GOV. JOS. W. FOLK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

"Aware of the Seriousness of the Duties That Await Me."

MISSOURI NOW ON TRIAL.

Declares the Motto of the State Should Be the Guiding Star of Every Official Act.

Gov. Joseph W. Folk's inaugural address, as read in the general assembly, was as follows:

Senators and Representatives:

This is the third time I have stood upon this platform. The first was on a stormy winter's night early last year in the campaign for the democratic nomination; the second, in the dawn of a summer's morning in July, in accepting the nomination of my party; and now, for the purpose of taking the oath as governor of this great commonwealth and to announce the principles and intentions that shall guide me. I have dedicated myself to the service of the people of my state, under the sanction of a solemn oath that shall be preserved sacred and inviolate. Profoundly impressed by the expression of their confidence, I pledge myself before God, and in the presence of these witnesses, to complete devotion to the welfare of the people of Missouri. Aware of the seriousness of the duties that await me, and conscious of my own weakness, I should shrink from the task, if it were my fate to bear unaided the responsibilities that confront me; when I remember, however, that I shall have the support and co-operation of wise and patriotic men, who represent the people in legislative halls, and in the other departments of the state government, I am kept from discouragement. There are many considerations to brighten the outlook. There seems to be a general disposition to join together in beneficial public labors. I know that in every effort for the public welfare, we shall have the moral support of the good and patriotic people of the state, regardless of party. All that is required of any of us, is that we give the public the best service that we can. More than this, no one can justly demand; less than this, no one can rightfully ask.

To you are delegated the sovereign functions of legislation. The executive can only suggest measures for your consideration, and then approve or disapprove of the bills you pass. I would not dictate to you, if I could; nor would I have you substitute my judgment for your own on any matter before you, for your duty is one thing and mine another. While I shall give you my opinions on public matters from time to time, after all, they will only be the opinions of one man, honestly expressed, and if you should not agree with me, that is your right, as it is mine to disagree with you. I hope, though, that any difference will be merely of opinion, and not of principle.

Patriotism Above Partisanship.

Partisanship is a good thing some times, but patriotism is a better thing all the time. Partisanship is well enough when it does not conflict with patriotism; but patriotism is a higher virtue than partisanship. Some of you are democrats, some are republicans, all are Missourians. In the discharge of official duties, let us be Missourians before we are anything else. Do not forget that you will be aiding the party you may belong to, most, by giving the public the highest service. You can not help your party by injuring your state. One may be in private life a democrat or republican, but when he steps into public office, he becomes a public servant—a servant of all the people. It is not my purpose to urge upon you the abandonment of any party organization with which you may be affiliated.

I believe in party organizations; in a popular form of government, such as ours, they are necessary, for it is through political parties that men come to an agreement on public policies and make known their principles. One man may be just as patriotic as another, yet they may differ on governmental questions. Political parties, to be worthy of confidence, must be servants of the public, not public masters.

When you come before the people, to give an account of your stewardship, the account must be for public service, and not for party work. Your party nominated you, the people elected you and sent you here to serve the public, and by that service you will reflect credit or discredit on your party. You are here as legislators, not as politicians, and the welfare of the state should ever be your first consideration. If the public weal should conflict with party advantage or personal ambition, the public good should prevail. Loyalty to Missouri is more important than subserviency to any political organization. Nothing can justify one becoming a traitor to his state.

Legislator's Lot Not Easy.

The legislator's lot is not an easy one. The pittance he receives for his work is hardly sufficient to supply his necessary wants. No private interests could secure for so small a sum the service of so large a number of men, as honest and intelligent as the men who compose this general assembly. The temptations which beset the legislator on every hand assume the most insidious forms. An innocent present given in supposed friendship may have concealed in it the germ that will lead to the downfall of legislative honor. Unless the legislator be strong and ever vigilant, no matter how high his purposes or how pure his motives, he may be trapped by designing men into a compromising position—and then he is lost. I have never known a legislator to become corrupt deliberately; his intentions in the beginning are usually good. The moral collapse generally begins through the seductive siren songs of past-masters in the art of corruption. The way to corruption is a primrose path, with dead sea apples on either side, ending in the quicksands of dishonor and despair. Once an official starts on that road, it is almost impossible to turn back, for fear of exposure. It is better, though, to kneel at the feet of Justice and tell the truth than to be lashed by the fear of publicity into further wrongs.

Missouri Now On Trial.

