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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebrasks, D	ouglas County, sa,
George B. Taschuck,	secretary of the Bes
Publishing Company,	number of full and
pomplete copies of	The Daily, Morning,
Evening and Sunday	Hee printed during
the month of June, 19	02, was as follows:
129,410	1629,460
320,400	1729,540
8	1829,760
429,570	2820,740
520,560	2029,500
629,510	2129,870
729,570	2229,580
829,900	2229,580
929,640	2431,330
1029,610	2520,600
1129,550	2629,580
20,510	2729,680
1329.580	2820,540
20,600	2929,560
1529,580	30
per l'internation de la constitución de la constitu	
Total	
Rees unsold and retur	
	ned copies 879,568
Net daily average	29,318

Down in New Jersey is evidently the place where the need of primary reform cries loudest.

.. 29,318

Now that the deficiency in rainfall has about been overcome, we will start in making up on the deficiency in tempera-

Whether the fistic flasco at 'Frisco was a fake or not it has been given altogether more attention in the public prints than it deserves.

Isn't it about time for the sham reformers to import Josiah Flynt once more to tell us again that Omaha is the wickedest city in the world?

If our conscientious county attorney and his mountebank deputy were on the square they would prosecute the gam blers in the courts instead of in the newspapers.

No danger of the Union Pacific importing mechanics from abroad. It takes trained American mechanics to operate the complicated machinery of modern American rallway repair shops.

If Congressman Mercer were gifted as a mind reader he would know by this kime that a very large majority of the people of the Second congressional district think that he has had enough.

To secure a revision of our charter prowisions relating to paving and other street improvements will be one of the important duties devolving on the Doug-

las delegation to the coming legislature. Another expert declares that an allgail route from Paris to New York via the Bering sea is perfectly feasible. But we may have an all-air route in operation before the all-rail route mate-

gializes.

It is noticeable that Spain manifests no disposition to mix into the friar matter in the Philippines, although most of the objectionable friars are Spanish. Spain has had all the trouble it wants with the United States.

Congressman Mercer is said to be in s brown study over the tantalizing questions that were propounded in the de bate over his candidacy for a perpetual seat in congress which Mr. Gurley, who is not a mind reader, found himself unable to answer.

It would have been extraordinary if Nebraska did not experience a few shocks while so many volcanoes are performing around the edge of the confinent. Nebraska always gets everything that comes this way, from cloudbursts to smallpox.

Director of the Mint Roberts is re puted to have written the platform resolutions of Iowa republicans for years in succession and that no deviation from precedent be committed, the resolutions committee this year will surely avail itself of his services.

Something surely should be done for that nine-month infant that is distressing the neighborhood by eating meat. With the price of beef at present high water mark the example is likely to be altogether too expensive should it be in the vicinity.

Complaint is entered down east that the lobster has been following the cow animal on the New England coast, comstart at once to raising lobsters.

or's returns and the census returns. the stereotyped exhibit of the radical years. divergence between the estimated valuations of the census enumerators and the real valuations of the assessors. These invidious comparisons are intended to ton county and are entitled to a large attention of the tax bureau to a few Bulletin No. 30.

miles and a fraction of railroad assessed for \$322,429. For the year 1902 the assessed valuation of all property in Hamilton county aggregates \$2,294,997. and the same railroad mileage as in 1891 is returned for \$289,557.

Now, mark the striking discrepancy. In 1891 all property in Hamilton county, exclusive of railroads, paid taxes on \$1,666,448. In 1902 all property, exclusive of railroads, is assessed at \$2,005,440, or an increase of \$338,902 over valuations for 1891. On the other hand, the railroad property in Hamilton county, assessed for \$322,429 in 1891, has shrunk to \$289,557 in 1902. In other words, the assessment of railroad property is \$82,872 less this year than it was eleven years ago. Reduced to percentages, the comparative taxation of Hamilton county shows that the assessment of all property in Hamilton county while the railroads have depreciated 10 per cent.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
store me this 30th day of June, A. D., 1902.
(Seal.)
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public. Granting that all property in Hamilton county has appreciated 20 per cent since 1891, does any one contend that the railroad property has depreciated 80 per cent since 1891, for that is precisely the divergence between the railroad assessment of this year and the railroad assessment of 1891. The railroad tax bureau will hardly contend that the railroads that traverse Hamilton county portion with the increased value of all other classes of property.

