

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

HEART FAILURE AND CRIME.

HEART failure is the prime cause of crime and pauperism, according to an English physician of repute.

When a man is insufficiently nourished, this savant says, the heart muscle shares with the other muscles in the general malnutrition. As the result of this the heart falls and dilates and is perhaps never again able to maintain the same blood pressure and to produce the former strength of muscle, nerve or will power. Thus the man cannot keep his normal place in the social scale and degenerates into a chronic loafer, beggar or thief.

Undoubtedly there is much in this theory, for, though great crimes require physical energy in the criminal, the petty criminal, like the beggar and the pauper, is always deficient in vitality. Whatever the cause, his heart is invariably weak. Thus laziness of the sort that afflicts tramps is really a disease. The healthy man delights in physical labor, and the converse is no less true that the man who does not delight in physical labor, who is what we call lazy, is not a healthy man.

So far as observation in this country goes, however, the cause of this heart failure among the wrecks of life is almost always excessive indulgence in drink, and not insufficient food. Alcohol wears out the heart in a little time and the heart, once worn out, never recovers its old vigor.

In the rare instances, too, when insufficient food is the cause or one of the causes of heart failure, back of it generally lies alcohol, for the man who eats lots of alcohol alone is able to get all the food he needs to nourish him abundantly.—Chicago Journal.

PERILS OF TRAVEL.

TRAVELING, as Mark Twain says, is much safer than staying at home, for statistics prove that most people die in their own beds. But travel has discovered unsuspected terrors since the national conference of State and provincial boards of health began investigating it.

One of the principal addresses at the conference was by Dr. Rosenau of the United States Marine Hospital Service. He declared that the dangers of contact with the sleeping car and its furnishings were very great, though perhaps less now than they used to be. Wash basins and drinking glasses, he thought, were particularly perilous. And unless bedding, curtains, carpets and cushions are disinfected at brief intervals, they are sources of tubercular and other infection.

All this is undoubtedly true. Microbes in millions lie

in wait for the luckless traveler in all public places, particularly such confined and airless places as the sleeping car. If they can find a foothold in his system they will take it, and from that moment he is booked for a much longer journey than he meant to take, over a road where there are no sleeping cars.

However, let us not therefore condemn ourselves to stay where we are for the rest of our lives. Microbes are our enemies, but they may be circumvented. Nothing is more firmly settled than that fear of infection is by far the greatest cause of infection, greater even than the microbes themselves. Therefore take this advice down in your notebook:

Keep your digestion in order when you go traveling, drink plenty of water, the purer the better; breathe deeply and banish fear; so shall you defy the microbe and live to die at home.—Kansas City World.

THE MAN WITH THE PATCH ON HIS BREECHES.

THIS is the day for the man with a patch on his breeches to come forward and the man-of-the-dollar to go to the rear.

That was a fine epigram President Roosevelt let fall in a private conversation. It has all the ring in it of robust democracy—the restatement of the equality of man and the denunciation of special privilege. Every citizen of the republic is, and of right ought to be, equal before the law with every other citizen—the millionaire with ducats full of breeches and the man with only one pair and a patch.

It is good to note this restatement of the theory of our government. This is not a government of the classes by the classes and for the classes, but of the masses by the masses and for the masses. The man with a patch on his breeches belongs not to the classes but to the masses. He does not enjoy special privileges because the classes have dominated the masses and taken over their government.

Therefore the President does well to say the men of the masses should come forward to claim for themselves every privilege granted to every other man. Either the man-of-the-dollar should be dispossessed of his special opportunity or the man with the patch should be given like opportunity. For it is true that this government must cease to be a government of dollars, by dollars and for dollars, or perish from the earth.

The man with the patch is coming forward. Don't mistake that. He is learning as never before about the unrighteous reign of privilege. He is amazed, angry, determined. The man with a patch on his breeches is in the majority in this country. And this is a country of majorities.—Des Moines News.

ENGINEERS OF BIBLE TIMES.

Same Kind of Work as Simpton Tunnel Done 2,500 Years Ago.