Missouri is a great state—great in fertile fields, in mountains of precious metals and in splendid cities; but, above all, great in the high character of the men and women who people the state. Measuring Missouri, not by the wealth of the few, but by the welfare and virtue of the masses, she stands pre-eminent among the sisterhood of states. I have gone from one end of Missouri to the other, into nearly every county, and nowhere does illiteracy rule; everywhere virtue is honored and God is worshipped. All true Missourians are proud that the state is the leader in the fight for good government now being made all over the land. A slumbering public conscience was first awakened in Missouri to the necessity of remedying civic evils, and now many states have caught the idea and are waging war against the things that dishonor. From every section of this state there comes a stern demand that this general assembly be free from the evil of bribery that has disgraced former bodies. There has been no more corruption here than in some other states, but it has been exposed and punished here, and in other states it has not been; and this is Missouri's glory, not Missouri's shame. There is honor in the correction of civic evils; it is dishonorable to bear them in ignoble silence. Missouri has set an example in good government for other states, and the example must be kept up. The eyes of the whole world are on Missouri to see what is going to be done here. Those who believe in the righteousness of the people are looking to see their theory vindicated; those who hold that corruption is a necessary incident of government, and that the "Missouri idea" is only a passing virtuous spasm, are awaiting the result to sustain their position. Missouri is now on trial. To lapse back into the evils of other days would be worse than if there had been no exposures at all, and would do Missouri more harm than all the calamities and pestilences that could occur. I promised the people of this state to do my best to put a stop to bribery, and the promise, I assure you, is going to be kept to the letter. In this effort I ask your co-operation and the assistance of every patriotic citizen. Bribery can not go on in the face of a hostile public sentiment if the executive will do his part and if the good men among you will do their part to end it.

Every rumor of bribery should be investigated, and, with the assistance of the attorney-general's department, the executive will lend you every aid in sifting to the bottom all reports of this character. If there be any corruption during this session of the general assembly it will be a disgrace to the state and a reflection on every man in this body and upon every official in the state government. It is too often the tendency of good men in legislative bodies to close their eyes to things of this nature, satisfied with their own honesty, but forgetting that it is as much their duty to protect and defend the honor of the state as it is their own honor. The legislator who sells his vote traffics in the honor of a sovereign people and prostitutes the trust reposed in him. There can be no offense, which, if allowed to go on, is fraught with graver consequences. It is more fatal to civic life than any other crime, for it pollutes the stream of law at its source. It makes the passage of laws mere matters of bargain and sale, thwarts justice, enthrones iniquity and renders lawful government impossible. If all official acts were for sale, we would have a government not of, for and by the people, but a government of, for and by the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors. It is the highest duty of every legislator, of every official and of every citizen to do all that he can to eradicate this evil, which is the greatest enemy to free government and the gravest danger that confronts this nation to-day. Let Missouri be distinguished as no other state is distinguished for good government; let a waiting world know that in Missouri official honor and integrity are held as sacred as female virtue.

Thomas Jefferson once said: "The time to guard against corruption is before it gets hold of us. It is easier to keep the wolf from the fold than to trust to drawing his teeth and claws after he gets in . . ." The best way to keep corruption from the legislative halls is by the aggressive honesty of legislators. It is easy enough to be merely honest, but the man worth while is the man who can be honest in action. Legislators should speak out and denounce corruption when they find it. They should expose venality and in no way conceal information concerning it. Let the people know who the rascals are; publicity is a great preventive of civic evils. If there be found any of a venal nature among your number they should be expelled from the general assembly as moral lepers. There should be no politics in this position. The corrupt man has no poutics; he uses party names only to serve his own ends. I should like to see every political party put corrupt men outside of its ranks. Stripped of their party clothing, their capacity for harm would be reduced to a minimum, for it is by working through party prejudices that they are enabled to have power.

Suggested Laws in Bribery Matters.

In order to aid in the investigation of rumors of corruption, laws should be enacted compelling witnesses to testify as to their knowledge of bribery transactions and exempting such witnesses from prosecution for any matters directly or indirectly growing out of such testimony. It often happens that corruption, by reason of the secrecy with which it works like the mole underground, does not come to light until years after, and the present statute of limitations of three years is too short a time to bar prosecution for the offense; the statute should be five years instead of three. To take away the incentive for bribery, as far as possible, all franchises, rights and privileges secured by bribery should be declared null and void. When one steals a horse, he can not transfer any title to it, and the owner may recover it wherever found. This rule should be made to apply to the people's property, stolen from the people by bribing their representatives, and the people should be entitled to reclaim their own. The law should require all franchises to be sold at public auction, and a sufficient length of time allowed after the sale for anyone to raise the bid, to prevent collusion. These laws will aid in suppressing bribery, but all laws will be impotent to accomplish this result unless the hearts of the people are right, for the remedy for corruption, in its last analysis, is in the public conscience.

Evils of Railroad Pass.