Estimates of census enumerators, per and confound the paramount issue, and their proportion of taxes according to if I knew something about it. the present market value of their proping capacity.

DOMESTIC AND EXPORT PRICES. It is not depled that certain American manufactures are sold in foreign markets at somewhat lower prices than are obtained for them in the home market, but the attempt to make political capital out of this is not likely to be very fruitful. It is the testimony of experienced trade authorities that where our manufactures have been sold abroad for less than they are here, it has been for the purpose of avoiding domestic over-production and the inevitable reaction and depression in American industries that would have followed.

"As a matter of fact," remarks the American Economist, "the granting of discounts to foreign purchasers has been grossly exaggerated for political effect. American wage earners, who constitute the great bulk of domestic consumers, are not finding any fault on the score of discounts to the export trade. What they know is that there is abundant employment at good wages and they are not the ones who clamor for such a ripping open of the tariff as would close the mills and factories when the limit of domestic consumption should be reached." Those who make so great an ado about the difference between export and domestic prices choose to consider only one side of the question.

PROJECTED RAILWAY CONSULIDATIONS. According to reports from New York which appear to have a substantial foundation, nothing but the law's delay interposes now between momentous changes in the corporate methods of the railroads of the country. Referring. to the reported tentative plan for financing the Rock Island system, the New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says this is only one of several plans of magnitude and of far-reaching consequence which are sure to be developed in the autumn in case the courts hold that there is nothing illegal in the Northern Securities proposition. He says that not only would the release of that company from the constraint now put upon it by the pending litigation tend enormously to stimulate railway activities in the northwest, but it would certainly be followed speedily first by an attempt to bring under the patronage of a corporation of like character the two railway systems in the south and southwest wherein Morgan interests are now either wholly or partially dominant.

There seems to be no doubt that already the project of organizing a securities holding company that will beemulated by the other children-in-arms come the patron and protector of the Southern and the Louisville & Nashville systems, with perhaps one other, is being formulated, both upon its financial and its legal side. It is said that that jumped over the moon so that lob- the financial question presents no diffister cutlets, even in the home of the culties, but the projectors are apprehensive that there may be legal and politmand higher prices than slivers off a ical obstacles quite as troublesome as side of beef. The western farmer who the Northern Securities company has thought he was getting the edge on the met with in Minnesota. Reports are meat packer by collecting top-notch fig- current regarding other schemes of railures on marketed live stock should way consolidation, or what amounts to practically the same thing, the centrol

TAXATION IN HAMILTON COUNTY. of various railroad systems by corpora- plan of operations under the new irri-Bulletin No. 30, Issued under authority tions such as that against which judicial gation law are denied. There is no of the railroads of Nebraska, is devoted proceedings are pending. The opinion good reason why any of the government to an exhibit of comparative taxation in is expressed that these various attempts authorities should trouble themselves Hamilton county. That county has been to perfect community of interest through now as to the question between federal, singled out by the railroad tax bureau the organization of a sponsoring and pro- state and private ownership of irrigation to show the great wealth of Hamilton tecting company will, if they are made works. Congress has settled that quescounty and the small amount of prop- in the fall, as some of them will be con- tion by the action it has taken providing erty returned for taxation, with the tingent upon the Northern Securities de- for national initiation. All the departvariations in value between the assess- cision, be sure to result in a season ment officials have to do now is to exof unsurpassed railway activity, greater ecute the work which the law imposes For the purpose of befogging the peo than, though of a different kind, that upon them, ple comparisons are instituted between which followed the resumption of specie the assessments for 1893 and 1900, with payments and continued for several

NP.

tance of the result of the Northern Serespecting the railroads, centralizing the but a bid for free advertising? According to the state auditor's report, railway systems of the country into four the aggregate assessed valuation of all or five groups and establishing a mighty property in Hamilton county for 1891 monopoly that would absolutely control was \$1,988,977. This included sixty-six transportation rates and despotically dominate the commerce of the country.

