

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of May, 1901. J. H. SINGATE, Notary Public.

Newsletters which pretended to have an advance tip on the opinion of the supreme court in the Porto Rican case can guess again with better results.

If the high school cadets learn nothing more from their encampment than the difference between camp fare and home meals the excursion will not be profitless.

The United States was the first power to announce that it would get out of China. Likewise it is the first and only power which has done what it said it would do.

A Milwaukee steambath man reports that he sighted an abandoned schooner. Of course it was empty or it would not have been abandoned in the vicinity of Milwaukee.

Many Nebraska towns are preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July in apparent blissful ignorance that, according to the popocratic oracles, the day has been abolished.

Returns indicate assessors in Iowa to have at last discovered that the state is increasing in wealth. Everyone else knew it a long time ago, but assessors are always slow of comprehension.

From now until June 11 the county commissioners ought to have ample time for revision of the tax assessment of the East Omaha bridge and other properties that have been grossly undervalued.

It will make no difference how the supreme court decides the insular cases so far as the popocratic organs are concerned; they will howl just as loud whether the supreme court holds one way or the other.

Entries in the South Carolina senatorial race are coming fast, with still time for more. If the going is heavy the talent will place its money on Tillman—he has repeatedly demonstrated that he is a good mud horse.

Property owners on North Sixteenth and Douglas streets should hold a conference with the city council and arrive at some understanding as regards the repairing or repaving of those thoroughfares before the season is over.

Susan B. Anthony speaks as hopefully of the cause of woman's suffrage now as years ago when she first enlisted in the fight. Hope may not spring eternal in Miss Anthony's breast, but it has been springing so many years that the hopeful habit can not be repressed.

The talk about building and installing an electric railroad from Omaha to Fremont in sixty days or ninety days is preposterous, especially when the power to operate it is not yet in sight. If the proposed electric railroad is ready for business by next spring the promoters will be doing well.

Strange that the popocratic board of trustees in charge of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb did not discover that the institution could dispense with the services of a steward until after the republicans got control. The steward was a necessary adjunct just so long as a fusion reformer was connected with the salary.

The people of Omaha may not make a demonstration when the train bearing the presidential party passes through, but their sympathy and hopes for the complete recovery of Mrs. McKinley will be just as heartfelt. This will be most practically demonstrated by considering the wishes of the president that the distinguished passengers be undisturbed.

During his inspection tour the president of the International Typographical union has discovered that the census figures of St. Joseph and Omaha do not verify by the strength of labor organizations in the two cities. They do not verify either by the bank clearings, the business transacted, the school population, or any of the other evidences usually relied upon as more or less accurate reflections of the respective sizes and importance of different cities.

DECISION IN INSULAR CASES.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the insular cases, one of the most important ever rendered by that tribunal, is adverse to the contention of the government in these cases, which was that within the meaning of the tariff laws Porto Rico is foreign territory. While the dissenting opinions of four of the justices point out conflict and inconsistency in the decision of the majority—a criticism in which very many will concur—there are certain general principles clearly set forth which are of great interest and far-reaching importance.

The decision says that territory ceded to the United States becomes thereby domestic territory and that no legislation by congress is necessary to make it such. The authority of congress to control territory acquired by treaty and to provide a form of government for it is affirmed, but in respect of the tariff congress cannot treat such territory as foreign. In reference to the contention of the government that Porto Rico is still a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, though in all other respects domestic territory, the decision says: "We are unable to acquiesce in this assumption that a territory may be at the same time both foreign and domestic."

The effect of this, of course, is to throw down all tariff barriers between the United States and its insular possessions. The products of Porto Rico and the Philippines will be imported into this country free and our exports to those islands will pay no duty there. Our tariff law necessarily applies in the islands as to all other countries, so that the Philippines commission, which has been preparing a special tariff, can dismiss the subject. Porto Rico and the Philippines being domestic territory, it follows that their people have the same right to the protection of this government that the citizens of the United States have and may come to this country without any restriction. Indeed, in every essential respect the people of those islands are American citizens.