In investigating legislative corruption, it has been my experience that the first step a legislator takes toward bribery, as a rule, is the acceptance of a railroad pass. The constitution of the state and the statute make it a misdemeanor for a legislator to accept a pass, and for any one to give a legislator free transportation. With the wisdom of this law we have nothing to do; it is the law. When a legislator accepts a pass, he puts it in the knowledge of the representative of the railroad that he has violated the law and is subject to indictment. This knowledge can be used by the railroad representative to club the legislator into submission to corporate interests. If the legislator hesitates, it has only to be suggested that information may be given the prosecuting authorities regarding the pass transaction, and the legislator will bow his head like a slave that is scourged and do his master's bidding. I have found instances, in the course of investigation, where men had gone to the legislature imbued with high and noble purposes of serving their constituents honestly and well; first seduced by a railroad pass, the road to destruction was swift and easy, and they would often wind up by accepting bribe money. I am sure that you agree that railroads must not get a grip upon the legislative body through the railroad pass. The law on the subject of free passes should be strictly enforced. It is my purpose, and, of course, it is yours, to give railroads and every other interest fair treatment. They shall have every right the law gives to them, but no more; they shall have equal and exact justice, but no special privileges. That much they are entitled to; more than that they should not receive. I have no patience with the demagogue who attacks corporations merely because they are corporations. They have rights under the law which must be preserved, but they have no right to demand special favors.

The Lobby.

It is proper that railroads and all interests, quasi-public and private, should have the right to appear before legislative committees and present reasons for or against the passage of any bill. They likewise should be accorded the privilege of addressing the individual legislators in a proper way, but the maintenance of a professional lobby breeds corruption, and should not be permitted. Professional lobbying should be made a crime. The excuse for the maintenance of a professional lobby heretofore has been that it was necessary for the protection of corporate interests from unjust legislation and from sand-bagging measures presented by corrupt legislators. I will, as far as lies in my power, see to it that there is just treatment, and I believe that if the railroads would only keep their professional lobbyists away many of the troubles complained of would be averted. It is sometimes hard to determine where legitimate lobbying ends and professional lobbying begins, but I apprehend little difficulty in the line being drawn at the proper place. No legislator should permit a lobbyist, or any one else, to urge upon him, in private, reasons for or against the passage of a bill that could not be published.

Local Self-Government.

The government of the large cities of the state is a subject of great importance. The police departments of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph are controlled as an arm of the state by boards appointed by the governor. This has been the system in our state for more than forty years, and changes that are made should only be after due consideration and close study of this serious problem. Hasty action on measures intended for the benefit of some political party may lead to serious public injury. These questions should be approached with a due appreciation of their gravity and of the good or evil that would result from any new laws on the subject. I believe the people can be trusted to govern themselves, and that if these cities are given the privilege of selecting their own officials the people there will give more attention to their political affairs. If it be wrong to give local self-government in the selection of local officials to any part of the state, then it would seem that the entire theory of our government is wrong. If the people of these cities do not take enough interest in public affairs to secure good government for themselves, they ought not to expect to get it from the outside. It is insisted that the criminal classes congregate in the larger cities, and if the police departments, for instance, are subject to local control, these criminal classes would have an undue influence over the members of the departments. Unfortunaely, it is true that the criminal and corrupt, though constituting but a small proportion of the entire population of the great cities, have a powerful influence in politics, by reason of their pernicious activity. They have this influence, however, because of the inactivity of good citizens. Local self-government would compel the latter, in self-protection, to attend to the public business, which is their own business, after all.

Whether there be any change in the method of selecting the commissioners or not, the police departments in all the cities should be put under civil-service rules by law. Promotion should be the reward of merit alone. The faithful execution of duty ought to be the only standard by which to judge those who guard our lives and property. As long as the police departments of these cities are under my control as governor I intend they shall be kept out of politics. Policemen shall be conservators of the peace in the truest sense. Every member of the department should have the same rights to political beliefs and to exercise them freely as other citizens; but the use of the police as a machine in favor of one side or another in political contests will not be tolerated. Their duty to the public must be paramount to their obligations to any organization.

Elections.

You will be called upon to consider amendments of the election laws of the state applicable particularly to populous centers. Every safeguard should be thrown around the ballot, for the purity of the ballot is the very foundation of free government. If the ballot be corrupted, the spring of government is poisoned at its beginning. Amendments would be advisable giving election commissioners more power to supervise the work of judges and clerks, and to enable any citizen, upon filing application, to question the legality of any registered vote, to the end that the registration lists may be purged of fraud before the day of election. Proper amendments should be made in the laws, and then the people allowed to grow accustomed to them. Wholesale changes every two years are not desirable, for as soon as the people become acquainted with one form of ballot the system is changed to some other method. Oftentimes the wrongs complained of do not grow out of the laws, but from the manner in which the laws are executed. Many of these evils can be corrected by reforming the administration of the law. At the same time, the more perfect the law can be made, the better. I want it so that every democrat, every republican, every populist, every citizen of every party and of no party shall have the right to go to his polling place and vote just as he pleases, without interference from any source. I intend to do all in my power to guarantee each citizen protection in casting his ballot and having it counted as cast, and no more counted than are cast.

