

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

Up to the present no one has thought to call Speaker Cannon the "Crime of '73."

The average daily fire loss in the United States is \$800,000. This great country has money to burn.

Even the policemen in Lincoln must get on the water wagon. That town is certainly going to be dry.

A Russian prince is said to be a clown in an American circus. If he is a good clown the public will forgive him.

Europe complains that the Wright Brothers are failures socially. They are something of highfliers for all that.

A movement has been started in Cincinnati to commence the work day earlier. More time wanted "Over the Rhine."

The records of our county court show that lots of defeated candidates have started contest cases, but that none of them ever won out.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says half the men she knows are lobsters and the other half are shrimps. Mr. Catt evidently has been misbranded.

An arbitration board to adjust the differences between the Omaha bankers and the South Omaha bankers could be kept real busy right now.

The sugar trust has discharged the weavers who defrauded the government out of \$2,000,000. Uncle Sam probably will furnish them a job.

Mayor Jim wants to keep his appointive list under the hat as long as possible. The "ingrates" who are on the black list know it without waiting to be told.

Automobile men paid \$109,000 in taxes into the New Jersey treasury since the first of the year. When it comes to being thrifty New Jersey takes the lead.

The State Board of Assessment is again discovering that all the Nebraska railroads are paying taxes on assessments far in excess of the valuations put on them by their tax agents. Strange!

The government at Washington is going into the ice making business. From the chunks handed out there, in the past, officeholders are inclined to the opinion the supply has always been ample.

Thomas L. Hagen, the late candidate for president, has proclaimed the fact that the Independence league is dead. The infant mortality rate is always high and this child never was strong except in lung power.

It has been found necessary to discharge another grand jury investigating Governor Haskell and the alleged land frauds. For a man so anxious to meet the issue the governor is decidedly lax in keeping appointments.

Since we have been disillusioned by being told that the destroyed signal corps balloon can be replaced for \$2,000, we do not see how the airship can ever supplant the automobile. If the automobile is to be put off watch it will have to be by some locomotion device that is more expensive.

Railroad Regulation.

Most railroad men have arrived at the point where they are willing to admit that government regulation is not only a necessity but also an unmitigated blessing to the roads themselves. Few in high places among railroad managers and owners remain who can see nothing but evil in restraints placed upon them. Yet President Ripley of the Santa Fe in a recent interview in Chicago is quoted as follows:

The railroads of the west have but one thing to fear, and that is meddlesome and malicious interference in the conduct of their business in legislatures and commissions having to interest in the property and no knowledge of railroad matters; elected, not to do justice, but for the sole purpose of getting as much as possible out of the corporations in increased service and reduced rates. I think that public sentiment has changed slightly and is less tolerant of persecution of railroads, but there are yet some politicians who have not found this out.

No one of intelligence has any desire to cripple the railroads in the exercise of their legitimate functions, to hamper their growth or to make their operation unprofitable. The railroads represent millions upon millions of invested capital on which their owners are entitled to fair returns. But the confiscation of railroad investments is not now and never has been demanded. The issue has been to compel the railroads to cease known abuses—excessive charges, discriminations, building up a favored few at the expense of the many, inadequate service, and reckless exposure of life and limb.

In the field of national legislation both the test of practical operation and the adjudication of the courts has sustained, almost without exception, as reasonable, the restraints placed upon the roads and the majority of state laws have also vindicated themselves. What have our law makers done, as examples of what Mr. Ripley might term meddlesome legislation? Congress has enacted a law forcing the roads to equip trains with air brakes and safety couplers for the protection of the life and limbs of passengers and railroad employes. It was necessary to compel the roads by law to cease employing boys and girls to handle messages on which the safety of train operation depended. It was necessary by law to force the roads to cease working employes excessive hours until physical exhaustion not only threatened their health, but endangered the lives entrusted to their care. Laws had to be passed to stop rebates and to prevent discrimination between shippers and localities. Laws had to be passed to abolish the wholesale bribery of legislators and the subversion of public sentiment by means of passes.

