

certainly a lottery with many blanks." To be sure, money isn't the only thing conducive to happiness, but the experience of this one woman even added to the experience of other unfortunates is of no value when confronted with the very large number of instances in which marriage has shown itself not to be a failure.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY RELATING to the recent state convention held by the republicans of Wisconsin is provided by the Washington correspondent of the Des Moines Register and Leader, a republican paper. This story reveals, if indeed revelation was necessary, that the tariff reform idea is very strong among the rank and file of republicans and that in many states the greatest skill on the part of republican leaders is necessary in order to keep democratic doctrine out of the republican platform. The Washington correspondent of the Register and Leader says: "It appears that Wisconsin republicans came very near totally eclipsing their Iowa neighbors upon the subject of tariff modification resolutions. It is a matter of inside history that the committee on resolutions practically without a dissenting voice, voted to adopt as a part of the Wisconsin platform, a plank touching the tariff modification proposition far more radical than the Iowa plank, indorsing the policy and endeavors of Congressman Babcock. In fact the plank specifically declared for action by congress. In view of the somewhat unfortunate condition of the party upon questions strictly local in their nature, it was deemed advisable not to bring into the platform national issues of any sort, but to confine the platform declarations exclusively to state issues. However, this was merely a matter of party expediency from a local point of view; not that there was any hesitation on the part of the Wisconsin republicans in assuming whatever responsibility the declaration would involve. The local situation was such that it was thought best to emphasize party effort and concentrate upon questions involving only local affairs. It is understood Senator Spooner was unequivocally in favor of the tariff modification plank and so expressed himself at the time."

IOWA'S TEMPERANCE EXPERIMENT WILL be watched with a great deal of interest. Hereafter chronic drunkards are to be treated as insane and confined in asylums until pronounced cured. The procedure seems to be the same as in cases of insanity. Upon complaint the party complained of is brought before a board and examined, and if the facts warrant is sent to the hospital for treatment. It is said that good effects have already been noted, many steady drinkers quitting the habit through fear of being incarcerated and given a thorough treatment.

A NOBLE WOMAN PASSED FROM EARTH when Mrs. J. G. Lemen of Council Bluffs Ia., died. She was matron of the Christian Home at Council Bluffs, of which her husband, J. G. Lemen, is manager. For years Mr. and Mrs. Lemen devoted their lives to caring for unfortunate little ones, and their sacrifices and their devotion to their work stamped them as zealous Christians. Hundreds of little ones have been rescued from misery and saved from lives of sin by the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Lemen. During all the years of their management of the Christian Home they never asked a dollar from the public, but depended upon the free and unsolicited offerings of those who understand the work they were doing. And it is a credit to the Christian fellowship of the generation that the faith of this good man and wife has never been shaken, and that their prayers have been abundantly answered. The death of "Mamma" Lemen, as she was affectionately known to thousands, is a great loss to charitable circles.

PEOPLE INCLINED TO BE SUPERSTITIOUS are pointing to the fact that President Roosevelt started upon his New England trip on a Friday, the trip resulting in the Pittsfield accident, and that he started upon his western trip on a Friday, the trip ending with a surgical operation that prevented any further touring.

THE BASEBALL SEASON IS ABOUT TO GIVE way to the football season. The baseball season has been unusually successful from a financial point of view, despite the war between the two major leagues. The race for the pennant in the Western League was one of the most exciting in the history of the game, and when the season closed the three highest clubs were so closely bunched that experts had to figure it out. Kansas City won the pennant with Omaha so close behind that if Kansas City had lost its last game and Omaha won its last game, Omaha would have captured the coveted streamer. In the American league Philadelphia will be the winner of the pen-

nant, and in the National league Pittsburg had the pennant won several weeks ago.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF CHICAGO is evidenced by some statistics taken from the government census. These statistics show that Chicago has more German citizens than any city in Germany except three, more Irish than any city except Dublin, more Swedes than any city except Stockholm, more Norwegians than any city except Christiania, and more Poles than any city in Poland. The census gives the following figures for the city of Chicago.

	Men.	Women.
Native born.....	555,558	555,905
Foreign born.....	307,850	279,262
Native parentage.....	181,670	172,769
Natives of foreign parentage.....	358,023	369,318
Colored	17,315	14,120

The latter includes, Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

THE MIXTURE OF RACES IN THE UNITED STATES is fairly well shown by the matrimonial alliances contracted by one family in Nebraska. In this family, whose ancestry is traced back through the American line for nearly 300 years, there are three married sons and two married daughters. One daughter married a Scotchman and the other daughter married an Irishman. One son married a Norwegian, another son married a Bohemian and the third son married an Irishwoman. The father says that one unmarried son is engaged to a Canadian girl.

THE ROSTER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF the city of Chicago shows that more than one-third of the aldermen were born in that city. Twenty-six of them claim Chicago as their birthplace. Four others were born in Illinois outside of Chicago, twenty-one were born in other states of the union, three were born in Ireland, four were born in Germany, four were born in Scotland, one was born in England, two were born in Canada, two were born in Bohemia, one was born in Poland and one was born in Sweden. Thirteen are lawyers, seven are saloonkeepers, thirty are business men, eight are tradesmen, five are classed as "politics and no occupation" and six are classed as belonging to "miscellaneous occupations," whatever that may mean.