Compulsory Voting.

This leads to another subject. While each citizen must be protected in voting, the state is entitled to have each citizen vote, in order that the result of the election may be the just sentiment of the people of the state. The exercise of the franchise is the highest duty of citizenship, yet how careless many are in using this privilege, how indifferent many citizens are as to whether they vote or not. The right of suffrage is a priceless privilege; it marks the difference between the citizen and the subject. Men have died in order that we might have this right, and we would give up our lives rather than lose it. It would seem to be only just that those who do not prize this privilege enough to exercise it ought not to have it. The knowledge that failure to vote, would disfranchise them and make them political eunuchs would bring home to them a realization of its supreme value. Too many men take the great boon of American citizenship as a matter of course, forgetting the blood and treasure that bought it for them. Let him who without good cause avoids this simple duty be barred by law from all the privileges that flow from citizenship, leaving to the individual the right in proper proceedings to purge his disqualification. Then there would be less trouble in obtaining a full and free expression of public opinion at the polls. When a corporation obtains a franchise, it is forfeited by non-user. Apply this principle with appropriate safe guards to the privilege of voting and it will do more than anything else to remedy the evil of civic indifference that is the weakness of a republican form of government.

State Primary Law.

The nearer government can be brought to the people, the purer and better that government will be. To that end, a state primary law should be enacted, whereby all nominations for state, county and municipal offices will be made by primary held on the same day all over the state by all political parties, with the same number of voting places as in the general election and the expenses paid in the same manner. This would do away with the political boss, for the people would then be boss. The professional boss delights in a multiplicity of primaries and conventions. The ordinary citizen, after attending one or two conventions and primaries, becomes weary and gives his attention to other matters, leaving the field to those who are in politics for revenue only. The result is, unless the people are intensely aroused, nominations are made, not by the people, but by those who have a selfish interest to be served. A state primary would, as a rule, nominate the best men and the nominees would represent the people. With a state primary law, there would be just two days that the citizen would have to devote—one to go to the polls for the nomination and the other to go to the polls and vote in the general election. The benefits of this system are at once apparent and commend themselves to all except those who have a selfish motive in retaining present conditions.

United States Senators By People.

As another step in the direction of government by the people, United States senators ought to be elected by the people, and Missouri should lead the demand for a constitutional amendment providing for this reform.

Labor and Capital.

Among the problems we must deal with is the relation between labor and capital. This is one of the most important questions of the hour. Labor has rights which capital should recognize, and capital has rights which labor should not disregard. Capital without labor would be idle, and labor without capital would be unemployed—each is necessary to the other. Since the dawn of creation men have disagreed and disputed about their rights; this will always be so long as human nature controls. One can not always be right and the other always wrong. The principle of arbitration, properly and fairly enforced, will result in benefit to all classes. It is the anarchy of capital and the anarchy of labor that causes the trouble. The purpose of government is not to make money, but to protect the weak against the strong and maintain law and order. Labor has as much right to organize as capital, and the laboring man is usually just as patriotic, has purposes as noble and instincts as high as his employer. The difficulty in adjusting their differences is that demagogues inflame the laboring man and demagogues inflame the capitalist, for one who appeals to the self-interest of the capitalist is just as much a demagogue as one who appeals to the class prejudices of the workingman. Most of the disputes between labor and capital could be settled if both sides would act in a spirit of fairness. Laboring men have no right to any special privilege, and others have no right to demand special privileges over them. The public has an interest in these controversies between employer and employe, for the public business is disturbed thereby. I believe it is the province of the governor of the state to keep the public peace by settling these disputes, and he should make it his business, as far as possible, to do so, if the contest involves the public welfare in any way.

Enforcement of Law.

The constitution (article 5, section 6) provides: "The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state." It is my purpose to carry out that mandate of the constitution. I believe that if the law is on the statute books it should be observed. If it be a bad law, the remedy is to repeal, not to ignore it. Disregard of one law breeds disrespect for all law, and there is entirely too little respect for the majesty of the law. Good men will observe bad laws and bad men will break good laws. It should be so that all men be compelled to observe every law, because it is the law. That will bring good laws and get rid of bad laws. By virtue of the power vested in the executive, it is my intention to see that the laws are administered equitably throughout the state. If any prosecuting attorney fails to discharge his duty, or needs assistance, I shall direct the attorney general, under the statute, to aid him. This will entail extra work on the attorney-general's office in addition to the burdens already resting on that department. The attorney-general's office ought to be adequately supplied with help, and it is not now. There is no economy in stinting the department of justice, for the object of having government at all is to have laws and to have those laws enforced. It is folly to enact laws and have the facilities for enforcing those laws inadequate. Laws that are not carried out are as useless as arms in war that are not used.

