THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ITERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ily Bee (without Sunday), One Year. \$4.0

Ily Bee and Sunday, One Year. 6.0

strated Bee, One Year. 2.0

uday Bee, One Year. 2.0

urday Bee, One Year. 1.5

entieth Century Farmer, One Year. 1.0 DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
Scuth Omaha—City Hall Building. Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—16 Peerl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—223 Park Row Building.
Weeklerton of Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-erial matter should be addressed: Omahs Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. by draft, express or postal order to The Bee Publishing Company Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except of Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says
that the actual sumber of full and complete
copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and
Sunday Bee printed during the month of
August, 1904, was as follows: .29,60029,650 ... 29,900

.26,400 32,750 28,95029,51029,620 ...29,15029,880 1.....29,480 .27,100 ...29,140 14......26,500 ...29,210 29,880 ********* 16....Total20,280 .904,950 Less unsold and returned copies ... 7,239 Net total sales897,711

One session of the legislature has made the water-marked statesman a great lawyer-in his own estimation.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1904.

(Seal.)

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

N. B. HUNGATE.

Senator Fairbanks' presence in West Virginia would naturally call for a re turn visit on the part of Mr. Gassaway Davis.

Tom Taggart's forecast of democratic victory in Indiana is not likely to create the slightest ripple of excitement at Oyster Bay.

American naval gunners are practicing firing at night now. Twentieth century naval battles will hereafter be a continuous performance.

Co. onel William Jennings Bryan has at last found an appreciative audience in the Interparliamentary junketeers who are crying, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace.

Campaign orators who are afflicted th the lockjaw will cure if they go into cold storage for one week in one of the South Omaha packing house refrigerators.

J. L. Kennedy was nominated for representative in the Nebraska legislature by the prohibitionists of Jefferson county just because John L. Kennedy is a name to conjure by.

After ten weeks' hard work the democratic national committee succeeded in getting Judge Parker to go from Esopus to New York. At this rate he will get as far west as Buffalo by the year 1908.

France's fear of the yellow peril is only a counterpart of England's alarm over the American invasion. In spite of all alarms and warnings the law of the survival of the fittest is sure to assert itself.

The grand aerie of Eagles will fly right over Omaha next year to meet in Denver. Omaha's campaign to capture the big gatherings of these national organizations will have to be pushed more systematically.

The Commercial club is evidently earnestly engaged in an effort to consolidate and concentrate the different business associations and societies that have been dividing the purposes and efforts of the local business community. Get together. In union there is strength.

The submarine torpedo boat, which caught the training ship napping in the naval maneuvers off Rhode Island, is the first of the American submarines to demonstrate its utility and points unmistakably to the passing of the mon-

ster floating fronclads. At last we have had word that Adlai Stevenson is to be resurrected for the campaign and will deliver Parker speeches in response to an invitation from the democratic national committee. Drawing on his own experience, Adlai will tell "Grandpa" that it is not worth

the money.

We presume that the great populist patriot who was nominated for three offices on the same ticket withdrew from the congressional race to avoid being called "a political hog" by the demo-pop organ. The fact that none of his nominations offers a ghost of a show of success of course has nothing to do with

Although the time for nling applications to go on the official ballot at the coming republican county primaries does not expire until the end of next week, the applications are already coming in thick and fast, assuring a brisk competition and a plentiful list for the voters to choose from. This is a pretty good sign of republican hopefulness. The rush to ride in the band wagon is always more lively than the zeal for a United States court? place in the hearse

A DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

One of the chief complaints of the democratic party is that the president veterans of the civil war. This order, which followed that of the last democratic president, is being assailed as a usurpation of the legislative function of the government, yet there is not a single fact to warrant such a position in regard to the assumption of the democracy. On the contrary, the fact is that the order of the present administration is in absolute accordance with that of and legitimate.

There is no question that the last pension order of the administration made a considerable addition to the an nual cost of the pension account. It increased it several millions of dollars. But there is not a dollar of that amount which is not distributed among the people of the country and is used in the general welfare. It is all very well to talk about the national expenditure for ord then made. Of course conditions pensions, as is done by the democrats, but it should be borne in mind that every dollar expended by the government in this respect goes into the pockets of the people at large and in this way contributes to the general welfare. The money that is paid out annually for pensions is not a loss to the wealth of the nation, but an absolute benefit in the increased consumption it gives to the hundreds of thousands of people who are the recipients of the beneficence of the government.

