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GOSSIP RESPONSIBLE FOR CHURCH SCANDALS.

It is doubtful if much harm is done by a church scandal. Those on the inside know that the men and women responsible for it are not of much account anyhow. They are usually carter-like in nature and shirks in practice. In the past thirty years I have known three or four church scandals, and, without an exception, it was not so much an offense that had been committed, but it was a disposition on the part of a few to roll inferences and suspicions and gossip and guesses all together with personal prejudice or dislike for a victim.

There need not be much scandal in any church, however, if it will do the one thing it ought to do to be worthy of the respect and support of the people. It ought to do as much for its members, at least, as for those who are not members.

What a spectacle for a church to fairly tumble over itself trying to tell some man who has been a drunkard, thief, liar and all around villain all his life: "Down on your knees, dear brother, in five minutes we will make you white as snow and send you out at a hundred dollars a week as an evangelist to convert sinners." But to a man or woman who for thirty or forty years who has lived a blameless life, but who may have sinned once, it has only this to say: "We will pin the scarlet letter on your breast. We will wear our shoes out running from one house to another to tell what we have heard you have done. We will demand that you surrender your license to preach. And we want you to get rich out of the membership of this church. We wash our hands clean of you. We want nothing to do with you or any member of your family."

Now I have not a particle of doubt that a church that will do that sort of thing is as near an annex of hell as the devil is delighted to have it.—By Rev. F. E. Hopkins.

JUDGE HOLT A HERO.

If the people want a hero, we recommend Judge Holt, of New York.

The New York lawyers are disreputable, and they have been assisted by the judges. Suits have been brought by the New York lawyers and testimony introduced in court, that were scandalous, and the judges knew it. The lawyers in these suits for big fees, swore to testimony that should have sent them to the penitentiary, but the judges paid no attention to the damaging testimony. Judges have long had too much sympathy for lawyers.

But Judge Holt is an exception. He has instructed the grand jury to investigate Attorney Hartridge, who sued Harry Thaw's mother for a balance of \$93,000. In the course of his suit, Hartridge testified to suppressing testimony in the Thaw case, to inducing witnesses to leave town, that they might not testify, etc. Judge Holt has not only taken notice of the scandalous legal fee demanded, but of the methods of the lawyer demanding it, and will, if possible, punish Hartridge.

Now if the people will stand by Judge Holt, other judges will follow his example. Here is really a chance for the people to accomplish a great reform. But you know what the people will do: They will pay no attention to Judge Holt, and chase off after Ben Lindsey, of Denver, a foolish little man who has nothing to offer for the public good, except a lecture not worth listening to.

If you really want to do something with your enthusiasm, cheer for Judge Holt, of New York. Why cannot a sensible, honorable man attract attention? Why is it that only adventurers seem to be admired by the people? You may remember that Judge Landis was suggested for the presidency, because of a judicial act that was a disgrace to his profession. Judge Holt has done the best thing of recent years. Will you ever hear of HIM for the presidency? In our judgment, you will not.

FURTHER SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

Another shocking revelation has been made in Philadelphia. Cloaked under the pretext of scientific investigation, a species of cruelty has been made public which staggers our belief in accepted Christian humanity.

An overzealous physician has taken from the almshouse and other charitable institutions helpless babies for clinical purposes. Into their helpless little eyes he has injected tuberculin, to ascertain whether similar tests in the human being responded to the ones already made with rabbits.

The purpose is two-fold. If successful the world may be greatly benefited. If not successful, the babies experimented upon are left blind for life. The cost is not considered.

The New York Herald made the investigation and made public the brutal facts. In justice to Dr. Hamill, the city pathologist of Philadelphia, his statement is published. He says:

"I am not worrying about what the public may think. I do not care to make any statement until I have consulted with the two physicians who are associated with me. We may decide to say nothing whatever about it. If there is any blame to be attached it must fall on me. Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Cope are both younger men, and they only followed out my instructions. I am personally responsible for thinking out and carrying out the experiments. Personally, I do not care what the public thinks. I think the experiments were entirely justified."

Whatever his views may be matters little. No excuse can be urged in extension of such a crime. It is the climax of brutality. This scientist did not seek to make his tests among those who could help themselves. He went to the poor. They were friendless. Those babies knew nothing. Twenty-one of them have been used. Helpless, innocent, unfortunate little waifs who have come unasked into the world, to be abandoned and deserted. Some may have loving mothers somewhere. Some have none. In the name of science little ones, with their eyes scarcely strong enough to stand any test, have been treated as rabbits and guinea-pigs, to see if tuberculosis acts the same with the human being as it does with an animal.

Is there any expression which can be legitimately used which will describe the man heartless enough to do this? Is there any word which can be used to explain or extenuate his ruthless brutality with babies not old enough or wise enough to realize that they are probably being blinded for life, in order to satisfy this man's craving for scientific experiment?

This is a Christian country. We live in a day when the common impulse is to befriend the helpless. Even obdurate natures soften the babbling cry of the wail. How any human being with intelligence can destroy the eyes of "material" taken by force from the public almshouse, in the name of science or anything else, is beyond reason.