The court having affirmed the absolute authority of congress to control and govern acquired territory, the Foraker act providing for the government of Porto Rico was declared to be constitutional, so that it is probable this legislation will stand for an indefinite time. Congress may adopt a similar or different form of government for the Philippines, as it shall think best. There appears to be no limitation, or at any rate the decision places none, upon the authority of congress to govern territory. It may provide whatever system it deems expedient. But in respect to the tariff all domestic territory must be treated uniformly. The constitutional provision applying to states and territories within the union applies to remote territory belonging to the United States.

The insular problem has not been rendered less perplexing by this decision. The little island of Porto Rico need give serious concern. The products of that island imported into the United States now pay only 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff duties and their free admission will not do any material harm to American interests. But it is a different matter in regard to the Philippines. It will not be at all surprising if the supreme court's decision shall have the effect to greatly increase the opposition to retaining possession of those islands.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

The contest between the McLean and Tillman factions of the democracy of South Carolina has assumed national interest. The resignation by those leaders of their seats in the United States senate and their agreement to make a joint canvass before the people renders the contest unique, while the fact that it is a fight between the progressive element of democracy in the south and that which refuses to accept new conditions and continues to be more or less influenced by sectional considerations gives it peculiar and unusual significance.

Senator McLean has not renounced democracy, but he has unqualifiedly declared his opposition to the attitude of the party upon the more important questions of the day. His appeal to democrats is to take a broader view of affairs that affect the country at large. In a recent speech he said: "There is no greater menace to the stability of our government than a large minority in the American congress voting upon the broad, vital, non-partisan American questions from purely sectional considerations." Such utterances are finding sympathy in the south with those people who are weary of a policy influenced solely by sectional feeling. This class has become convinced that the old traditions of the south cannot longer stand as a barrier against business considerations and material interests. It is more concerned about the material advancement of the south than for the advancement of any political party. What Senator McLean seeks is to liberalize the democratic party in the south and to bring it into line with the thought and aspiration of the time. He is still a democrat, but he says that the party is permeated with socialism in the north and west and has dwindled until it has become the party of a section rather than of a nation. He would change its character and make it a national party, supporting those principles and policies which are of demonstrated value to the whole country.

Tillman, on the other hand, represents obstructive and reactionary democracy. He believes in free trade and free silver. He is in accord with all the fallacies and heresies of the Chicago platform. He is distinctly a sectional man, with more or less lingering affection for the "lost chance," as he has several times made plain. He has ability and is an aggressive and hard fighter, but such political is a drawback to the south. Still it is doubtless a safe prediction that Tillman will have the support of a majority of the voters of South Carolina and will come out of the contest victorious. None the less there is reason to expect good results from the

action taken by McLean. It will arouse to action other progressive democrats in the south whose efforts must sooner or later effect a much needed change in the character of southern democracy.

NO DEADHEAD NEED APPLY.

The Nebraska campaign for the supreme judgeship which is to be decided next November has been formally opened by the recognized organ of the populists with the following announcement:

The Independent has no preferred candidate for the exalted position of supreme judge, but it has some decided prejudices to certain aspirants on one particular line. It is opposed to the nomination of any man for any office, being able, has done nothing more substantial than was his law in fighting the battles against republicanism. But two of the district judges ever to be appointed are the populists ways and means committee, although all of them who are populists or democrats knew full well that a tolerably large debt was hanging over the state committee, and that the debt ought to be paid. They have been content to sit idle and see the ways and means committee appeal to the "boys in the trenches" for a quarter or a half dollar each. Although drawing from the state something over \$7 for every working day in the year, and working about half the time, some of these judges seem to think they have been exceedingly generous if they have given as much as \$10 in money—and some of them contributed nothing, save "jawbone," during the last campaign.

Here then is the line that will be drawn sharply on fusion reform candidates who aspire to a seat on the supreme bench. In letters so large and so plain that every child can read, notice is given to all whom it may concern that no deadhead need apply.

From the reform standpoint this may be regarded as machine politics, but so long as it takes axe grease to run the machine, reform cannot be propelled by hot air. To be sure, if the republicans had fenced out all candidates who do not put up what a howl of indignation would have rent the atmosphere over the high-handed discrimination against the honest but poor lawyer barred from office by the money power.