In the field of state legislation and commission rulings there are other just as pertinent instances. It required government interference to compel the roads to provide depot facilities deemed by common decency, to maintain stations where business required it, to furnish cars to shippers when needed and to respond to numerous other reasonable demands for the accommodation of the public, aside from the matter of fixing rates.

Does Mr. Ripley consider all these laws "meddlesome and malicious interference" or "intolerant persecution"? Does Mr. Ripley think the public will sanction any backward step along these lines or regulations of the roads? If he does he is alone among railroad men and doomed to disappointment.

Applying Business Methods.

The report of the commission to investigate departmental methods has brought prominently to light some wasteful practices in the purchase of supplies. The system in vogue was the gradual growth of the years since the government was founded. Each department has always purchased for itself and the result has inevitably been, if not extravagance, at least lack of economy in purchases. President Taft proposes to remedy this if possible by the establishment of a single purchasing department, such as is maintained by all large private corporations, which shall do the buying and contracting for staple articles for all the departments.

The inauguration of this plan, which means such a revolution of methods, will necessitate legislation, but without it the efficiency of the principle can be tried out by means of co-operation between the various departments in the purchase of the class of supplies used in common by them. Probably no reform in purely administrative methods to compare with this in magnitude or importance has been discussed, and if a practical trial shall prove it to be effective it will mean the saving of many thousands of the taxpayers' money. It is in such things as this Mr. Taft is demonstrating what he means by a business administration.

One Ship's Queer Cargo.

The steamer Berlin arrived in New York last week with one of the most cosmopolitan cargoes ever landed in that port. In addition to the average run of every-day passengers an unusually large number of couples were returning from bridal tours, and to make things seem natural to them there was also on board a consignment of 20,000 canaries. In addition the ship carried 5,000 frogs, 200 snakes, 100 monkeys and a miscellaneous collection of other animals.

The personal belongings of returning travelers are generally known to contain among the curios collected on trips abroad all kinds of queer things, but nothing except the scanning of a cargo list of any of the great ships will give an idea of the many and strange things which come in as an interchange of commerce between the

nations, this consignment simply being an illustration. The fact is too common to attract attention among the regular visitors to the wharves or the customs officials and except in the case of a large importation like the one arriving last week never known to the public.

The complexity and scope of a tariff bill is also brought forcibly to mind by such importations, for nearly all the articles mentioned in this cargo are dutiable at rates provided for in the pending bill as well as in its predecessors, so if you think you are wise enough to frame such a measure, just take a look at the ramifications of the field you must cover.

A Lesson from Galveston.

Outside of the appointive commission which has jurisdiction over the city of Washington, the commission which governs Galveston is commonly regarded as the original type of the commission plan of city government in this country of which the other commission plans have been imitations or adaptations. The commission plan of city government has been advocated wherever it has been adopted chiefly by the so-called reform elements and too often hailed as a utopian scheme equivalent to a perpetual guaranty of high standard and efficient administration of municipal affairs.

The city election just held in Galveston, however, discloses the fact that the reformers are no more certain to control under a commission form of government than under any other form. In the Galveston election the whole board of city commissioners aspired to re-election, but the mayor, who was the head and front of the reform program, was defeated by a candidate of the reactionaries running on an independent ticket. It is even hinted that the outgoing mayor-commissioner stood as a strict constructionist, while his successful competitor rallied the liberal vote made up largely of the classes who prefer a more free and easy management of the city. Galveston's mayor-elect, by the way, is also a lawyer, contradicting the impression that popular prejudice against lawyers is an insuperable bar to a lawyer landing in a mayoralty chair.

The Galveston election does not condemn the commission plan of city government, but it does re-inforce what The Bee has several times said with reference to it, that the success or failure of municipal government depends entirely upon the character of the men put into municipal office irrespective whether they are called "commissioners" or merely "mayors" and "councilmen." If there is real call for reformers they can be elected just as easily under one plan as under another, and if the reform element is in the minority the adoption of the commission plan of government will not by itself cure all the evils or put the reformers in the saddle.

