

Brief Telegrams

The American Federation of Musicians at Detroit adopted a resolution expressing disapproval of all child labor, including juvenile bands of musicians.

The supreme court of the United States upheld the validity of the Utah state law, holding that water for irrigation and mining is available for "public use."

Thousands of children were the guests on May 9 of United States Senator W. A. Clark at the senator's mountain home, three miles southeast of Butte, Mont.

Ex-Postmaster General Robert Wynn, recently appointed consul general at London, returned to this country on the St. Louis to give evidence in the postal fraud cases.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, 65 years old and still young, straight as a pine, with a ruddy complexion and a general aspect of unimpaired muscular condition.

The executive committee of the Isthmian canal commission decided to purchase in the markets of the world the material and ships necessary for the building of the Panama canal.

Governor Pardee of California has honored the requisition of the governor of Georgia for the return to that state of Maro S. Potter, who is wanted to answer to a charge of embezzlement.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a number of guests at dinner, including Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who is soon to retire from the diplomatic service at Washington.

Captain Mills of the American ship Rapido has been fined \$5,000 for entering Cienfuegos without clearance papers from an American port. Captain Mills says he will appeal to the supreme court.

Four hundred ex-confederates now living in New York City will be guests of the Ulysses S. Grant post on Memorial day, and Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky will be the orator at Grant's tomb.

The committee of the house of commons has commenced the consideration of the bill providing for the installation in London of electric light and pneumatic tube systems similar to those in use in America.

The divorce case of Adelaide M. Harding against George F. Harding, which has attracted considerable attention in Illinois and California, was decided by the supreme court of the United States favorably to Mrs. Harding.

It is semi-officially announced that Rumania has asked Turkey for satisfaction on account of the Vali of Janina arresting a number of Rumanian school inspectors in disregard of the privileges conferred upon them by the Porte.

To the accompaniment of martial music and in the presence of thousands of citizens and visitors, the statue of Lieutenant General Nathan B. Forrest was unveiled in the park that bears the confederate chieftain's name at Memphis, Tenn.

Secretary Taft has postponed until November 1 the date for the opening of bids for the construction of railroads in the Philippines. The prospect setting out the conditions to govern the bidding will be promulgated within a week.

Plans for the enlargement of the terminal docks at Panama and the double tracking and the re-equipment of the road, entailing an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000, were approved by the board of directors of the Panama railroad company.

With regard to the controversy between the Hungarian authorities and American Immigration Inspector Marcus Braun, the American embassy at Vienna has received instructions from the state department at Washington to afford Mr. Braun all proper protection and report on the case fully.

The contest of Illinois shippers for lower freight rates in that state, begun two years ago, was reopened at Springfield, Ill., before the railroad and warehouse commission. Over 2,000 shippers of the state were represented. Each of the railroads operating in Illinois were also represented.

The evangelical tent campaign which is to be waged in New York throughout the coming summer by an interdenominational committee was inaugurated at a large mass meeting in Carnegie hall, presided over by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer. Announcement was made of a donation of a \$1,000 check for the work from John D. Rockefeller.

The first class torpedo boat destroyer Hatsushimo was successfully launched at Yokosuka.

Helen Gould will pay for the education of Leroy Irvine Dixon, the 9-year-old Denver boy who saved the Rio Grande train from running into a rock slide last October.

It is officially announced that King Edward has appointed King Alfonso of Spain a general in the British army.

Ignace Paderewski has arrived at Queenstown, and, while still ill, is expected to be embarked at New York.

John D. Rockefeller, who always has had an aversion to automobiles, several days ago purchased a \$5,000 touring car.

St. Louis points with pardonable pride to the fact that Mrs. Martha Harwood, recently deceased, lived in the city eighty-seven years.

General Maximo Gomez is dangerously ill with nephritis. The general's extreme age and the results of his many wounds he received in his campaigns for the liberation of Cuba complicate his trouble. He rallied from an operation for an abscess a week ago, but suffered a relapse.