Unmistakable evidence exists that 2,500 years ago certain Hebrew engineers (in the time of King Hezekiah) executed exactly the same kind of work which was carried out in the Simpton tunnel, though perhaps on a slightly smaller scale.

Dr. Bertholet, a professor at the University of Basel, is the gentleman who claims to have made this discovery. The Jewish records state that King Hezekiah, or Ezekias, who reigned at Jerusalem 727 B. C., was much troubled at the bad state of the water supplied to the people of that city. He accordingly had a vast reservoir made at the gates of the city, to which water was fed from various springs lying at greater or less distances from the reservoir in question.

At first his project seemed doomed to failure, as there existed between Jerusalem and the springs from which the water was to be derived a high chain of hills, over which it would be impossible to convey the water. It was therefore determined to open a passage for the water through the solid rock. One of the Sirach MSS., dating from this period states in this connection: "Hezekiah fortified his city by bringing water thereto and he bored through the solid rock by means of bronze and he collected the water in a reservoir."

Recent explorations have enabled this predecessor of the Simpton to be thoroughly identified. It is said to be the Shiloan tunnel, by means of which water was brought down from a source to the east of Jerusalem and poured into the pool of Shiloan, mentioned in the Bible. This conduit is 300 yards long. The distance, as the bird flies, between the two mouths of the tunnel is only 300 yards, which proves that the work was not executed in a perfectly straight line—due doubtless to the difficulties which the engineers encountered in their task, which (for the period) was of a really marvelous nature.

That the work was commenced from both ends of the tunnel is not only proved by the inscription, but also by the fact that the marks of the boring tools, picks, etc., may still be seen, all bearing in opposite directions. The direction of the tunnel was altered several times during the construction thereof, as there are several short galleries, which were evidently abandoned as soon as it was noted that working was done out of line. The floor of the tunnel is finished with the greatest care and the workings vary from five-eighths of a yard to one yard in width by from three feet to nine feet in height, more or less, according to the hardness of the rock.

In the light of modern engineering science the following questions suggest themselves: How did these old-time engineers gauge their direction, recognize and remedy their errors in alignment? What tools did they use to execute a piece of work which has remained without equal for 2,500 years?—New York Tribune.

What a lot a hearty man can eat!

EGYPT'S GUARDIANS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.



BRITISH SOLDIERS AT THE SPHINX.

When the British soldier goes to Egypt one of the first things he does is to visit the Sphinx and the Pyramids. This picture illustrates a particularly interesting visit, namely, of some of the troops sent out from Malta recently in view of the encroachments of the Sultan in Egyptian territory, among them the Lancashire Fusiliers. They were particularly interested in the Sphinx, for they wear it as their regimental badge in memory of their fight in Egypt in 1801. The great Sphinx at Ghizeh is hewn out of natural rock and lies

about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Great Pyramid. It is sculptured out of a spur of the rock itself while masonry has been added in certain places to complete the slab. It is 172½ feet long and 56 feet high. It is extremely old, being contemporary with the Pyramids themselves. Pictures of the Sphinx are said to make it "look much bigger than it really appears among the sand," but its colossal character is clearly seen in comparison with the size of the clambering soldiers. The base of the monument is very apt to be sifted up with the sand of the desert.

The "Cherryble Brothers."

Dickens lovers throughout the world will be interested to hear that the warehouse in Manchester of the Grant Bros.—the originals of the "Brothers Cherryble"—is to be altered in a way that will abolish some of its interior historic features. Curiously enough, it is just fifty years since Daniel, the younger Cherryble, passed away. It has been supposed that in drawing these characters Dickens relied entirely on report, but, in fact, he had made the acquaintance of the brothers Grant at Manchester two months before "Nicholas Nickleby" was written. He met them at a dinner party, and the friendship was maintained for many years. Many of the Cherryble attributes were drawn from real life, notably the apologetic butler at the Linkinwater dinner. . . . participated his mas-

ter's wish for a fresh bottle of wine by holding it behind his back, with the corkscrew already inserted.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Confidence.

"Of course," said the ponderous statesman, "in the course of my remarks I said some things which were not popularly understood."
"How do you know that?"
"Because," rejoined the ponderous statesman, dropping his voice to a whisper, "I didn't understand 'em myself."
—Washington Star.

