



Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

MURDEROUS IMPULSE DANGEROUS TO SOCIETY.

ALONSO, King of Spain, said, when congratulated on his escape, "Yes, but it will come again." The risk is always there. And this boy has really little more to do with the actual government of Spain than the device on his coach. He is sentenced to death—through no fault of his own, whether of commission or omission. Even his most virulent enemy admits that he is of great personal amiability, anxious to do everything in his power for the people nominally his subjects.

When President Garfield was assassinated General Grant exclaimed, "For my part, I am in favor of having the civilized nations put down these assassins with a hard hand." It was the natural expression of a blunt and simple nature, and we hear it echoed every time there is an anarchistic outrage. Andrew D. White would have an international bureau of police to run down bombthrowers. But, anarchism being in defiance of all reason, it is impossible to cure or crush it by reasonable methods.

It is an error to assume that these assassins strike for principle's sake. Their murderous impulse springs from weakness, not strength of mind. The assassin loves a shining mark, and it is equally true that he loves a shining moment.

In the case of the anarchists, theatricalism is carried to the point of a disease. No anarchist kills, or seeks to kill, without careful regard for the dramatic and theatrical value of the background. It does no good to prove to them that they are stupid as well as inhuman; that organized government must go on, and that, as President Roosevelt said in his first message, men will always be found to step forward and take the place of the murdered rulers. Anarchists care nothing for that or any other argument, since their chief aim is to create terror and produce an immense sensation.—St. Louis Chronicle.

THE OLD HONESTY AND THE NEW.

IT is the fashion nowadays to deplore the general want of moral principle and to lament lugubriously the decline of old-fashioned honesty? But, really, how about this old-fashioned honesty? It is always easy to see a saint in a dead relative, just as it is easy to see a statesman in a dead politician. Grandfathers' virtues, like grandfathers' clocks, may be a badge of respectability, but in our own day they are not always in good running order. Our forefathers were not better than we are—indeed, to judge from the criticism of their contemporaries, they were a good deal worse.

The world in which old-fashioned honesty lived was singularly uncomplicated. Smith knew Jones and Jones knew Smith, and if the one did not cheat the other there was every chance that each would die in the odor of respectability. Individualism set the limits to old-fashioned honesty.

We need this individualistic honesty to-day, and we have it. But we need to-day a very much bigger sort of honesty—an honesty which sees that our obligations are set not alone by our relations with each other, but also by our relations with municipalities and States, with a nation and a world. Such honesty is not any too common, but it is growing. Men have gone down to their mausoleums labeled honest millionaires who were directors in corporations whose methods would bring blushes to the cheek of a confidence man. According to the standard of old-fashioned honesty there was nothing to be said against these honest millionaires. But from the point of view of the new honesty they were thieves though they robbed legally.

One does not need to be an academic optimist to see

the beginning of this new-fashioned honesty. We are doing the best we can to shape up laws which shall express a new social conscience. Morality is always a generation or two ahead of legality. The number of offenses against the moral and legal codes is increasing enormously. Moral principle never cut so large a figure in the affairs of this American people as it does now. Our godly ancestors had one moral qualm where we have twenty. It never occurred to them that a lottery was wrong, or that it was wicked to drink rum, or to whip a child or a wife, or to enslave the black man and cheat and debauch the red man.

Nine out of ten of the little conscientious niceties of life are discoveries of the last fifty years. More societies to do all sorts of good and work all kinds of reforms were created in the last two generations than had been formed or thought of before from the beginning of the world.—Chicago Journal.

SOLD LIFE FOR 15 CENTS.

TWO Georgia fools quarreled over 15 cents and both were shot dead. There can be no protest against calling them fools. The littleness of the amount involved, as measured against life, or even against peace and order, is too striking. Yet, if all the men who put their lives up against trivial things were to be called fools there would be a lot of them. What a host of people are dead or maimed all over this and other lands just because they were plucky or foolish!

Physical courage, commonly accepted as one of the noblest qualities, may become one of the basest. Like any other virtue it can become a fault. An army of good men have been killed in defense of things not worth a thousandth part the cost. Among them are those who, from mistaken notions of courage, get up in the dead of night to face the armed burglar that is sure to be ready and desperate. There is fine courage in this, to be sure. But there is finer courage and better sense in quietly suffering the loss of the sackful of baubles a burglar may carry off, which are of little value anyway compared with your life, and certainly are of no value at all when life is gone.

