

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Net total sales, \$22,074. Net average sales, \$30,755.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of November, A. D. 1902. M. R. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Only four days' respite before swearing-off day.

All those holiday bargains will look like 30 cents as soon as these annual clearance sales get under way.

When Governor Mickey steps behind the plow counter he will find a hungry crowd of pie biters six rows deep in front of it.

The danger in the Venezuelan trouble will be all patched up before we have learned our new geography lesson thoroughly.

Attorney General Knox won't want for financial resources for the legal fight upon the unlawful trusts. But neither will the trust's attorneys retained on the other side.

The 144 revolutions that have occurred in Venezuela are not to be taken too seriously, but rather as the Latin-American expression of the Jeffersonian doctrine of frequent rotation in office.

Whether Dr. Lorenz came to this country to make more money or more fame, or both, is immaterial. Sufficient to know that he has relieved a suffering humanity and made many people happy.

Governor Mickey has very good reasons for planting himself firmly against the claw-hammer coat. David Butler, the first governor of Nebraska was a claw-hammer coat every day, but he was impeached and removed from office.

Whatever yet remains to render Marconi's method commercially available, it has gone far enough to raise an agitation in Great Britain of the need of government supervision of all wireless stations, very suggestively the proposition is first put forth by the naval authorities.

The legislature of New Hampshire has voted to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the people of that state, just to keep the suffragist agitators busy. They will not be so busy, however, as to prevent the sisters in Nebraska from besieging our legislature for a similar concession.

It would not be strange if the reports were true that President Roosevelt is beginning to show the physical effects of the strain to which he has recently been subjected. It would not be strange either if President Roosevelt would begin to show visible signs of the fact that he is not as young as he was when he occupied the executive mansion at Albany four years ago.

After all, was there any real need for the precipitancy of England and Germany in blockading Venezuela and establishing a state of war? Why should not all this negotiation about arbitration have been carried on and concluded before overt acts of hostility were committed, especially as those acts constituted the greatest embarrassments to arbitration? It is a most serious business that England and Germany have entered upon and it is to be hoped that they will not get out of it without being impressed with the necessity of going somewhat slower next time.

President Schurman's suggestion that we will make a mistake if we try to impose the English language upon the Filipinos willingly or unwillingly is eliciting several notes of dissent, but it is none the less dictated by prudence. We have sections of this country where English is only an alternative language and have only by slow degrees succeeded in making it the accepted language. In the Philippines the transfer process is bound to be still slower. It will be the part of tact for us to make the Filipinos want to learn the English language in preference to the Spanish or native tongues to which they are accustomed. If they can be brought to that point the other obstacles in the way will be easily surmounted.

POSSIBLE FUTURE DIFFICULTIES.

While the agreement to submit the Venezuelan dispute to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal gives assurance of a peaceful settlement and makes a most important precedent for such controversies, intelligent students of conditions in South and Central America and of the relations of the United States to the southern countries see the possibility of future difficulties which it may not be practicable to submit to arbitration, as in the present case. So far as the payment of their just debts to foreigners is concerned, it seems a reasonable expectation that hereafter at least such of them as have a stable government and sufficient resources will make an honest effort to meet their obligations. The Venezuelan episode should certainly impress upon them the expediency of doing this. They must now fully understand, if they did not before, that the United States will not shield them from the responsibility incurred by repudiation or a persistent neglect to pay what they owe. This country does not propose to protect those who willfully practice dishonesty toward creditors.

But the financial obligations of the southern republics to foreigners, although very large, are not the only thing out of which future trouble may arise. The fact must be recognized that colonization by Europeans of the countries of South and Central America will go on. Many subjects of European nations are already settled in those countries and it is certain that within the next half century their numbers, in the temperate zone of South America at least, will be enormously increased. As a recent writer points out, should friction arise between the Europeans and the governments under which they live, the story of the utlanders in South Africa will be repeated. In that event foreign governments would interpose in behalf of their subjects and then would arise the grave question as to the course of the United States. It is easy to conceive of circumstances in which arbitration could not be invoked and the only settlement would be through war.