POSING IN BORROWED PLUMES. quartermaster's warehouse at Omaha, was introduced in the house at 2 p. m. and signed

by the president at 4 p. m .- Gretna Breeze Mr. Mercer's spectacular performance during the last hours of congress has furnished his admirers with a good a sal of borrowed capital. The true inwardness of the rapid transit of the quartermaster's warehouse bill from the speaker's desk to the president's table has not been disclosed in the accounts printed for home consumption.

As a matter of fact, the bill was reported from the military committee in May and could have been passed in the house without being held back until the moral duty to disrupt the republican party. has appreciated 20 per cent since 1891, last moment for dramatic effect. When it did pass the house, however, Mr. Mercer had no desire or intention to have it put through the senate during that duce a freight car famine. All our inconpassage through the senate is due ex- prosperity. clusively to Senator Dietrich. Mercer is posing in borrowed plumes. Senator Dietrich's version of the incident to a representative of The Bee is as follows:

vice president sent a page to tell me that a bill carrying an appropriation for Nehave not increased in value in full pro- braska had passed the house and had reached his desk. I looked the bill up Bryan and his fellow quacks. and found that it had been introduced by Mr. Mercer, and immediately sent for capita figures and mileage tax compar- him. He came over and I told him that isons are simply designed to confuse I thought I could pass the bill if I could get the committee to report on it, and that is whether the railroads are paying that I could get the committee to report

"He replied that there was no use tryerty and its enormously increased earn- ing to pass it at all. That he had talked which they can hopefully fight. the matter over with Senator Millard, and that they had agreed that there was at this session. Senator Millard had left Evans before he retired from the pension most of it. Washington for home, convinced that there was nothing of importance to Nebraska coming up that need detain him. Notwithstanding Mercer's protest that the thing could not be done and there was no use trying. I sent for a copy of the house report on the bill, polled the senate military committee in executive session, and prevailed on the chairman of the committee to make a verbal report in favor of the bill as soon as the senate reconvened in open session. By unanimous consent I got the bill up and

had it passed. "Only a short time remained, however, before adjournment, and I knew that the bill had to be engrossed and enrolled and signed by the speaker and president of the senate, so that it could reach the president for his signature. By this time Mr. Mercer was awake to the necessities of the situation. He took the bill to the speaker and got it signed. I had it signed by the president of the senate and then turned it over to Mr. Mercer, who took it to the president, in the president's room, where the latter affixed his signature."

Three questions naturally present

1. Why did Mercer hold the bill up in the house until the last day of the session, although it had been reported by the committee on military affairs more than six weeks previously?

2. Why did Mercer agree and arrange that the bill should lay over in the senate until next December?

3. Did Mercer want the bill hung up as a plum to assist him in his campaign for a sixth term nomination?

Twelve years ago an effort was made to inaugurate a tax reform movement, which was only partially successful, but nevertheless blazed the way for the more recent efforts to secure tax reduction. The original document in possession of The Bee reads as follows:

The undersigned property owners and taxpayers of Omaha hereby associate themselves for the purpose of protecting their interests and co-operating to prevent extravagant and unlawful expenditures of the public moneys by city and county authorities and the creation of illegal debts and maintenance of agents and officials not authorized by law, and the unlawful levy of taxes. In order to carry out the object of this association we propose to employ competent attorneys to enforce our rights in the courts and hereby agree to share the expenses incurred, which are to be limited to not exceeding \$50 per annum for

any member of this association. It will be noted that while the original tax reform association left out of its program the revision of assessment rolls. it sought to accomplish what the Real Estate exchange has not yet even atlawful expenditures of public moneys by city and county authorities, and that, of course, would also include the school

