

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday one year, \$5.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 5c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c
Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—15 South Street.
Lincoln—518 Little Building.
Chicago—184 Marquette Building.
New York—Room 120, 102 No. 34 West
Thirty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Bee, during the month of April, 1909, was as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1..... | 39,360 | 17..... | 41,030 |
| 2..... | 39,050 | 18..... | 37,130 |
| 3..... | 39,490 | 19..... | 40,350 |
| 4..... | 37,500 | 20..... | 40,680 |
| 5..... | 41,300 | 21..... | 40,430 |
| 6..... | 40,540 | 22..... | 40,590 |
| 7..... | 41,000 | 23..... | 40,380 |
| 8..... | 41,450 | 24..... | 40,940 |
| 9..... | 41,880 | 25..... | 42,450 |
| 10..... | 41,400 | 26..... | 43,680 |
| 11..... | 37,500 | 27..... | 40,430 |
| 12..... | 41,300 | 28..... | 45,850 |
| 13..... | 41,440 | 29..... | 45,350 |
| 14..... | 40,520 | 30..... | 45,360 |
| 15..... | 40,600 | | |
| 16..... | 40,500 | | |
| Returned copies..... | 11,202 | | |
| Net total..... | 1,226,410 | | |
| Daily average..... | 40,840 | | |

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1909.
M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Keep politics out of the county hospital. There is no call there for political doctors or political nurses.

A Ponca man is reputed to have walked nine miles to get a drink. No record of how far he walked in getting back home.

If Mr. Harriman has a grip on the Chicago Great Western it is a safe guess that he will not let go if he can help it.

A Milwaukee man has engineered a corner in pretzels. How many steins required for a man to see a corner in a pretzel?

A Carnegie library is to be planted in Norfolk, Neb. Now for another eruption from our amiable democratic contemporary.

It is perfectly mete and proper that the pressure for a reduced tariff on window glass should come from the hailstorm belt.

The fraternal organization known as the Western Bees is to move its headquarters to Omaha. Welcome to our namesakes.

Drowning people catch at straws, but it doesn't follow that is the condition of all the people you see around the soda fountain.

English reviewers have decided that George Ade's style lacks form. A well-selected chorus is supposed to supply this deficiency.

According to Omaha's most eminent artist, it would be far better for us to have cheap holsters than cheap works of art. Why not both?

Over 1,000,000 old election ballots have just been sold to the junk men in Boston at pound rates. What a discount from the original purchase price.

A grandson of Admiral Perry is to be received by the emperor of Japan. The young man will find ample proof over there that his grandfather started something.

Hunting lions in Africa would be nothing as compared to the fun he would have chasing the Tammany tiger. If Roosevelt should consent to run for mayor of New York.

Amateur theatricals are the reigning stunt in society in the east. Last year it was monkey shows and the critics are afraid to say which puts up the better performance.

Two thousand acres per day of former range lands are being plowed up to be put in crops in two South Dakota counties. That should help toward solving the world's food problem.

Several missionaries to the Congo country are on trial for libel. That someone has done a tremendous amount of lying about the conditions in that country is self-evident, and it is to be hoped the present proceedings will develop which set of missionaries told the truth.

According to General Allen, chief of the army signal corps, who ought to know, the balloon house at Fort Omaha is the finest in the world. Our people should wake up to an appreciation of what they have right here at home which many others would travel across continents to see.

Come Along, Mr. Aldrich.

Senator Aldrich has announced that sometime after adjournment of congress, probably in the fall campaign, he will tour the country, following the example of Mark Hanna, just to show the people that he is not adorned with the horns and forked tail of his satanic majesty.

From the way the insurgent senators are going after the Rhode Islander it is not impossible that some folks may get to believe that he is the human incarnation of Mephistopheles. If he has any horns we want him to bring them along when he comes out west. No No. 2 company will go out here palmed off for the original cast. We are willing to pay the price of admission and at the same time show the senator several things that are too big for him to take home to his little two by four state of Rhode Island.