Another thing out of which future trouble may possibly grow is the fight for markets. The question is not so much the acquisition of Spanish-American territory as the control of Spanish-American markets. Where European capitalists have penetrated, there American capitalists are sure to follow. Competition has already resulted and collision is only apt to follow, especially as the countries in question are extensible republics. European capitalists are vigorously supported by their respective governments. Shall American capitalists be left to shift for themselves? It is held by some to be an implication of the Monroe doctrine that a working method for guaranteeing to European powers adequate protection to the personal freedom, lives and property of their citizens in the Spanish-American countries must be devised. Will the best efforts of the United States to secure such protection be satisfactory to the European governments? If not, interference, even to the extent of holding territory indefinitely, is not unlikely.

Obviously the duty or obligation the United States has assumed regarding the independent countries of the western hemisphere is not so simple as most people are apt to think. We have maintained this relation for more than three-quarters of a century without having any very serious trouble, but we cannot be sure that we shall have none for a like period in the future.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

In an incisive article in the current number of Harper's Magazine, comparing and contrasting conditions and ideals in the east and in the west, former Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang gives expression to some terse declarations on the subject of civilization, which carry instructive lessons. "There is a disposition in some quarters," he says, "to condemn civilization with political ascendancy. Civilization does not mean merely the possession of the most powerful battle ships or the most effective guns. It means rather the victory of man over his environments. It is a curious fact that those nations which have contributed most to civilization have fallen a prey to their less civilized foes." And further on he defines civilization again as "the sum of man's efforts to advance from a lower to a higher level." "Every nation," he adds, "has had problems to solve in the course of its history, and in reckoning human achievements the contributions of each people should be taken into account so that the experience of one should inure to the profit of all."

What Minister Wu seeks to emphasize is what we are too apt to overlook, namely, that people may enjoy a high degree of civilization without succumbing to one particular brand of civilization. For example, Minister Wu frankly admits that the Chinese have much to learn from Occidental peoples, of which he considers us Americans the most advanced type, but he would like this coupled with an admission on our part that we can, perhaps, find something worth learning from the peoples of the east. The idea that to civilize the Orient we must Americanize its inhabitants he would repel as just as untenable as the suggestion that we might never attain to true civilization until we should adopt all the Chinese traditions and customs.

The pith and point of the whole matter is simply this: We are just priding ourselves on having broken the bonds that confined our vision within national limits, yet in reaching out into wider fields we are in danger of losing sight of the achievements of other peoples in an effort to impose upon them in a day institutions it took centuries for us to develop. Civilization is but relative—it is the concomitant of evolution through the survival of the fittest in laws, customs, arts, industries

and institutions. The very fact that civilizations other than our own have survived is proof conclusive that there is substance in them—had civilization been constantly at a dead level all the world over, it is morally certain none of the great nations or races would have made as fast progress as they have or have reached the points of vantage now occupied.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

How much American capital has been invested in the development of Mexico is shown in a statement by the United States consul general at the capital of that republic, who estimates that \$500,000,000 gold is the amount of American capital invested in Mexico. This amount has practically all been invested within the past quarter of a century and about one-half of it within the past five years. The development of the railroad systems has been to a large extent done with American capital, which represents about 70 per cent of the total investment in railroads. The mining industries of the neighboring republic have drawn a large amount of capital from this country, estimated to be \$80,000,000, while a very considerable amount is invested in agriculture and manufacturing.

American capital is going steadily to Mexico and finding there profitable employment. It is at present especially active in developing the agricultural and manufacturing industries and the progress made in the last few years gives promise of great results in the near future. Mexico offers a fine field for enterprise in these directions, the agricultural possibilities, particularly in the cultivation of coffee and cane sugar, being great, while manufacturing, though as yet in its infancy, gives promise of good returns under the policy of protection and the liberal encouragement of the government.

It goes without saying that American influence in the financial and business affairs of Mexico is strong and steadily growing. It dominates most of the railroad interest and it is felt in other ways, manifestly to the material benefit of the country. It appears not improbable that within the next quarter of a century most of the industries and a large part of the commerce of Mexico will be controlled by Americans, the tendency at present clearly pointing to this.