It would seem that now is the time to renew the efforts made during the war Herein is suggested the great impor- to bring about the immigration to this country of considerable bodies of Boers. curities company case. If the decision Boers likely to look favorably now on should be against that corporation it the suggestion of rebuilding their forcreate the impression that the railroads will check and perhaps put an end to tunes in this country instead of at the number of new eastern connections in dicated by flat gold braid, above the elbow have actually been overtaxed in Hamil- attempts at railway consolidation, or the their old home will not be so easily control of great systems by powerful moved at a later period when again refund. Before this demand is pre- financial organizations. Otherwise it ap- firmly rooted to South Africs. Can it sented The Bee respectfully directs the pears to be certain that a tremendous be that all the talk emanating chiefly effort will be made to put into general from railroad land agents about planting figures that have been omitted from effect the community of interest policy Boer colonies in the west was nothing

It is given out semi-officially that Governor Odell of New York has decided to retire from politics to accept an important executive position in Union Pacific headquarters at Omaha on a salary of \$100,000 a year. Would it be con-Representative Mercer of Nebraska rushed sidered impertment to ask whether Gova bill through congress in record time dur- ernor Odell is to be installed as editor ing the last hours of the session. The of President Burt's railroad gazette, measure, which appropriated \$75,000 for a which is to eclipse and submerge the degenerate On aha dailies?

According to reports from Lincoln certain railroad managers are evincing a remarkable interest in the personnel of Governor Savage's new police board for the railroads in the management of the contingencies of possible labor strikes?

Where Democrats All Agree. Detroit Free Press. would not be much of a democra

Inconveniences of Prosperity. Washington Post. The immense corn crop threatens to pro-

In Good Industrial Health. New York Mail and Express. The people are no longer sick in heart and pocket as they were in 1896; they are "I knew nothing of the bill until the not merely convalescent, as in 1900. They are clear-eyed and strong, in full financial and industrial health. And more plainly than ever before they see the worthlessness of the poisonous nostrums of

No Issue for Democrats.

Philadelphia Press. Any revision of the tariff must come

Buffalo Express, bureau convinced him that practically every man who served in the Spanish war had an explanation of affairs that are none of been solicited by pension attorneys to ap- the public's business as in weddings. It ply for a pension. Perhaps the surest way cannot be alleged that there is anything

attorney is connected. Bryan's Populistic Proclivities.

Philadelphia Record (dem.) If Mr. Bryan is to have his way there will be no harmony with the sound money democrats who opposed him and his free silver crats as dangerous ballast for the demo-On the other hand, the sound money demosentative and champion.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

There are 257,006 names in the new city directory of Boston, an increase of 4,722 over the number last year. Surprisingly, the John Sullivans this year outnumbe the John Smithe three to one.

One of the victims of the St. Pierre disas ter was a French painter, Paul Merwart, who was at Martinique on an artistic mission from the government. He ascended to the crater of Mount Pelce as late as April 28. like funerals, weddings, christenings, re-Mrs. Adelaide Augusta Jones Dean of

Boston, now nearly \$4 years old, is the only surviving member of a juvenile chorus that gave the first famous "America" at a patriotic celebration held in the Park Street church on the evening of the Fourth of July, 1832.

In Japan it is always the rule of polite ness to pay a trifle more than the sum mentioned in your hotel bill. To settle the account net would be considered an insult or at least a mark of great dissatisfaction. People who have traveled in Japan say that the Japanese always tip the waiter on entering a hotel.

The czar has a larger number of physicians in attendance than any other sovereign in the world. There are twentyfour, and, needless to add, they are selected from among the most celebrated doctors of Russia. There is first a physician in chief, then come ten honorary physicians and four honorary surgeons, two oculists, a chiropodist and an honorary chiropodist, two court physcians and three specialists for the czarina.

Prof. Berthensohn of St. Petersburg, wh ecently visited Count Tolstoi at Yalta, says that he is quite well again and, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, is writing his autobiography. The Russian painter Pasternak of Odessa, who made the illustrations for Tolstoi's "Resurrection," has lately completed a painting representing the novelist in the midst of his family. His wife is reading to him and the others are listening, too.