It is announced that the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung will suspend publication on July 1. This is one of the oldest daily newspapers in Germany. It was founded in 1788 by Johann Frederick Otter of Stuttgart and has long enjoyed a big literary reputation.

The international committee under the patronage of which the international artistic congress at Venice in November will be held has been appointed. The American representatives on the committee are Fernand Bonis of Florence, Italy, and Leo...

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There are three entirely different kinds of ingredients used in making the three different varieties of baking powders on the market, viz.—(1) Mineral-Acid, or Alum, (2) Bone-Acid or Cream of Tartar, and (3) Cream of Tartar Phosphate, and (4) Alum. It is important, from the standpoint of health, to know something about these ingredients, and which kind is used in your baking powder.

(1) Mineral-Acid, or Alum, is made from a kind of clay. This is mixed with diluted oil of vitriol and from this solution a product is obtained which is alum. Alum is cheap; costs about two cents a pound, and baking powder made with this Mineral-Acid sells from 10 to 25c. a pound.

(2) Bone-Acid, or Phosphate, is the basis of phosphate baking powders and the process is fully described in the patents issued to a large manufacturer of a phosphate powder. The U. S. Patent Office Report gives a full and exact description, but the following extract is enough:

"Burned bones, after being ground, are put into freshly diluted oil of vitriol and with continual stirring and in the following proportion," etc.

From this Bone-Acid phosphate baking powders are made; such powders sell from 20 to 30 cents a pound.

(3) Cream of Tartar exists in all ripe grapes, and is obtained from the press of a large manufacturer of wine. After the wine is drawn off the tartar is scraped from the cask, boiled with water, and crystals of Cream of Tartar, white and very pure, separate and are collected. It differs in no respect from the form in which it originally existed in the grape. Cream of Tartar, while the most expensive, is the only ingredient that should be used in a baking powder to act upon the soda, as its wholesomeness is beyond question. Cream of Tartar baking powders sell at about 40 to 50 cents a pound.

Such are the facts, and every one, family or hotel, should remember this rule:—Baking powders selling from 10 to 25 cents a pound are made of Mineral-Acid; those selling from 20 to 30 cents of Bone-Acid; and those from 40 to 50 cents of Cream of Tartar made from grapes.

DID YOU EVER WONDER—

Why a home for old people isn't called an orphan asylum?

Why is it that you seldom see an old man with white hair?

Why is it consoling to a widow to know that history repeats itself?

Why so many people question your answers when you answer their questions?

Why good-natured criticism is the only kind a man ever dishes out to himself?

Why a woman should have two ears and but one tongue when everybody knows that she would rather talk five hours than listen five minutes?

SIMPLE WALL DECORATIONS.

New Material and New Ideas for the Decoration of Homes.

The styles of home decorations have completely changed in the last few years, and it is plain to see that the time has come when the old-fashioned patterns printed on paper against our walls, and considered them more or less of a nuisance, have passed away to say that we considered them beautiful or artistic. But they were the vogue and were put on. The time has come when, with our better methods of interior decoration, better effect can be secured.

In wall coverings, whether they be of paint, or of kaolin, or of Alabaster, or of any other material used to cover the wall—the thing desired is that which has the greatest covering power, as well as permanency and beauty of color. Alabaster, a wall covering ground from Alabaster rock—which means a hard white rock—is the ideal covering for a wall.

In the most beautiful wall decorations in the world are those which are laid on with the brush. The mural designs in our large public buildings, and the frescoed designs in the large cathedrals and churches, have permanency and an art of which wall paper is but a cheap imitation. These mural schemes and frescoed designs can be brought into the home of the every day home. They can be done with Alabaster, which is permanent in its coloring. It does not rub off, and it has the soft effect of pastel.

A great many people defer the redecorating of their rooms not only because of the expense but because of the discomfort of it. With Alabaster there need be no discomfort, and there can be no muss, for all that is needed is to lay a sheet or canvas on the floor, have your man come in with the paint, and the solution is simply wash it on the wall. That is all there is to it, and the room is perfectly clean and thoroughly renovated.