Either of these Georgians, who are now shot to death, would have laughed to scorn the idea of sacrificing his life for so paltry a thing as 15 cents. It was uncontrollable temper and misapplied courage that carried them to their destruction. The best courage of all is the courage to control one's temper.—Cincinnati Post.

THE FARMERS' NEW FRIEND.

THE automobile is said to be particularly popular in rural sections of Illinois, where a great number of machines are being used for commercial purposes. Illinois farmers have learned by experience that one auto will haul a dozen wagons stretched out behind it, with a two-fold result: horses are left at work in the field, and produce is transported to town quicker and cheaper.

An even more far-reaching result is the demand for better roads. So long as the automobile was the plaything of the city leisure class it was regarded suspiciously by the farmer, who refused to become enthused over the city man's demands for good country roads on which to go scorching. But now that the automobile has been adopted by the farmer he is as anxious for passable highways as the city man, and the two are working together to bring the road millennium to pass.

Auto ploughs, rakes and harvesters have been introduced into the Northwest and found practicable, but the adoption of the motor car by the farmer as a vehicle of transportation for himself and his produce is more recent.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Society of Scarlet Death.

The following remarkable description of the rites of the "Society of the Scarlet Death" is quoted from the Ural by Laffan's St. Petersburg correspondent, who states that the votaries of the strange society are located near the Savodsk lake, and that the exposure has been made in consequence of the disappearance of one of the citizens, "The Scarlet Death is surrounded with much 'circumstance.' In the house designed for the sacrifice there is a room in which there is neither window nor fireplace. It is a grave without a tenant. The room is lined with scarlet material, but one of the walls is covered with a black cloth. The floor is covered with scarlet. Two cushions are placed in the middle of the floor.

"The victim is then led in, and his or her head is placed on one of the cushions. Then all the attendants leave the room. After a few minutes a young woman, clad also in scarlet, comes from behind the black cloth. She slowly approaches, takes the second cushion and places it over the face of the recumbent figure. Then she sits upon the cushion and does not rise till the condemned one has ceased to show signs of life.

"What leads up to the sacrifice is variously explained by the local inhabitants. Some say that it is to expedite the progress of the sacrificed to paradise; and others hold that it is a punishment for the commission of some mortal sin."

A Slight Confusion.

Teacher—What was the name of the man who carried the world on his shoulders?

Paul—Map.
Teacher—Next.
Second Pupil—Atlas.
First Pupil—Well, I knew he was named after some geography book.—Baltimore American.

Literary Sarcasm.

Te—I have my profound thoughts hidden in my mind.
She—Bound in calf?—Baltimore American.

When people are kind to you, do you become insolent and overbearing? That's the effect kindness has on certainly seven people out of ten.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

Myriads of them laying waste the Harvest Fields of Hungary. Myriads of locusts are devastating the country in the neighborhood of Debreczin, Hungary.

They are sweeping through the land, eating every green thing they find in their path. The crops on 60,000 acres have already been consumed, so that the ground is quite bare, and the authorities are helpless to stay the advance of the insects.

All sorts of desperate means are being tried without avail to keep back the invading host. Fires have been lighted, but the locusts swarm into the flames until they are extinguished, and the survivors continue their march unimpeded.

Twelve steam rollers are being used at one place, and roller brooms are sweeping up the dead bodies of the crushed insects. But no apparent progress is made. The locusts cover the earth in many places to the depth of several inches, and defy annihilation.

To make matters worse, a storm has carried clouds of them over the River Theiss, and they have devoured practically all the corn, which was standing in sheaves. What is left is worthless, as animals refuse to touch it owing to its peculiar smell.

The plague first appeared last year, when a force of 600 men was organized to destroy the locusts. This year the position of affairs is much worse, and many farmers are threatened with ruin.

NEED TWENTY THOUSAND MEN.

Canadian Northwest Cannot Harvest Wheat Without Them.

The wheat growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have sent forth a cry to the older provinces in the Dominion for men to assist them in harvesting this year's crop of wheat. The yield will be greater than in any previous season. Coupled with the yield is the increase in acreage and the farmers do not know where they will secure sufficient help to harvest the crop.

The Manitoba government estimates already in the province will be required that fully 20,000 men in addition to those already in the province will be required to care for the crop of wheat. The government has undertaken to secure men from the older provinces, and agents have been placed in the larger cities with instructions, to secure men and forward them to Winnipeg, from which point they will be distributed to the grain centers.