Influence of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Bryan at a banquet in Columbus, O., declares that never in the history of the world had a political party exercised a greater influence in national affairs than the democratic party during the past twelve years. By what process of reasoning Mr. Bryan arrives at this conclusion is even more mysterious than his "mystery of 1908." During the twelve years mentioned the party has not been in a position to place upon the statute books of the nation a single law or put into operation a single precept of its creed. Commencing with 1896 it has gone down to humiliating defeat as regularly as election time came around. From a strong and compact minority able to exercise a salutary check upon the majority it has deteriorated until even this function is lost to it, as is made only too plain in the present session of congress. In the house organization the party divided, and in the senate, when some republicans objected to certain schedules of the tariff bill, the proffer of assistance from the democrats to change them was of no service because the democrats were hopelessly divided.

Looking to the future, Mr. Bryan himself has been kept busy declaring that many of the men who have been elected as democrats are not entitled to wear the party label and his opponents just as vociferously proclaimed that Mr. Bryan is not a democrat. If there is any rule by which a genuine democrat can be distinguished it is yet to find acceptance. The factions rather than the party are organizing and lining up for the control of the next democratic national convention, with every indication that the contest will be a bitter one between hopelessly divided elements.

How democracy in an impotent minority and rent by internal dissension can have been the vital force in the affairs of the nation during the past twelve years no one but Mr. Bryan can see.

Lincoln may have to have a special election to straighten out the kinks in an issue of high school bonds recently voted on which the election officers failed to make proper canvass and certification of the returns. A law requiring civil service examination for election officers will be the next thing in order.

For some reason or other the democratic organs are not wildly excited over the refusal of the supreme court to seat the Shallenberger judicial appointees. Apparently this is a case of fishing in the political pond from which the democrats hoped for little and expected less.

It turns out that the juror who tried to borrow money from the lawyer in the case he was hearing is himself a

lawyer. That makes his error of judgment all the more inexcusable. A lawyer ought to know the difficulty of borrowing money from a lawyer.

Latest reports indicate, as careful observers expected, that the estimate of Armenian victims of the Turkish uprising had been exaggerated. Ten thousand is now said to be the number. The deliberate murder of the large number is beyond the comprehension of peoples of other lands and emphasizes the necessity of the powers holding the Turk to a more strict accountability for his doings.

The proposition for a free bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs starts out on the theory that Douglas county is to pay three-fourths of the cost and Pottawattomie county one-fourth. That is where the hitch, if any, is likely to be.

Japan has given another indication that it is awake and keeping abreast of the times. Without making any fuss about what it was doing it is now announced that a Jap army officer has invented a safe and easily managed airship.

President Roosevelt has taken a rest from his hunting and commenced work on his typewriter. This will afford the taxidermists an opportunity to catch up.

Room at the Top.

Washington Post. The United States honors the return of the Wrights by presenting to them the freedom of the air, and they can go as far as they like.

Upholding Written Law.

New York Sun. To the twelve men of the jury in the Hains case are due the admiration and the gratitude of every citizen who desires that the written law and not the unwritten law shall continue to be the law of this land.

A Success, as Burtings Go.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Lieutenant Ware, who made the flight in the army balloon at Port Omaha, declared that, "aside from the bursting of the gas bag, the flight was an entire success." Inasmuch as the bag burst just as the balloon reached the ground it would seem to the layman that the bursting also might be classed as a great success, as burtings go.

Roosevelt and His Raids.

Brooklyn Eagle. There is a conviction in some minds that ex-President Roosevelt may not have fired a gun since his arrival in Africa. He probably has, but the very readable accounts of his raids on wild animals lack, in the opinion of a correspondent, that "vermilion of detail which tends to disestablish credulity in reticulated intellectual." When our correspondent's meaning shall have wrought its way to simplicity, Mr. Roosevelt will be en route for home.