The failures of this world are the truest tokens of the next.—Florida Times-Union.

Those Who Have Tried It will use no other. Defiance Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quantity or Quality—10c. or 25c. cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

There may be "plenty of room at the top," but the climbing is not what it is cracked up to be.

Health may not bring happiness, but most of us think we could get next to it if we had the money.

I do not believe Pina's Cure for Consumption has any force for coughs and colds.—JOSE F. BOVZA, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1904

"Druggists Recommended Me for Years. Dr. Pina's Cure for Consumption cured me. My doctor told me to buy it and I did so. It cured me and I am now well."—J. E. Kline, Ind., Oct. 10, 1903.

More Flexible and Lasting. Don't shake out or blow out by using Defiance Starch. It obtains better results than possible with any other brand, and one-third more for same money.

A darning machine, one which will in ten minutes cure a hole that an industrious woman could hardly fill in an hour, is a recently invented piece of laboring saving apparatus.

A man who is unable to write his name never has to listen to the reading of his silly letters in a breach of promise suit.—Chicago News.

There is no telling what a day may bring forth. A man may be happy today and married tomorrow.

Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness, yet one seldom sees a laundry next door to a church.

High price of eggs doesn't seem to worry the one-night barnstormer.

MAY CALL TROOPS

CHICAGO STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS DECLARED OFF.

TROUBLE IS LIKELY TO SPREAD

Stipulations Agreed to Except as to Taking Back Express Company Drivers—Unions Will Therefore Pursue Plan Originally Mapped Out.

CHICAGO—The strike of the teamsters instead of being declared off will be spread to greater proportions. This was decided Saturday night by the members of the Teamsters' Joint Council, which met in session until midnight.

The council met at 8 o'clock to hear the report of the negotiations that had been in progress with the employers throughout the day. They agreed to all the stipulations of the employers with the exception of that which declared that the drivers of the express companies should not be taken back. This was the rock upon which the peace program was wrecked and after several hours of debate it was decided that the Teamsters' union could not leave the express drivers to make a lone fight, but must stand by them. It was decided to call off all the negotiations and prepare for a further fight.

The sense of the meeting was expressed in the following resolution, which was passed and given out as defining the position of the teamsters: "It is due to the members of the public and members of the teamsters' organization that a statement is issued relative to our position relative to the proposition submitted by the Employers' association. The Employers' association offers a proposition which might have received favorable consideration from the strikers and their committee providing it carried with it no proviso that would act as a detriment to any part of our organization. Their proposition, however, carried with it that the strike against the railway express companies be declared off without those companies agreeing to the proposition made by the employers of any other proposition, they having made the statement that they had held a meeting and decided that no strikers would ever again be re-employed as workmen for the railway express companies—this in all of their former employes. This is the only organization or its officials could not accept.

"We believe that the railway express companies are not justified in their refusal to reinstate any of their former employes and believe that the best interests of all would be served had they agreed to the same proposition or a somewhat similar one to that which the Employers' association suggested.

"Under these conditions it is incumbent on the members of the teamsters' organization to continue the strike until such time as the express companies will agree to the same conditions as those offered by the Employers' association.

The methods of the unions will not differ from those which they have pursued thus far in the strike. They will continue the boycott against the houses during the last month, and if any of their members are discharged for refusing to make deliveries all of the drivers employed by that house will be called on strike at once. The first effect of the spread of the strike will be in the building trades and trouble is looked for in this direction on Monday. The sheriff of Cook county gives it as his opinion that troops will have to be called.

To Entertain Nebraskans.

TACOMA, Wash.—Washington lumbermen are making elaborate plans for the entertainment of 300 members of the Nebraska Retail Lumber Dealers' association, who leave Omaha on a special trip throughout the northwest. Every courtesy which representative mill men of Washington can offer will be extended to make the Nebraskans' visit pleasant and profitable. They will be entertained at Sand Point, Spokane, Bellingham, Everett, Ballard, Seattle and other places.