The west is generous and kindly disposed and does not yet imagine it knows it all. We are willing to live and let live and as proof are ready to guarantee that Mr. Aldrich returns home safe and sound and that he will learn as much from his trip as our people will learn from him. If he will tell us all he knows as an expert on the currency and the tariff the west will appreciate the favor and in turn convince him that a whole lot of this country lies outside of New England. If he proves to be just half as good a fellow as Mark Hanna did when the Ohioan toured the west to show off his horns, we will send him home as we did Hanna, a bigger, broader and more farseeing man than when he came.

Careless Handling of Explosives.

Twenty killed in a New York stone quarry is the toll paid for the carelessness of those charged with the handling of high explosives. Scarcely a day passes without telegraphic reports of similar casualties, though the loss of life in this instance is greater than common though by no means a record. The catastrophe simply illustrates how cheaply human life is held in this country.

Explosives, particularly those of high power such as are used in large undertakings, are dangerous at best, but neither the law nor custom affords the protection it could or should to the people who must work in and around them. The transportation companies have been compelled to exercise care in their handling and for their own protection the railroads have gone farther than the law compels them to do. After the dangerous compounds have been turned over to the users the restraints are too often removed. Inexperienced men are entrusted with their handling, but more frequently the accidents occur through the carelessness or ignorance of outsiders. There appears to be no necessity for so large a number of men as were killed in this instance to be present or within the danger zone when preparations are made for discharging such a death-dealing dose.

Adequate regulation as to the methods of handling and the placing of work with explosives in the hands of experts would save hundreds and possibly thousands of lives each year. For the coal mines this has been done in many states, but in other dangerous callings the toll of human life continues to be exacted because of an inexcusable desire to avoid the extra expense proper precautions would entail.

Taft Redeeming Promises.

One of President Taft's announced policies was to endeavor to the best of his ability to appoint only men of the highest character and attainment to the federal bench, that these qualities were to be the first consideration and all others subordinate. In his appointment to the judicial vacancy in North Carolina he has demonstrated that he meant just what he said.

Owing to the peculiar condition prevailing there, no republican lawyer filling all the requirements of experience and character could be found in the district, and rather than make an unsatisfactory appointment Mr. Taft has named a democrat for the place. In doing so he makes it plain, however, that the nomination is not made because the man is a democrat, but in spite of the fact, and that the only purpose is to insure a fully equipped bench.

Those who profess to see in this a possibility that federal places as a rule are to be given to democrats, south or north, are likely to be disappointed, but it serves notice that if southern republicans want the offices they must present candidates who possess all the needed qualifications. The president is holding out no bait to the south, but simply giving the south what it, like all other sections of the country are entitled to, capable officials. While Mr. Taft is not making unusual noise about it, every time he has the opportunity of making good on a campaign pledge he is doing it.

Mr. Straus to Constantinople.

The political revolution that has taken place in Turkey gives the position of American ambassador to Constantinople a particular importance at this time, not exceeded by our diplomatic representation at any European capital and makes the selection of Oscar S. Straus, formerly member of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet as head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and likewise previously experienced as our accredited representative to the sultan's government, a most wise and satisfactory choice.

It is doubtless due wholly to the developments of the last few months, centering the eyes of Europe and the whole world upon the Turkish capital, that Mr. Straus has been persuaded to accept this assignment, which he

had before filled and which, otherwise, would hardly have afforded him full scope for his high talents as a diplomat and public man. His return to Constantinople as our ambassador will testify to Mr. Straus' high idea of public duty and his willingness to serve the country in the capacity in which he can do most good.

With Mr. Straus in close touch with the Turkish situation and advising him as to the requirements of our position in that highly complicated international tangle, President Taft will surely feel that our interests there are fully protected and that he has the very best man he could have in that most trying place.

Progress in Dry Farming.

A few years ago when an enthusiastic Nebraska man had made a study of the soil conditions announced that the semi-arid regions of the middle west could be made to raise bountiful crops he was called an impractical dreamer. He reminded those who laughed at him that much of what was once a part of the so-called "Great American desert" was already raising bountiful crops and that those who first said this was possible were similar subjects of ridicule. He was reminded that the older skepticism was born of a misconception of the character of the soil and the quantity of rainfall, all of which had behind it largely the force of fact. But, undiscouraged, he kept on insisting that one drop of water intelligently handled could do the work two had previously been doing. His insistence finally found a few converts willing to back him sufficiently to enable him to make a practical demonstration. Today there are thousands of converts to the dry farming idea and thousands of acres have been thus added to the producing area of the country.