No License For Wrong.

The state should not license gambling in any form, whether it be a lottery or pool selling on horse races, and the pernicious effect on public morals is not lessened by requiring a fence to be put around the place where the racing is carried on. The law should not sanction any practice that pollutes the youth and degrades the men of the state. There is no magic in a license to change moral wrong into innocence.

Good Roads

Good roads are conducive to good government. Each session of the legislature has enacted road laws, noneof which have been satisfactory. A constitutional amendment would be appropriate, providing for a tax whereby the road system can be put on the same basis as the public school system, under state supervision. Each county can then have good roads, with less cost than most of the counties are now paying. It takes as much skill and knowledge to build a road properly as it does to construct a railway. A state road engineer ought to be provided for, one skilled in the ways of road building, to oversee and superintend the construction of highways over the state. With this official, and the constitutional amendment referred to, there is no reason why we should not have a splendid road system from one end of the state to the other at comparatively little cost.

Reformatory For First Offenders.

Another reform that will do much in uplifting mankind is the establishment of a reformatory where first offenders against the criminal law may be confined, instead of being put in the penitentiary to be associated with those hardened in the ways of crime. Every man imbibes something from those with whom he is thrown in contact, and the first offender, who is in constant association with old offenders, is apt to become a confirmed criminal. The object of punishment for crime is not revenge, but as an example, and it should be the effort of the state to reform, not to degrade. With first offenders removed from confirmed criminals, in many instances they may be educated back to moral ways and made useful citizens of the state.

General Legislation.

The compensation of the excise commissioner is out of proportion to what is paid other public officials. He should be put on a reasonable salary and all fees paid into the state treasury.

There is urgent necessity for the revision of the statute laws of our state. Revisions heretofore made have been done hastily, with the result that the statutes are full of contradictions, causing uncertainty as to what the law is. A commission of men learned in the law ought to be provided for to revise the statutes. Let obsolete laws be repealed, let inconsistent statutes be reconciled; make the laws certain and just and let them be enforced.

A remedy should be provided for the negligent deaths of adult unmarried persons by giving the father or mother the right to sue. Under the present law there is no remedy in such instances. Strange to say, if a railroad, for instance, injures one over 21 years of age and unmarried the damages are unlimited, but if, instead of injuring, the railroad kills, no damages can be recovered at all. The law makes it economical, from a financial standpoint, to kill instead of merely to maim. The limb of a bachelor is valuable, but the life of a bachelor is not worth anything under the law. This is one of the humors of the law, but it is not justice. It often happens that an adult, while having no wife or husband, may have a dependent mother or father, and they, at least, should have a right of action in such instances. This should be done as a matter of justice, and, farther, to prevent loss of life, for when a corporation must pay in damages for the lives it takes by negligence it will naturally be more careful.

State Finances.

The financial condition of the state is gratifying; the splendid management of the fiscal affairs for the past thirty years has paid off a large debt and reduced taxation for state purposes to 10 cents on the $100. The time is not far distant when, by good government, the state tax on real estate can be further materially reduced. I hope the same economy in appropriations will be exercised as heretofore. The danger of a surplus to a state is that it leads to extravagance. Guard against that. At the same time let Missouri keep her proud position as one of the leading American states and be abreast her sister states in the fields of endeavor and progress. A glorious future awaits Missouri. Let it not be retarded by extravagance or parsimony, but by wise and conservative expenditures and measures let her advance to her manifest destiny.

Let the Welfare of the People Be Supreme Law.

On the great seal of the state hanging above this platform are the words: "Salus populi suprema lex esto"—"Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." That is the motto of the state selected in the long ago, and these words come to us now as a message from the past, with new meaning, and should be the guiding star for every official act. Let partisanship be subordinated to the common good and every effort be made for promoting the public weal. The selfish people who would make money at the expense of the common good are morally blind, and can not appreciate how the individual serves his interest by promoting the public good. Those who understand the relation of the common good to the public interest should inculcate among the people the supreme value of this doctrine. I should like to have every school teacher in the state have the pupils arise in their places each morning and put the question, "How can man serve his best interest?" and have the answer, "Man serves his best interest by promoting the common good." This idea is the foundation of character building and is the most important subject of education. I hope you will keep it in your hearts, and may it guide you in all of your deliberations. Whatever question you may have before you, remember you will serve the best interests of yourselves, your party and your state by promoting the public good. I invite you, believing you have the interests of this great commonwealth at heart, to the most cordial co-operation, and may God, in His providence, help all of us to do our best.