Cuban Liberas Adopt Platform.

HAVANA.—The national convention of the liberal party adopted a few additions to the platform, including a proposition for establishing an arbitration tribunal and changing the provisions of the constitution regarding the functions of cabinet officers. A secret session will be held tomorrow to consider campaign plans. It is expected that a presidential candidate will be nominated tomorrow night. General Maso has telegraphed to the eastern delegates not to present his name and to support Jose Miguel Gomez.

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—The attorneys for Colonel Cody filed in the district court a motion for a new trial of his divorce suit.

Wounded in the Philippines.

MANILA.—Col. Wallace Taylor of the constabulary was severely wounded in an engagement with the Pulahanes, May 17, at Magtoon, on the coast of Samar. One private was killed and ten wounded. Many Pulahanes were killed. Aid has been requested. Two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry will leave Cebu tomorrow to reinforce the constabulary. Desultory fighting continues in the islands south of Jolo. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who conducted a campaign against Moros, has arrived.

Recruits Secured in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—F. G. Curry, the strike breaker, who has been in this city several days recruiting men, received a telegram from the secretary of the Chicago Employers' association instructing him to send to Chicago all the men he can secure. Curry had been instructed Saturday, when a settlement of the teamsters' strike seemed likely, not to send any more men. Curry sent several hundred men to Chicago early last week. The men are offered \$3.50 a day with board.

Work on McKinley Monument.

CANTON, O.—Within two weeks the actual work of construction of the McKinley monument for which the people of the nation have given about five hundred thousand dollars will be commenced. Architect Magonigle expects the memorial will be completed within two years. He is expected here in a few days to examine the actual work of construction of the McKinley monument, preparatory to letting the contract for the excavation and the monument. It has been decided to use granite for the structure.

WOOD'S REPORT TO CORBIN.

Additional List of Killed in Fight with Moros.

WASHINGTON.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Corbin, transmitting a report from General Wood regarding the engagements in the island of Jolo:

"Following just received from General Wood, via Dumaguete: "May 14—Returned to Zamboanga yesterday. Troops sent to Jolo are being returned to stations as rapidly as possible. Moro outlaws, who have been raiding and killing in Sorneo, were killed in action, together with all their personal supplies and followers of the sultan, with all large chiefs; but the island in no way involved; purely an organization of practical outlaws, disorderly characters, from Sulu and the other islands stretching down to Sorneo. Positions selected by outlaws for defense were situated in almost impenetrable jungles and were exceedingly strong, necessitating close contact and assault in two instances. Casualties, nine enlisted killed and twenty-one enlisted wounded; two constabulary killed and three wounded during the ten days' operations. All wounded doing well and all expected to recover; bulk of wounds not serious. Troops behaved splendidly and performed most efficient service in a highly creditable manner. Full report will be forwarded. General breakdown of the cable, combined with use of water transportation at Jolo, and in aiding Buford, prevented sending dispatch earlier."

"Following list of killed reported by General Wood in addition to those reported May 17:

"Samuel Weaver, Company G, Twenty-second infantry; Eliek Howell, Company B, Twenty-second infantry; Daniel Newport, Company F, Twenty-second infantry; Eary E. Sansoucie, Company A, Twenty-second infantry."

DOVIE BUYING LAND IN MEXICO

Arrangements Being Made to Establish Colony.

CITY OF MEXICO.—Gladstone Dowie, son of the Zion prophet, John Alexander Dowie, and Judge Barnes, a legal adviser, are in the city completing details for the taking over of a large tract of land for the purpose of establishing a colony in Mexico similar to that at Zion City, Ill. In an interview today Mr. Dowie said: "We have secured an option on one of the Gonzales haciendas, embracing 700,000 acres of territory in the state of Tamaulipas. We are also negotiating for farming lands, totaling 1,000,000 acres. The papers closing the deal have been signed by the Zion agents and Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Gonzalez, owner of the hacienda, and in a few weeks we will begin the work of establishing our colony."

WILL REPRESENT PRESIDENT.