About the only things in the house which the women regard as important not to disturb are the cream and the baby.

Ever notice that an old debt is hard to pay?

KNIFE TO PREVENT CRIME.

Philadelphia Physicians Perform Operations on Seven Children.

Following the theories of the country's foremost physicians and the recent rulings in the juvenile courts the Pennsylvania Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty, working in conjunction with Director Coplin of the bureau of health and charities, and Chief Abbott of the bureau of health, has instituted the practice of performing operations upon children given into its charge when medical opinion is rendered that such course is likely to prevent a criminal career. This is the first effort of the sort ever made in this country.

The subjects of the experiments were operated on at the infirmary of the society in Philadelphia. Seven children were put under the knife by the city's most prominent surgeons, who performed operations calculated to improve the mental and moral condition of the patients.

The physicians who either participated or were interested in the operations were: Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. A. C. Abbott, Dr. George W. Dougherty, Dr. F. H. Gordon, Dr. W. W. Hawke, Dr. Alfred Gordon, Dr. Charles K. Mills, Dr. Louis Starr and Dr. Fred Freely.

While only seven children were operated upon, Dr. L. C. Wessells and Dr. A. C. Butcher, who were detailed to the task by Director Coplin, have examined 1,407 cases which were brought into the temporary custody of the society, and other similar operations will take place shortly, provided the consent of the parents can be secured.

Of the total number examined about 50 per cent were found to be suffering from refraction of the eyes and glasses have been ordered for all of these.

While conducting the examinations the physicians made minute inquiries into the past history of the children and their parents, as well as regarding their present health.

Dr. Alfred Gordon reported that he has discovered a surprisingly large number of cases of feeble minded children, supposed to be the victims of cruelty, who are, in reality, in a condition bordering closely upon imbecility, and calling for constant care of a character which the busy parents are unable to give them.

GAGE'S SON A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself in a Seattle Hotel While Wife Searches for Him.

Eli A. Gage, son of former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart in a room in the Tourist Hotel, a second-class lodging house on the edge of the red light district of Seattle. He had registered under the name of J. W. Gorst, had no baggage and was almost without funds.

His wife and child, who came to join him a few days ago, were at the Greystone, a fashionable boarding house. For two days Mrs. Gage had been searching for her husband, employing detectives to aid her, but even his friends had been unable to locate him.

Mr. Gage had been changing from one hotel to another and registering under assumed names for two weeks. His acquaintances say they are not surprised at the suicide, as he had been acting strangely for some time, and had been drinking heavily.

Gage worked for the North American Trading and Transportation Company during 1896-97 on the Yukon river steamer, or Weare. He had trouble in Alaska, where he was almost killed in a saloon row at Circle City in 1896. His father, his wife's uncle, Capt. P. B. Weare, and J. J. Healy, all in the trading company, interceded for him. Afterward he went to Chicago.

Not long ago Gage left Chicago for the West, and applied for a berth in the Alaska service of the Northwestern Steamship Company in Seattle less than a month ago. After reaching Seattle he deposited \$900 in one of the local banks. A statement rendered July 24 showed he had \$211 left, but at the time he killed himself had only \$7.50. Heavy drinking is given as the cause of the suicide.

Programme for Trades Unionists.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued its general campaign program to "all organized labor and friends in the United States." It points that Congress has been so "preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth" and members in their rush for the almighty dollar that "they have had no time and as little inclination" to support the legislation asked in the interest of the laboring man. It says patience ceased to be a virtue, and hence the March 21 bill of grievances presented to the administration. Appeal now is made to the American people "to demonstrate their determination that this republic of ours shall continue to be of, for and by the people, rather than of, for and by the almighty dollar." It is recommended to name only union men or to influence the nomination of labor men by whatever party is found most available. For this work a committee of three has been chosen, namely, Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Frank Morrison.

Hotel for Working Girls.