The general prosperity of the country, which insures work for everyone; the heavy demand for laborers in western Canada and in our own Western States, and the usual demand for extra men at this season of the year for the gathering of the crops, have resulted in an unusual shortage of farm help.

NONCONTIGUOUS TRADE LARGE.

Figures for Fiscal Year Show Business with "Dependencies."

Trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territories amounted in the fiscal year just ended to \$119,394,511. A bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor says:

"The shipments to the non-contiguous territories amounted to \$51,693,696.67, against \$43,500,000 in the fiscal year 1905, this growth of about 20 per cent occurring in the shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, but especially Porto Rico, while to the Philippine Islands there was a reduction of about \$750,000.

"Merchandise shipped from the non-contiguous territories to the United States amounted to \$67,696,666.67, against \$75,250,000 in the preceding year, this fall occurring almost exclusively in the shipments from Hawaii and being due chiefly to the decrease in the value of sugar."

The value of gold of domestic production shipped from Alaska to the United States in 1906 was \$12,500,000, against \$9,000,000 the preceding year, and of foreign gold \$7,500,000, against \$10,750,000 last year, this "foreign" gold being the product of mines in the adjacent Canadian territory shipped to the United States through Alaska.

158 DEAD; CELEBRATED JULY 4.

Medical Journal Asserts 75 of These Died from Tetanus.

One hundred and fifty-eight persons are dead as a result of accidents in the United States during the last celebration of the Fourth of July. Tetanus is given as the cause in seventy-five cases. The total number of injuries reported is 5,308, the largest in four years that statistics have been compiled. These figures are given in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. A comparison of the total of accidents directly due to the toy pistol in the last four years shows a decrease until this year, when 979 persons were injured by blank cartridges.

The report declares that the greater number of minor accidents were due to the giant firecrackers. Of the injured twenty-two suffered complete loss of sight, seventy-two one eye, fifty-six legs, arms or hands and 227 fingers.

Root to Pan-American Congress.

Secretary of State Root addressed the Pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro, with a message of good-fellowship and cooperation, which created a most favorable impression. He said American nations should aid each other, but that the United States coveted no territory. He complimented Latin America on its progress toward stable government. He declared that we wished no victories but those of peace, and no sovereignty except sovereignty over ourselves. No rights were claimed which we would not freely concede to every other American republic. He declared that the coming world's congress at The Hague, at which all American countries would be represented, would be "the formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continent is to be deemed subject to colonization."

Soldiers May Shoot Lynch Mobs.

Gov. Glenn of North Carolina has issued an order to the State militia, giving the right to fire on mobs without waiting for the permission of the local sheriff, as has been the custom. He warns that every man composing a mob is without the pale of the law.

Industrial Farm in Utah.

Through the efforts of the women's clubs of Utah, 800 acres of land have been secured as an industrial farm for friendless children. The cottage system will be adopted.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1457—Book of Psalms, first book printed; by Faust and Schoffer.

1510—Sir Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley executed on Tower Hill.

1521—Mexico surrendered to Cortez.

1534—Order of Jesuits founded at Paris by Ignatius Loyola.

1587—Virginia Dare, first white child in America, born.

1642—Gates of Coventry shut against King Charles of England.

1756—Forts Ontario and Oswego destroyed by Montcalm.

1759—Eugene Aram hanged at Tyburn.

1769—Napoleon Bonaparte born. Died May 4, 1821.

1776—Fight in Hudson river between American fire-ships and British men-of-war.

1780—Engagement at Fishing Creek, S. C. . . . Battle of Camden, S. C. De Kalb killed.

1896—First stone laid for the Arc de Triomphe, celebrating the success of the Grand Army of Austerlitz.

1812—Detroit surrendered to the British.

1812—British sloop Pelican captured United States sloop Argus in English channel.

1831—Steamer Rothsay Castle lost; 100 persons perished.

1842—President proclaimed Florida war at an end.

1847—Battle of Churubusco, Mexico.

1848—Oregon Territory formed by act of Congress.

1850—Denmark ceded possessions on west coast of Africa to Great Britain.

1851—Lopez captured and garroted at Havana.

1852—Steamer Atlanta lost on Lake Erie; 250 perished.

