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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

"Mr. Bryan will do his part," says the Commoner. Wasn't the letter "y" left off the end of that last word?—Washington Post.

Nebraska is so much at the front in matters of social legislation that there is a new law forbidding night work by women. But it has been thrown into court.—Washington Herald.

An Omaha female somnambulist boarded a street car in her pajamas and rode down town. She said afterward that she remembered nothing about it, but she woke up everybody else in the town.—Houston Post.

Mayor Harrison's presidential candidacy has been formally announced. The number of democratic candidates already in the field indicates that the democrats have strong hopes of being able to win next time.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Nebraska man was fined $175 for stealing two kisses, and a New York woman was allowed 6 cents for being robbed of one. The quotations on osculation seem to depend entirely upon who is to get the money.—Buffalo Express.

SAFETY OF TRAVEL AT SEA.

It is barely five years since the wireless telegraph passed out of the experimental stage and was universally recognized as a practical means of long distance communication. By July 1 every ocean going steamship company leaving an American port that carries fifty persons, including passengers and crew, by law must be equipped with a wireless telegraph outfit capable of sending messages 100 miles.

Nothing more important has been done in many years to increase the safety of travel at sea than the general installation of wireless. Under the new system not only will every steamship be provided with better means of self-protection, but it will be a means of protection for other ships. The quickness with which relief arrived from different quarters at the time of the collision that resulted in the sinking of the Republic demonstrated once for all how hereafter the ocean is to be dotted with life saving stations.

Other uses of the wireless at sea are to be regarded as a convenience for passengers and owners that could be dispensed with without great loss. The compulsory adoption of it by all passenger carrying steamships has now become almost as much of a safeguard against disaster as a proper equipment of life boats.—New York World.

CAPACITY FOR LIVING.

The editor of the Healthy Home, published in Athol, recently had a talk in Washington with Justice Holmes of the United States supreme court, who reached the age of three score and ten last month. The interviewer found this son of Massachusetts "tall, slender, with clear skin and smooth face, except for a familar mustache—quick, active, alert and a lover of fresh air." Justice Holmes was asked, "how can a man live and work so as to remain vigorous and useful even to old age?" The reply was: "Be born with a capacity for living." The caller desired to show what Justice Holmes had learned from experience regarding such things as food, exercise, methods of work and the use of tobacco, and the response is thus quoted:

"Alcohol and tobacco are poisons, and if you take them at all, you must understand that you are poisoning yourself for fun. After forty-five a man had better not work at night if he can help it. I have found exercise to be important, but I think those who attempt to do mental work may easily take too much. It is burning the candle at both ends, for exercise calls for nervous energy when you already have spent all you have. But no doubt one needs a little. I come out of the court room in the afternoon weary, oppressed and uncomfortable, and walk to my house. The change in my feelings as a result of this exercise is real and immediate. So far as food is concerned, I enjoy my meals, take rather a hearty breakfast, but probably am looked upon as a rather abstemious eater. I believe it is a good thing to have some interest outside one's own work or profession. The weak point of our American life on the part of business men is the lack of such interests. You remember the story of the old woman who was asked how she had managed to keep alive, vigorous for so many years, and her reply was, "I live human." A man must learn his own constitution, his strength and weakness, and adapt his work and conduct so as to avoid his own special weak points in the effort to accomplish the end he has in view. The great pleasure in life consists in realizing one's faculties up to, but not beyond, their limit. In other words, in having interesting and useful work on which you can spend all your powers."

KNOCKING ARBITRATION TREATY.

It has already developed that the main body of protest received in Washington against the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty comes from Irish societies. That these protestants are more Irish than the Irish at home can easily be believed, for Mr. Redmond has not announced that the Irish party in Parliament was opposed to the negotiations now in progress. Yet there is nothing surprising in the attitude of the Irish societies in America. The people most enthusiastically devoted to Britain are usually to be found living across the seas, in such cities as Melbourne, Calcutta, Pretoria and Toronto. The imperialist in Ontario usually puts the king or the British prime minister to shame. And so the Irishman in Boston or New York easily outstrips the Irishman in Cork or Dublin in sublimated dislike of England.

This is a state of mind which undoubtedly exists and should be dissipated before many more years shall have passed. From the British point of view, Ireland should be placated for the sake of imperial interests. In his speech at Manchester Saturday afternoon, Premier Asquith truly said that "for the first time there is really good understanding between the democracies of both islands. Material ties quite apart from all questions of sentiment bind them together in indissoluble union. During the last few years the Irish question has come to be regarded more and more as the most urgent part of Great Britain's great imperial problem." Urgent it is. For Britain's relations with America must always be more or less dependent upon two great connections—Canada and Ireland.