Mr. W. J. Pirrie, chairman of the ship building firm of Harland & Wolff. has had a wonderfully successful career. tempted. The field is still open for co- Born in Quebec of Irish parentage in 1847. operation to prevent wasteful and un- he was educated in Belfast and subsequently entered the service of Mesars Harland and Wolff, by whom his talents were so much appreciated that within course, would also include the school board.

The was made a partner in the firm. Alleged differences between officials of the Agriculture department and the Interior department over methods and the firm the fi twelve years, and when he was still only terior department over methods and Downshire house, Beigrave square.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

The Prize for Which All the Railway Magnates Are Struggling.

San Francisco Chronicle.

There seems reason to believe that railroad projects now proposed or in progress may result in a situation similar to that which brought on the great "merger" of the northern lines. What are known as approval. There are minor details, of the "transcontinental lines" are not trans- course, upon which officers differ in opinion continental at all, but end at the Missouri as to the advisability of the decision of souri river, or, in the case of the Santa the uniform board. One of the things Fe, at Chicago. The lines running from criticized is the placing of the decoration Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard are on the sleave of the dress coat too near known as the "trunk lines," and the con- the bottom of the cuff. It is claimed that nections between Chicago and the Mis- a better effect would have been obtained souri have another designation. At first if the band of gold wire braid had been the distribution of freight among these placed at the junction of the cuff with the lines was a simple matter, easily settled sleeve proper instead of two and one-half the traffic increased, however, and with it would have brought the rank insignia, ina position to give and demand a share of and would have given a less squatty apthe business, the situation has become pearance than is now the case, it is said. very complex. As the different roads became consolidated into powerful systems the struggle for shares in the trade became very severe, indeed, and is with the utmost difficulty prevented from degenerating into rate ware. The tendency of all this is to the forms-

tion of really through transcontinental buff facings. This, it will be recalled, has lines extending from the Atlantic to the a cutaway effect of the skirts. The beli Pacific, and each trunk line desires to be- could be worn underneath the coat, an come part of or control such a system. As arrangement which would enable the tailors the number of trunk lines exceeds the num- to make a better fit and one of greater ber of central transcontinental lines, this convenience in the case of officers who are is likely to result in more roads running to mounted. The frock coat, as has been rethis city, of which one is now building, and peatedly stated, does not lend itself easily in a struggle of eastern interests to get con- to the figure of a man who is not of trol of the Santa Fe, the Southern and Union Pacific being already tied up to the Vanderbilt interest. It is said that an active effort to accompish this is now in progress on the part of those controlling the great Rock Island system, which just new seems rather out in the cold as regards transcontinental traffic. Of course, no such project is pro- approval on every side and it is someclaimed from the house tops, but a banking thing of an achievement for the army house which has heretofore represented the board that the members have wrought so Rock Island people has been for some time satisfactorily. The suggestion has been Omaha. But what special interest have accumulating Santa Fe stock on a constantly made that perhaps the board would have rising market. If those in control of the found it useful to have invited competitive Omaha police? Are they figuring on Santa Fe have other views it is quite pos- designs from tailors and other experts in sible that we may see a struggle similar to military apparel. This, to the minds of that some time ago for the control of North- some people, seems to offer the hope that ern Pacific and which sent that stock up to the board would have been aided in its \$1,000 and would have ruined many specu- conclusions by original propositions which lators except for the mercy of the victors. would have resulted in the adoption of a No great amount of stock is likely to be uniform at once original and distinctive if he did not think it was Mr. Roosevelt's bought at figures much above the real value. There might have been a temptation or but if at the end there should be a small the part of such advisers, however, to have block required to secure a controlling inter- suggested something so radical in the reest a lively fight may develop for its possesconsiderable remains in the market the ef- results. The board was guided in its findort to secure it will naturally be postponed ings apparently by the very commendable session, and the credit for its prompt veniences these days seem to be produced by till a more convenient season. But it will not be dropped.

PUBLICITY FOR PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Absurdities to Which Growing Craze for Personal Notoriety Leads.