From the cold-blooded business point of view, however, the populist edict against deadheads is eminently sound. There is no more reason why a reformer should be thrust into an office merely for wagging his jaw than that a man in business has a right to demand a share of the profits of a concern which he has not contributed.

This principle applies not merely to fusion reformers, but to all other parties. The deadhead and deadbeat politicians have been favored alike too much. Talk is cheap, but it takes something more substantial to pay for public halls, posters and postage, and men who want the plums must be willing to do their share in shaking the tree.

That official labor organs are as a class a disturbing element in the ranks of wageworkers is amply demonstrated by the controversy that has torn up the various labor organizations in this city over the respective claims of rival labor papers. We need hardly repeat that the interest of the wageworkers is to have the good will of all the papers. Individually every workman has the privilege to patronize the paper that suits him best, but collectively it is not good tactics to discriminate, especially where the publishers are identified with labor organizations.

Editing a newspaper in Russia is not becoming any more pleasant as the years come and go. The leading paper of the empire has been suspended for a week for asserting, in discussing the strike of mechanics in the government and private iron and steel works, that the men were not receiving enough wages and advising the authorities to grant an increase. If the czar should read some of the newspaper and other comment in this country he would probably go into the air so high that it would require weeks to descend.

The United States has firmly set its face against the increase in Chinese customs duties as a means of raising the indemnity. The injury to trade interests would be vastly more than the amount of the indemnity and the government, which in this country is the people, cannot afford to take a dollar out of one pocket for the sake of putting a shilling into the other. Punishing one's self in order to inflict a lesser penalty upon another is poor policy as well as unsatisfactory to all concerned.

It is announced that Admiral Sampson will retire upon his own application on account of ill health. With his passing from the active list will probably come the end of one of the most unfortunate controversies which ever occurred in and about the navy. While certainly none will rejoice at the misfortune which compels his retirement, there will be no regrets that the controversy is ended.

Rostand is coming to America this fall. He says that he had considered the people of this country semi-barbarians, but since they paid two fortunes to see a couple of his plays he has changed his mind. Americans will not think any the better of Rostand for the reasons assigned for his conversion.

Party Life Running Low. Indianapolis News. Unless there is some sort of reorganization or a return to old democratic ideals the democratic party will soon cease to be even a mere party of the opposition.

A Surprise in Prospect. Washington Star. It creates a very unfortunate condition when a candidate gets an idea that he is at West Point to show how the academy ought to be run instead of to receive instruction.

Yankee Energy in Porto Rico. Philadelphia Record. The Anglo-Saxonification of the British West Indies has not proceeded at a rate to give any encouragement to the belief expressed by Governor Allen that the island ruled by him might be regenerated by his suggested infusion of northern blood and Yankee energy; nor has colonial administration after British, French or Danish methods converted any of the Porto

Ricans should be able to make nothing of their native land, neither could anybody else to do the trick for them.

Remedy for a Row. Cincinnati Tribune. The Congress of Mothers assembled at Columbus, O., quietly but promised to be a row with silent prayer. It is about the most civilized thing that has happened in the Christian world for a long time.

Haste to Get Rich. The Outlook. Drunkenness is hideous, but as a people we are not given to it. Unchastity is an abhorrence, but in this country pure home life is the general ideal. The vice which does beset the American people, from poorest to richest, from the most ignorant to the shrewdest, is the growing epidemic of trying to get something for nothing—making haste to be rich, without earning it.

What is Gambling? Brooklyn Eagle. Admitting stock speculation to be gambling, it is at least supposed to be a fair game, and the normal reaction for a liberally formed mind would be to regard its normal tendency is no better than the man who interferes with a roulette wheel or fixes the cards to suit himself at faro. After all, when we talk about what is and what is not gambling, we are dealing with a very refined distinction. If gambling is merely risking chances, pretty nearly all of life is a gamble. If it is gambling to buy a stock which seems to be below its true value, it must be gambling to buy a barrel of oranges in Florida. The hope of selling it at a profit in New York is the same matter of the amount of risk taken, the man who spends years of toil at what he thinks will be ultimately profitable is the heaviest kind of gambler, for he is making the heaviest kind of a wager on fate.