The Irish connection between Britain and America will probably remain hopeless until the home rule question is settled. But Englishmen more and more are realizing the necessity for home rule in order that Anglo-American relations may assume a normal aspect. The proposed arbitration treaty, in support of which Messrs. Asquith and Balfour both spoke eloquently a few days ago, would enjoy fairer prospects if the Irish question had already been eliminated from British politics and if the inhabitants of Ireland could be brought, as they easily could, to appreciate the value to themselves of the closest moral and peace-making ties between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Grant home rule, satisfy the Irish people at home that England no longer oppresses them, but rather is devoted to the promotion of their interests, and there would be soon no more enthusiastic advocates than the inhabitants of the Emerald isle of the arbitral agreement which the administration is now endeavoring to frame. And this is because, under normal conditions, the Irish of the United Kingdom would have every inducement, material and moral, to desire that their country should be brought into the closest possible touch with the oversea republic which has become the home of the larger portion of the Irish race.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A QUESTIONABLE RESTRICTION.

The death of Representative Minor, who was a member of the house from Lancaster county, creates the first legislative vacancy after the enactment of the law creating a new way of filling it. Heretofore vacancies in the legislature, similarly to vacancies in the national house of representatives, have been filled only by a new commission from the electors of the district given at either a special election or at an intervening regular election. Over in the Ninth Iowa district, for example, a special election is soon to be held to choose a successor to Congressman Walter I. Smith, who was appointed to the federal bench after re-election to congress. The new Nebraska law provides that a vacancy occurring in the house or senate during a special or regular session shall be filled by appointment by the governor or some qualified elector of the same political affiliation as the previous incumbent. The present vacancy, to be sure, does not occur during a special or regular session, and the governor's right to appoint will not become effective, and, therefore, may not be exercised, unless the legislature should be reconvened.

The proviso which would limit the governor in making an appointment to a legislative vacancy to members of the same political party as the preceding incumbent is, we believe, decidedly open to question. If the legislature could raise the bar in this fashion here, what would stand in the way of the same provision as to other appointments by the governor? Could the legislature restrict the governor on party lines in filling a vacancy on the bench, for example, or could it prevent the governor from appointing an attorney general of his own instead of opposite political persuasion, as did the last governor of Nebraska? We realize that each branch of the legislature is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, so where the vacancy could be claimed by the majority party, it might enforce this rule by refusing admission to an unacceptable appointee. But we also venture to assert the belief that no such restriction would hold water against a governor in accord with the controlling majority in the legislature.—Omaha Bee.

THE FALL OF JUAREZ.

The fall of Juarez, through the surrender of the veteran Navarro, is unquestionably a heavy blow to the federal power in Mexico and a signal triumph for the Madero rebels. It seems to complete insurrecto command of the north and to encourage more aggressive rebellion elsewhere.

But all of this does not constitute the vital fact in this revolution, which is the change that has come over the civil powers in Mexico City, where for the first time in a generation, President Diaz's name falls in derision or severe criticism from the lips of men who heretofore have meekly bowed to his iron will and given themselves, their speech and their action to his command. Thus in the halls of the Mexican congress is now found the pivot of the revolution. It is plain that the old era is passing and a new era is at hand. Whatever may come of this war, of Madero or his demands and followers, Diaz's day of supreme rule is over and Mexico is facing a new method of government.

This changing process might easily be reflected in the half hearted vim that animated Navarro's men and, indeed, in the abrupt decision of the old warrior, himself, to surrender instead of die fighting, as he had but a few hours before declared his intention to do. Our own soldiers over the river agree with the rebels that the task of taking Juarez was all to easy. The federal commander must have seen the mutinous spirit among his men and known the futility of fighting that and Madero, too. Madero's speech and treatment of his captives was humane and magnanimous, and undoubtedly he told the truth when he said most of them fought only as a matter of discipline and not for love of country or principle, a force that will defeat any army.

From afar it seems that the federals blundered badly by not hastening reinforcements if they meant to hold Juarez, since they had ample warning of the attack. What effect the loss of Juarez will have on Diaz is the question to which the answer will soon develop.—Omaha Bee.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

After former Speaker Cannon had pinned present Speaker Clark to an issue of the Congressional Record, and left him fluttering there, Mr. Clark made a loud noise with his white wings. The then speaker of the House had pinned the speaker to be on an issue of the Record in which he appeared as saying that free raw wool would be an excellent thing for everybody. In a later issue of the Record, Mr. Clark had had this opinion stricken out, because there are many sheep in the Ninth Missouri District. The noise made by his white wings, when pinned, was to the effect that he advocates the laying of a tariff for revenue only, and that, in the laying of such a tariff, regard must be had for those industries most in need of protection. What he said, in brief, was that, when it comes to laying a tariff for revenue only, the Ninth Missouri can always depend on him to see that a large share of the revenue must be raised on things raised and made in its borders.