The order of President Roosevelt re ducing the age limit for those entitled to pensions was not only fully justified by precedent, but had its warrant in current conditions. Whether justly or not, it has become a fact in our current affairs, that the man who has reached the age of from 62 to 65 years is no longer regarded as qualified to fill a position of trust. That is to say, a man at that time of life is assumed to have lived out most of his usefulness and is incapable of doing all the work of normal conditions. This is the almost universal idea in the business world and there is no reason why it should not be the policy in the service of the government. The order of President Roosevelt reducing the age at which veterans of the civil war should be entitled to be regarded as worthy of a pension for disability was absolutely legal and proper and it will be approved by the intelligent and unprejudiced judgment of the

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

People who have recently attended the spouting and ranting of Howell, the humbug, find themselves about as much some people not familiar with the scriptures are over the biblical story of Jonah and the whale.

the mayor and council are responsible were fixed by Mayor Moores and the present council when, as a matter of fact, the rates were fixed under a contwenty-four years ago. The first of these contracts was signed by Champion S. Chase, as mayor of Omaha, and it was to the everlasting credit of Chase that he vetoed the Holly water contract hydrant rentals. The second and last ordinance, accepting the works, was signed on behalf of the city by James E. Boyd, mayor twenty-one years ago.

period of twenty-five years from the and gossip in the future. date of acceptance of the works at a time when Omaha had only 30,000 population. That compact has been declared valid and binding by the courts and the water rates can only be untary action of the company. The present mayor and council of Omaha have no more right to change the conditions of that contract than any of their predecessors, from Chase and Boyd down to Bemis and Broatch.

Granting that the rates are excessive now, they were excessive ten years ago when Howell was city engineer and Broatch was mayor. About that time Howell was laying his pipes to become manager of the water company and the question he was pondering over was whether Jonah should swallow the whale or whether the whale should swallow Jonah. Possibly that may explain why he did not suggest or propose a reduction of rates by the mayor and council

back in 1894. Three weeks ago The Bee propounded the following specific questions to R. B. Howell which he was asked to answer

without evasion: 1. Do you believe that the conditions un der which the appraisement is being made was on. in conformity with the Howell-Gilbert law and the provisions of the original contract between the city and the water company are binding upon the city and binding upon the company? If not, do you believe that the company has a right to back out if the appraisement is too low, or that the city has a right to back out if the appraise-

ment is too high? 2 You have estimated the value of the Omaha water works at \$3,000,000, and you insist that they can be duplicated for that amount. Now, suppose the three engineer appraisers place the value of these works at \$5,000,000. \$5,500,000 or \$6,000,000, what do you propose the city shall do? Will you advise that the city of Omaha shall mortgage itself for the amount fixed by the appraisers, even if it is \$3,000,000 higher than

your estimate? 2. If the upset price fixed by the apprais ers shall be from \$2,500,000 to \$3.000,000 more than your estimate of the works and the citizens of Omaha turn down the proposi tion, what course would you advise the city to pursue should the water company invoke the power of the federal court to enforce its contract and the appraisement made under it and get a judgment against the city for the full amount with interest in the

The people of Omaha had a right to

these questions, but instead of answering them Mr. Howell keeps on ranting made an order reducing the age limit of about the high water rates and quoting deceptive water rate primers, and talks wildly about additional legislation to empower the Water Works board to reduce the hydrant rental and water rates. Every student in a law office knows that the legislature has no right to alter contracts, and furthermore, every intelligent person must know that the Water board could not make an intelligent rate if it had the power to do the last democratic administration, so without first knowing the cost of which democrats must admit was right the plant and the amount of interest the are to be issued for its acquisition.

WEST VIRGINIA. The democrats are boning to win 21,000 plurality for the republican national ticket and has since then shown no disposition to go back upon the recare different now because of the fact that the democratic candidate for vice president of the United States is a citinational campaign. On the contrary the influences that have made the state renext November.