JOHN ALLEN AND CLEVELAND

The Mississippi Private Used a Story to Impress a Point on the Then President.

Private John Allen, the Mississippi congressman, was making a strong effort to secure the removal of a republican postmaster and the appointment of a democrat during one of the administration of Mr. Cleveland. He had made two futile calls at the White House, and the third time the president said rather bluntly:

"Mr. Allen, the civil service rules seem to apply in this case and it is useless for you to keep insisting on the removal of this postmaster."

Allen was silent for a moment, and then he said:

"Mr. President, I don't want to take up your time by recalling that in your campaign I left my beloved state and stumped for you in New York, nor do I care to estimate to what extent the 27 speeches I made up there was responsible for the 1,100 majority by which you carried the state and won the election.

"Neither do I wish to recall my exhibition of joy on that election night—an exhibition which resulted in my wife's not speaking to me for a week But, Mr. President, I just want to tell you a little story before I go.

"Down in my district a fairly wealthy farmer died and his kin began squabbling over the estate. The man's son hired me as his attorney, and the case dragged through the courts.

"One day the son came into my office and asked me if he couldn't expect a settlement soon, as his money was nearly gone.

"'It's no use, Jim,' I said, 'you can't hurry the supreme court of the great state of Mississippi.'

"The young fellow sat for a minute or two with his head resting in his hands, and then he got up to go.

"'Mr. Allen,' he said, 'do you know, sometimes I wish father hadn't died.'"

Allen didn't get that postmastership for his man, but he got a better political plum within a week—N. Y. Sun.

Transferring the Responsibility.

"What was the cause of your barn burning down?" asked the drummer.

"Spark from the railroad, stranger," drawled the farmer.

"You used to blame it on the tramps."

"Railroads have more money than tramps, stranger."—Chicago News.

What He Won.

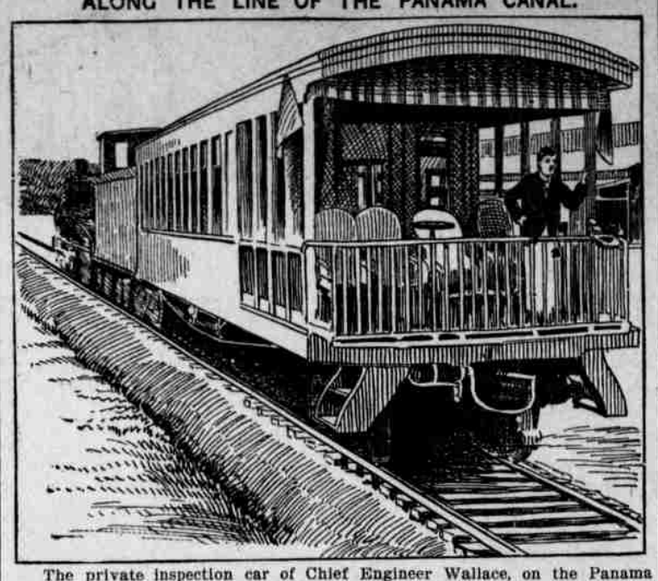
"Did your husband ever win anything at the races?"

"No," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "nothing except the esteem of the bookmakers and the sympathy of his friends."—Washington Star.

Need of Revision.

The schoolboy will have to revise his opinions about those terrible Russian Cossacks.—Washington Post.

ALONG THE LINE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.



The private inspection car of Chief Engineer Wallace, on the Panama railway, in which he is constantly passing back and forth across the isthmus along the canal route.

HAVING FUN ON THE RAIL.

Trick Played on a Genial Porter by a Sportively-Inclined Ranchman.

"Coming up from Kansas City," said Charles S. Young, of the Milwaukee road, relates the St. Paul Globe, "I saw the most downcast porter it has been my fortune to run against.

"Talk about the fellow who bet on Parker, why, he was not in the same class with this coon. After the occurrence of which I am going to tell came off, he was like a balloon hit with a load of buckshot.

"It was on the Southwest Limited, and the coon had been making himself useful to a big Texas rancher with good financial results to himself. It seems that the cattleman had been in the habit of taking this train about once in two weeks and had proved to be ready money for the porter on each trip.

"The ranchman was sitting in the observation car and the porter stood near by taking in the situation out of the tail of his eye. The ranchman ostentatiously reached for a match that stood in the stand on one of the tables and deliberately started to scratch it on his boot.

"'You all kaint lite dat a-match 'septin' on de box, Marse Bob,' put in the porter, hastening up to the cattleman ready to earn his good will, or anything else handy.

"The cattleman hesitated and started for his boot again, when the porter broke in:

"'Now, Marse Bob, t'aint mah place to arg'fy wid de passengahs, but dat-a match was made foh dis heah train, an' it all won't scratch 'septin' on de box.'