We expressed, at the time, our sincere conviction that that was just what he would do in the pinch. It is not a new idea. It is as old as Democratic tariff tinkering. Senator Bailey of Texas has clearified it by saying that declaring for a revenue tariff is only enunciating a principle but applying it is "a matter of detail." This is a vital distinction, and in drawing it, Democratic congresses have always thrown all lines of business into such uncertainty and hesitation that, even before their worst work is done, commercial paralysis has set in. It is always a question of who shall lose the revenue needed for a revenue tariff. Our confidence that Champ Clark would see that the Ninth Missouri lost none of it, if he should be elected speaker has now been justified. He is standing pat against free raw wool.

His growing troubles are told in Washington dispatches reporting the action of the caucus of the New York and New Jersey House Democrats in demanding that the House shall go on record with a bill placing all raw wool on the free list. Democratic representatives from other populous industrial states in which wool growers are insignificant in number, are preparing to take like action. Speaker Clark, however, and Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee, are frantically pointing out that imports on raw wool pay so much revenue that to put the material on the free list would be to strike a blow at government finances. Let the tariff be reduced to the revenue only point, but let it be reduced on other things than wool, says the speaker and the floor leader of the Democratic House. "Cut down the tariff to a revenue basis," cry all of the Democrats in Congress, "but don't do any cutting in my section." History is repeating itself in causes. Who may presume that it will not repeat itself in effects?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE VOGUE OF BRIBERY.

The indictment of City Chamberlain Hyde in New York on the charge of accepting bribes, and on other charges, taken in connection with the recent exposures of corrupt legislators in different parts of the country and the long tale of debauchery in politics, tends to convey the impression that dishonesty has never been so rampant in America as it is at present. Everywhere there is the same story of vote selling and vote buying, of the utilization of public office for the advancement of private interests, and it is because of this dishonesty that men are seeking to change our form of government, some thinking that democracy itself has proved a failure and others being convinced that the trouble lies in too little control of their own affairs by the people themselves.

The truth is that there is less corruption in politics today, in all parts of the world, than in any other period of history. The difference is that today we know what is going on, while debauchery was kept hidden before. Bribery was certain to thrive until publicity became as general as it now is. The vigilance of the press, the million eyes of which are ever on the watch, sheds light on dark places. Dishonesty cannot thrive in the open air, and the press forces it sooner or later into the open air. Where a hundred years ago we did not hear of the tenth of the political debauchery that was going on, today we probably hear of nine-tenths of it. Men are no more dishonest than they were a hundred years ago. They are probably more honest in the aggregate and publicity is tending to bring about even a higher political consciousness.

We need not fear that we live in degenerate days. We do not. We are in a period of political evolution, the chief object of which is to do away with political gangrene. It is not that things are worse than they used to be, but that our eyes are being opened, and with the opening of our eyes we may expect a great change for the better in conditions themselves.—Charleston News and Courier.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Nation wide observances began the past week, celebrating the ordination of Cardinal Gibbons to the priesthood, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the cardinalate.

Cardinal Gibbons is said to be the only archbishop in the world who has no carriage of his own. Although he will be 77 years old July 23, you can see him almost any afternoon, winter or summer, tramping along Baltimore's streets. In the fluttering jam of Charles street, a thoroughfare of fashionable shoppers and parading dandies, you will note a spare and erect old gentleman, with a straight rimmed silk hat, distinct in style from the modes of the moment, and with a touch of scarlet under the brim. It is James, Cardinal Gibbons, on no leisurely stroll, but swinging along at a steady pace over Baltimore's hills, at a rate that makes many a visiting churchman puff. He is not usually satisfied until he has reeled off four to five miles, whether storm or sunshine is to be faced.

If you are a newspaper man seeking an interview, a churchman with ambitions, or a curiosity seeker, you will find him at his desk before the most of his townspeople are out of bed. Unless you look as if you carried a bomb, you will reach him when your turn comes. He will listen to you as if your time were as important as his. And he has almost as many calls in a day as the president of the United States.

Baltimore is a great center for epicures. While feasts of terrapin and wild duck and soft crabs irradiate the memories of many high livers, and stimulate their palate for gastronomic triumphs to come, Cardinal Gibbons lives on simple roasts and buttermilk.

Cardinal Gibbons is a writer of one of the world's "best sellers," as his book of popular theology has reached a circulation of 3,000,000. He is noted for his American spirit, and his wise and tactful leadership. But the spectacle of a man elevated to a summit of earthly dignity, who lives as simply as the ordinary citizen, gives his personality a unique charm.