The republicans of West Virginia have a thoroughly perfected organizawere hailed with delight by the democrats six months ago are rapidly being smoothed out. The factional differences on the whole the republican party in the shape in Jackson's days. state is harmonious and united. There is of course a good deal of state pride in the fact that the democratic candidate for vice president is a West Virginian, yet this is not proving by any means so potent an influence as was to have been expected. The great personal respect for Mr. Henry G. Davis is somewhat qualified by the fact that his great age makes him an unfit man to occupy the second place under the government. In short, the democratic hope of carrying West Virginia has very little to encourage it under present conditions and there is no probability that the democratic chances in that state will grow

The warring city officials have at last gotten together far enough to adopt specifications that will enable the city political ward meetings and have heard to let a contract for the repaying of North Sixteenth street after due advertisement for bids, but the season will perplexed over the water question as be so far advanced by the time bids are opened that it is doubtful whether the work can be done in advance of freezing weather. The question naturally Howell asserts in all seriousness that propounds itself, Why could not this result have been reached months ago and for the high water rates, but he does not the street repayed early in the spring, tell them which mayor and council. The saving the city the disgrace of exhibitwater-logged statesman wants to make ing such a dilapidated thoroughfare to 1902-03 have stimulated the introduction of believe that the high water rates the thousands of visitors who will be here during the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities.

It is gratifying to have Adjutant Gentract entered into between the city of eral Culver report that a searching in-Omaha and the water works company vestigation into the encampment of the National Guard at David City fails to reveal any sufficient grounds for the charges of general viciousness and gross immorality among the militiamen during their stay there, that would warrant and saved the city more than \$250,000 in further discipline than that already meted out to the one soldier who seems to have been implicated in a breach of conduct. The good name of the National Guardsmen must not be sullied. It is The original ordinance and contract to be hoped the incident may have one between the city of Omaha and the desirable effect in warning both officers water company fixed the rates for a and men to keep above even suspicion

The initial speech of Candidate Berge was a disappointment to the fusion reform forces that attended the old fashioned barbecue at which a 1,500-pound changed by mutual agreement or by vol- ox was roasted upon huge iron hooks suspended over an excavated oven, was devoured to the bones, together with 400 loaves of bread and forty gallons of coffee. Mr. Berge only talked two hours and a half, when he was expected to outdo Senator William V. Allen's famous performance of a straight fifteen hours' talk to the United States senate. Mr. Berge should have talked at least long enough to give his audience time to digest that mastodon bovine.

Thankful for Small Favors. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Russians are thankful that their army of 170,000 was not surrounded and wiped out. It is allowable in a bear to hug small favors when nothing more substantial presents itself.

Impertinent Allusion. Washington Post. The Steel trust announces its readiness o pay employes for ideas, but we suspect that most of the employes would prefer to have pay for the stock which they purchased when the profit-sharing fever

Fit Representative of All. Baltimore American. President Roosevelt had a northern father, a southern mother, was born and reared in the east and got his early manhood's training in the most typical portions of the west. Who says he is not a fit representative of all that is best in the

> Dollar Wheat a Back Number. Cleveland Leader.

Can it be possible that "dollar" wheat is to become a retrospect and that the goal of the farmer is to be set twice as high? It may be possible, but it is not probable, that within the lives of earth's present inhabitants wheat will sell at \$2 a bushel because it is worth that price. Tillman's Pitchfork Letter.

versal Yankee nation"?

Boston Transcript. What Senator Tillman wrote to a friend in Nebraska in defense of the recent burning of negroes in the south by lawless mobs is characteristic and-discounted and inimportant. One statement, anent "throwing off the yoke of the black majority," is interesting for the frankness of its admission, however: "From necessity we used force and fraud to overcome the negro ma-

expect a square and manly answer to there can have been fraud in a state with such a representative in the highest coun cil of the nation as the gentleman from South Carolina.

Crowding the Consumers,

Springfield Republican Of course wheat could not stay at that dizziest altitude. It is coming down a bit. But the price of flour is what bother most of us. How the consumer has to take it! First coal, then meat, now flournot to mention the hundred and one other things that tug at one's week's pay like pupples worrying a bone. And the plain citizen always has to pay the freight.

Hungary Henoring Washington. New York Tribune.

Subscriptions are pouring in for the set city will have to pay on the bonds that ting up of a statue of George Washington in the capital of Hungary. That country gave birth to an unselfish and devoted patriot in Kossuth, who was enthusiastically welcomed in this republic. It is fitting that the memory of the man who did West Virginia, notwithstanding the fact so much to bring about American indethat four years ago that state gave over pendence should be honored in Budapest.

> Roosevelt's Remarkable Influence. Leslie's Weekly.