RAILWAY PENSIONS.

Pensioning railroad employes promises to become general and it is a policy that is to be heartily approved. With the beginning of 1903 seven railway systems will have established pension funds for the benefit of the men who have given long terms of years to faithful service. All the pension plans adopted are reasonably liberal, but the most generous of them as a whole is that of the Canadian Pacific. This provides that all officers and employes of the company who have attained the age of 65 years and been ten years or longer in service shall be retired and pensioned. The pension allowance is to be for each year of service 1 per cent of the average monthly pay received for the ten years preceding retirement. Thus if an employe has been in the service for forty years and received an average for the last ten years of \$50 a month, the pension allowance would be 40 per cent of \$50, or \$20 a month.

In the circular issued by the president of the Canadian Pacific announcing the new departure it is said: "The company hopes by thus voluntarily establishing a system under which a continued income will be assured to those who, after years of continuous service, are by age or infirmity no longer fitted to perform their duties and without which they might be left entirely without means of support, to build up among them a feeling of permanency in their employment, an enlarged interest in the company's welfare and a desire to remain in and to devote their best efforts and attention to the company's service." It is not to be doubted that this will be realized. Every railway company that has adopted the pension system will, it can confidently be predicted, find it advantageous in the directions indicated by the Canadian Pacific's president. It will prove an incentive to faithful service, to a desire to remain with the companies and to a disposition to maintain peaceable relations. The policy is wise and commendable from every point of view.

FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS.

There will be general approval of the vigorous effort of the government to enforce the law against the use of the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. During the last two years the attention of the Postoffice department has been especially devoted to this class of cases, and a great number of prosecutions have been successfully carried to conviction. The cases have covered so many phases of the federal statute that its broad effect may now be ascertained from the decisions of the courts and it is of far-reaching importance.

Comparatively few have any adequate idea of the enormous extent to which the mails have been and are used for fraudulent purposes within the meaning of the law, for it is only recently that the postal authorities have devoted such systematic and comprehensive effort to its enforcement, but the fact remains that any scheme or device with the intent to defraud in which use is made of the mails renders the offender liable not only to debarment from the mails, but also to imprisonment and heavy fines. What makes the matter more serious is the resources of the department for developing the legal proofs of the offense and of the federal courts for securing convictions.

The most notable recent vindications of the law have been in the get-rich-quick propositions and in fraudulent mining, oil and similar schemes with the prospectuses and other printed matter and correspondence of which the mails have been loaded for years, and which have been the means of robbing ignorant, unwary and susceptible people of unnumbered millions of dollars. A large proportion of these schemes are violations of the express terms of the law. The range of circumstances, such as false representations regarding the officers of the companies, their property and capital, their profits, etc., which the courts hold to constitute a fraudulent and therefore criminal undertaking if the mails are used, is very wide and renders any attempt thus to make gains by deception exceedingly dangerous. The fact that the mails are absolutely indispensable to the highest success of most of these schemes to defraud is certain with the continuance of the vigorous policy of the department to give the public a protection which it has not heretofore had.

The people of Nebraska will be gratified to learn through the Lincoln Journal that "a large number of the members of the incoming legislature are getting tired of the assumption that they are branded with the name of a corporation and some of them are aching for a chance to show that they can get out of the pasture and kick up their heels any time they want to." This is doubtless true, but the corporation managers are making ample preparations for corralling all the mavericks and high kickers by the distribution of a generous supply of complimentary cards that will permit the bearer to travel without pay in first-class style on every passenger train conveyed on rails within the state of Nebraska. If there are any more trusts and mergers organized in the year 1902 there will be no chance for a poor little trust to squeeze in anywhere during the year 1903.

An inspection of a map on which are marked Admiral Dewey's disposal of his fleet, shows that he has established a genuine blockade around the European cordon in Venezuelan waters. He has stationed about fifty warships of all degrees in a vast crescent whose horns rest at islands on the coast of Venezuela, the array including the most powerful battleships in the United States navy, and it is placed in the precise strategic position that would be occupied if hostilities were anticipated. Upon the whole Uncle Sam's fleet strikingly symbolizes the Monroe doctrine.

