

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

PROTEST AGAINST SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

AND then, as part of the vast conspiracy which urges all men to interfere in the business of others, we find Mr. Carnegie offering some thousands of dollars in order to debauch the spelling of the English tongue. How he intends to purchase bad spelling as he might purchase pig iron is uncertain. But in any case it would be better for him to stick to his ledger and leave the spelling book alone. Nor is it easy to discern his motive. Malice might suggest that being unable to spell himself, he wishes to reduce all men to his own level of doubt. But perhaps he does not entertain the same dislike for the English tongue as he once professed for "college made men." Already he has made great sacrifices for the literature which he patronizes, and for the learning which he is said to despise. There are few towns in England upon which he has not thrust a superfluous library, and he must find it not a little humiliating that the contents of these libraries bear the indelible mark of traditional orthography. Happily a long purse does not make a dictator of letters, and not all Mr. Carnegie's moneybags will persuade the world to renounce its habit of correct spelling. But his folly is to have interfered in what does not concern him. He is neither a philologist nor a man of letters, and he would be wiser if he left alone an intricate subject which he clearly does not understand. We believe that at Pittsburg iron or steel engrosses his mind. Why is he not content to be an expert in them? And what would he think of us if without so much as by his leave we undertook to explain the smelting of iron or the making of steel?—Blackwood's Magazine.

REWARDS OF THE COUNTRY.

TO those who have tried the harsh experiences of the city, and in whose memories there lingers, perhaps as faint, idealized pictures, some vision of the old home in the country, the cry of "Back to the farm!" represents a hope. The tendency to rush to the city excites the amazement even of the one who at an earlier day had answered the same call. The city offers to a certain mentality a reward more glittering than the country holds, a political and social power of which the country had no knowledge. Nor does the country need to regret this. It has its own rewards and they are better than gold. Moreover, the personal failure in the city is a tragedy. Beggary haunts the crowded street. Vice beckons into the shadows. The city toiler, to rise above a dead level where his fellows abide, has to be of extraordinary force of character; in application, untiring, in deals, perhaps unscrupulous, and he must be attended by the goddess of good fortune. The usual life of the city laborer or wage earner is the barest. He cannot save money. There are few innocent pleasures upon which he can expend the little he may have to spare above the price of rent and bread. Even fresh air and the clear light of the sun are luxuries denied. He may look upon splendors, but have no part in them; be aware of wealth, with small chance of attaining it. In the country there is no need to be rich in order to be independent. There is no limit to the sunlight and the pure air. There is no danger of starving. The smallest farmer, if he exercises thrift, may live on food that the poor man in the city would dream about. The funny men of the newspapers joke grimly concerning

the long hours the farmer must work, although they themselves are drudges. It is only at certain seasons that he needs to work longer than the creature of wages sweating in the city, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is working for himself. No man, in city or country, lives by himself alone. Each must maintain relations toward the rest of the world. But there is no other man, rich or poor, who is so nearly his own master as the farmer.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MAKING NEW STATES.

IT takes a long time to make a new State. That Congress has already considered the latest statehood propositions for four years is not unprecedented. The first bill to make Colorado a State was introduced in 1864. When Congress passed the second or third bill, in 1868, President Johnson vetoed it, and Colorado was not finally admitted till 1876. Missouri came into the Union after a shorter campaign; but the House passed two bills, neither of which the Senate approved, and the act as it was finally passed, which admitted both Missouri and Maine, contained the famous compromise which divided slave territory on the south side from free territory on the north of an imaginary line. The fight over Kansas lasted from the organization of the territory in 1854 till its admission in 1861. Agitation over Dakota began early in the seventies, and in 1876 one branch of Congress passed a bill dividing the territory. In succeeding Congresses other bills were introduced, providing for the admission of the whole or part of the territory as a State, but for years nothing was done. Political considerations in Congress and the absence of agreement on the part of the people of Dakota combined to prevent action. In 1887, however, the division plan was adopted by a majority vote of the people, and two years later Congress admitted the two States carved out of the territory. How far the national idea has developed since the Missouri compromise, when influential statesmen insisted that Congress had no power to fix conditions for the admission of States, is shown by the fact that no one has questioned the right of Congress to provide that no liquor shall be sold in that part of the proposed State of Oklahoma known as the Indian Territory, and by the further fact that when Utah was admitted it was required, no one objecting, that the State constitution must prohibit polygamy.—Youth's Companion.