Colorado, Wyoming and Texas in particular are taking hold of the new method and demonstrating by the unanswerable logic of successful farming on a practical scale that the remainder of the "desert" can provide homes and a profitable occupation for many thousands. When crops can be successfully raised on seven and one-half inches of annual rainfall instead of the minimum of twenty-five, as once supposed, it is time for the former "crazy" man to smile at the expense of the ones who cling to outgrown prejudice.

The dry farmer has not demonstrated that it takes less moisture to raise a crop than formerly, but he has taught the lesson of the age, the conservation of what we have and economical instead of wasteful use.

Socialists in Omaha.

The official canvass of the recent city election in Omaha shows that the head of the socialist ticket running for mayor received 441 votes. Three years before the socialist candidate for the same office received 427 votes. Last year the socialist presidential ticket received in Omaha 576 votes.

Taking these figures as reflecting the normal socialist strength in Omaha would indicate that the socialists here constitute a small group firmly devoted to the principles which that party represents, but practically stationary in numbers.

During the recent city campaign the socialists were more than usually active in circulating their literature. Their candidates went before the people on a platform of distinct pledges, socialistic in their tendency, yet not unattractive. They demanded that the city acquire and itself operate all the public service utilities, that a free public highway be erected between Omaha and Council Bluffs, that the city health department be expanded to furnish free medical service and free medicines, that all public work be done by day labor on an eight-hour basis at union wages. And yet, notwithstanding this program, which would naturally appeal to the laboring men and the poorer classes, the socialist vote shows no gains.

It strikes us that these facts furnish most encouraging evidence that the people have not been led away in any great number by the socialist schemes for the complete reorganization of society, but prefer to work for practical improvement of existing institutions through the established machinery of government.

Something will have to be done to prevent a recurrence of the fatality which overcame the Fort Crook soldier who tried an inebriation experiment with a barber's supply of witch-hazel. Either the barber shops will have to take out liquor licenses or the pure food inspectors will have to enlarge their jurisdiction.

The local Bar association is to take up the question of dealing with alleged jury bribing with a view to cooperating for its extermination. It is to be hoped the Bar association will be more persistent and successful in this than it has been in disbaring its own members guilty of questionable practices.

A labor unionist asserts that Moses called the first strike in the brick yards of Egypt. It will also be remembered that when he called his people to walk out they wandered around for forty years before they settled down again to a steady job.

A Texas college professor wandered over into Arkansas and forgot who he was or where he came from. Arkansas must have reformed if he found anything there to make him forget Texas.

Travel will be a great deal of tourist through Omaha this summer, with the Seattle exposition as an additional attraction to take eastern people west. Omaha should do something to induce these tourists to break their journey by stopping over here. A growing city can have no advertisement more effective than a personal inspection.

Abdul Hamid is reported to have given up the money he had on deposit in foreign banks. Abdul is in much the same predicament as the man facing a gun in a poker game who could not under the circumstances be expected to argue the point.

Collector Loeb at the port of New York has unearthed some more customs frauds due to underweighing. If he can keep up the gag he has set in preventing frauds he may be able to settle the treasury deficit without the aid of congress.

An Indiana man who has reached the age of 102 confesses he has never written a book. He had better hurry up, for if he tells that story to St. Peter his veracity is likely to be questioned.

The Water board's refusal to take care of the accrued hydrant rental is costing the taxpayers of Omaha approximately \$3,000 a month. What are we going to do about it?

Exceeds the Contract Price.
New York Sun.
If Mr. Roosevelt has really captured alive with his hands, no doubt—a hiterto unknown animal, half zebra and half giraffe, his account of it would be worth more than a dollar a word.

Drawing the Distinction.
Indianapolis News.
As that Omaha balloon didn't explode until the landing, it was, of course, an entirely successful ascension. On the other hand, however, if it had exploded a few moments sooner the same could hardly be said.

Some Remarks on Mides.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
The skin of the black fox is worth hundreds and even thousands of dollars. It appears from the way Dollyver went after Aldrich in the senate that there may be an impression that the skin of the gray fox is worth as much as that of the black fox.