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The Chicago city council is wrestling with a public nursery ordinance, designed to regulate places where infants are received, or retained for hire or award while under the age of 3 years for nursing and maintaining apart from their parents for a longer period than twenty-four hours. The proposed regulation of Chicago baby farms is very suggestive of twentieth century evolution. In olden times women were expected to take care of their own babies without the aid or consent of a city council.

Negro colonization in Hawaii and the Philippines is only another form of the colonization scheme that has been repeatedly proposed as the solution of the negro problem and as repeatedly rejected as impracticable. The negroes of this country, north or south, no matter how much dissatisfied with existing conditions, would prefer to bear the ills they have than to fly to those they know not of. The negro problem will be worked out right here in the United States.

GRAVE QUESTION SOLVED.

Indianapolis News. The army board has decided on blue facings for officers' uniforms, though there is a strong sentiment in favor of white facings, and the end is not yet in sight. Looks like another case for The Hague tribunal.

KEPT ON THE JUMP.

Chicago Record-Herald. A trolley line has been opened in Porto Rico. This thoroughly disconcerts any danger there may have been of Porto Rican revolutions. The people will be too busy dodging the cars hereafter to engage in political disturbances.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.

Detroit Free Press. All those people who delight to talk about Latin degeneration might do worse than to remember that the gentleman who is now sending wireless telegrams across the Atlantic ocean is not an Englishman or an American, or a German, but an Italian.

HESITATED ON THE BRINK.

Chicago Chronicle. We were upon the point of landing as most upright, wise and learned a St. Louis judge who has enjoined a boycott until we learned that the boycotters were members of a plumbers' supply trust. This, of course, puts another face upon the matter. The St. Louis jurist will have to be impeached.

ANOTHER PERIL BOBS UP.

Minneapolis Journal. The latest American peril discovered by an Englishman is that there are too few children in the United States. He fears the approach of a time when a handful of Americans will be lost on a great continent, as the Indian were before them. Our population increased 14,000,000 in the last decade.

GROWTH OF THE DRUG HABIT.

Boston Globe. Inquiries from physicians in all sections of the country show how rapidly and how broadly the habit of using stimulating drugs is growing. Hospitals and sanitariums now derive so small a part of their patronage from the treatment of victims of them. Physicians in private practice discover these secret drug habits among their patients and specific drugs whose uses are understood universally are openly advertised broadcast. The slaves of drugs are multiplying everywhere and the wrecks are drifting dangerously near the shore.

CUBA'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

Philadelphia Record. Few things reflect greater credit upon the United States than the fact, stated by General Wood before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, that there has not been a case of yellow fever in the east end of Cuba for three years, and none in Havana for more than one year, though "the disease had never been absent from Havana a single day in 170 years." The immediate cause of this is that for three years there has

been no epidemic of yellow fever in our southern states. The last epidemic is estimated to have cost the country in building, loss of life, property, Cuba, is disposed to preserve the conditions created under General Wood and the lower branch of the Cuban Congress has just voted \$400,000 to aid the city governments in maintaining good sanitary conditions.

WIT, HUMOR AND SATIRE.

Mental Gifts Rarely Possessed Together by One Person. Portland Oregonian.

A real humorist is a man who without spasmodic effort uses his gifts as mere comments to the expression of his happy thought; but your quack humorist is one who strings his jokes like beads, not making any attempt to connect the whole burden of his empty speech. This effortless power of humor, which wraps some gifted men like an atmosphere, is a very rare gift. It has been possessed by none of our notable public men in any large measure save Mr. Reed and Abraham Lincoln. Great wit and power of satire have been exhibited in many of our leading statesmen, but great wit has been denied to them: Fine wit implied a keen intellectual vision; fine humor implies more than this, for human earnestness and sympathy underlie humor, while fine wit does not flow from moral sensibility, but not seldom from intense cynicism of spirit.