"The ranchman looked bored, but eventually reached into his pocket and said:

"'Now, look a'lhyuh, boy, I'll just bet you all $10 to $1 that I can light the match on my boot.'

"The porter chuckled and replied:

"'Wa'al yu is de doctah. Liza Jane, she all need dat ten buck piece an' Ah jus' take yu.'

"The money was put up and the ranchman insisted that the porter hold the stakes, so as to be sure that no flimflam game was worked.

"When everything was ready the cattleman deliberately took a match from the box and lighted it on the sole of his shoe, while the porter viewed the proceeding with amazement and incredulity.

"As he passed over the $11 he remarked:

"'Ef it's jus' de same to yu all Ah wants to look at dat shoe ob yourn.'

"He was accommodated and found a nice little piece of the side of one of the match boxes glued against the heel of the rancher's boot.

"He was downcast for several hours, but chirked up some when the ranchman left the car and handed him a tip of two dollars."

Booked.

She—Your face is like an open book, Mr. Frankleigh.

He—Do you find it so? I hope you consider the type good.

"Oh, yes."

"Clean and properly spaced?"

"Yes."

"Not dog-eared?"

"No, no."

"Rarther attractive?"

"Rather."

"Would you like to call the open book yours?"

"Mr. Frankleigh!"

"You can shut it up whenever you want to. Let it be the only volume on the book shelf of your heart, Miss Creamly—Flora."

"Why, Edmund!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New Anesthetic.

Eucaine, the new local anesthetic, is adapted for many operations where chloroform cannot be used on account of heart weakness. It is injected under the skin at the point of incision. Cutting may begin in a few moments without pain, and more of the drug is dropped in at intervals of a few minutes as new portions of tissues are exposed. A recent successful operation in London was continued an hour and a half.

No Sign.

Ethel—Are you sure the count was intoxicated last night?

Edythe—Positive. Why, he couldn't pronounce his own name.

"But you must remember that he is a Russian count."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Reason.

The census bureau tells us that there is an overplus of women in the cities and a shortage in the rural districts. Merely in a desultory way it may be mentioned that there are not so many show windows in the country as in the city.—Cincinnati Post.

How the Cotton Market Is Ruled.

The error of a telegraph operator caused a decline of the New Orleans cotton market lately. It's getting so that anything except the actual supply of cotton can play the mischief with the cotton market.—Atlanta Journal.

FINE STITCHING IN SURGERY

Work of Modern Surgeons Finds Scope for Skillful Execution with Needle.

The use of the needle and thread in closing wounds has come to be a fine art. In former days the surgeons were mere bunglers, and most wounds left hideous scars. But at the present day the manner in which arteries are ligatured, tendons spliced, intestines sutured and wounds closed is the foundation of success, no skilled use of the scalpel taking its place, says the New York Herald. An English railroad hand recently walked into a cut where some laborers were blasting rocks. His approach was not noticed and a considerable portion of his body was conveyed several feet distant by the explosion. His left arm was virtually torn from the socket and a large part of his scalp had disappeared altogether. The most serious wounds were in the trunk. The abdomen had been split open as if with a cleaver and the intestines fell out. An old army blanket was spread over him and one of the men was about to get a pine box when the supposed dead man groaned. His mutilated body was carried to a hospital with the greatest speed.

A London surgeon was telegraphed for by the local doctor who had been summoned. The intestines, which were covered with dirt and small stones, were washed and warmed with tepid water. There were 12 distinct lacerations of the small intestines, which were carefully mended with small stitches. Part of the man's clothing was found embedded against the spine in the depth of the cavity. A small, silver watch case was found bent nearly double where it had been forced into the stomach. These foreign bodies were removed and the abdominal space was washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury. The man fully recovered and returned to work, but the imitation of "crazy quilting" on his hip, where the skin had been lacerated in a zigzag fashion, showed a design worked by the surgeon which would have been the despair of any decorative art worker.

Some of the knots which form the basis of surgical needlework are most ingenious. There is the square, or reef knot, which is in most common use. It is never used for tying arteries or any delicate work. The "clove hitch" is another knot which is found useful in surgery. It is never known to slip and is easy to make. Its chief object is to secure a catheter in the bladder. It is also used to fasten a scarf upon a limb in order to get a good purchase in reducing a dislocation or a deformity of a fracture.

Ligatures are used in many novel forms. The tying of bleeding arteries, bandages, tapes about limbs to control hemorrhages or to prevent the absorption of virus poisoning the blood, as from a reptile's sting, are the uses of ligaturing in surgery. Those used for tying arteries are unbleached thread. A very fine, ductile, metallic thread, generally of silver, has also been much used. When there is difficulty in securing a bleeding point, on account of the friable nature of the tissues or because the latter are too dense to be pinched by the forceps or ligature, the hemorrhage can be arrested by passing a suture deeply beneath the bleeding vessel and tying the thread so as to include it. It is thus that Horsley controls hemorrhage in operations on the brain.