Brooklyn Eagle. The increasing publicity that is given to private affairs may betoken an increasing brotherhood in the race, that justifies every member of it in what would once have finances, family relations, industries and fads of every other member; or it may be denote an increasing willingness on the from its friends, and the associated re- part of people who do not see a clear way publican policy of reciprocity, applied as to fame in any other direction, to attain it it ought to be, will disarm any objection by opening the parlor windows that the and relieve any restiveness there may be under world may see the doings of the in the west. Turn which way the will over world on reception and dinner nights; the democratic leaders find no issue on or it may be merely a part of modern newspaper enterprise that conceives the survival in cities of the gossiping spirit of the cen-Should Pension Attorneys Be Barred! tury. Anyhow, we have the publicity, and there is no doubt that it is increasing, like

In no other thing do we find so remarkable

to reduce the pension bill would be to re- uncommon about weddings. They are hapfuse every application with which a pension pening every hour, all over the world, and they involve in happiness or trouble every sort and shade of people. They are not outte so usual as births and deaths, but they are almost. One would think that they deserved no more advertising than does the conduct of a grocery or the taking of a vacation. Yet, if either party to the marriage humbugs in 1896. He regards these demo- contract has a certain number of dollars, be sure that the outer world will know all cratic ship, to be thrown overboard along about the wedding. We shall have full rewith all others who decline his captaincy. ports of what is worn the food at the break fast will be described, critical comment on crats offer no obstacle to harmony, inas- the frock-coats and coatless frocks of the much as they look upon free silver as a invited will be furnished by experts, there dead issue beyond the power of restoration. will be a complete list of that noble army Even in the silver producing Rocky moun- of standbys known as "among those prestain states democrats and republicans alike ent," bride and groom will be watched as have abandoned the issue and its only sup- they enter the church and if either of them porters are a remnant of the populists, of flinches or repents or cuts a caper of joy, whose doctrines Mr. Bryan is a true repre- the report will be sent to a syndicate of now provided to meet the necessities imnewspapers all over the land, and finally there will be pictures of the bride, the groom, the parents of both, the house of each family, the house or hotel of the young couple, the decorated dining room, the church, the table covered with presents, and at least one enterprising paper has beaten various contemporaries by furnishing pictures of the bride's most intimate raiment. Well, if the persons in interest like this kind of thing they have plenty of what they like. Yet there is a lingering and oldfashioned sentiment that private affairs ceptions, balls and dinners concern only participants and relatives, and as there is certain similarity in these functions, which enables the reader to draw infer ences from verbal outlines, there need be at least no extended description. Probably few people employed in monotonous tasks at low wages like to read about the way people of monotonous leisure make tasks for themselves by the distribution of most confirmed readers of society news in London are the servants, but to the mass of Americans it can matter little whether Miss Smythe-Perkins goes to the altar in a white organdie with mauve swiss biased on the etamine, or in a purple velour garnished with percales and foulards sewed in the gores. Nor can the parents of Miss Smythe-Perkins, nor the husband conceive how the public can be lifted or sducated or amused or in anywise interthere is an ever greater tendency to exploit the private doings of private families the gaze of the unrelated multitude. Is it worth while, as a matter of news, and is the tendency commendable?

not the giving of national publicity to affairs that are of only personal or local consequence tend to invasions of privacy that sometimes encroach on right and decency, and also intensify that struggle for notice on the part of those who by enlowment, occupations, aims or charities have done nothing to deserve it? And, as rich families increase and the papers are nore and more filled with accounts of their eating, drinking, driving and giving of parties, will not the people who are busy about matters of more consequence sicken of it and ask for a return to the publication of has always had a significance which makes news? If so, the evil is one that will cure

People Pay the Freight.

ARMY VIEW OF NEW UNIFORM

New Clothing Regulations as They Are Seen Through Military Glasses.

Army and Navy Register. Army officers have hardly had time to digest the provisions of the general order publishing the new clothing regulations. The changes, however, seem to meet with formal arrangement or otherwise. As inches from the end of the sleeve. This

> There continues, of course, to be criticisu of the frock coat which is retained for mounted and dismounted officers. Colonel J. D. Bingham proposed that the dress coat should be something on the style of the colonial garment, without, of course, the normal proportions. The stout man and the thin man have about equal right to complain, as neither of them appears to sartorial advantage in such a coat.