No Opposition Party.

Indianapolis News. The democratic party has of late years been through many trials and tribulations. But nothing has done so much to weaken it as this revelation of its inefficiency. Tariff reformers who belong to no party, but whose only purpose is to get rid of protection, will not find it easy to work with the democratic party in the future. It will be impossible to feel that even the best platform means anything, impossible to have much faith in the professions of the men who seem to have marched straight into the Aldrich camp. Verily, we need an opposition party. But where are we to get it?

Snapping Political Ties.

New York Post. Westerners are snapping party ties on the question of the tariff, partly because they resent its burdens and injustices, but more because they are jealous of New England wealth and of the capital of New York and the middle states, which appear to them to be using Senator Aldrich as an amanuensis to write our tariff dictation. The revolt is one of the radical west and south against the conservative east. It was no casual thing that western senators pointed out and denounced the dominance of New England senators in the finance committee of the senate, and in other powerful committees of that body. There spoke a sectional distrust and dislike which may be prophetic of a sweeping readjustment of parties before many years have passed.

AN ERROR OF POLICY.

Effect of Congressional Limitations on Secret Service.

Some significant testimony bearing on the merits of the dispute last winter between President Roosevelt and the house of representatives over the employment of a secret service has been given by H. L. Stimson, former United States district attorney for this district, who has been engaged in prosecuting the sugar weighing fraud cases. Mr. Stimson says that the government has been greatly hampered in bringing to justice the authors of those frauds because congress persisted in limiting the functions and activities of the federal secret service. Trained detectives were needed in these prosecutions, but the secret service men who should have been available were not allowed by congress to be detailed for work outside the limited province of pursuing and suppressing counterfeiting. The house of representatives mistakenly insisted last winter that the scope of the activities of the government's only trained force should be so limited, although President Roosevelt pointed out that the secret service could do valuable work in helping to expose land frauds and crimes in general against the government, and had done such work with marked success and to the great advantage of the public.

The Tribune criticized the house of representatives at its short-sightedness in restricting the secret service, the more so that no satisfactory reason was ever given for limiting the work which it should do. Mr. Stimson shows how great a handicap was thus put upon the government in combating these frauds. He says: "There are many men in the secret service with broad experience who would be of invaluable service to us in the weighing fraud investigations. But we cannot use them. Here is one of the most important cases the government has prosecuted in years, and we are hampered by the lack of investigators. A lot of special treasury agents have been assigned to help, and they are working hard and with some results, but we should have some of the tried men in the old service, men who have worked on similar cases in the past and who know how to get at things." "Congress at its next session should take note of the situation which it created and repair an obvious blunder. The executive department should be aided, not hindered, in its efforts to enforce the laws."

Roosevelt on Tolstoy

The Outlook, May 13.

One of the common features of the political campaign last fall was the letter which Count Tolstoy wrote on behalf of Mr. Bryan. In this letter Count Tolstoy advocated the election of Mr. Bryan on the ground that he was the representative of the party of peace, of anti-militarism. From the point of view of American politics, the incident presented no importance beyond furnishing material for the humorous columns of the newspapers. But it had a certain real interest as indicating Count Tolstoy's worth as a moral guide. He advocated Mr. Bryan on the theory that Mr. Bryan represented peace and anti-militarism. Now there was but one point in the platform of either political party in 1908 which contained any element of menace to the peace of the world. This was the plank in the Bryanite platform which demanded the immediate exclusion by law of all Asiatic laborers, and therefore of the Japanese. Coupled with it was the utterly meaningless plank about the navy, which was, however, intended to have a navy only for the defense of our coasts—that is, merely "defensive" navy, or, in other words, a quite worthless navy. Now I have shown in a preceding editorial that at this present time there is neither justification nor excuse for such a law—and this wholly without regard to what would happen if the exclusion plank in Mr. Bryan's platform represented merely an idle threat, a wanton insult, and it was coupled with what was intended to be a declaration that the policy of upbuilding the navy, which has been so successfully carried on during the last 60 years, would be abandoned. Any man of common sense, therefore, ought to perceive the self-evident fact that the only menace to peace which was contained in any possible action by the American republic was that contained in the election of Mr. Bryan and the attempt to put into effect his platform. That Count Tolstoy did not see this affords a curious illustration of his complete inability to face facts; of his readiness to turn aside from the truth in the pursuit of a phantom, however foolish; and of the utter futility of those who treat him as a philosopher, whose philosophy should be, or could be, translated into action.