The humorist belongs to the land of sweetness and laughter and light in literature, the land to which we may fairly claim our own, Hawthorne, Lowell, Bret Hart and Holmes belonged. They all brought mingled with wisdom, sense warmed and lighted with feeling, moral sweetness and humane sensibility married to intellectual light. Your true humorist is the man who makes the body and form and juice of all things his literature; he is the fellow whose colors are not of the transient, the philosopher of the permanent as separated from the transient in human feeling and action. Your mere satirist is a different being. Your humorist is an optimist; your satirist is a pessimist. Your humorist is the prophet of the permanent, while your pessimist is the prophet of the transient, the present; he feels nothing but the chill fog that obscures but never extinguishes the orb of day. In life or in literature your satirist, your prophets of pessimism, are, when sincere, morbid men, the pessimist is the diseased spirit blacked with the gloom of a diseased spirit. Humor is always the sign of unspoiled spiritual health, while satire is the symptom of spiritual malaria.

TITLE OF OUR CONGRESS.

Call It Simply 'Congress' and Let It Go at That. Baltimore American.

Several of the papers are discussing the use of the expression, "The congress," which there seems an inclination to substitute in some quarters for congress. Ironically the expression bobs up and when it is generally used under the impression that it is superior to the plain word congress, both grammatically and in elegance. There is an assumption, moreover, that authority is to be found for its use in the constitution itself and the early custom of the republic. These people have evidently read only one part of the constitution.

That document speaks of congress in both ways. "The" seems to be used when it is intended to designate congress as a distinct and separate branch of the government—that is, to distinguish it from any other congress—while in other instances the article "a" is used or both of them are dropped. Writers contemporary with the adoption of the constitution, or figuring shortly afterward, do not use the "the" simply as Jefferson, Chancellor Kent and Bancroft—and it is ridiculous to suppose that they would have dropped it had it been the custom to use it. The assumption that there is superior wisdom or elegance in the use of the phrase "the congress" appears to be gratuitous.

"The" does not confer the right of a person to use such an expression. It is merely intended to show that there is absolutely no reason for preferring it to the usual method of speaking of congress. As there are fully 75,000,000 of American citizens who speak of congress and not of "the congress" it is a matter of some importance for us to feel that when they do so they are committing no offense against good taste. Congress will survive, whether it be called "the congress," "a congress" or "congress," all of which are equally correct, and it is ridiculous to suppose that to call it simple congress will convict anyone of a capital offense.

WEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

The Former Not Incompatible with the Latter. Philadelphia Record.

One of the compensations of poverty has been the belief that the scarcity of food and the absence of luxurious and even of comforts promote long living, while untimely death is the common fate of those who can afford costly foods and drinks, soft beds and whatever a luxurious taste suggests. Statistics have sustained this view. A German statistician has gathered from the census returns of the various nations figures which show that there are proportionately many more centenarians among the poor and uneducated than among the people whose educational average is high and whose plane of living is exalted. The census returns have been accepted as accurate, or at any rate, as the only source of official information. Sociologists, therefore, have drawn impressive lessons concerning the rewards of involuntary virtue. No doubt many of those whose poverty compels plain living would be glad to accept a shorter span of life, with better opportunities for enjoyment, in lieu of a century of hunger and hardship; but having no choice in the matter they are disposed to boast of their longevity.

Very recent social statistics of England show, at least, that long life is not incompatible with riches. Of 206 persons in that country who, in dying this year, left an estate valued at more than \$500,000, six were over 90 years old, fifty were over 80 years and the average was 73 years. This is far above the average of an equal number of poor people taken haphazard. It is explained that a considerable proportion of these long-lived rich men inherited their wealth and had lived from infancy to death in luxurious circumstances. As far as known not one of the group had the alleged benefits of a meager dietary, a hard bed and the constant anxiety about the immediate future which is common to the unfortunates who close their days of destitution in the almshouse.