IT IS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS REPORTS that the two cities having the largest negro population are Washington and Philadelphia. One of the gravest problems connected with the race question is that of preventing the negroes from flocking to the large cities. The negro population of the cities is growing rapidly at the expense of the agricultural sections, and this influx of unskilled labor is having a blighting effect on the labor market from the wage-workers' standpoint. Leaders of the negro element of our population are exerting themselves to the utmost to persuade their people from deserting the farms and plantations for the cities.

IN 1818 SOME AMERICAN MERCHANT VES-sels were seized and destroyed by Spanish war vessels. After a long diplomatic correspondence Spain and the United States agreed to leave it to a neutral tribunal and abide by the result. This tribunal made an award in favor of the United States and in a treaty ratified in 1834 Spain agreed to pay indemnity in installments. A few weeks ago the treasury department at Washington received \$28,500 from Spain as one of the annual payments of indemnity due under the treaty and the money is now being distributed. The continuation of these payments is regarded as a marked evidence of the high sense of honor cherished by the Spanish people in meeting an obligation.

MENTION HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE IN this department of the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, which meets in Omaha, October 15-23. The indications point strongly to this being the largest convention of a single church organization ever held in the United States. The Disciples church numbers 1,350,000 communicants, the majority of whom live in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri. The fact that the majority lives within easy traveling distance of the scene of convention will go far towards insuring the success of the meeting. Railroads have made a one-fare rate from all points and arrangements have already been made for special excursion trains from nearby cities.

AN INTERESTING REPORT AS TO THE EX-tension of the work of circulating the Bible in the Philippine islands was recently made public by the American Bible society, an organization strictly unsectarian in character and founded for the sole purpose of circulating the Bible without note or comment. This society has translated the scriptures into the different languages, and its

recent report, the eighty-sixth, shows that it has issued 70,677,225 volumes of the scriptures in nearly 100 languages and dialects. In the Philippines about 71,000 copies have been distributed since the American occupation of the islands. The society has nine colporteurs who travel alone in the most desolate country, and have undergone great hardships and dangers.

TWO OF THESE COPORTEURS GIVE AN IN-teresting account of some of the difficulties to be met with in their great work. They say: "While canvassing St. Thomas on Monday we heard of a 'festa' that was to be held at Rosario. We inquired about transportation and found that the only way was by ox cart; the distance some seventeen miles over the mountains. We had canvassed all day and were weary, but thought we would be able to sleep on the cart as it rattled along. So we started, but had not made three miles before the ox began to show signs of being tired, and the driver insisted that if we wished to reach our destination we must walk. After a four hours' tramp we halted at a group of shacks on the mountain side and changed the tired animal for a fresh one. The road began to be rough and steep, and we needed a sure footed and steady beast, and found we had just the opposite. As we would start down a hill into a gulch the ox would go his own gait and give us a most uncomfortable jolting. Finally we reached a high ridge with a steep decline on the other, with a bridge over the stream at the bottom. As usual, we went down with a rush, and a sharp turn on to the bridge was too much for the cart, and over it went, scattering our boxes down the gulch side. It was dark, and we were obliged to make a light and gather what we could of our books together. If there had been water in the stream it would have been a total loss. We were delayed about two hours and started on with a broken axle. This we had tied up with strips of cane, and it held until we were within two miles of Rosario. Then the driver went on to borrow another cart while we threw ourselves on the ground and slept. We made good sales in Rosario the first day. On the second day the padre came and we sold less. When we came to the presidente for transportation to the next town he sent runners out into the hills, and they brought in some Igorrotes (wild hill men), who carried our boxes while we trudged on. After traveling some nine miles we succeeded in finding a cart and sent the Igorrotes back."

IN CONNECTION WITH THE REQUEST OF the Cuban president that the United States withdraw all American soldiers still in the island, a special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Havana gives some interesting particulars of the work accomplished in the island during these four months that the republic has existed. President Palma is reported as expressing great satisfaction over the work of the young republic. Speaking of the presence of the American troops still in the island, the president is reported as saying: "It will be a source of gratitude and rejoicing for the Cuban people when the American troops are all withdrawn, and I hope they will be soon. They are not needed. Their presence has a bad moral effect. It looks to some of us as though the United States government has no confidence in the ability of the Cubans to maintain peace and govern themselves. I don't want to be misunderstood. We are grateful to the Americans, but our people cannot feel free with American soldiers all around them. They are not needed to protect us from outsiders, and if they ever are they could be quickly dispatched here. Our artillery force, when increased to 5,000 men, will be sufficient for the country." As to the question of reciprocity, President Palma said he hopes for favorable action by the United States senate in the coming session, regarding as a good omen the insertion of a Cuban plank in several political platforms. He declares that the Cubans want a reciprocity measure that will be of equal benefit to both countries.

THE RETIREMENT OF SPEAKER HENDER-son will occasion an interesting fight for the speakership in the event that the republicans should win the next house. The candidates so far announced are Littlefield of Maine, Cannon of Illinois and Hepburn of Iowa. It is not at all likely that Mr. Littlefield would be the choice of the powerful influences that dominate republican councils. The republicans have never been certain of winning the next house, and Mr. Henderson's sensational retirement makes republican victory all the more improbable. It is therefore unlikely that we will hear much of the strife among the would-be speakers on the republican side until after election; and after election there may be nothing, so far as republicans are concerned, to struggle over.