President Roosevelt has wielded more inuence over congress and the people than has any elected president except Washington and Jackson. Like Jackson, he is his party's platform. His political enemies pay him the tribute of disregarding their zen of that state, but this fact by no own and the republican platform, and demeans assures the capture of West Vir- clare that Roosevelt is the issue. His ginia by the democracy in this year's political supporters enthusiastically and unanimously accept battle on this line. He and not his party's platform has been and ought to insure its being republican degree of the issue in the congressional election of 1902-the fateful mid-presidentialterm congressional canvass, which is always adverse and often is disastrous to the party in control of the government-and tion. The troubles in the party which he won a majority of thirty in the house of representatives, as compared with forty gained under the stimulus of the presidential campaign of 1900. A triumph on this scale in an off-year congressional canvass in certain congressional districts have had not been gained by any other presibeen for the most part disposed of and dent since parties began to take cohesive

> ORIGIN OF THE CHAUFFEUR. Genials of the Chief Pusher of the Gasoline Wagon.

Chicago Post. Here is a quotation from Vizetelly's "Life of Emile Zola," just published. Its interest and timeliness will not be questioned. The biographer is describing the region of France which is the scene of Zola's novel, "La Terre," He writes:

"La Beauce proper is certainly flat and monotonous, but its confines are picturesque, and Dourdan, Auneau, Oregeres and other localities are associated historically with the horrible crimes of the desperadoes known as chauffeurs, who roamed the region early in the nineteenth century. A and democratic newspapers are giving him strain of brutishness was long to be observed among some of the inhabitants." An interesting philological question is opened by this piece of half-forgotten his- ing nothing. On the other hand a fellow tory. Was the name of the pilot of the

modern "devil wagon" selected by some one with prophetic power, or was the first auto chauffeur a descendant of these feroclous Beauceronnes? At any rate, there seems to be here s justifiable occasion for announcing the truism that "History repeats itself!"

COMING BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cement Construction Introduced Unusual Places. New York World.

United States Consul Kehl reports from Stettin that the unfortunate experiences their products into hitherto unusual places. It is now employed in making artificial stone for buildings even of monumental size, and for foundations, sewers, bridges and pillars where brick or stone would formerly have been necessary.

A cement canal conveyed on cement tres tles and carrying an "artificial river" is a fairly familiar sight in Switzerland. where the material is found useful in the vast projects of water power control which are transforming the country. For such coarse work cement bars are laid crosswise upon cement uprights in imitation of beam construction and are found strong and

durable. These observations might be paralleled in our midwestern states, where the discovery of large new beds of cement has given an impetus to its use. In Germany it is hailed as "the building material of the future." In the United States it bids fair to relieve to some extent our overworked and shrinking lumber supply and thus help to save the forests.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Bellevue hospital, New York, has a young man as patient who weighs 410 pounds, and has had to add a derrick to its general equipment.

The bankers' convention at New York de clared against postal savings banks. If the convention had pronounced for them the news would have been worth the telegraph

The Lamas of Thibet posted a proclama tion on the walls of Lhassa, commanding the people "not to hurt the British soldiers as long as they behaved themselves. There is some fun even in a Thibetan Lama.

Captain Harry Houston, whose home is of the 120 men forming the first survey party on the Isthmus of Panama in 1849. and one of the four who survived the hard- sure to suffer from the competition of those ships of the expedition and returned to the states allve.

Colonel Charles Chaille-Long of Mary land, scientist, soldier and diplomat, will shortly receive from the general assembly of his native state a gold medal of rare beauty and costliness in testimony of his services to science and vallant conduct in Central Africa and Egypt.

Licutenant Bazaine, son of the late Mar shal Bazaine of France, who is now in Mexico, announces that he will soon publish the memoirs of Marshal Bazaine. These, it is said, will throw important light upon historical events of his time and will also clear the cloud hanging over the name

of the marshal. The main purpose of James Bryce's visit to this country at this time is to deliver the first course of lectures provided for at Harvard by the E. L. Godkin memorial fund. The opening of the new college year is yet some time ahead and Mr. Bryce is thus enabled to do some visiting before be-

ginning these lectures.

Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman, Wil- sation. jority." Of course, it is hard to believe new idea of what it is to be a millionaire. operation of their work.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Grand Island Independent: Candidate for Governor Berge on the fusion ticket is still talking about the wickedness of the new revenue law. But he isn't quoting the recent fusion supreme judge Sullivan, who thoroughly examined the law, passed upon It, and found it to be a good law.

Creighton News: The republicans of the Second congressional district nominated John L. Kennedy for congress. Mr. Kennedy is one of the foremost men in the district and has kept himself clear of all factional fights in politics and in business and socially he bears an unbiemished reputation. Brother Hitchcook of the World-Herald has got a run for his money ahead of him.

Schuyler Free Lance: Kennedy seems to be winning a name in Omaha in a political way. Recently in the republican primaries John L. Kennedy won out for congress and Howard Kennedy, jr., was the majority candidate for district judge. A year ago the only man who pulled through on the democratic ticket for the legislature was a fellow named J. A. C. Kennedy. There must be something in the name, as this is getting to be too regular for a chance,

Howells Journal (dem.): This editor is calling down on his head the condemnation of some of the party press for daring to criticise the action of the democrats in state conventions and for refusing to endorse the plank in the platform denouncing the present revenue law. Fire away, boys, It makes you feel good and it does not hurt the writer. He has not as yet given over to others the job of thinking for himself; until he does he will continue to think the issue in all the state elections since for himself and give expression to his publican in the past are still operative he became president. He was in an especial thoughts through the columns of his paper. A man who can shout for everything that bears the party brand, be it good, bad or indifferent, may be a good partisan, but he is an almighty poor citizen.

Valley Enterprise: It was quite gratifying to the Enterprise to see its favorite candidate, John L. Kennedy, win out in the republican primaries in the nomination for congress, for we felt sure he was the his district. Although Valley precinct went rampant for Gurley, Mr. Kennedy won out easily in Omaha, where both men reside and are best known. Mr. Kennedy has the confidence and respect of all regardless of district in the United States congress if elected. His winning personality and unblemished reputation makes him an ideal candidate and he will pile up the largest majority where he is best known.

Schuyler Free Lance: The average partisan newspaper is very inconsistent, to put it mildly, and this campaign gives an illustration of it. E. J. Burkett is the present congressman from the First district, is the nominee for re-election and is also the republican nomines for United States senator. For this condition the populist a round-up worth while and calling him a political hog. The republican papers are either putting up a feeble defense or saynamed A. A. Worsley of Boyd county, who has hardly been in the state long enough to become a citizen, is the populist and democratic nominee for state senator, for congress in the Sixth district and for comnissioner of public lands and buildings. For this running for three offices at one and the same time the republican newspapers are jumping onto the man Worsley and telling him about his bristles and tusks while the fusion press is silent or else is defending him on the grounds that he has not yet had time to decide which of the three offices he wanted to run for and hence had not as yet declined any nomination. But the two incidents of political shows just what people can pect of the party newspaper.

BANKS SHOULD LEARN IT

Sensible Advice of a Banker to Bankers.

Baltimore American In a very practical address before the American bankers, assembled in convention in New York, Mr. A. T. Tuttle, chairman of the Savings Bank Section, gave those in charge of such institutions some very sensible advice in regard to advertising. He said to them: "If we fear or feel loss of business the best thing to do is to follow the lead of other forms of business and advertise with intelligence and as widely as circumstances will allow and wisdom dictate." To this Mr. Tuttle might have added that such advertising in the best newspapers of a city should not only be used in times when loss threatens, but at all times unless the bank has more bustness than it wants. There may be some such institutions in the country, but they are very few and very far between. Most banks are looking for new business and count that year a poor one which shows no advance over the year that preceded it. The rule Mr. Tuttle would apply to sav-

ngs banks can be wisely adopted by other banking institutions. The large trust and deposit companies which have invaded the financial field with such marked success and profit have not hesitated to advertise freely and have reaped great results from the practice. It is today the rule in Baltimore, as in other cities, that the banks which do the most advertising get the most business, just as it is true with other establishments which must largely depend on local patronage for success. at Stanwood, Mich., is the only survivor has passed when it was considered a breach of banking ethics to advertise, and the institutions which fall to realize this are which have not hesitated to adopt up-todate methods of business

PAY FOR TREE DESTRUCTION. Important Precedent Established by

a Massachusetts Court.