A big hotel exclusively for working girls, to be known as the Trowman inn, is about ready for business at Abingdon Square, New York City. It aims to do for wage-earning girls what the Mills hotel has done for men. Only self-supporting women between the ages of 15 and 35 will be entertained, and few those earning \$15 and less, but a few rooms will be reserved for transients. The price for room and board is to be \$4.50 or \$5, including breakfast and dinner. The dining room seats 250 persons. Sewing, washing and ironing rooms will be free to guests day and night; also library and reception rooms. W. H. R. Martin, who is back of the plan, says he expects the hotel to pay for itself.

Interesting News Items.

Sophia and Corinne Piddian of Brooklyn, N. Y., were drowned while boating on Lake George.
The extensive warehouse of the Franco-American Oil Company at Marseilles burned, injuring six persons.
Ferdinand von Saar, author and member of the upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath, is dead, having shot himself.
The mutinous seamen of the Russian cruiser Terek have been landed in Spain and forwarded to Russia by the Russian consul.

SHUTTING OUT THE WOMEN.

They Are Being Excluded from Office Work in Chicago.

There is a movement in the Chicago business world to supplant women with men which has manifested itself there in various ways lately. The female employees of the Barber Asphalt Company quit under orders July 1. In the Chicago post-office Postmaster Busse has placed women in his entire office force. The Chicago United States pension office is an Eveless Eden. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company long ago separated all its women employees from their jobs. In explanation one of the officers of the latter said: "It was clear to us that a girl stenographer never could be developed into a department head. Her physical and mental limitations were such as to make her undependable at those strenuous times which arise often in the affairs of all concerns doing large business. If urgent need on the part of the company suggested that she work a little longer on Saturday than usual she was found with a positively unbreakable matinee date. In short, while she might be good for the one thing she was doing, the qualifications for growth into the class of employees we could promote and eventually pension were not there. It was evident that for every one woman we had in our employ we were forfeiting one chance of finding a man with ability to grow into greatness in the railroad business."

"For instance, a stenographer serving the acting president of a railroad company is in a position to acquire comprehensive knowledge of the railroad business. If the stenographer be a woman—no matter how competent—her work will be more or less perfunctory and the knowledge she is in a position to acquire will not help her to become anything other than what she is, the president's stenographer. A young man in the same position will absorb information and business methods that ought to make of him an invaluable employe in more important lines of railroad work. So the order discriminating against women was issued. It is not absolute by any means, but it indicates the general policy of the road."

Gorky's Opinion of America.
In an article in Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine, Maxim Gorky, the Russian revolutionist and author, speaks out plainly what his impression of this country during his brief visit has been. Upon his arrival in New York, he says, he noticed that on the dark bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty, green rust had accumulated, but he says he did not then know that the passionate idealism of the young democracy had also become covered with rust, "eating away the soul with the corrosive of commercialism." He did not realize that the disease of money craving had assumed such proportions in America. He says he loves energy, but not when men expend it for their own destruction. Everywhere he sees a senseless treadmill of labor, but nowhere do we feel the beauty of free creation. Nowhere, as in New York, have people seemed to him so unfortunate and so thoroughly enslaved to life, nowhere "so tragically and self-satisfied as in this huge phantasmagoria of stone, iron and glass."

Rate Law Becomes Effective.

The first step for the enforcement of the new railroad rate law has been taken by the interstate commerce commission, which has ordered an expert to appraise and fix a value on every railroad in the United States, that the commission may determine whether any rate is reasonable and just. Prof. Henry C. Adams of the university of Michigan and statistician for the interstate commerce commission, has been invited to enter the employ of the commission, to devise a uniform system of bookkeeping for all the railroads, and to appraise their value. The new system, it is hoped, will be in operation by July 1, 1907, and the roads will be required to observe a fiscal year corresponding to that of the government.

Standard Loses Big Contract.

The contract for lubricating the rolling stock of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, which heretofore has been held by the Standard Oil Company with an annual revenue of \$112,000, has been cancelled, owing to disclosures made before the interstate commerce commission. It was shown that the Pennsylvania in ten years saved \$1,500,000 by having secretly a more liberal contract than was given any other railroad company. The attorneys for the commission say that the Standard is receiving rebates from the railroads in the form of excessive prices, and that they are paying at least 50 per cent more than would be charged by independent companies.