There should be a punishment for such violations even if there is no specific law upon which to convict.—Commercial-Appel.

KILLING INCOME TAX.

The work of killing off the income tax amendment to the federal constitution has gone on right merrily this week. The Massachusetts lower house administers a smashing defeat and the New York house refuses to reconsider a former unfavorable vote. The Rhode Island legislature has adjourned after rejecting the amendment. A word from Lodge and Aldrich would have changed the result in their respective states, but these devoted "supporters" of the administration responsible for the measure had no word to say.

To date the vote on the amendment is six to four. South Carolina, Alabama, Illinois, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Maryland have approved and Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York rejected it. Of the remaining states the opponents of the amendment have to capture only seven. With four New England states and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia and several other states where wealth has great political power yet to hear from the chances for the amendment seem slim enough to satisfy the fiercest of Tories.

There is something justly to be said against income taxes, particularly on the point of difficulty of accurate assessment. But that is not the argument that is doing the damage now. The rejections have been based upon simple money considerations. A group of eminent corporation lawyers did the work in New York. In Massachusetts the attitude of the opposition is summed up in these words of the Boston Transcript: "It would be a great mistake for Massachusetts and a few other similarly situated states in this part of the country to furnish the money for representatives from states which contribute next to nothing to

SOME FOLIES OF THE LAW IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

That the criminal procedure of courts in the United States is sadly defective, that sweeping reforms are needed to prevent the growth of lynch-like outbreaks, and that this country may well learn of older nations how to administer justice to criminal cases, are some of the things pointed out by Charles B. Brewer in McClure's Magazine. Beginning with the statement that only one life is required for about one hundred lives taken in the United States, the writer gives detailed figures for some large cities. In Chicago, for example, he says, there were in the fiscal year 1908, 165 homicides and only one legal execution. In St. Louis for the same year there were ninety-two homicides and only one legal execution occurred.

Discussing what he calls "a smug complacency to place the responsibility for present conditions on the foreigner," Mr. Brewer admits that "there is more crime, proportionately, among those of foreign birth in the United States than among our native-born," but says it is "scarcely enough, however, to cause congratulation for our own righteousness."

A number of cases in which justice was diverted for trivial reason are cited by Mr. Brewer, of which the following are examples: "Because the indictment charged that the crime had been committed on a public road, and the evidence showed that, though constantly used as such, the road had never been dedicated to the state."

"Because the indictment named a specific though a correct date, instead of saying 'on or about' a certain date."

"Because the indictment for murder charged that the deed had been committed 'unlawfully and with malice,' instead of 'malice aforethought.'"

Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court (retired) is quoted as saying to Mr. Brewer that the choosing of a jury should never consume more than one or two hours, and as saying further: "A court in conservative old England will dispose of a dozen jury cases in the time that would be required here for dispatching one. The cause is not far to seek. It lies in the close confinement of the counsel to the questions at issue, and the prompt interposition of the court to prevent delay. The trials are conducted by men trained for that special purpose, whose interest is to expedite and not prolong them. No time is wasted in immaterial matters. Objections to testimony are discouraged, rarely argued, and almost made the subject of exception. The testimony is confined to the exact point at issue. Mere oratory is at a discount. New trials are rarely granted. A criminal trial is especially a serious business, since in the case of a verdict of guilty it is all up with the defendant, and nothing can save him from punishment but the pardoning power of the Home Secretary. The result is that defendants rarely escape punishment for their crimes, and homicides are infrequent."—The Union.

Death was once the ordinary penalty for felonies. Blackstone cites 160 offenses thus punished, ranging from the unauthorized felling of a tree to high treason. Now only four crimes are so punished in Great Britain, including, besides murder, violent piracy, treason, and destruction of public arsenals and dockyards. In the United States the list of capital crimes is practically the same.

But he who sheds man's blood has his own blood demanded of him less frequently in the United States than in any other civilized country. There are no trustworthy statistics, to be sure, but it is a well known and lamentable fact that in a great number of cases the murderer is not detected; in some parts of the country, although the perpetrator of the crime is known, he is not arrested; in states where the laws are better enforced the prosecution fails to convict; and finally, the convict frequently evades the gallows or the electric chair.—Youth's Companion.

What imp of political perversity inspired Mr. Bryan to drag the free silver issue out of its grave at this time? The Democratic party is getting on its feet again. The country shows a disposition to forget the Democratic blunders of the past in an earnest desire to rebuke the Republican party for its broken promises, its reactionary leadership and its alliance with privilege, plutocracy and high protection. In states like New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas, the Republican organization is shot to pieces. In congress the fight between regular and insurgent is more bitter than the fight between Republican and Democrat. The shadow of the Big Stick hangs over the Republican party, and the Republican party and the Return-from Elba club is holding nightly meetings. There is a chance of electing a Democratic house of representatives in the fall, or increasing in number of Democrats in the United States senate, of electing Democratic governors in various states now Republican, including New York. For the first time in years Republican politicians are seriously considering the possibility of a Democratic president. But, along comes Mr. Bryan with the cross of gold, the crown of thorns and the heaven-born ratio to remind the country of 1896 and 1900.—N. Y. World.