Fairbanks Will Go to Portland Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks will leave Indianapolis next Saturday night for Portland, Ore., where he will represent President Roosevelt at the opening of the Lewis and Clark exposition June 1. A small party will accompany the vice president, but his position has not yet been determined, he said. After spending several days at Portland, the vice president will come east to Flint, Mich., where he will deliver an address June 7. During the following week he will be the commencement day orator at the Iowa State university. From June 19 to 23 he will be in Delaware, O., attending a meeting of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan university.

Fast Time to Yokohama.

CHICAGO.—According to advices received by Traffic Manager P. S. East of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, a record-breaking trip has been made by the Great Northern Steamship company's twin-screw Minnesota, between Seattle, Wash., and Yokohama. The Minnesota, with a big passenger list and a large cargo, reached Yokohama Friday. She left Seattle May 5. Her time of fourteen days is twenty-four hours better than the steamer's contract speed called for.

Bank at Manila Closed.

MANILA.—On the order of Governor-General Wood, the American bank has been closed and placed in charge of the insular auditor. No financial statement has been issued. The reason given for the closing of the bank is the protection of the depositors.

Chink Gives to Jap War Fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Moy Kee, manager of Indianapolis Chinese, has been made a member of the Red Cross society of Japan. A letter from Count Matsugata, accompanying the appointment, acknowledges a contribution to the war fund.

Motor Car Reaches Oregon.

OMAHA.—Motor car No. 1, which the Union Pacific started a few days ago for Portland, Ore., reached the line in Oregon. It was delayed after a splintered wheel, but will arrive in Portland by the end of the week. The trip will be completed in a day or two. The run over the mountains was delightful, and no trouble at all was had. The car experienced no difficulty in making the schedule, with all stops included. It was speeded for thirty miles an hour on a 4 per cent grade, or 200 feet to the mile.

Russian Colliers Under French Guns.

SAIGON, French Cochinchina.—Forty-three colliers, mostly Russian and German, are anchored off Nha Be under the supervision of the French gunboat Carondeau. Twenty similar ships are off Cape St. James, under the supervision of the French cruiser D'Assolant. The Russian transport Kioff is still in the commercial port of Saigon. No more direct news of the Russian fleet is expected beyond what might be received from refugees, should fighting occur in the neighborhood of the Pescadore islands.

KANSAS CITY—Commander Eva

Both of the Stratton Army addresses the actual work of construction of the McKinley monument, preparatory to letting the contract for the excavation and the monument. It has been decided to use granite for the structure.

HOCH MUST HANG

THE EIGAMIST AND MURDERER IS CONVICTED.

DEATH FIXED AS THE PENALTY

It Takes the Jury Less Than One Hour to Decide—Murderer Much Surprised at Finding of the Twelve Men.

CHICAGO—Johann Hoch, who, by his own confession, is several times a bigamist, and who is charged by the police with having married at least forty women in the past fifteen years, was found guilty of murder and the death sentence recommended by a jury in Judge Kersten's court.

The crime for which Hoch will be led to the gallows was the murder of his last known wife, Mrs. Marie Walker-Hoch. Hoch had been married to this woman but a few days when she became suddenly ill and died. Her death was the best, as the sister of the dead woman, and securing the latter's money, fled from Chicago. This woman, in quest of revenge, notified the police that Hoch had poisoned her sister and a search for Hoch was begun. He was found two weeks later in New York and brought back to Chicago and confronted by several of his supposed wives. One of the most interesting testimonies was offered by the state that Hoch had poisoned the woman by administering arsenic.

The verdict was one of the quickest on record in Cook county, the jury having reached a decision in less than half an hour. Three ballots were taken. The first ballot was unanimous for Hoch's guilt and then a ballot followed on the punishment to be inflicted. This ballot showed ten in favor of the death penalty and two for life imprisonment. A third ballot resulted in the twelve jurymen voting for the death penalty.