FIRES ARE NOT CHECKED BY DYNAMITE.

NE SUPERSTITION which should be well cured by the records of the San Francisco fire is that dynamiting buildings will stop the progress of a conflagration. Yet it is a superstition that dies hard. In theory it is good, as it seems to parallel the practice of setting a fire a little ahead of a prairie or forest fire to leave the flames nothing to feed on. But in practice it doesn't work. Chicago, Boston and Baltimore all gave costly evidence to this fact, and San Francisco has come now with the clincher. Piles of ruins not only invite the progress of the flames, but when live wires are twisted in them become centers of conflagration themselves. The building makes a better barrier when in its normal state. Yet it is doubtful if anything could have checked such furious onslaughts of flames as the four cities mentioned saw.—Chicago Examiner.

LABOR NOTES

Over \$1,500,000 was paid in sick and death benefits last year by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

J. W. Smiley, international president of the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers, is personally directing a Massachusetts organizing and unionizing campaign.

Printers' unions in St. John, N. B., Ste. Marie, Mich., Jackson, Miss., Carlinville, Ill., Princeton, Ind., and El Reno, Okla., have just obtained the eight-hour day.

Billposters have won the eight-hour day and increase of wages in Omaha, Neb.; also won the strike for the union shop in Cincinnati and New York. An organizing campaign is to be made in the Southern States.

A judgment for \$2,500 against members of the Rutland (Vt.) machinist union for damages caused by a strike three years ago, in favor of the Patch Manufacturing Company, has been sustained by the Vermont Supreme Court.

The Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists will meet in Washington to discuss plans for an eight-hour organization and to fix a date on which the campaign for the shorter work day is to be instituted.

The question of the affiliation of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union with the American Federation of Labor, which was twice defeated by a narrow margin, is to be again submitted for referendum vote of the membership of the former organization.

In consequence of the lockout in the metal trades at Berlin and other German cities, a general strike of all skilled workmen involving 350,000 union and 150,000 non-union men was announced. The strikers' chief demand is a minimum wage scale of 21 marks, or about \$5 a week.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Shoe Manufacturing Company recently was awarded the contract for the lease of labor of 350 men by the prison commissioner at 25 cents a day for each man. This is the highest price ever paid for prison labor in the State and said to be the second highest price paid in the Union.

A fraternity of wage-earning girls has recently been organized as a part of New York's upper east side. Membership is open to any wage-earning girl over 15 years old, no matter what kind of work she does. Unity and co-operation are the watchwords. Once a month open meetings are held for addresses and discussions on live topics.

The trades most affected by contract convict labor are the shoe workers, iron molders, garment workers and broom-makers. Institutions recently visited employed a total of 4,253 convicts in the manufacture of boots and shoes. These 4,253 convict shoe workers are paid an average wage of 43 cents a day, and they are turning out 25,340 pairs of shoes every day.

In most callings when a member happens to meet with a fatal accident operations are suspended for the day. Local Union No. 1,004 of the United Mine Workers, has passed a resolution which provides for the men to remain at work and donate 25 per cent of the wages earned at the mine on the day of the accident. It further requests that the company contribute an amount equal to that raised by the workers.

The treasury of the International Typographical Union at present contains \$158,122.50, of which \$109,858.40 is in the general and \$15,345.20 in the special defense fund. The strike roll contains 4,782 journeymen, 401 apprentices and 601 members of allied trades, a total of 5,784. The expense of the printers' strike since Aug. 24, 1905, was \$612,277 by April 21, and that the receipts for the defense fund were \$669,100.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is said to have decided to boycott the religious revival planned by Bishop McCabe of the Methodist church on account of his recent utterance hostile to organized labor. A circular letter sent by the labor leaders to the Methodist preachers of Chicago, expressed regret that organized labor could not join in the revival meeting and asserted that the book concerns conducted by the Methodist church refuses to pay union wages for union hours. The federation will attempt to make the boycott national and even international.