Philadelphia Press. A Springfield, Mass., jury gave a property wner a verdict of \$234 damages against a trolley company for the loss of a tree cut down by the employes of the latter. A fine shade tree is worth more money than that. but the principle established by the verdict is that electric companies which destroy trees must pay the owner their valuation as fixed by a jury.

There are more ways of destroying trees than by cutting them down. An electric company which places its wires through or close above the branches of a tree does them an injury, checks their growth and in the end destroys them. An electric current, such as a trolley line or arc light wire carries, is not favorable to the health of trees with which it comes into frequent "Charley" Gates, son of John W., has contact. Ditches dug for underground chartered a whole floor in a big hotel, in wires close to the trunks of trees usually New York, for thirty friends whom he has injure and often kill the trees. It is doubtinvited to make up a cozy two-weeks' less necessary to sacrifice trees in order to house party, and has ordered a carload of extend electric wires. This is inevitable, automobiles for their use during the little but the principle which ought to be underouting. Young Mr. Gates certainly sets a stood and enforced is that the electric splendid pace for the captains of indolence | company should pay for their destruction whom a generation of thrifty captains of and not sacrifice private property for their own benefit without making full compen-

liam Rockefeller, James J. Hill and Chaun- The rights of tree owners in their trees cey M. Depew attended the same board are imperfectly understood and inademeeting at New York recently. While the quately enforced. A corporation given the meeting was in session a messenger arrived use of a street for any purpose usually rewith a note and a package for Senator gards trees as an obstruction to be re-Depew, the charges being \$1.40. All five moved as soon as possible. If they are of the millionaires were called upon to made to pay in every case they will avoid contribute, but the amount could not be tree destruction when they can and the made up. Mr. Hill's stenographer finally owner will get some compensation if the paid the boy, who possibly departed with a tree is destroyed in the construction or

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Astonishing Recoveries from the Ef-

feet of Gunshot Wounds, The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph gives some astonishing accounts of the effect of Japanese bullets as shown by the condition of the Russian surgeons, are, if not precisely harmless, at least the next best thing to that-they form the mildest kind of missile that has ever yet been hurled from a rifle. One of the consequences is that a number of wounds which were formerly mortal are now lealed and forgotten in a few days, Another is that the number of Russians who quit the hospital for the battlefield is greater than was ever witnessed in a war before.

"In the sanitary train we have astounding cases of wounds healed," writes a surgeon; "the character of the hurts surprises us, and as for the rapidity with actually seen it. "Wounds caused by bullets which enter

the chest and go out through the back are of frequent occurrence. The patients recover rapidly Take, for instance, Private Kurtoff of the Third East Siberian Rifles. He was shot at Wafangkow on June 15. The bullets entered his lungs. For less than ten days blood was detected in his saliva, but soon all symptoms had gone, the wounds were cleatricated, and the brave warrior is himself once more and back on the field as active as ever. Private Kuless had a hole made in his liver but he, too, has already begun to forget that he ever had a wound there. On the same battlefield a private of the Thirtyfourth East Siberian regiment named Bul gakoff received a mild Japanese bullet, which passed through one of his lungs and his diaphragm, injured his liver and went out at the spinal column. He was picked up, cared for and cured, and now he is on his way to Russia to take a rest.

"Vilkovitch is the name of a soldier of the Third East Siberian regiment who has best man that could carry his party to had a wonderful experience to look back victory and that he would be a credit to upon. His bullet found its billet when he was lying behind the intrenchments at Wafangkow on June 15. It cut its way through his shoulder between the collar bone and the shoulder blade, passed through his lungs, penetrated the diaphragm and party and he will ably represent the Second | the abdomen, damaged the intestines and went out. The soldier was a fortnight under treatment and is now on the warpath once more."

> A medical investigator called upon a captain who had been in the thick of the fight and had lost all his younger officers, noncommissioned officers and 140 privates, between May 31 and July 15, and asked him for information.

"I am lost in wonder," he remarked to the captain, "at the miraculous way in which our fellows rise from the dead, as it were. They recover from wounds which are officially mortal. Now I want you to tell me, are these exceptional cases that have been studying, or have you anything like them?"

"The Japs fire accurately," was the answer: "they often hit our men in the head, but when the bullets pass clean through many of the men get well."