Of course, it was not to be expected that the uniform regulations would meet with vision of uniform regulations as to have sion. If the stock takes a big jump while yielded the tailors the greatest pecuniary desire not to add more than was absolutely necessary to the expense of individual officers, notably those of the junior grades all of whom must be put to the personal cost of equipping themselves with the new

One of the complaints made by army officers against the new uniform arises from the number of hats and caps required. In the case of general officers and officers seemed like impertinent inquiries into the gear will comprise eight pieces of different styles, and in the case of all other officers there will be seven pleces. They are the chapeau, which will be worn only by general and staff officers, the full dress cap, the dress cap, the white cap, the service cap, the white belmet, the service helmet and the service hat. There has been some comment also made on the use of the expression "service" in conjunction with different articles of apparel. It is pointed out that "service" is a very general term which might well apply to that a more accurately tive would have been "campaign," since it is evident that articles described as "service" are such as would be worn in the field and on campaigns, and during operations.

A provision of the new uniform regulations which is meeting with a good deal of favor is that which substitutes German silver for steel and brass for the guard and scabbard of the saber of all officers "except chaplains." The new metal will give the effect of nickel plating and will be lighter in weight and easier to keep clean than the material formerly employed.

There seems to be a general misconception among army officers respecting the employment of the term "olive drab" the uniform regulations as applied to the uniforms commonly known as khaki. The term is intended to apply to the present khaki suit worn in hot weather and at tropical stations as well as to the new wooler material which is of slightly deeper shade than the tropical uniform and which is posed by service in cold climates. blue uniform is not entirely abandoned, of course. It will still serve for garrison use and for those occasions when soldiers desire to appear "dressed up." It will be the dress substitutes for the light and heavy weight khaki or the olive drab uniform of the regulations.

The retention of the aiguilette as a part of the uniform of certain officers of the army recalls the fact that much mystery has always surrounded the origin and significance of this elaborate device. It has commonly been accepted that the alguliette much as your life is worth to even take was originally a cord which supported a pencil used by aids and adjutants in writing military orders and dispatches. Its utility, of course, has long since ceased and it has become only an attractive ornamentation. The clothing experts of our army have possibly discovered the origin of the alguilette; at any rate they have run across an ancient tradition which might be accepted as bearhigh incomes, just as it is said that the ing with veracity upon the subject. It seems that the Spanish duke of Alva many years ago had cause to complain of the conduct of a body of Flemish troops. He issued orders that in view of the misconduct en the part of these troops the individual members should be punished by hanging wherever they were found, without regard to rank or grade. The Flemish soldiers replied that to facilitate the execution of this order they would hereafter wear on the shoulder a rope to which would be attached ested in the matter. Yet, for some reason a nail. This convenient appliance they consequently adopted, but their subsequent conduct became so brilliant and exemplary and open the doors of private houses to it is said, that this rope and its pendant nail were transformed into a braid of passementerie and became a badge of honer to be worn by officers of princely households and others who were of notable and conspicuous career. In our own army the aiguillette, which may or may not be the descendant of the Alva decoration, will be worn by adjutants general, inspectors general, officers of the record and pension office, sides to general officers, regimental adjutants and the adjutants of the artillery districts.

The abandonment of the Geneva cross as an emblem for the army medical department is in reality a return to the insignia, that of the caduceus, worn prior the Geneva convention. The emblem its adoption by our medical department peculiarly fitting. The new uniform regulations provide that in time of war with a signatory of the Geneva convention all

## SURGICAL OPERATIONS

How Mrs. Bruce, a Noted Opera Singer, Escaped an Operation. Proof That Many Operations for Ovarian Troubles are Unnecessary.