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Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Includes an illustration of a bunch of grapes and text: "Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food Economizes Flour, Butter and Eggs. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. No Alum—No Lime Phosphates."

BREAD WITHOUT FLOUR.

Parisian Process by Which Whole Wheat Grain is Used.

Parisian bread is made without flour in a machine that transforms the wheat into dough. The machine consists mainly of a large screw turning loosely in a case on whose inner surface is a screw thread running in an opposite direction.

Between the main threads on the cylinder are smaller threads, and the depth of the groove grows progressively smaller from one end to the other, so that it will hold the entire wheat grain as it enters the machine and will accommodate only the pulverized wheat at the exit.

The wheat is prepared by a thorough washing, after which about a pint of tepid water to a pound of grain is added, and the whole is allowed to stand about six hours. At the end of this time the grains of wheat have swollen to double their ordinary size. It is then mixed with the yeast and salt and poured into the machine. It falls between the threads of the moving screw and of the fixed contrary screw, which simultaneously crush the envelope and body of the grain, making of them a homogeneous mixture which forms a smooth paste.

Bread obtained by this process contains a succession of holes whose size increases as they approach the crust, which is thin. The color given off is most agreeable and far more pronounced than that of ordinary baker's bread.—Chicago Tribune.

A Bit of Correspondence.

The following correspondence, ending in true Irish fashion, actually passed between two men in England some years ago:

"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson and begs to request that he will keep his dogs from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson and begs to suggest that in future he should not spell 'dogs' with two gees."

"Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson and will feel obliged if he will add the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity."

Lively Times in Billville. "Well, sir," said the Billville citizen, "if they ain't a power of confusion in the skies after awhile I'll give it up!"

"What's the trouble?" he was asked. "Well, over yander is Deacon Jones prayin' for rain, an' jest 'cross the way is Elder Brown petitionin' for dry, an' the whole population's crowdin' round, bettin' which'll win. An' the high sheriff's done served notice to all of 'em to appear in court an' answer to the charge of gamblin' in future, an' he says he'll git enough cash out of the gang to finish the artesian well an' paint the town hall."—Uncle Remus' Magazine.



A FAMOUS GOOSE.

Peter, the Pet of the English Coldstream Guards.

Possibly the most remarkable creature ever attached to a regiment was Peter, the ever famous goose of the Coldstream guards. This curious pet was presented to the Coldstreamers when they were in Canada by the late Hon. Adolphus Graves, and soon it acquired a fame which eclipsed that of all rivals in the way of pets in the army.

When the guard was mounted of a morning Peter always marched off with them. It is recorded that one night the goose saved a sentry's life by flying in the face of a rebel who was just going to fire at the soldier. Peter's timely aid disconcerted the rebel, who fired at random. The sentry immediately responded by shooting the rebel dead.

When the guards came home and were quartered in London one of the sights when the regiment marched out was to see Peter strutting at the head of the battalion till they passed the barrack gate, when the goose returned. Unhappily Peter's fate was unheroic. His end was ill in accord with his martial career, for he was run over and killed by a cab, and that not even a taxicab. It was a poor kind of an end for a bird with such a record.—London Telegraph.

Old English Laws About Buttons. Buttons have engaged the attention of legislators even more frequently than hats. Five acts have been passed to protect the button industry of England, and some of these are still unrevoked. An act of George I. inflicts a penalty of 40 shillings on any person using or selling "buttons made of cloth, serge, druggat, frieze or camel."

This law, says the London Daily Mail, was a source of intense annoyance to foreign visitors, and the author of "Le Parisien a Londres," a guide written in 1780, is careful to explain its provisions at considerable length. He adds, however, that foreigners "who are able to prove that their clothes were made in their own country escape the penalty when first summoned on the understanding that they change their buttons within twenty-four hours."

Unanswered. "Say, pop, may I ask you a question?" "Yes, Teddy. What is it?" "When a man's finished milkin' a cow, how does he turn off the milk?"

Our life is short, but to expand that span to vast eternity is virtue's work.—Shakespeare.

BACK TO THE FARM!

The greatest advertisement ever given to western farm lands is contained in the present discussion regarding the high cost of living. Our population and its demands has increased beyond the ratio of increased soil products. The man who owns a farm is surer today than ever before of its future value and worth to him. Nearly a million immigrants come annually to this country. The west is increasing in population at the rate of half a million a year. The man who owns a 30 or 40-acre worn-out farm in Europe is considered independent, yet THE WEST OFFERS YOU 320-ACRE TRACTS OF MONDELL LANDS OR 80-ACRE TRACTS OF GOVERNMENT IRRIGATED LAND, AT A PRICE THAT COMES NEAR BEING A GIFT.

With the absolute certainty that these lands will be beyond the reach of the homesteader in a few years, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET HOLD OF A WESTERN FARM for yourself or your son before it is too late. Get in touch with me.

D. GLEM DEEVER, General Agent Land Seekers Information Bureau 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

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