'Curious. Well, and how do they fare when the bullet strikes them in the abdo men? You know a hurt in the periton eum almost infallibly brings on peritonitis and death. And yet we are transporting men who were wounded in that very region and are now hale and hearty.' "How do you account for the difference

in the results? "I attribute it to their funny bullets, Theirs is more compact. But if you take it's deadly. But besides the quality of the casting there is the size of the bullet itself. Compared with ours it is tiny, and its velocity is considerably greater. Our magazine rifle (1901 model) takes a bullet of three lines and imparts to it an initial velocity of 620 metres; whereas the Jap rifles (model 1887) have a 2.5-line bullet with an initial velocity of 725 metres. The Japanese bullet only penetrates the tissue, but does not tear it, just as a bullet fired from a rifle may make a hole in a window pane without shattering the glass. When pass ing through the abdomen it inflicts the minimum of damage, its chief effect being to expand the muscles of the peritoneum. which quickly contract, closing the orifice and thus saving the injured man from peri-

tonitis and death." It must be comforting to the Russian soldiers at the front to know that all their letters are being read before they are allowed to go to Russia, or before those from home are distributed. A German paper says that an order was issued some months ago which called for this drastic measure to "combat revolutionary tendencies among the troops." Especial care is taken with the mail of the Jewish soldiers, and they are allowed neither to send nor receive any writing in Yiddish. The same holds in the case of the men with the colors from Poland. Each battalion has an officer whose duty it is to inspect the mail, and he has orders to report all breaches of these rules to higher sources, where it is given out that offenders, especially Jews, will be severely punished. It is not strange that some of the Russian soldiers want to be taken prisoners under these circumstances, and it seems as if Russian officers might be given a bit more manly work.

"One of the first things to impress itself upon a foreigner in Japan," writes a correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, "is the peculiarity and excellence of the physical training given to Japanese youth. They are a race of miniature Spartans, and they have become so through such patient, painstaking toll and endurance as would appall the average American youth, inured to softnesses. The Japanese schools are nearly all modeled after American institutions; or, as the people like to believe, after a composite of all that is best in the schools of America, England, France and Germany The students are not, of course, trained in modern athletics and could hold their own at nothing of this kind with our magnificent college boys, but in simple physical training, making the very best of what nature has provided, the Japanese excel any people I have ever seen."

ON TO THE COAST.

Extension of the Gould Roads to the Pacific. San Francisco Chronicle.

After many official denials at various times of George J. Gould's relationship with the Western Pacific railroad, the trut! is at last out and the directorate of the company has been reorganized by the admission of the president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to membership as Gould's avowed representative. This con firms the recent admission made by one o Gould's railroad managers at Salt Lake City he was the backer of the corporation and that this fast would soon be made perfectly plain to the public.

The Chronicle has from the beginning asserted that Gould was the backer of th Western Pacific. Even when he personally denied any connection with the enterprise it took no stock in the statement, for the reason that in the development of all such projects the chief promoters have invariably considered it expedient to keep well in the background. Doubtless Gould had prudential reasons for concealing his relationship

with the corporation in the earlier stages of its development for it was then soliciting favors from municipalities and others in the form of rights-of-way and terminal facilities which would have undoubtedly cost more to obtain had he identified himself openly with it at the beginning. Moreover, it would have intenwounded. Their bullets, say the Russian sified the opposition which his agents encountered from existing transcontinental railroad corporations. The enterprise in that respect is now "out of the woods." It has acquired all the terminal properties and rights-of-way it needs at every point from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, and nothing now associated with the line is placed in Jeopardy through his assumption openly of the direction of its affairs. Nothing remains to be done to make the Western Pacific a reality beyond the grading and trackinging and equipment of the road for which ample provision has been made by the issuance and flotation of \$50,000,000 per cent bonds. Up to the present time which the soldier recovers, well, it is hard \$3,500,000 has been actually spent in the to ask any one to believe it who has not development of the project, most of which has been invested in terminal lands, the purchase of links in the system previously constructed, the surveying of the route and the buying of private lands for rights-ofway. The gratifying thing to San Francisco now is that despite all past denials and secrecy it will soon be the terminus of another transcontinental railroad, the western division of which, with its various tributaries, will represent about 1,250 miles of new trackage.

A WHIRLWIND OF MAGNATES.

Fine Group of "Trust Busters" Boosting the Democratic Ticket. Kansas City Star.