Count Tolstoy is a man of genius, a great novelist, "War and Peace," "Anna Karenina," "The Cossacks," "Sebastopol," are great books. As a novelist he has added materially to the sum of production of his generation. As a professional philosopher really he is a philosopher, but his philosophy is not his own; it is the philosophy of other men of his time, and among the high-minded men of his type, who, because of their sheltered lives, naturally reject what is so fantastic. Tolstoy's teachings, it is probable that the really lofty spirit of these teachings gives them a certain sense of artificial exaltation. But I have no question that whatever little influence Tolstoy has exerted among men of action has been the influence of other men, and not his own. I think he has swayed or dominated only the feeble folk and the fanatical folk. No man who possesses both robust common sense and high ideals, and who strives to apply both in actual living, is affected by Tolstoy's teachings, save as he is affected by the teachings of hundreds of other men in whose writings there are occasional truths mixed with masses of what is commonplace or erroneous. Strong men may gain something from Tolstoy's moral teachings, but only on condition that they are strong enough and sane enough to be repelled by those parts of his teachings which are foolish or immoral. Weak persons are hurt by the teachings. Still, I think that the mere fact that these weak persons are influenced sufficiently to be attracted means that there was not in the very great quantity of potential usefulness to man. In the United States we suffer from grave moral dangers; but they are for the most part dangers which Tolstoy would neither perceive nor know how to combat. Moreover, the real and

dreadful evils which do in fact arise from his denunciation of and attack upon both good and evil are usually not evils which are of much moment among us. On the other hand, we are not able to certain kinds of wickedness which there is real danger of his writings inculcating; for it is a lamentable fact that, as is so often the case with a certain type of mystical ascetic, there is in him a dark streak which tells of moral perversion. That side of his teaching which is partially manifested in the revolting "Kreutzer Sonata" can do exceedingly little damage in America, for it would appeal only to decadents; exactly as it could have come only from a man, however high he may stand in certain respects, has in him certain dreadful qualities of the moral perversity.

The usual effect of prolonged and excessive indulgence in Tolstoyism on American disciples is come rather than serious. One of these disciples, for instance, not long ago wrote a book on American municipal problems, which ascribed our ethical and social shortcomings in municipal matters in part to the "militarism." Now the mind of this particular writer in making such a statement was influenced in the least by what had actually occurred or was occurring in his city, but by one of Tolstoy's theories which has become famous in the common country life. Militarism is a real factor for good or for evil in most European countries. In America it has not the smallest effect one way or the other; it is a negligible quantity. There are undoubtedly states of society where militarism is a grave evil, and there are plenty of circumstances in which the prime duty of man may be to strive against it. But it is not a mere matter of taste; it is war itself, which is the absolute evil, the evil which is evil always and under all circumstances. Militarism which takes the form of a police force, municipal or national, may be the prime factor for upholding peace and righteousness. Militarism is to be condemned or not, purely according to the conditions. So eating horse meat is itself a mere matter of taste; but the early Christian missionaries in Scandinavia found that serious evil sprang from the custom of eating horse meat in honor of Odin. It is literally true that our very grave municipal problems in New York or Chicago have no more to do with militarism than with eating the meat of horses that have been sacrificed to pagan deities, and a crusade against one or the other as an element in municipal reform, is just about as rational as would be a crusade against the other. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that it had taken a century to remove the lark from American literature; because the poets insisted upon writing, not about the birds they saw, but about the birds they had read of in the writings of other poets. Militarism is an evil in our social life as is purely a figment of the imagination as the skyark in our literature. Moreover, the fact that in spite of this total absence of militarism there is so much that is evil in our life, so much need for reform, ought to show persons who think that the destruction of militarism would bring about the millennium how completely they lack the sense of perspective.