TOO MUCH EVEN FOR EDISON

Great Inventor Could Not Make His New Storage Battery Absolutely Fool-Proof.

In order to make his storage battery absolutely fool-proof Thomas Edison devised a machine for abusing the battery in every known way, but although he is one of our most brilliant inventors, Mr. Edison had to admit that when it came to inventing methods of abusing electrical apparatus, he could not compete with the "fool" operator. Try as he would to forestall every conceivable method of injuring the apparatus, some stupid man would devise a new and unthought-of method for putting it out of business.

In this connection, says the Scientific American, it is interesting to note that a discussion on fool-proof devices was held before the West of Scotland branch of the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers. One of the speakers argued that it was unnecessary to attempt to make apparatus entirely fool-proof, and that it was bad practice to surround electrical gear with devices and safeguards which would interfere with the action of the trained engineer. Another speaker pointed to the fact that there are not as many folo operators as one would imagine; that the so-called "fool" is an ignorant man, and that it would be better to educate him than to prevent him from doing injury to himself or to machinery by means of safeguards, while permitting him to remain ignorant.

There's Truth in It.

Jack London, at a publishers' dinner in New York, said of industry:

"The boy who starts at the bottom in some big concern thinks all he needs to do is to work his very best, and then his employer will raise him up and up till finally, he is made general manager.

"As a matter of fact, the truth lies nearer Lawson's case.

"'Lawson,' said the head of a rich firm, 'I have noticed that you work with amazing zest. No detail of the business is too small to escape you. No task is too hard. You are the first to arrive in the morning, you are the last to leave at—'

"'Oh, thank you, sir; thank you, sir,' cried Lawson, expecting his salary to be doubled.

"'Hence, Lawson,' his employer ended, with a snarling laugh, 'I'll ask you to dig out the first of the month. It is men of your caliber who get a business down pat and then go and start rival establishments in the next block.'"

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FOOLED SALT WATER SAILOR

City Bred Bluffer, Measuring Depth, Is Led to Believe Perdition Is Nearly Reached.

The skipper of the W. H. Oliver was in a reminiscent mood as he sat in the hotel window watching the many theater lovers wade through the mud on their way to the brilliantly lighted entrance.

"That long, slim fellow there reminds me of the watchman I had on the ship last year," he said. "He was city-bred but when he came on board the ship would not admit he was anything but a salt water sailor. I first saw him on the fo'c's'le, slushing down the deck. I asked him where he came from.

"'I just blew in from salt water,' he replied, and I knew in a minute he was handing me bunk.

"He was so willing to show he knew everything that we fixed up a joke on him when he was casting the lead up on Superior in a fog. The mate left him casting on the fo'c's'le calling the depth and tasting the butter to place the location. In the end of the lead there was tallow to catch the soil on the lake bottom. By the soil we could tell where we were at.

"The new watchman heaved the lead. The mate stepped forward and when the lead came over the side substituted one which he had heated to red hot color in the furnace at the place where the tallow was placed.

"'How deep is it?' I cried.

"'About five fathoms,' he answered.

"'What's on the butter?' I called.

"He brought the lead to his lips, touched his tongue to the hot tip and jumped a foot in the air, dropping the lead on the mate's foot.

"'Great God, captain, stop the ship,' he bellowed. 'We will be in hell in five minutes.'"

Londoners Foreigners in Scotland.

It came as a great shock to me to find that in Scotland the Londoner is regarded as a foreigner. I argued the point with my friends in Aberdeen, but all to no purpose. Nor was this the only shock I received. The people do not dress like Harry Lauder, and the corkscrew curls he affects is quite wrong. I experienced great difficulty in providing myself with a stick of the Lauder pattern, and then found that the best people do not carry them.

Also, they speak a strange language down there—one that does not resemble in the least the anaemic Scots tongue we heard in "What Every Woman Knows." This other is a broader, stronger, more formidable language altogether, as I realized when the guard on the train sat beside me and talked for twenty miles and I understood not a word.—London Graphic.

The Height of Accuracy.

C. D. Gibson was talking at his studio, in West Thirty-first street, about the historical accuracy of Alma Tadema's paintings.

"They do say," Mr. Gibson declared, "that Alma Tadema once painted a picture of an Assyrian bath wherein every bath towel was marked 'Nebuchadnezzar' in the corner in cuneiform characters."

Early Precedent.

The three witches were preparing their broth.

"You are funny people," said Macbeth, "to set up your kitchen out here on the blasted heath and prepare your supper in the rain."

"That's all right, Mac," replied the first witch. "We are suffragettes and don't believe in home cooking."

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