Perhaps the late Prof. Owen's investigations and conclusions offer the true explanation of the seeming inconsistency of the statistics. He found that in no single case was there any documentary proof as to the real age of the pauper centenarian and he inferred that most of the very aged among the permanently destitute are without any accurate knowledge of their ages; that sometimes in ignorance and sometimes in order to bestow the center of unusual attention the uneducated poor give to the census taker ages which he has no means to verify. Perhaps the rich do eat too much and meet too few hardships, but this is probably less dangerous to life if it is continued less starvation and exposure.

THE NEW BLOODLESS SURGERY.

Graphic Pen Picture of the Renowned Dr. Lorenz as He Works.

Some call him LORENZ, some LORENZ, some LAW-rens, some LAH-rens, some LAH-RENTE. The Viennese is no giant. I expected to see a Goliath. He was a very tender little street Arab, playing the violin for coppers and berries. The exercise of fingering the strings must have given his left hand its power of manipulation in bloodless surgery.

In his immaculate white togas he looks less like a butcher than my eminent masters of the scalpel and saw. His arm, bared to the elbow, is brown and hairy. His wrist is flat and broad, and his fist for strength. His hair, once reddish-brown, genuinely Cisleithan, is tinged with white. His beard is not nearly so big and bushy as it appears in his pictures. His modest mode of looking down has given on his neck a forward set and his shoulders a stoop. He is neither imposing, impressive nor commanding, says Victor Smith in the New York Press.

You would not turn to look at him a second time in the street. In the operating theater, 400 eyes critics observed him. The benches, made of structural steel, slate and gaspipe, are in tiers so steep that their occupants presented an almost vertical wall of faces.

A few well-gowned, middle-aged women were there, besides half a dozen clean-cut, white-capped, white-aproned nurses. The visiting women have been doctored. Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, who is as strong as a bull moose and as hardy as a red roller in a steel mill, made a bluff and blustered at the ceremonies. When he escorted Dr. Lorenz into the operating room, an enthusiastic round of hand-clapping, which being ended, he said, swinging his arm in a half circle: "Gentlemen (and ladies); HE needs no introduction!" Deal silence followed. The good doctor had almost overlooked the women. Dr. Lorenz addressed "Gentlemen" only, taking no notice of the women.

After a short preface read from a formidable mass of typewritten copy Dr. Lorenz's first subject was brought in upon a gurney by two white-robed attendants and transferred from that to the operating table. It looked like the corpse of a little girl. Her hair seemed very black and her skin very white, excepting her face, which was flushed. Her stertorous breathing beneath the ether cone, held by a young doctor, indicated that she was at the end of her struggle against the anesthetic. Presently, with a sigh, she passed into that state of temporary death which knows no pain. Then Dr. Lorenz, remarking quietly, "Gentlemen, we have no time to lose," laid down his manuscript and set to work.

At times I felt like shooting the Viennese. It was beyond my belief that a delicate, crippled, sick child could hold together under the fierce twisting, bending, stretching, hauling, crushing and wringing of two powerful men—Lorenz and Mueller. It was like a breaking on the wheel. It was like a crucifixion. To follow the demonstration required every ounce of moral courage and will power that I possess. And those critical surgeons sat there with happiness lathing on their faces, expecting of them were past 45; the rest, about 150, were between 25 and that age. To look at them you would have believed them capable of more concern at a cat fight.

Dr. Lorenz speaks fair English, but is hard to follow. His demonstration was tedious because of his effort to explain the minutiae of every detail. His thirty minutes seemed as many hours to me, because I feared he might kill the baby. At last the climax. Did you ever try to break a hambone across your knee, or across a billet of wood? There was a round-edged piece of maple on the table, about the size of a brick. When the child's hip was placed upon this, and Dr. Lorenz, one hand on the abdomen, the other on the thigh, laid all of his 195 pounds thereon, it was evident that something must give way. Even those blasé surgeons leaned forward expectantly for the moment looking as weary and satiated. Then came to every ear a sound as of a man throwing his ankle out of joint, and we all knew that the poor little cripple's awful deformity was cured.

The head of the femur had entered the cup-shaped cavity of the acetabulum, and the bone had settled into its place. The first essential is a copious downpour of chloride of lime.