"The Staffordshire knot," a method of applying ligatures, has been introduced by Prof. Tait. A small pedicle or an organ under operation may be transfixed with a single thread, tied around one-half, and the ends carried around the central pedicle and tied on the other side.

There are two forms of sutures for drawing the edges of wounds together. They are the interrupted and continuous. The former is employed when only one or two stitches are used; the latter when the wound has to be regularly sewed, like a seam. By the continuous suture with each stitch, which is independently fastened, if the thread should break in one stitch the wound would be held. An irregularity of seam is often seen in the continuous suture owing to the fact that, although the needle has passed at right angles to the incision at each stitch, there is an oblique pull upon the lips of the wound when the suture is finished. This is avoided by passing the needle after each stitch through the loop of the preceding one, thus making a sort of continuous chain called the "Glover suture," and making each stitch partly independent of the rest.

Not Hopeful.

Mayor George B. McClellan, of Greater New York, walked down the steps of the city hall the other evening, and bought a paper from a newsboy. While waiting for his change, he said: "Well, my little man, how is business to-day?" The little merchant looked up and answered: "On de bum." The mayor thought for a moment, and finally said: "Keep at it, my little man. You have a chance to become president some day." The little fellow answered immediately: "Dat might be so, but I'll sell me chances for a nickel right now."—Argonaut.

HUMOROUS CULLINGS.

"He said I was tall and willowy," remarked the girl who likes flattery. "Do you think I look like a willow tree?"

"No; you look like a chestnut," retorted the savage young man in the loud vest.

"Ah, good morning, Chesterfield," said the M. D. "How are you this morning?"

"I'm sorry to say," rejoined the polite Chesterfield, "that I'm feeling remarkably well this morning."

In the heart of the great pine forest we found the old man sitting by his cabin door.

"But it is so quiet here," we said, "it is a wonder you don't feel lonesome."

The old man dropped his corncob in his astonishment.

"Quiet, did you say? Why, boss, I hab a wife, a mule en a phonograph."

"A man who tells me how his wife wants me to cut his hair makes me tired," said the barber at the second chair, after the customer had departed. "I want a man to tell me how he wants his hair cut, not his impressions of his wife's views."

"It can't be helped," replied the boss barber. "Once when I went to a house to cut a man's hair he called his wife into the room to tell me how to do it."

The purchaser of the horse rushed back to the dealer in anything but a peaceful mood.

"Take back this beast," he demanded, at the same time brushing the mud from his hair.

"What is the matter?" said the surprised dealer. "Didn't I tell you this horse was not afraid of automobiles?"

"That's just the trouble. He wasn't afraid of them and almost every one we met ran into him."

FACTS AND FINDINGS.

Russia has 86 general holidays in a year.

In England one man makes a fortune to eight that become bankrupt.

At least two-fifths of the companies promoted annually in England fail.

In 12 marriages out of every 100 one of the parties has been married before.

Blue coral, which is probably the most precious kind, is obtained in the Bay of Benin.

The average birth-rate for Europe shows that for every 100 girls 106 boys are born.

Every year between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 codfish are caught round the coast of Newfoundland.

Dartmoor is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England; it occupies one-fifth of the county of Devon.

Three out of every 20 children that are born to British parents in those islands of the blest do not live to the age of 12 months.

The most powerful dredge in the world is that used by the Susquehanna Iron company at Buffalo to dig through solid rock an inland harbor.

Some Indian muslins are so extremely delicate that when spread on the grass and moistened with the dew they are practically invisible.

IT IS A MISTAKE.

To judge the wealth of a woman by her apparel.

To think that people are always covertly criticising your actions.

To think that a man does not notice the details of the toilet of a woman in whom he is interested.

To criticise an absent person without being sure that your listeners do not know the person to whom you allude.

To imagine that passers-by are sufficiently interested in your appearance to notice that your hat or coat is out of date.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut Street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents. Sample free. Address KEMP'S BALSAM, LE ROY, N. Y.

$1.00 A YEAR

PAYS for the CHICAGO DAILY REVIEW, a Delightful Daily Newspaper for the American Home. All important news, market reports, fine departments for men, women and children. Prints nothing which parents cannot read to their children. Price, $1.00 a year; 75 cents for 6 months; 50 cents for 3 months. All subscriptions stopped when time is out. Subscribe to-day. Address CHICAGO DAILY REVIEW CO., 355 Coca Cola Building, Chicago, Ill.

SMOKERS FIND LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER 5¢ Cigar better Quality than most 10¢ Cigars

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, Highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.