TROUBLES OF THE NEW ZION. Chief Prophet of the Tribe Subjected to a Lecture on Heads. Chicago News. Now that the law has stretched out its hand for John Alexander Dowd and some of his leading agents there is a prospect that a flood of light will be thrown upon the wisdom and the logic of Dowd's legal practices. It is not likely that a grand jury will give much heed either to spurious assumptions of piety or to securities and abuse—the two methods which have constituted Dowd's plans of defense in all previous investigations. The jury will demand facts, and the law will require it should be possible to determine how far the laws of Illinois are competent to protect defenseless women and children from Dowdism.

A New York state court in a recent decision has held that a father who refused to summon medical attendance for his infant child was responsible for the child's neglect causing her death. Illinois has a similar statute compelling child-protection. The argument that in a free country no one can be compelled to administer or to take medicine is entirely beside the point. This is truly a free country, but it does not mean that anyone is free to do anything he pleases to the detriment of the welfare of society. When helpless children are allowed to die without the commonest precautions; when a husband confesses on the witness stand that he would not have the doctor attend to his death throes even if she asked it; when the individual who causes these practices is waxing fat and rich on the profits he makes from the exploiting of "healing" plans which do not heal, and becomes so arrogant that his uniformed guards block the way for every other citizen, it is the law in performance of their duty—then society has a right to step in and assert itself.

It is especially to be hoped that the grand jury investigation will take due cognizance of Dowd's financial methods and of the significance of the fact that the operation of this particular project, so far as all seem to accrue to the benefit of his bank account. The fact that this is a free country does not prevent the police from interfering with men who practice confidence games—no matter what the form of the game or how large the number of those who are gulled. The chief result of Dowd's comprehensive promises to "heal" has been the enrichment of Dowd it is well that the facts should be made known.

Zealous Prosecution of the Philippine Grifters. Washington Post. We shall be only too glad to believe that the Manila scandals reflect no discredit upon the higher officials stationed there, but have arisen merely out of the personal dishonesty of individuals. Such is the view taken by the War department, and we cannot deny that it finds a certain amount of support in the facts disclosed. That the rascality was widespread and that only a fraction of it has yet been identified seems more than probable. There had been whispers for many months before the first authentic revelation, and these touched quite a number of officials out of the military branch. For example, there was a rumor to the effect that Colonel Colton, the assistant collector of customs, was engaged in some rather shady work, and this was confirmed by our Manila press reports, published Friday morning, as follows:

"An examination of the accounts of Knud Engelskjold, the Norwegian, through whom the Mohammedan chiefs of Mindanao made overtures of peace to General Otis, and who was recently arrested for embezzlement, discloses the fact that he had been acting as an agent of the insurgents since 1898. He carried on his credit a letter from the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong to Aguinaldo, and on a pretense of examining mining property in Mindanao, he visited the insurgents. Accompanying him was G. E. St. Clair, an American. The latter pretended to be an Englishman, but today he acknowledged that he was acting as the agent of Colonel Colton, assistant collector of customs in Manila, and S. H. Steel, a Manila lawyer, in an endeavor to secure possession of mining property in Mindanao before the American troops arrived."

How many other peculators will be unearthed we have no means of knowing, but it is quite certain that the government is pressing the inquiry with intelligence and sincerity vigor, and avoiding needless delay in punishing the detected malefactor. The proceedings in the Philippines are in very significant contrast with those in Cuba. More than half a dozen of the more conspicuous Manila criminals are now in prison, whereas neither the Cuban custom house thieves nor the American postal service embezzlers in the ever-faithful island have yet been so much as indicted or arraigned. Doubtless we may look for still more comprehensive measures as the result of Adjutant General Corbin's investigation at Manila, and for so much in the way of prospect, as well as achievement, we offer the War department our grateful felicitations.