1855—Russians defeated at battle of Techernaya, Crimea.

1859—Tuscany declared in favor of uniting kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

1862—First issue of postal currency.

1863—Kagoshima, Japan, destroyed by the British fleet. . . . Mississippi river declared open for trade.

1865—Final proclamation of cessation of hostilities in the Civil War.

1867—Dexter made the fastest time on record, 2:17 1/4, at Buffalo.

1871—Steamship Lodoga lost off the Florida coast, with 21 lives.

1880—Cathedral at Cologne completed; 632 years building.

1883—Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga., burned.

1885—The Caroline islands seized by Germany. . . . German corvette Augusta lost in the Red Sea with 285 officers and men.

1886—Eight Chicago anarchists sentenced to death.

1888—Convent of the Sacred Heart, New York, destroyed by fire.

1890—Davis Dalton swam across the English Channel in his back.

1891—Earthquake in Martinique; 340 persons killed.

1892—Queen Victoria's carriage stopped by an insane man, who threatened to kill her.

1893—Receivers appointed for the Northern Pacific railroad.

1894—Steamship Campania established new record between Queenstown and New York; time, 5 days 9 hours and 27 minutes.

1903—Jeffries defeated Corbett in fight for the pugilistic championship.

1904—Naval battle off Vladivostok.

Now Walking on the Water.

Two inventors are claiming attention of the scientific world just now in connection with a kind of aquatic shoes. Jose Antonio, a Mexican student in the department of mechanical engineering at Cornell, gave a successful test of his device by walking a mile and a half on the surface of Cayuga lake. The shoes, which closely resemble small boats, are constructed of tin, 5 feet 3 inches long, 14 inches wide and 9 1/2 inches deep. Each contains four separate air chambers, besides the compartment for the foot. The shoes are equipped with collapsible fans, which close as the wearer steps forward and then open to prevent the shoes from slipping backward.

A somewhat similar footgear for water walking is described in the Technical World Magazine for August, and credited to Lieut. Arthur T. Sadler of the United States volunteer life-saving crew at Charlesbank, Mass. Sadler claims to have made a two-mile trip on his shoes. He says he got his idea from watching the way a duck uses its feet. His shoes are 4 feet 3 inches long, 9 inches wide and 8 1/2 inches deep, being the smallest that would carry his weight, 135 pounds.

American Laborer Better Off.

The bureau of labor has issued statistics for 1905, and estimates that the laboring man is better off as to wages and hours of labor. In 1905 the purchasing power of wages was 1 per cent higher than in 1904 and the retail prices of food were slightly higher. This advantage was more than offset, however, by the increase in the purchasing power of his wages. The average wages per hour in 1905 were 18.9 per cent higher than the average period from 1895 to 1899, and the number of employees were 36 per cent greater.

The Ball in Lawn Tennis.

It is a curious fact that every book written on lawn tennis cautions the player to keep his eyes on the ball at the moment of striking it, yet there are very few expert players who do so. A rifle shot looks at his target, a bowler looks at the pins, and a billiard player generally looks at the object ball, not the cue ball. I have found it next to impossible to carry in my mind, while moving rapidly to play a flying ball the exact height of the net, the direction of the lines of my opponent's court and his position, so that it has become second nature with me to look up with most other players to look up in the direction that the ball is to go before it actually leaves the racket. It is principally because the reverse of this is necessary in golf that lawn tennis players have so much trouble in mastering the old Scotch game. From tennis habit they take their eyes off the ball too soon for golf success.—J. Parly Paret, in County Life in America.

Inside View.

Mrs. Smartset—Don't you think that divorce has a bad effect on the children.
Mrs. Upperton—Yes, indeed; they are thrown so much more with their parents.—New York Sun.

Absent-Minded Papa.

"If Mr. Jinx calls to-night, papa, what shall I say?"
"That will depend on what you hold—er—that is to say, send him to me."—Houston Post.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Get at the Cause—Cure the Kidneys. Don't neglect backache. It warns you of trouble in the kidneys. Avert the danger by curing the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. J. A. Hayward, a well-known resident of Lunenburg, Texas, says: "I wrenched my back working in a sawmill, was laid up six weeks, and from that time had pain in my back whenever I stooped or lifted. The urine was badly disordered and for a long time I had attacks of gravel. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills the gravel passed out, and my back got well. I haven't had backache or bladder trouble since."