"Santa Teresa," the young woman believed by the Yaqui Indians and many Mexicans to possess divine power, has sued her Indian husband, G. N. Rodriguez, in the Los Angeles, Cal., courts for divorce. It is alleged the marriage was forced upon the young woman at the point of a revolver by her impetuous admirer at Clifton, Ariz., June 23, 1900.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Post: "What did the lovers quarrel about?" "She wanted him to promise to love her forever and ever, and he said he wanted the day for himself."

Philadelphia Press: "She says she would not marry him if he were the last man on earth." "What nonsense! If he were the last man any woman would marry him just to spite the other women."

Smart Set: Fludibus—Do you suppose that girl Bikkins is to marry is as rich as she is said to be? Fludibus—No question about it—I know Bikkins.

Town Topics: Mrs. Von Blumer—the doctor told me today that my vitality was at its lowest ebb between 4 and 5 in the morning. Von Blumer—That's the reason I always try to get home about that time.

Chicago News: Growsls (at the theater)—Mrs. Noddy certainly does look charming tonight. Mrs. Growsls—Yes, she has a husband who would marry her just to spite the other women.

BLASTS FROM BAR'S HORN.

Old age has its aunts as well as sons. Self in the sermon in like sand is the sand. A siren's voice in the choir cannot cover a sinner's vice. He has a beggar's idea of prayer to whom it is only begging. No man becomes wise until he has often called himself a fool. God will always set the picture of character in a worthy chamber. Forethought is better than afterthought, but innerthought is best of all. You don't need to treasure your sorrows; you will always find enough when you need them.

The footprints on the sand of time all lead at last to the great white throne beside the lifeless sea.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The men who worked the turkey corner last week proved themselves prize gobblers. Colorado and Maine each possess a woman justice of the peace. Heretofore woman has been a mere figure in the justice business.

Every time silver drops 1 cent the republic of Mexico loses \$1,800,000. Nations as well as individuals often take a drop too much. Now is the accepted time to put the finishing touches on new resolutions. The job has the merit of affording excellent mental exercise.

Striking proof of the theory of "life after death" is afforded by the resurrection of ancient and modern artists credited Tom Reed and Tom Ochiltree. The man who is a genuine millionaire nowadays is of necessity an astronaut. The row of ciphers hitched on to his pile comprise his stock of balloons.

"A set of false teeth," exclaims a North Dakota paper, "awaits an owner at this office. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying a dollar hush money for not advertising where found."

What with Mascagni's baggage attached and five of Duse's trunks delivered by mistake to Mrs. Doose, who keeps a grocery store on the South Side, Chicago must appear to eminent Italians a very unsafe town.

Admiral Frank Wilder, in command of the Asiatic squadron, has been condemned for physical disability by the naval board of medical survey and relieved from duty. On his return to this country he will be placed on the retired list.

Admiral Bessford says he does not want to see another acre added to the British empire. The real estate transaction Britain had a hand in made a deep impression on the imperial cabinet and touched the taxpayers on a tender spot.

A poem four feet long celebrating the Greek victory at Marathon was found in one of the tombs of Egyptian kings. Modern versifiers whose songs are buried in the waste baskets should provide more enduring toms and achieve fame a few centuries hence.

Few men of his years are as active in business affairs as Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, who is now turned 60. It is sixty years since his name began to assume prominence in the commercial and political life of New York City, but he shows no signs of retiring as yet.

Florence Burns of Brooklyn, who figured in a recent murder case; Pearl Hart, the stage coach bandit, and a dramatized Molineux case, are diligently elevating the stage in Greater New York. No doubt the stage could bear a slight uplift, but the first essential is a copious downpour of chloride of lime.

"Santa Teresa," the young woman believed by the Yaqui Indians and many Mexicans to possess divine power, has sued her Indian husband, G. N. Rodriguez, in the Los Angeles, Cal., courts for divorce. It is alleged the marriage was forced upon the young woman at the point of a revolver by her impetuous admirer at Clifton, Ariz., June 23, 1900.

JUST THE SAME.

Chicago