It will be well for the honor of the country and the self-respect of the American people should the government in all its departments, adopt a policy of candor, vigilance and swift action such as has characterized the War department's treatment of the Manila scandals.

LONG LIFE AND WORK.

Best Means of Living Out a Century of Years. San Francisco Call. Some happy-hearted men in the city of New York who enjoy life as a good thing have organized a club for the purpose of finding out the causes which have enabled some persons to live more than 100 years. Up to this time they have found nothing more than wide differences of opinion. One set of authorities maintain that long life is most common among ignorant and unenterprising people, while another set holds to the belief that intellectual exertion tends to prolong life, and that in proportion to the numbers of the two classes there are more old men among the learned than among the uneducated.

The first authorities rely upon statistics collected by a German medical journal from the census of various nations. These show that in countries where illiteracy and poverty are common there are proportionately many more centenarians than among more highly educated and prosperous peoples. In Serbia at the last census there were found in a population of 2,500,000, 100 persons more than 100 years old, while in Germany, with a population of 55,000,000, there were found only 78. The statistics collected in that way are scoffed at by the advocates of the opposing theory. It is claimed that the illiterates and paupers who assert their age to be in excess of 100 have no proof whatever of their assertions. Educated people have few centenarians among them because the record of their birth is known and there is not the same opportunity for errors or willful deception. Upon those grounds the arguments drawn from the census records of the past are of little value. The question is left to the investigation of cases where there is indisputable proof of life exceeding 100 years.

In France there has been a careful gathering of facts relating to the subject, but no evidence has been obtained that centenarians are any more numerous than in other parts of the world. The French investigators found about as many old people proportionately in one class as in another. Some were rich, some were poor, some were learned and some were ignorant, some lived temperate lives and some were intemperate. In the case of a man whose birth record showed him to have lived 112 years, who was reported to have been an habitual drunkard. Another attributed his 128 years to the practice of taking an occasional dose of gunpowder. A woman of 124 says her long life is due to her habit of drinking large quantities of strong coffee. Finally, a man enjoying life at 114 says he rarely eats anything but fruit, principally melons, and continually chews lemon peel.

In such a mass of contradictions there is no sure guide to a system of long life. The best way to attain more than 100 years is not to worry about it or anything else.

CANADA WILL NOT SHAVE IT.

Projected Memorial to General Montgomery at Quebec. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The American society, which seeks to erect a public memorial in Quebec to General Richard Montgomery, who lost his life in an assault upon that city in the revolutionary war, did not anticipate probably the opposition which has manifested itself in certain parts of the dominion to such honors for the American soldier. The fact seems to be that in some of the old colonies among the descendants of the Revolutionary Tories, or British loyalists, who were living in the provinces during the war or who settled there after independence had been secured by the rebellious colonies.

The campaign which is being waged against General Montgomery's memory is exceedingly bitter. It is charged, for instance, in Canada, that the American general proposed to sack Quebec and violate its women, being prevented from so foul a deed only by the failure of his military assault upon the fortified town. That this charge is true can be believed, of course, only in Canada. A Canadian historian named Kingsford is cited as authority, but he furnishes no evidence in support of his allegation. On the other hand, our American historian, Parkman, has written of General Montgomery that he has been confused by some writers, "ignorantly and most unjustly, with Captain Alexander Montgomery, forty-third regiment, who incurred the censure of his brother officers for inhumanity to some prisoners that fell into his hands when serving under Wolfe before Quebec." This confusion could easily have come about, for General Richard Montgomery, who was born in Ireland in 1737, served under Wolfe in his celebrated Canadian campaign, as well as conducted the later American campaign against Quebec.

It is also objected that, having been a soldier in the British army, General Montgomery was guilty of treason in a peculiarly aggravated form. But certainly General Montgomery was no more a traitor than General George Washington, who had served under Braddock. Montgomery left the British military service and settled in New York as early as 1772, where he married a daughter of Robert R. Livingston. In 1775 he represented Dutchess county in the provincial congress. He was a traitor to George III no more and no less than all of those who took the other side of the Revolutionary struggle.