To minimize the chance of anything but willful misunderstanding, let me repeat that Tolstoy is a great writer, a great novelist; that the unconscious influence of his novels is probably, on the whole, good, even disregarding their standing as works of art; that even as a professional moralist and philosophical adviser of mankind in religious matters he has some excellent theories and on some points develops a noble and elevating teaching; but that taken as a whole, and if generally diffused, his moral and philosophical teachings, so far as they had any influence at all, would have an influence for bad; partly because on certain points they teach downright immorality, but much more because they tend to be both foolish and fantastic, and if logically applied would mean the extinction of humanity in a generation. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SOME MISTAKES OF MR. BRYAN

Rules of Action of Party Representatives Considered.

Charleston News and Courier (dem.). In his letter to the Florida legislature, Mr. Bryan exposes his want of accurate understanding of democratic principles. Mr. Bryan is quite mistaken when he declares that "there are two schools of thought in regard to the duty of an official, the aristocratic theory is that the people elect representatives to think for them; the democratic theory is, on the contrary, that the people think for themselves and elect representatives to give legal expression to their thoughts and to voice their sentiments." There are no such "two schools." Such a division is physically impossible in this republic.

A candidate and the people are parties to a contract. The candidate expresses his views and pledges himself to a course of action. He is bound by implication to support the demands of his party platform, unless he put the people on notice before election that he is out of sympathy with it, in whole or in part. If he is a party candidate, he promises thereby to submit to party authority, which, in congress, is the caucus.

Mr. Bryan's theory is that a public official should be the people's puppet, that when he accepts office he effaces himself as a free agent, and that he reserves to himself only the function of registering what he conceives to be the people's will. "Initiative and referendum" expanded shall become a feature of our governmental system. Mr. Bryan's theory is impractical and contradictory. That this expedient has not been adopted implies that the people delegate to their representative full freedom of action as to all questions arising during his term of office, except those in regard to which he has voluntarily defined and limited his course before election. The anxiety of officials lest they be defeated for re-election probably induces them to suppress their convictions more than they should in the hope of conciliating the electorate. The fact that the people should bear in mind is that a representative who would be dishonest with himself in order to propitiate them, would be not too good to sell himself to a third party.

Moreover, Mr. Bryan betrays an habitual and fatal bent towards demagoguery when he speaks of "the aristocratic theory." He knows that this country has no "aristocracy." If he means the rich as "aristocrats" he should speak of them as "the rich" and not attempt to turn against them a prejudice which is cherished in old countries towards a class of hereditary nobles. Granting, for the sake of the argument only, that the rich in America constitute a separate class, and in one of sympathy with the "democrats," the truth remains that the rich are in no sense "aristocrats," but rather a more common and vulgar crew than are the plain farmers, lawyers, doctors and ship-keepers. "Captain Kidd" was a great pirate and amassed wealth, but he was not an aristocrat; no more is the trait magnate who robs the people by using false weights

PERSONAL NOTES.

Carrie Chapman Catt remarks that half the men she knows are lobsters and the rest are shrimps. There is much room for improvement in Carrie's taste in the selection of male acquaintances.

The peach-basket had proved that it subserves a useful purpose. A young woman in New York, thrown through the glass wind shield of a taxicab, was protected by her voluminous headgear from being cut by the flying splinters.

It is strange that an American should be the only woman member of the Royal Geographical society of England. Mrs. French Sheldon, formerly of New Orleans, occupies this singular position. She is not alone the only female "fellow," but the last.