"Well, I guess it's all off with John," groaned Hoch as the verdict was read in court, and it was plain he was greatly affected. He had sat in a stooping position, but when the dread word "death" was reached he turned, stared hopelessly at the jurors and then sank limp in his chair. Hoch's attorneys will ask for a new trial, although the condemned man, after reaching his cell, declared he was ready to die and was better satisfied if they did not make the effort. "I wish they would hang me tonight, now that I have been found guilty," declared Hoch. "I'm not afraid to die and the sooner it is over the better."

Hoch expressed great surprise at the finding of the jury and declared that the jurors did not take time to consider the evidence. He said: "The evidence was all circumstantial, and my life was guessed away by the jury which did not give sufficient consideration to the testimony offered. If it had done so I might have stood a better chance, but there is no use in finding fault. I hope no time will be lost in taking me to the gallows. I don't want an attorney to attempt to save me, as I know it will be of no use. The end cannot come too soon to suit me. I committed no crime. If my wife had been shot by me instead of poisoned, as was alleged, it would have taken the jury at least a day to return the verdict, but this was a case of poisoning in which the government of the state has been given for its consideration."

HIS PREDECESSOR WAS SHOT.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The shooting of Major General Sokolovsky, governor general of this nature which has occurred at Ufa within two years, his predecessor, General Bogdanovitch, having been assassinated in the streets of Ufa on May 9, 1903. General Sokolovsky, who, as governor of Urenburg and as military governor of the same province, acquired a reputation as a stern and vigorous official, was appointed to restore order in the military government of Ufa and adopted a repressive policy which long ago caused him to be marked for the same fate as Bogdanovitch. Numerous revolutionary societies were broken up by General Sokolovsky and the last acts of the governor general were the dispersal of an anti-government club and suppression of a May day demonstration with the arrest of many armed demonstrators.

Gould Gets Harriman Man.

PORTLAND, Ore.—It was reported here today by E. A. Worth, union vice president and general manager of the Harriman railway lines in the northwest, has resigned and that he will become general manager of the Western Pacific railroad. It is asserted that Mr. Worthington, who has been in touch with the Gould interests while at Chicago recently and that his resignation from the Harriman employ was the result of an arrangement entered into at Chicago.

Fuel Oil for Nebraska.

KANSAS CITY—F. Dumont Smith, one of the attorneys of the Kansas Oil Producers' association, said on Sunday: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is going to give the Kansas Oil Producers an interest in the oil lands in Nebraska to sell their oil in competition with coal in the states of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, has told me that the Santa Fe will put in the interstate rates just as soon as the figures can be compiled."

Give Roads Some Leeway.

TOPEKA, Kan.—General freight agents of Kansas railroads have appealed to the state board of railroad commissioners for permission to issue their new tariff sheets without waiting for the board to approve them. The new railroad law requires J. C. Lincoln, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, made the request on behalf of the roads. The board refused to make the concession, but as a compromise decided to allow the railroads to distribute their tariff sheets.

Hay Continues to Improve.

BAD NEUHEIM—Ambassador Tower's visit to Secretary Hay is entirely personal. The ambassador, who arrived here Friday, spent the day with Mr. Hay and returned to Berlin Saturday. It is understood that no political subject was discussed, certainly not the question of a commercial treaty with Germany, as some of the German newspapers suppose. The health of Mr. Hay continues to improve. His elasticity seems to be returning. Prof. Groedel thinks Mr. Hay's great weakness is disappearing.

THE MODERN FARMER.

How He Lives, as Compared With Fifty Years Ago.



he farming life of to-day, as contrasted with that of fifty years ago, is a paradise of comfort and convenience. The lonely loghouse, remote from market and devoid of advantages of half a century of time has made possible, would scarcely appeal to the present day farmer.

The twentieth-century soil tiller has practically all the modern comforts. His mail is delivered daily. He has a telephone in his house, affording the best opportunities for marketing to advantage. His home is of recent architecture, constructed of wood, brick or stone, and well furnished. He has modern plumbing and modern heating, and with the advent of acetylene gas, he has modern lighting. At night his home is as attractively illuminated as that of his city brother, for it is a suggestive fact that "acetylene for country homes" has so appealed to the farmer, that of the 80,000 users of acetylene gas in the United States, the farmer is one of the largest of all classes. Ever seeking the best, he has no hesitations in availing himself of this new light.