There is nothing to apologize for in the career of General Richard Montgomery. At the same time, it is probable that the effort to have a memorial erected in his honor at Quebec lacks wisdom and discretion. That Canada is not ready for it is evident from the impassioned protests which emanate from some of her people, which have even been abusive of Boston, alike to an extraordinary degree. Prof. Goldwin Smith, as impartial a man as lives, in the consideration of such a question, confirms the opinion of the unionist in pushing the memorial scheme in his latest "Bystander" notes in the Toronto Star. He remarks, with exceptional sanity: "It is a pity that the proposal was ever made. It was sure to raise once more the ghost of the hateful feud which has ridden Canada like a nightmare, perverting her commercial policy and interfering with her prosperity and progress. Royalists and revolutionaries, Catholics and Huguenots, Hanoverians and Jacobites, have buried their heads in the sand, and have forgotten the fact that the American Revolution on both sides do the same."

It seems beyond question that the Montgomery memorial would not conduce to the growth of that "fraternal union" which Prof. Smith mentions as so desirable. If the time has not come when the general can be honored by a monument or a tablet in the city of his death, without arousing ancient passions, then by all means let the project be abandoned. And this can be done without the slightest ill will toward Canada, and in the hope that the time will speedily come when this old feud will be buried beyond the possibility of its resurrection.

Stamp Tax Yields Handsomely. Chicago Inter-Ocean. The total receipts from the war revenue act up to April 30, 1901, amounted to the handsome sum of \$39,917,884, of which \$105,792,142 came from documents and \$4,911,128 from beer and \$45,264,774 from tobacco. The beer drinkers and tobacco consumers of the country, it will be seen, have contributed their full share toward carrying out the expansion policy of the government.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital. A high-minded, strenuous young man of the Washington type, hailing from the classic shade of Boston, and answering to the name of Henry B. McFarland, is giving Washington a large dose of bill-board virtue. Mr. McFarland is one of the commissioners of the district and is clothed with sufficient power to banish the gay and festive party posters from the dead walls. Henceforth and hereafter poster beauties must wear high neck dresses and trailing skirts. The lovely lithographs of lovely ladies, circus and theatrical, have all had to be draped. Even below the knee the outlined form is regarded as dangerous to public morals. Let no matter how graceful they may be, must be inferred. So must necks and shoulders. Yellow strips of paper have been pasted over the bust of a most unsexing poster who figures in tobacco ad. A dancing girl, standing at a vaudeville house, although she has ample draperies to her knees, appears on the billboards with flat poster pantalettes down to her high-heeled slippers. The authorities have barred entirely a corset advertisement showing a rather artistic poster the rear elevation of a woman whose arms are bare and whose back is undraped above the normal corset line. The enterprising corset makers reproduced the poster in the daily papers with a large insertion, inquiring as to whether it was to be held or not. When the circus was in town the equestriennes and the fairies who do turns on the trapeze were almost obliterated by the modesty of the district commissioners.

In the mortality tables published weekly by the Public Health Reports of the government the causes of death from disease are listed in a column, and Washington is no column carrying "all others" not classified. The first column of causes of death shows the number of deaths in the leading places in the country from tuberculosis and a mere glance is sufficient to inform the student of mortality statistics that the scourge of this country is not yellow fever or smallpox or any of the other contagious and infectious diseases, but tuberculosis, or consumption. Because it does not strike its victim down suddenly, but dooms him to a long and prolonged misery, it has not been possible to educate the people up to the necessity for regarding it as it is now regarded by the health authorities, as an infectious disease. Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service has been making inquiries to ascertain the extent to which the states have undertaken to arrest the spread of tuberculosis by law, and he has made known the results of his inquiries. Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey (to a limited extent) and Washington have enacted laws directly or indirectly calling for notification by physicians of the existence of cases. But in Indiana and Maine there is no requirement to quarantine. Michigan requires notification and describes the disease as dangerous to the public, and Washington fines those who do not comply with the law to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Thirty states and the District of Columbia have no law or regulation requiring registration or notification of cases of tuberculosis. New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Oklahoma did not respond to the inquiries sent to them. The expectation is that by cultivating an intelligent public opinion concerning the need for adopting laws as uniform as possible the spread of the disease may be prevented with as little interference with personal liberty as may be consistent with the welfare of the largest number.