Oscar Seeley, a civil war veteran, who had authentic records to show that he was the first to enlist in New York state when the first call for volunteers was sent out, died at Muskegon, Mich., from an old gunshot wound received at the battle of Shiloh.

Long is the list of wails who have become famous. It includes Sir Henry M. Stanley, Queen Catherine the Good, Alexander Hamilton, Ross Bonheur, Edgar Allen Poe, Rachel, Leonardo da Vinci, and dates back as far as Moses. All these were homeless children.

Mrs. J. C. Haxney, the pretty widow and telephone operator, the Montgomery (Mo.) authorities refused to seat as city collector when she was elected to that office last November, because, as a woman, she was ineligible, was married to her manager in the company, E. H. Ham, county republican chairman and state food inspector.

WHERE MILLIONS ARE WASTED

Bad Roads Impose Heavy Tax on Products of the Soil.

Kansas City Times. The cost of bad roads in America, according to a recent statement from the agricultural department was \$90,000,000 last year, as compared to the cost of transporting the same tonnage of crops in France. These figures apply merely to the hauling of the principal crops.

This is only an estimate of the partial loss to the farmers, because it embodies only a part of the products hauled over the public highways. The average haul in this country is 24 miles. It costs 26 cents a mile for wagon transportation. In France the cost is 13 cents a mile, or only one-half the cost in the United States.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"My wife and I never argue—we get along beautifully." "How do you work it?" "When anything's wrong I always figure that it's my fault and she never disagrees with me."—Cleveland Leader.

"What part of a railway train do you regard as the most dangerous?" Inquired the nervous man. "The dining car," answered the dyspeptic. —Washington Star.

"My wife is a very optimistic woman." "I dread, she is." "How do you know?" "Yes, when I was talking with her yesterday she said that if you ever did she would marry again, because she felt sure that she could do better next time."—Houston Post.

"Yes, many thousand immigrants come to America every year." "What assimilates them into good American citizens?" "Base ball."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She (indignantly)—You had no business to kiss me! He—But it wasn't business; it was pleasure.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Peasiant—Don't you think this season grows the drama has a tendency downward? Realist—I have noticed that more people are buying seats in the orchestra.—Baltimore American.

"I suppose you know, barber," said Percy, with a wink at the man in the other booth. "I've had my hair cut a man's head grows at the rate of three-millionths of a yard in a second." "No, I never heard that before," said the barber, beating a tattoo on the strap with his razor. "But I know there's a spot on the back of your head where the hair wouldn't grow as much as that in a million years."—Chicago Tribune.

LET OUT A WHOP.

St. Louis Republic. If you're feeling dull and blue, Cheer up! There is joy in life for you. Cheer up! Do not sit and mourn and mope. Cheer up! Don't get looking for a rope. Cheer up! Don't forget with life there's hope. Cheer up!

Do not let your spirits droop. Cheer up! Swing your hat, let out a whop. Cheer up! Do not get disconsolate. Cheer up! You will win the smiles of Fate, if you only work and wait. Cheer up! Do not go around dejected. Cheer up! Live your life, enjoy its zest. Cheer up! Why be gloomy? Why resign? Cheer up! Stop your brooding, cease to whine. Cheer up! Soon you will be feeling fine. Cheer up!

Married Misery

People often rely on nature unaided to correct evil but it doesn't. One aim of corrective medicine should be to do away with married unhappiness. At the bottom of a deal of misery is found lack of cheerful yielding. Mean selfishness is as surely due to ill-health as famine is to failure. Ungovernable temper—a third fault—is largely the outcome of stomach disorder. All these causes disappear when stomach and liver are keyed to a finely balanced tone. The first sign of on-coming Biliousness, Indigestion or Headache, should suggest old Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. No other known medicine contains so complete a curing-power for disordered stomach and torpid liver.—I will avert many a conflict between man and woman.

Take pains, however, not to insist too strongly on having your own way except with the druggist—insist that he give you Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.