The continued growth and progress of this great country, ever a cause of wonderment, has no greater exemplification than evolution on the farm. Already the farmer is becoming the most envied of men—the freest, the healthiest, the happiest!

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Necessity knows a lot of lawyers. Some men are born cynics and others live in boarding houses. It is always harder to patch up a quarrel than to make a new one. Conscience is a still, small voice that tells us when we are found guilty. The only spilled milk worth crying over is the milk of human kindness. We are never too old to learn, but lots of us are too young to realize it. The trouble with tombstone inscriptions is that they come too late to flatter us. I know a man who occasionally, in a fit of absent-mindedness, tells the truth, but he always tries to lie out of it afterward.

RAILROADS AND PROGRESS.

In his testimony before the senate committee on interstate commerce at Washington on May 4, Hon. Hugo R. Meyer of the Chicago university, an expert on railroad management, made this statement: "Let us look at what might have happened if we had heeded the protests of the farmers of New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania (in the '70's, the grain from the west began pouring to the Atlantic seaboard, and acted upon the doctrine which the interstate commerce commission has enunciated time and again, that no man may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of his geographical position. We could not have west of the Mississippi a population of millions of people who are prosperous and are great consumers. We never should have seen the years when we built 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway, for there would have been no farmers west of the Mississippi river who could have used the land that would have been opened up by the building of those railroads. And if we had not seen the years when we could build 10,000 and 12,000 miles of railway a year, we should not have today east of the Mississippi a steel and iron producing center, which is at once the marvel and the despair of Europe, because we could not have built up a steel and iron industry if there had been no market for its product. We could not have in New England a great boot and shoe industry; we could not have in New England a great cotton milling industry; we could not have spread throughout New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturing industries of the most diversified kinds, because those industries would have no market among the farmers west of the Mississippi river."

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

Gratifying Progress Regarding Progress.

WASHINGTON.—It is estimated by the engineers that it will take sixty work trains a day six years to remove the earth and rock that must be taken out of the Panama canal. This statement, made by Joseph L. Britton, gives some idea of the vast amount of work to be done yet on the Panama canal. Continuing, he said: "I am most interested now in the Panama canal. The task the government has there is immense. The engineers estimate the work can be done in ten years, and that means fast and hard work. They are putting in an additional steam shovel outfit at a rate of one each month, and using three of the old digging machines that the French had there. The soil is loose, and when there is a heavy rain at night part of the bank comes down and often buries part of the machinery as well as cars.

"There are about 5,000 men working there now and there will be more as the work progresses. There is a general misapprehension in this country as to the extent of yellow fever in the Panama country. We don't think anything about pneumonia. Yet a man going from Panama to New York in winter time is much more likely to contract pneumonia and die than a New York man is to catch yellow fever going to Panama. The death rate from yellow fever in Panama is much lower than the death rate from pneumonia in New York.

"One man who came there to live was married on Saturday, contracted yellow fever on Monday and died on Wednesday. The conditions attracted special attention to the fact that he frightened a great many people about that country. But really the health conditions there are not bad and the most serious trouble is that people get homesick. Most of the laborers there are Jamaica negroes, but the men who direct the work are mostly Americans. The change in conditions of living makes them uneasy."

LET IT BE COMMANDER OF G. A. R.

Spirited Contest Ends in Victory for the York Man.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—The Grand Army decided a spirited contest for the commandership by the election of John Lett of York. Other officers elected were: J. R. Maxin, senior vice commander, Minden; junior vice commander, H. H. Dunham, Clark; medical director, W. H. Johnson, Minden; chaplain, J. E. Ingham, Plainview.

Resolutions were adopted that encampments in the future be held at Lincoln and a committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of a reunion, district or state, in connection with the encampment.