Pension sharpeners who are working among the returned soldiers at San Francisco are to receive the attention of the authorities. The sharpeners are not all representatives of the pension law firms of Washington, but many of them are, and their methods are characterized as illegal and outrageous. They meet returning soldiers at the docks and often persuade them to file applications for pensions, even before they have been discharged. Fees have been, in many cases, collected without any service rendered, and the sharper often threatens to take up his case in Washington and make trouble for the soldier unless paid his fee. When an application is made before a discharge has been granted, it is void, but soldiers do not always know this. They are also made to believe that the attorney can get them a pension on trumped-up disabilities, whether they are entitled to one or not, and in many cases soldiers have signed documents swearing to ailments and perjuring themselves at the request of the pension shark.

Commissioner Evans says that for the most part these men knew the law and kept just within it, which made it all the harder for the legal department to put an end to the abuse. He will renew his recommendations, he said, to the secretary of the interior for the gradual abolition of the system of granting pensions through attorneys, and cause a vigorous prosecution where the law has not been observed. Three pension examiners on duty at San Francisco are under orders to report promptly to the bureau all cases of trouble with the men.

Duncan B. Harrison, the well known theatrical and sporting man and formerly manager of John L. Sullivan in the latter's palmy days, has been granted a pension of \$25 a month for disability incurred by Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Harrison was a major in the Ninth Infantry and saw considerable service in the neighborhood of Santiago. At that time he killed in a hand-to-hand struggle a noted Cuban bandit, who was the terror of the vicinity.

Harrison was considered one of the best all-around athletes in this country, and even at present is a powerfully built man and gives no outward indication of falling health. He is over six feet in height and weighs in the neighborhood of 275 pounds. At the opening of the war he asked to be allowed to organize a regiment of sharpshooters for service at the front, but his offer was not accepted by the president.

PERSONAL NOTES. The retiring president of the New York Central is said to be worth not more than \$2,000. Wu Ting Fang's 14-year-old son is a pupil at the Washington High school and a member of the cadet corps of that institution. On Saturday Florence Nightingale celebrated her 81st birthday. She has long been an invalid and confined to her London home.

James J. Hill is a constant smoker and during his day's work in his office there are but few moments when his cigar is not between his lips. David B. Henderson, speaker of the house of representatives, was initiated into the Order of the Mystic Shrine at Dubuque, Ia., last Wednesday evening. Peter Farrell, the richest negro in the south, is dead at Hopkinsville, Ky. He was 60 years old and in his youth was a slave. His estate is estimated at \$500,000. Bryan McKinley is the name of an Indian who was lately appointed tailor at the Fort Lewis Indian school in Colorado. The position comes under the government civil service and pays \$600 a year. The site of the birth of Fitz-John Porter in Portsmouth, N. H., is now a pretty park, and here a monument will be built to his memory with \$20,000 left by the will of a Bostonian who recognized the wrong done to the gallant soldier.

The czar of Russia inherits from his mother the Danish characteristic of repugnance to animals, and has said that a boy who robbed a bird's nest or tortured a cat or dog should be punished in Russia by the law as he would be in Denmark. LIGHT AND SOFT. Brooklyn Life: "I am a blind man," said the pompous individual with his chest expanded. "You've never looked at him critically. Your excuse is satisfactory," he said. Judge Louise-Dorothy was perfect in her French today, as usual—had every clause at her command, as well as her Annetta—Oh, the lobster! Cleveland Plain Dealer: "She's a dainty little of the valley." Judge Dine ever run across a fly of the valley that perturbed herself with musk? Washington Star: "Aren't you promising more than you can pay?" answered the earnest boarder of a Chinaman. "It struck me that this fact might on occasion be offered as an excuse for not paying it."