Politics and Judgeships Divorced.
Baltimore American.
The American public generally will commend President Taft's decision to divorce judgeships from politics and to obtain for the bench the best men, irrespective of other considerations. The judiciary should be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion. It should be a bulwark of law and justice upon which the people can look with absolute trust.

Extended Corn Acreage.
Springfield Republican.
Reports from the west indicate the planting of a greatly extended acreage to corn, the principal cereal crop of the country. Present prices are highly stimulating to this result, and not only will the abandoned winter wheat acreage be given over to corn, but further areas will be planted to permit railroads, on the excuse of "hard times," to deflect public opinion which demands the protection of the best signaling systems.

Around New York

Happies on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

A divorce suit involving several families on the social upper levels of Manhattan and Brooklyn does not differ in essentials from the average of domestic cases aired in court, but introduces a new element suggestive of the abundance of variety available if the ground is properly worked. The prime cause of the trouble in the family was the wife's penchant for sentimental affections. Limericks and affluence do not necessarily travel abreast for tandem. Both may be wholly innocent of relationship. Somehow, in the present case, the limericks were built on the concealed joker plan, and as one of these jokers exploded at an unseemly stage of the game the shock was sufficient to remove hubby's spectacles and put him next to the affluence. This pair did the business: There was a young woman named Edie, Who really should have known better. Her folks did what they could To make her be good; Not succeeding, said, "Oh, let her." There was a young man named Ed, Who always went early to bed. He married a wife, The bane of his life; He'll be far better off when he's dead.

In three months' time, and that, too, at a season when there were complaints of business stagnation, there were \$60,000,000 of investment, present or prospective, in new building construction in Manhattan alone. Judging by the precedents, says the New York Times, this of itself is to be accepted as irrefragable evidence of the speedy return of business prosperity of all kinds. If this average be kept up during the remainder of the year—and the indications are that it will be—\$250,000,000 will have been converted into fixed capital in real estate investment on the island of Manhattan. It is, of course, explained in part by the fact that it is so plentiful that it can be obtained on real estate investment at a rate which would make the interest charge not much more than 1 per cent. In this way funds are being diverted from the speculative markets to those of real estate improvements.

The indications are that this real estate investment, almost unceasing, since it was exceeded but once, that time being in the year of 1901, is to be continued throughout the year, as has been said. That judgment is based upon what is known to be contemplated investments in the summer and fall. Some of them are going completely to change the character of Fourth street, from Union square to Thirty-fourth street. That avenue is to be redeveloped, and the business impulse which has converted Fifth avenue from Central park to Fourteenth street into the world's most brilliant shopping thoroughfare. Merchants who do not feel justified in installing the enormous expense which building construction on Fourth avenue involves are venturing upon Fourth avenue to the east and upon the cross streets as well.

Two new hotels on Forty-second street, east of Fifth avenue, are among the contemplated real estate improvements of this spring. One is to be twenty-four stories in height, and another, flanking it at Madison avenue and Forty-second street, is to be thirty-one stories in height. And these two ventures alone will represent new investment in hotel properties in New York not far from \$5,000,000. It is in part due to this real estate activity in New York that steel and iron manufacturing, at least of its structural side, and that the manufacture of machinery and tools have been considerably stimulated since the first of the year.

To prevent as far as possible the number of robberies in New York getting into the newspapers, only six of the largest pawnshops are now trusted with the daily sale of stolen articles as printed at police headquarters. These firms show, however, that since January more than \$3,000,000 worth of goods has been stolen from the residents of New York City.

The lists left at the big pawnshops daily are printed on green paper, and are divided under the various headings—watches stolen, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, clothing etc. They are marked confidential and are signed by Commissioner Bingham.

The remaining loan shop proprietors, numbering about 126 on the east and west sides of the city, have no lists sent to them, and for the last six weeks the detectives have ceased to make their daily rounds to inquire after stolen property. As a result the majority of pawnbrokers do not know whether goods have been stolen or not, and the public suffers in the end, as it makes things easy for the burglars to get rid of their loot.

Nine-months-old Evans Killeen, of 255 Avenue A, swallowed a "jack," one of the little eight-pointed metal toys used by children in playing marbles.