In the attempt to inject ginger into the campaign it is rather curious that it has never occurred to the democratic managers to start a whirlwind canvass by the millionaires at headquarters. There is bound to be more or less indifference among the people to the ordinary democratic spellbinders. Nobody cares especially to hear the conventional attacks on the president or to listen to the perfunctory praise of the virtues of so uninteresting a character as

Judge Parker. But it is a safe guess that no such apathy would attend meetings to be addressed by the financial magnates who are in charge of the democratic canvass. People would gladly pay good money to hear them. It would be the easiest thing in the world, for instance, to pack Convention hall with an admission charge of a dollar a seat if August Belmont would only consent to lecture there on "My Father's Own Story of the Rothschilds and the Crime of '73."

Mr. Belmont, as director in more than thirty-six corporations and the Rothschilds agent, would probably be the best drawing card. But no man prominently connected the Parker management is to be with sneezed at as a popular attraction. There is Mr. Cord Meyer, for instance, one of the original members of the Sugar trust who could doubtless give a fetching address on "The Dangers of Great Combinations of Capital." The country is hungering for information from Mr. P. H. McCarren, the Standard Oil lobbyist, on "How to Fight the Trusts.'

Mr. George Foster Peabody, the banker and corporation director, could make an effective speech on "The Rights of the Plain People." There would be keen interest in an explanation by Mr. Sheehan of corporation fame on "Trust Methods and How to Deal With Them," while Mr. De Lancey Nicoll would draw well with an exposition of "The Corporations as Law

Breakers. The average stump speaker has all his information at second hand. These men would know from personal observation what they were talking about. They could which have a different mantle from ours. give all sorts of "inside" news as to the evils of corporate aggression. There would it and rub it ever so little on a stone, then be no question as to public interest in their remarks. If Mr. Taggart really wants to make things lively let him turn his mi

lionaires loose on the country. LINES TO A SMILE.

Tess—I don't see how she came to love him. He's a cripple and— Jess—A cripple? Oh, I wouldn't call him Tess-Why, he only has one arm Jess-Well, good gracious! Is enough?-Philadelphia Press,

"In politics, aren't you?"

"Yes,"
"Him! Are you a point-with-pride oview-with-alarm?"—Puck. "He is something of a social lion, is he not?" 'Perhaps he is, but I have talked with people who have visited at his bouse and they all claim to have bucked the tiger there. '-Cleveland Leader,

"You seem to be disgruntled about Candidate Blank. What's the trouble?"

"He refuses to make a big contribution to the campaign fund, and he won't get off the ticket, confound him! He'll neither give up nor come down. We've tried both propositions on him."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Keepalong (looking over the announcements of the Sunday services)—Our preacher doesn't seem to have any special subject for this morning.

Deacon Keepalong—Then he's probably going to preach a plain, old-fashioned gospel sermon. I guess we'd better go, They'll need us.—Chicago Tribune.

"Well, old man, this is the first time I've seen you since your marriage. How does your wife treat you?"
"She doesn't. Why, she even kicks if any-body else treats me."—Philadelphia Press.

port for supplies.
"What's the matter?" was the anxious query of the secretary of the navy, who was on board. "Is it a hot box?"—Chicago Tribune. The battleship was compelled to put into

"Every man I've told that I had rheuma-tism has offered me a cure. Except Jep-

"What did Jepson say?"
"I told him I had it and he said he was glad to hear it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Your love! Ah, it is like wine," sighed the young man who had lingered long with the girl in the hallway. "I yearn for a bumper—"
"Yes?" grunted the old man, approaching
"Yes?" grunted the old man, approaching
from the rear and extending his good right
foot; "anything to oblige."—Philadelphia

EVOLUTION.

Out of the old, the new, Out of the false, the true; Out of the scorn and scum of things, Life's sweetest for me and for you,

Out of evil, good;
Thro' labor, hardihood;
From oftter hate and broken heart,
Love, peace and brotherhood.
FREDERICK COHN.
Omaha, Sept. 15, 199.

Tired, Tired

Tired. That one word tells the whole story. No rest. No comfort. No particular disease. Just all tired out. Fortunately, physicians know about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They prescribe it for exhaustion, anemia, depression, Si.00. Alt druggists.

general debility. No matter what ails you nor what medicine you take, you cannot get well f your bowels are constipated. rect this at once by taking Ayer's Pills, just one pill each night. These are a great aid to the Sarsaparilla. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mann.