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

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Cheap Substitute for Present Filament Wires in Bulbs.

A new electric lamp, which threatens to revolutionize the present system of lighting by means of the electric current, has been devised by an Austrian chemist—Dr. Hans Kuzel—who has occupied many years in studying the principle involved in his invention. He has succeeded in devising a lamp which he calls the Syrus lamp, and which promises to reduce the price of electrical lighting to a wonderful degree, the New York Tribune. As is well known, incandescent gas lighting is much cheaper than electric light under the present systems, because the filament wires of the latter are very expensive, and the glass bulbs soon wear out in service. Dr. Kuzel has invented a substitute for the glow thread, by forming out of common and cheap metals and metalloids colloids in a plastic mass, which can be handled like clay, and which, when dry, become as hard as stone. Out of this mass very thin wire threads are then shaped, which are of uniform thickness and of great homogeneity. These two characteristics are of great value in the technique of incandescent lamps.

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

No Medicine So Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in daytime. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide-awake individual during the day. A lady changed from her old way of eating to Grape-Nuts, and says: "For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank."

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely."

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it."

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a 'bad stomach.' There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

A HEARTY WELCOME.

One of the earliest acts of Abraham Lincoln as President was to appoint Dr. William Jayne as first governor of Dakota Territory. It rested with the governor to determine what point in the territory should be the temporary capital until such time as the legislature should select a permanent seat of government; therefore there was a great rivalry among the little towns in Dakota to secure the favor of the new governor. In connection with this rivalry the author of "A Brief History of South Dakota" gives this story:

It was reported that Governor Jayne was driving out from Sioux City to look over the Dakota towns before he determined upon the temporary seat of government, and the enterprising town of Vermillion energetically prepared a great banquet in his honor.

Presently a carriage containing two well-dressed gentlemen was seen approaching the village from the east, and a committee of citizens went out to meet it and welcome the new governor. The two men were invited to accompany the committee forthwith to the banquet hall. There they partook of a fine dinner, and several hours were spent in speechmaking.

The guest of honor thanked the people sincerely for their courtesy, spoke of his good impressions of the country, and declared his intention to settle among them.

This declaration was greeted with hearty cheers, but at that moment three or four carriages drove through the village, stopping only for a moment, and then driving on toward Yankton. Some one brought word into the banquet hall that Governor Jayne and his party had gone through to Yankton without giving Vermillion an opportunity to do him honor. Then the chairman turned to the guest at the banquet and asked him his name.

He said it was G. F. Bigelow, and he was much surprised to know he had been mistaken for the new governor of the territory, supposing that he had met the usual hearty welcome which the new towns of the West held out to intending settlers.

Solely as were the people of Ver-

million disappointed, their sense of humor was too great to permit them to mourn long over the laughable mistake. "Governor" Bigelow lived with them for many years, and in the fullness of a ripe old age died among them, respected by every one; but Yankton became the temporary and the permanent capital of Dakota Territory.

WILL KEEP US WARM FOR AGES.

Hundreds of Billions of Tons of Coal Stored Away in the Earth.

German statisticians are patient, thorough workers, and the assurance of a leading German technical journal that the world's coal is sufficient for reasonable future demands is backed by elaborate tables that inspire confidence. Germany's deposits are estimated at 280,000,000,000 tons, or enough, allowing for increased demand, to last until the year 2000. Great Britain and Ireland are not so well off, but their 193,000,000,000 tons, with twice the German consumption, will hold out 400 years. Other European countries have a less extensive outlook. Belgium's coal deposits are estimated at 23,000,000,000 tons, of France at 19,000,000,000, Austria 17,000,000,000 and Russia 40,000,000,000. North America is credited by this authority with 681,000,000,000 tons, or about the same as all Europe. But Asia and Siberia are believed to have even a greater store of coal as yet undeveloped.

But calculations of future demands upon the wealth of nature sometimes break down in practice. The lumber supply of the United States was once supposed to be adequate for several hundred years, but the growing prices of the commodity show that already trouble is in sight. The immense increase in the use of steel and cement proves that substitutes for wood are sought. Forestry principles will conserve the timber supply, but it will take time to supply them, and the country will be fortunate if they become effective before the havoc reaches the form of desert places.

There was a time when a man who did not get along with his wife was considered disgraced for life. Now there is a good deal of charity for such a man, and some people go so far as to say: "He is not, altogether to blame."