"DEAR MRS. PINKRAM : - Travelling for years on the road, with irregular meals and sleep and damp beds, broke down my health so completely two years ago that the physician advised a complete rest, and when I had gained



sufficient vitality, an operation for ovarian troubles. Not a very cheerful prospect, to be sure. I, however, was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash; I did so, fortunately for me. Before a month had passed I felt that my general health had improved; in three months more I was cured, and I have been in perfect health since. I did not lose an engagement or miss a meal.

"Your Vegetable Compound is cer-tainly wonderful, and well worthy the praise your admiring friends who have been cured are ready to give you. I always speak highly of it, and you will admit I have good reason to do so."—Mrs. G. Bruck, Lansing, Mich. \$5000 forfest if above testimonial is not genuine.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be entirely confidential.

ations. Of course in a conflict with, the Indians or in a rebellion in the Philippines or in such an emergency as that which carried our troops to the Chinese capttal, the Geneva cross would not be worn. Then will be worn only the caduceus

EVIL OF BETTING.

Degenerate Practice that Appears to Be Making New Headway.

Chicago News. When a man bets his money on the result of a horse race, or of any other contest, he does it because he wishes to get some other person's money through his own superior shrewdness or good fortune. of staff corps and departments the head- The plea that excitement is the main consideration in making the bet falls to the ground when one considers the chagrin with which the loser views the outcome of his venture. Yet bookmakers and gambling house proprietors amass fortunes, while their patrons in a vast majority of cases see the money they risk depart from them forever. The fascination of the thought of large winnings of other people's money is irresistible to many thousands of persons. That the customary losses lead to crippled fortunes and even to embezzlements in many instances, while less all parts of the military habiliment and tragic injuries are suffered in innumerable other instances, is a matter of knowledge. Yet the betting fever grows

> To many persons who do not appreciate the harmful nature of the vice, feeling secure in their own persons so far as bankruptcy or fortune or morals is concerned the vulgarity of striving to get other people's money should serve as a reason for giving up the practice. "What's mine is my own; what's yours is mine." Therefore, why bet? Culture is an uncompromising enemy of the betting vice. The distractions which attend the unlovely game of trying to get another man's money on a bet dissipate thought, which must be concentrated on some useful purpose to be of any value to its possessor. As an economic waste of mental energy the betting evil costs even more deadly than in actual eash squandered from private fortune, weekly wages or employer's till.

The sooper the general public accepts this wholesale view the better for honest industry of every sort.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

Chicago News: Little Willie—Pa, who was it that said "Dead men tell no tales?" Pa—Some automobile flend, probably. New York Sun: Johnny-Pa, what's the

ifference between a fort and a fortress Henpekt-I should think it would asier to slience a fort. Yonkers Statesman: "Do you know the amount of money that is spent for rum each year?" asked the prohibitionist. "No," replied the man addressed, "I'm not interested in the price which staggers burgantly."

Life: "Mother, can I go in swimming?"

Washington Star: "It seems to me," said he man from the east, "that you stand a

great deal more from that man who just left you than you would from anybody "Yes," answered Plute Pete, "we've got to. He's one of our usefulest citizens, and if he gets arrogent he knows he's in a place where we can't resent it, 'cause if enybody got the drop on him it would stump us for shore."

"Who is he?"

"The only undertaker in two hundred."

"The only undertaker in two hundred

TOO LATE.

Youth's Companion The summer wind blew softly; wide open stood the door,
To let the worn old body pass through, and out once more;
For the soul had gone before it to find that distant bourne From which the weary traveler need never-

more return. And the farmer-son stood gazing upon the And the farmer-son stood gazing upon the placid face.

Which nevermore would meet him from its accustomed place;
And a tremor shook his body, as a tree shakes in a gale.

And beneath the sunshine's bronzing his face was deathly pale.

What siled you, dear, to shake so, when you looked at father last?" you looked at father last?"

Asked the good wife of her husband, when that day was overpast:
"His face was sweet and peaceful, he blessed us as he died, And we'd done our best-" "No more of that" the farmer roughly oried.

"I thought of all the long days when we'd let him sit alone, Each of us slient to him, yes, slient as a stone! Or talking to each other, not earing if he Or answering, if he spoke, with a shortly