Buyers' unions are being organized in different parts of the United States, the chief purpose of which is to see that union-earned money is not spent for strike-breaking purposes or to encourage the employment of cheap labor and the open shop. The organizers of the Buyers' Union act upon the fact that the union member who purchases non-union goods is throwing away the greatest advantage labor has in placing its purchasing power where it can do the most good; that the complete solidarity of labor depends as much upon the refusal of the union member to buy non-union goods as upon the faithful adherence to any other union principle. The Buyers' Union pledges its members to buy none but union labeled goods, and takes measures to secure the introduction of such goods in all friendly stores and by earnest work of education and agitation for the union label.

New Woman Suffrage Program. Leading woman suffragists in England have adopted the policy of refusing to pay their income tax on the ground that taxation without representation is tyranny. Mrs. Montefiore barricaded the door to her house, where she was besieged by the tax collector. Her friends kept her supplied with provisions and delivered her mail.

The Anglo-Russian Understanding. In what is believed to be its final shape, the treaty between Great Britain and Russia avoids anything that could be construed as hostile to German interests. Russia gives up her aspirations for a Persian gulf port, but retains preponderance in northern Persia, while the integrity of both Persia and Turkey are to be respected and the status quo in Afghanistan and Tibet.

Dr. Thomas S. Latimer, prominent physician, and ex-Confederate soldier, died in Baltimore, aged 67.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 946—Edmund I. King of the Anglo-Saxons, assassinated.
- 1315—Edward Bruce invaded Ireland with 6,000 men.
- 1498—Geronimo Savonarola burnt at the stake for exposition the conduct of Pope Alexander VI.
- 1533—Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
- 1570—First issue of Liverpool Times, England's first regular newspaper.
- 1606—Massacre of false Demetrius and his adherents at Moscow.
- 1637—Massacre of Indians at Fort Mystic by Mason.
- 1659—Retirement of Richard Cromwell.
- 1734—Imperial forces defeated at the battle of Bitonto.
- 1743—American Philosophical Society founded by Benjamin Franklin.
- 1765—Patrick Henry's resolutions against stamp act passed Virginia Assembly.
- 1775—Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, British generals, arrived at Boston.
- 1783—James Otis, American patriot and statesman, killed by lightning.
- 1788—South Carolina adopted the federal constitution.
- 1794—Habeas corpus act suspended in England.
- 1798—Battle of Tarah and defeat of the United Irishmen.
- 1805—Napoleon crowned King of Italy.
- 1810—Crown Prince of Sweden killed by fall from his horse.
- 1818—First steamboat on Lake Erie launched.
- 1845—Louis Napoleon made his escape from the fortress of Ham... Last Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin sailed.
- 1848—Decree forever excluding Louis Philippe and family from France.
- 1853—French Legislature restored capital punishment.
- 1854—French army left Malta to occupy Athens... Riot in Boston over arrest of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave.
- 1864—Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
- 1865—Surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith and his army.
- 1868—Acquittal of President Johnson by the U. S. Senate.
- 1870—N. P. R. R. (Land grab) bill passed by both houses of Congress.
- 1874—National Civil Rights bill passed by U. S. Senate.
- 1875—Erie Railroad Company adjudged bankrupt.
- 1877—Holy war proclaimed against Russia by Sheikh-ul-Islam.
- 1881—Great Britain paid United States \$75,000 in settlement of Fortune Bay fishery dispute.
- 1883—Michael Fagin, Phoenix Park murderer, hanged in Dublin.
- 1888—Boston Corbett, slayer of J. Wilkes Booth, escaped from asylum at Topeka, Kan.
- 1891—Commercial congress in session at Denver resolved in favor of unlimited coinage of silver.
- 1892—Earthquake shock felt in southern California.
- 1895—Valkyrie III, America Cup challenger, launched at Glasgow.
- 1905—C. C. Magoon inaugurated Governor of Panama canal zone.

San Francisco Banks Open. Secretary Shaw said at New York Tuesday that he had word from San Francisco to the effect that the situation there had become so well settled and confidence was so thoroughly restored that the banks did not consider it necessary to avail themselves of his offer to increase government deposits. A run, he thought, was unlikely, but if it should occur the government would lend immediate aid. When the banks resumed business Wednesday they had in their vaults \$45,000,000 more than at the time of the earthquake, this being the amount transferred from other financial centers.

Steel Rail Market Booming. Largely owing to the extensive orders for iron and steel for the reconstruction of San Francisco, the iron and steel trade in all lines is at the top notch, and prices are advancing. The demand for steel rails is enormous and mills are unable to keep pace with the orders.