Washington Star: "Remember," said the man who likes quotation, "I met one swabber once not long ago. He met me and said: 'Certainly not,' answered Colonel Stillwell. 'You're making me as well as I am, Annetta—Oh, the lobster! Philadelphia Press: Tess—He proposed to her in rather a growaway way. Jess—Why, I understood that he merely asked her to share his fortune. Tess—No, he asked if she would care to share his. Jess—If she would care the disease may be prevented with as little interference with personal liberty as may be consistent with the welfare of the largest number. Detroit Journal: My companion's craven cowardice irritated me. "Why don't you face the music?" I cried. "Alas!" said he. "What if I should thereby commence something unpleasant?"

Pittsburg Chronicle: "King Edward had a troublesome time of it," remarked the ebullient boarder of a Chinaman. "Yes," he was shocked in the cradle of the deep," added the cross-eyed boarder. Somerville Journal: First Young Thing—Am going to wear evening dress at the party next Thursday. Second Young Thing—And aren't you looking forward to it? First Young Thing—Oh, dear, not a bare idea frightens me. WHAT JACK FOUGHT FOR. Denver Post. Jack got home the other day From the Philippines, an' s'ys, 'Jest to hear that fellow say 'Bout his soldierin' 'd knock out my teeth, 'd give me a cut Off the perch you ever heard! Gee! but his 'ol tongue's a bird! Slaughtered Philippiensers till 'Wan't an' 'd give 'em a swabber 'Slew 'em plenty every day. In a most unorthodox way! 'Twas a beautiful sight to see 'Sweep 'em the cusses from his path, Sheddin' quite sufficient gore For to 'Bout the face of war!"

To't 'bout some fights that jest Set 'em 'ol 'ol heart in my breast. Dancin' like it used to do. 'Went to hear that fellow say 'Bout his soldierin' 'd knock out my teeth, 'd give me a cut Off the perch you ever heard! Gee! but his 'ol tongue's a bird! Slaughtered Philippiensers till 'Wan't an' 'd give 'em a swabber 'Slew 'em plenty every day. In a most unorthodox way! 'Twas a beautiful sight to see 'Sweep 'em the cusses from his path, Sheddin' quite sufficient gore For to 'Bout the face of war!"

What is Malaria? MALARIA is one of the most subtle affections with which we have to deal. There is not a hamlet or town in this country in which malaria is not found. It is a peculiar poison circulating or existing in the air, a result of vegetable decomposition, poisons emanating from the soil. Its most marked action is upon the blood vessels of the liver, yet it gives rise to symptoms in the lungs and liver have become diseased. The presence of malaria can be recognized by the fact that there are chills or fever, headache, backache, pain in the loins or extremities, sweating, sometimes profuse, other times but little marked. There are cases in which the disease is not so severe, but which are malarious in character, and in which there is no sweating, and rarely any fever, yet a continued malaise, a lack of energy and buoyancy, in fact a prostration which completely enervates the sufferer, causing tired feelings, headache, neuralgia, enlargement and hardening of the liver, and Bright's disease of the kidneys. WILL CURE ALL FORMS OF Malaria. Warner's Safe Cure. United States League of the World's Women for International Disarmament. February 15, 1901. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen—After my return from Europe I felt a physical prostration which my physician did not seem able to cope with. My system was poisoned, and eruptions of the skin with pain over my entire body followed. My husband advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure as it had helped him very much, and I procured a bottle. I began to feel better in about four days and after the second bottle was absorbed I was perfectly well and have had no trouble since. Mrs. M. C. Evans, 42 Broadway, Providence, R. I. Office Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge No. 2, Grand United Order Gold Fellowship. January 10, 1901. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen—I have been troubled with malaria fever and indigestion for two seasons. I had no complaints as to find relief until my good doctor told me to try Warner's Safe Cure. I have never given a testimonial before but I break the rule because I found this medicine of such superior merit and it afforded such a prompt and lasting cure in my case that I feel it my duty to do so. I have perhaps one more case to try, thinking in the same way and will be as usual in due season of a cure as I was. Yours very truly, Jas. S. Williams, 80 Broadway, Room 115, New York City. Free Sample of Warner's Safe Cure and free medical advice given on application in person or by letter—Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.