The little fellow had attached the "jack" from one of several children playing in the hallway of the house. He gasped, clawed at his throat and sank into semiconsciousness. His mother happened to come in the door and the other children excitedly told her what had happened. The woman slapped the baby's back violently, but could not dislodge the piece of metal. Her screams attracted a policeman, who summoned Dr. Pearson from Bellevue.

The surgeon arrived quickly in the new automobile ambulance and decided to operate at once.

But he did not have the tube used in such cases, so he bandaged the boy into the machine and told the chauffeur to put on full speed. With the siren sounding for block ahead, the car raced along at about fifty miles an hour. At Twentieth street and Second avenue the surgeon saw the boy had hardly a minute to live.

"Stop!" he yelled to the driver. "The baby has choked the doctor picked up the baby by the heels, leaned over the back of the ambulance and for fully a minute swung the boy in a circle, now and then, when the head was toward the street, giving the boy a jerk. Suddenly there was a metallic ring on the street.

The "jack" had been dislodged, and the doctor, panting from his exertions, placed the child on the couch again, and once more the chauffeur put on full speed and went whizzing like mad to Twenty-sixth street, rounding the corner into the accident ward with a dizzy kick.

The life of the baby was saved by Dr. Pearson's remarkable "operation."

There were about 200 persons in the crowd that watched the surgeon swinging and shaking the baby. They did not interfere, although the treatment was violent, for they knew the doctor was well aware of what he was doing. When the "jack" dropped the car stopped, moving his brow, sat down on the bench of the ambulance exhausted, the crowd cheered him.

What is Really Needed.
San Francisco Chronicle.
There is a growing belief that an asylum is hardly the proper place to send a person afflicted with homicidal mania. Most of the conspicuous patients of this class appear to need the attentions of the hangman more than those of a nurse, and would be subjected to the noose treatment if there was a healthy sense of accountability on the part of the jurists.

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG.

SICK WOMEN WELL.

For over 40 years this celebrated remedy has been making women's lives happier—healthier—safer.
Many thousands of women have testified to its wonderful effect.

The "Favorite Prescription" is

THE ONE REMEDY that can be depended upon when there is any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. It purifies, heals, soothes, builds up.

THE ONE REMEDY which absolutely contains neither alcohol (which to most women is rank poison) nor injurious or habit-forming drugs.

THE ONE REMEDY which is so perfect in its composition and so good in its curative effects as to warrant its makers in printing its every ingredient, as they do, on its outside wrapper, verifying the same under solemn oath.

It is needed when backaches make life miserable—when a sickening, dragging, bearing-down feeling makes work a weary agony—when sick headache, nervous irritability, loss of energy and appetite indicate derangement of the womanly organism. It is a purely vegetable compound, being a glyceric extract from native medicinal roots and can not injure in any condition of the female system.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets help the effect of all other medicines by keeping the liver active and the bowels open. They regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Easy to take as candy. At all dealers—get what you ask for. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A RAILROAD ANNIVERSARY.

Marvelous Progress in Railroad Work in Forty Years.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When, on May 16, 1869, Thomas Durant and Leland Stanford drove the golden spike which completed the track laying of the Union and the Central Pacific roads, did they or anybody else dream of the expansion in railway construction which the next forty years would bring in the United States? Probably not. The meeting of the rails on that day took place near Ogden, Utah. There were 4,000 miles of railway main track in the country at that time. A little over 300,000 miles are here now. The railway system of the United States at this moment has a capitalization of over \$15,000,000,000, which represents an eighth of the \$120,000,000,000 of the wealth of the entire country in 1909.

The event in Utah forty years ago commemorated the completion of the first of the transcontinental lines of railway, and transmitted the dreams of Asa Whitney and Thomas H. Benton into fact. Today six lines span the continent in the United States. The Canadian Pacific extends from the Atlantic to the big western ocean. The Grand Trunk Pacific, another road crossing through Canada, is expected to touch the Pacific in 1911. The Canadian Northern, according to present plans, will reach there by 1914 or earlier. Probably by the time that Canada has its three transcontinental roads the United States will have added one or two more to its own list.

Three-quarters of a century ago, when we were sending to England not only for rails and locomotives, but also for men