Total of the World's Commerce. A statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor estimates that the world's international commerce in 1906 will amount to \$25,000,000,000. By this term is meant the imports plus the exports from which reports were available.

India Suffers from Plague. India is being ravaged by a plague that is assuming enormous proportions. In Bengal alone, it is reported that there are now about 5,000 deaths a week from it. In Bombay 150 deaths occur every day, while about 500 is the daily average of the central provinces. The spread of the dreadful disease is attributed by the local health authorities to the facility of travel by railroads, which are much used by the natives, thus causing a larger area to become infected.

Advertise in this paper.

FAINTING SPELLS

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the Remedy Which Actually Makes New Blood.

Anemia makes the patient short of breath so that there is often a sense of suffocation, sometimes there is a cough and the sufferer seems to be going into consumption, at others there is a murmur of the heart and heart disease is feared. In the following case severe fainting spells were an alarming symptom resulting from "too little blood."

Mrs. George Forrester, of 7 Curtis street, Watertown, N. Y., says: "Some time ago I took a heavy cold and it left me in a very weak condition. I became worse and worse until finally I had anemia. I lost flesh and appetite, had no color and was subject to fainting spells. Sometimes they would attack me suddenly and I would fall to the floor with hardly any warning."

"I had one of our best physicians, but after he had been attending me about a month without any improvement in my condition, I decided to see what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would do. 'The pills were well known to me for, about two years before, members of my family had taken them with the best results. I soon found that the pills were just what I needed for I soon began to notice an improvement. After I had taken them a while longer I was entirely cured, and we all believe in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and recommend them highly.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. They do that one thing and they do it well. Impoverished blood is deficient in red corpuscles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills increase the number of these red corpuscles and in this way send health and strength to every tissue. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Might Stay on Earth. Speaker Joseph Cannon, in response to a toast at a recent dinner, began his remarks so as to create the initial laugh which is so much desired by orators as a preparation for weightier matter to follow.

"Astronomers tell us," he began, "according to the gentleman who has just set down, that an express train moving a hundred miles a second would consume several million years in reaching a certain star."

He paused and looked toward the guest to whom he had referred. "That was the statement," said the Speaker's neighbor, nodding. "I was just thinking," pursued Mr. Cannon, "what a predicament a man would be in if he should miss the last train and have to walk."—Success Magazine.

Aroused Him. The doctor bent over the dying man and took his hand. "I'm afraid the end is approaching," he said. "Your circulation is at a low ebb." With a herculean effort the man sat up in bed. "You're a liar!" he shouted. "It went up to 80,000 last week and I can show you the books to prove it!" And the great editor fell dead.—Cleveland Leader.

A Legal Retort. "The learned counsel for the defense," said the plaintiff's attorney, "appears to be afraid of losing his case. Otherwise, why isn't he ready to go on?" "I've got a good excuse," replied counsel for the defense. "Nonsense! Ignorance of the law excuses no one."—Philadelphia Press.

Not a Doubter. "Do you believe," queried the maid, "that suffering and severe trials purify the character?" "Certainly," replied the old bachelor. "I've heard of several cases where men were reformed by getting married."

KNIFED.

Coffee Knifed an Old Soldier. An old soldier, released from coffee at 72, recovered his health and tells about it as follows:

"I stuck to coffee for years, although it knifed me again and again. 'About eight years ago (as a result of coffee-drinking, which congested my liver) I was taken with a very severe attack of malarial fever. 'I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year I was again taken violently ill. 'The Doctor said he had carefully studied my case and it was either 'quit coffee or die,' advising me to 'quit Postum in its place. I had always thought coffee one of my dearest 'friends, and especially when sick, and I was very much taken back by the Doctor's decision, for I hadn't suspected the coffee I drank could possibly cause my troubles. 'I thought it over for a few minutes and finally told the Doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it, and since then I have been a new man.' The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work, and for the past month have been teaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides loading and unloading the wagon. That's what Postum in the place of coffee has done for me. I now like the Postum as well as I did coffee. 'I have known people who did not care for Postum at first, but after having learned to make it properly according to directions they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pizgs.

