations. Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden is said to have a secret understanding with the Kaiser that would bring Germany into the conflict, and such an interference is regarded as likely to result in all Europe becoming involved.

King Oscar, whose great-grandfather was a Pyrenean peasant, startled and shocked his brother monarchs of Europe a few years ago by expressing his belief in the Darwinian theory of the descent of man from the monkey family. This expression, so utterly at variance with the belief of other royalties in their semidivine origin and sacred character, was deeply resented by royal personages and attributed to the plebeian origin of King Oscar, as a descendant of Bernadotte, one of the great Napoleon's favorite marshals.

### TO STORM WASHINGTON.

Coming Maneuvers Will Test the Defenses of the National Capital.

A hostile fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins will attempt to force an entrance to Chesapeake Bay and attack the cities of Washington and Baltimore.

For the first time since the Civil War the defenses of the capital city will be thoroughly tested under conditions of the greatest secrecy, and it is expected that as a result many important changes in the fortification of Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river will be made.

Little of the actual plans for the so-called "joint exercises" of the army and navy have been given out at either the War or Navy Departments. The plan of defense has been left to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Atlantic division, who will exercise in person command over the artillery forces that will participate in the maneuvers. The attacking force, its plans and operations will be under the direction of Rear Admiral Dickins, who has not reported to the Navy Department any of the details of his plan to take his fleet past the powerful forts guarding Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac river.

For weeks the army has been preparing for the coming exercises. Artillery troops have been brought from all along the Atlantic coast to forts within the zone of the coming maneuvers; guns have been overhauled and put in prime fighting condition; blank ammunition for guns and mortars has been shipped to Fort Monroe, Fort Hunt and the various fortifications guarding the city of Baltimore, until now it is believed the fortifications to be engaged in the mimic war are ready not only to meet a friendly "foe" but, if necessary, to engage an actual enemy.

None of the big battleships will engage in the maneuvers, owing to the heavy cost to the government when ships of this size participate in such exercises. Under his command Admiral Dickins will have, however, the second-class battleship Texas, the monitors Arkansas, Florida and Nevada, the cruisers Atlanta and Newark, the training ships Hartford and Franklin, the converted yachts Siren and Hornet, with the naval militia of Maryland aboard, and four of the best and fastest torpedo boat destroyers in the navy.

Officers both of the army and the navy declare that in many ways the exercises in Chesapeake Bay will be the most important maneuvers ever held in this country.

An autopsy on the body of Mrs. Lawrence Barnett, who was believed by the police to have been strangled to death with a towel tied about her neck in her room in East Fifteenth street, New York, has disposed of the murder theory. It was found that death was due to natural causes.

It pays to advertise in this paper.

## NAMES BEST DOCTOR

MR. BAYSSON PUBLISHES RESULTS OF VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

A Former Pronounced Dyspeptic He Now Rejoices in Perfect Freedom from Miseries of Indigestion.

Thousands of sufferers know that the reason why they are irritable and depressed and nervous and sleepless is because their food does not digest, but how to get rid of the difficulty is the puzzling question.

Good digestion calls for strong digestive organs, and strength comes from a supply of good rich blood. For this reason Mr. Baysson took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the cure of indigestion.

"They have been my best doctor," he says. "I was suffering from dyspepsia. The pains in my stomach after meals were almost unbearable. My sleep was very irregular and my complexion was sallow. As the result of using eight boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, about the merits of which I learned from friends in France, I have escaped all these troubles, and am able again to take pleasure in eating."

A very simple story, but if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it might have been a tragic one. When discomfort begins with eating, fills up the intervals between meals with pain, and prevents sleep at night, there certainly cannot be much pleasure in living. A final general breaking down must be merely a question of time.

Mr. Joseph Baysson is a native of Aix-les-Bains, France, but now resides at No. 2439 Larkin street, San Francisco, Cal. He is one of a great number who can testify to the remarkable efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the treatment of obstinate disorders of the stomach.

If you would get rid of nausea, pain or burning in the stomach, vertigo, nervousness, insomnia, or any of the other miseries of a dyspeptic, get rid of the weakness of the digestive organs by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are sold by druggists everywhere.

Proper diet is, of course, a great aid in forwarding recovery once begun, and a little book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," may be obtained by any one who makes a request for it by writing to the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. This valuable diet book contains an important chapter on the simplest means for the cure of constipation.

### Paid Too Much for a Hat.

A Streatham woman whose husband had forbidden her to pledge his credit, says the London Mirror, pleaded at Bloomsbury County Court yesterday that an account owing to a firm of Oxford street drapers was for "necessaries" for which her husband was liable.

Judge Bacon—Can a stole be a "necessity for a woman? Can a sunshade? Can laces and gloves at 50 cents a pair?"

"These are all mere extravaganzas," he continued. "Here is \$9.50 for a woman's hat. Surely for \$1.50 she could get a hat which would fascinate all the neighborhood. All these articles are not dress, but superstructures on dress."

"She must have been provided with necessary dress or she would not have put on gloves. She could not have wandered about in gloves and a sunshade."

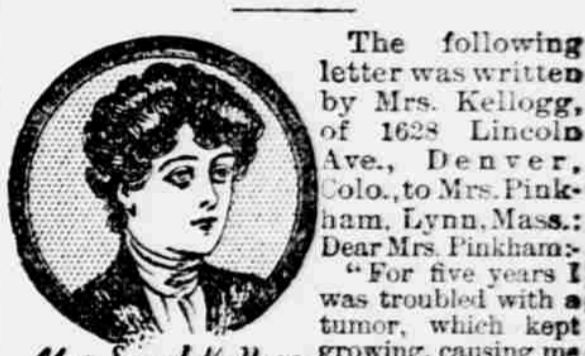
The woman was ordered to pay the bill.

Donne, the poet, said there was nothing more delicious than a haunch of venison.

## INTERESTING LETTER

WRITTEN BY A NOTABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg of Denver, Color, Bearer of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sends Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham.



The following letter was written by Mrs. Kellogg, of 1623 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo., to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.:  
"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—  
"For five years I was troubled with a tumor, which kept growing, causing me intense agony and great mental depression. I was unable to attend to my house work, and life became a burden to me. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope.  
"I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and reading of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to sick women decided to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, thought it only meant temporary relief, but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, while the tumor lessened in size.  
"The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be absorbed, until, in seven months, the tumor was entirely gone and I a well woman. I am so thankful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such trouble.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Health is too valuable to risk in experiments with unknown and untried medicines or methods of treatment. Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.