Short News Notes.

George Snyder, aged 36 years, a clerk in the Carnegie steel works, Pittsburg, committed suicide by cutting his throat.
Henry Kraft, a Bellaire, Ohio, saloon-keeper, was fatally shot and his porter, Michael Maxson, dangerously wounded by two masked men who attempted to rob the saloon.
Andrew L. Davenport, a negro, was hanged in the jail yard at Newport News, Va., for the murder of William Thomas, also a negro. Davenport made a full confession.
Mrs. George J. Jackson, whose husband is said to be the son of a millionaire of Fort Worth, Texas, drank a quantity of carbolic acid after a quarrel in a Los Angeles hotel.
Thomas Reid and Martin Krafee were perhaps fatally injured and a dozen other persons were less seriously hurt in Worcester, Mass., when a runaway electric car struck a telegraph pole.
Ignatz Krewzypp, an insane patient in a Scranton, Pa., asylum, yesterday killed Mrs. Ann Golden and Ann Van Valen, fellow inmates, and mortally wounded Richard Davies, an attendant.
Delegate Mark Smith and Judge L. O. Cowan, both of Tucson, Ariz., have sold the Congress and the El Senado mines, located near Hermosillo, Mexico, to a British syndicate for \$250,000.
Charles Davenport, who was convicted at Trenton, N. J., of trying to kill his daughter Josephine by sending her a box of poisoned candy, was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison.
Circuit Attorney Sager of St. Louis nolle prossed the perjury charges against Charles A. Gutke, former member of the house of delegates, thus disposing of the last but one of the notorious boodle cases.

HON. W. H. KELBAUGH OF WEST VIRGINIA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Hon. W. H. Kelbaugh.

A Cold at Any Time of the Year, Especially in Hot Weather, is Very Depressing to the System. Pe-ru-na is an Unequaled Tonic for Such Cases. Read What People Say About It.

"Hon. W. H. Kelbaugh, Ex-Member of W. Va. Legislature, 204 9th street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes: "You can use my name and word at all times for Peruna as a medicine and tonic unequalled. I have tried it for a stubborn cold and badly run down system. I tried all sorts of other medicines and paid several expensive doctor bills. Peruna cured me, strengthened me more than ever, and saved me money."

Mrs. Clara Litterst, Seaford, Ind., says: "Last fall I took a severe cold. I took Peruna, began to improve and kept on so until I was able to do my work."

Just So Much of Truth.

"What's that sign you're making there?" asked the grocer.

"Fresh eggs," replied the new clerk.

"Make it 'Fresh-laid eggs.'"

"Why—er—everybody knows the eggs were fresh when they were laid."

"Exactly, and that's all that it's safe for us to say about them."—Philadelphia Press.

Out of the Dim Past.

Belsazzar's attention had been called to the handwriting on the wall.

"Looks like a Chinese laundry check," he said, carelessly.

But he learned later that it was a weigh check and that he was short weight.

DAZED WITH PAIN.

The Sufferings of a Citizen of Olympia, Wash.

L. S. Gorham, of 516 East 4th St., Olympia, Wash., says: "Six years ago I got wet and took cold, and was soon flat in bed, suffering tortures with my back. Every movement caused an agonizing pain, and the persistence of it exhausted me, so that for a time I was dazed and stupid. On the advice of a friend I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and soon noticed a change for the better. The kidney secretions had been disordered and irregular, and contained a heavy sediment, but in a week's time the urine was clear and natural again and the passages regular. Gradually the aching and soreness left my back and then the lameness. I used six boxes to make sure of a cure, and the trouble has never returned."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Old Story.

Ant (to the Elephant)—Since I have become a socialist I do not see why, because I am smaller and weaker than you, I should continually get out of the way to let you have the middle of the road. That's final.

Elephant (to the Ant)—If you don't I'll just put my foot on you. That's flat.—Baltimore American.

BABY COVERED WITH SORES.

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—"Would Have Died but for Cuticura."

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My Aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of Soap and a box of the Ointment, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. Mrs. Eglebert Sheldon, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1905."