LAYING BARE the LAIR of HIPPOCRATES' SACRED SERPENTS

Discovery of the Health Temple at Cos where touch of Snakes Healed the Sick

On the Island of Cos, in the Aegean Sea, there have recently been discovered the interesting remains of an Asklepeion, or temple devoted to the worship of Asklepios. (Aesculapius), the god of healing of the ancient Greeks. The site of the temple, about two miles from the modern town of Cos, has been so changed by earthquakes, by the growth of vegetation, by the destructive work of the lime burner, and by the erection in medieval times of churches and mosques that all trace of the magnificent sanctuary had disappeared, and the association of the place

Health Temple a curious cist with a heavy marble lid was discovered. This is believed to have been the place where the priests kept the sacred snakes of Aesculapius. This Ophiseion, or place of the snakes, was let into the floor of a small sanctuary in which an altar of incense is supposed to have stood. There the priests brought their patients to sacrifice, and to offer sacred cakes to the serpents.

The temple precinct consists of three terraces arranged in steps on the side of a mountain. The lowest of the three, approached by a gateway, consists of a three-sided stoa, or portico, about 130 yards long by 65 broad. The eastern side of the portico had adjacent to it an extensive series of baths, and a vast number of earthenware pipes brought water to the baths and fountains, probably from the spring of Hippocrates. Only the foundations of all these buildings exist, but architectural fragments render it not difficult to reconstruct in imagination the original structures. The accompanying illustrations, reproduced

and instructed in the healing art, in which he soon surpassed his teacher, and succeeded so far as to restore the dead to life. Pluto, afraid that his realm would get no new inhabitants, therefore complained to Jupiter, who slew the physician by a thunderbolt. After this he was raised to the ranks of the gods by the gratitude of man-



THE SACRED SNAKES.

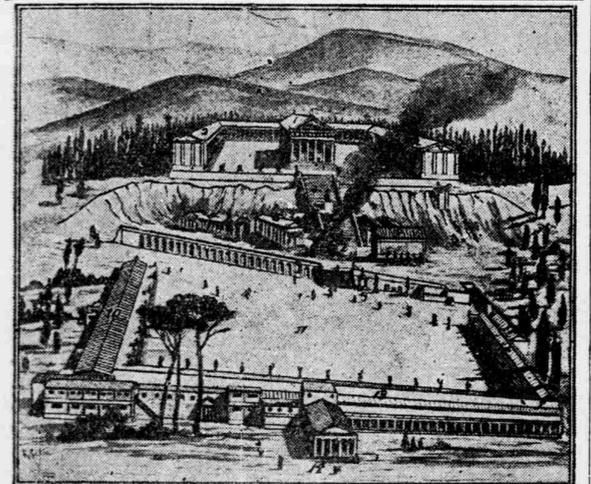
kind, and was especially worshipped at Epidaurus, on the coast of Laconia. Here oriental elements, especially serpent-worship, seem to have been mingled with the rites and ceremonies. The temples of Aesculapius usually stood outside of the cities in healthy situations, on hillsides and near fountains. Patients that were cured of their ailments offered a cock or a goat to the god, and hung up a tablet in his temple, recording the name, the disease, and the manner of the cure. Many of these tablets are still extant.

The Temple of Aesculapius at Cos, which it is believed has now been unearthed, was the scene of the labors of Hippocrates, who was one of the most celebrated of the followers of Aesculapius, and is known as one of the most celebrated physicians of antiquity. He was born at Cos, probably about 400 B. C.

First Insurance Company. The first insurance company was started in 1766. The name of the company was "Amicable," and it was established in London.

Men should be very careful when they write, but it doesn't make so much difference about a woman: No one can read her writing anyway.

Here is a funny sight you will see in any large city: The women's clothes,



RESTORATION OF THE HEALTH TEMPLE.

with Aesculapius had remained unknown for many centuries. Professor Rudolf Herzog, a celebrated German archaeologist, commenced three years ago to investigate the site, and has been rewarded by the discovery of the remains of the ancient temple and precinct. To him and to his fellow workers belongs the whole credit of the excavation. During the recent excavations at the

from the Illustrated London News, give an idea of what the celebrated temple looked like.

Aesculapius, from whom the temple takes its name, appears in Homer as the "blameless physician" of human origin; in the later Greek legends he has, however, become the god of the healing arts. The most common account makes him the son of Apollo and Coronis. He was brought up by Chiron,