

The Times Dispatch

Business Office: 916 E. Main Street... Daily without Sunday: 4.00... Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg... One Week: 14 cents... Daily without Sunday: 10 cents

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909.

SPEAKER BYRD'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Speaker Byrd, printed this morning, will attract attention throughout the State. Occupying a position of great prominence and influence, and with his re-election to the speakership practically assured, Mr. Byrd, more than any single man in the State, is in a position to speak with authority on the political outlook.

For these reasons, his remarks on the primary will be read with interest. Mr. Byrd proposes, in a word, to legalize the primary and to make it an official organ for registering the popular will. This plan will be approved by all who are cognizant of the defects of the present primary plan.

Mr. Byrd's remarks on liquor regulation are also significant. They bear out the pledge made by Judge Mann in his opening speech of the campaign, and fulfill the predictions made by this paper on the second day after Judge Mann's election. Mr. Byrd will advocate a few minor changes in the existing law necessitated by judicial decisions, but otherwise he will advocate the maintenance of the law as it stands.

A SIGNIFICANT VERDICT.

The decision in the Missouri rate case is one of the most significant utterances of recent months. Those who have forgotten the trend of rate regulation during the excitement over the tariff will do well to read this epochal verdict.

The question at issue was a simple one: Merchants of Missouri and Kansas cities charged that the class rates on through freight to their cities were unjustly discriminatory in favor of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The latter cities, under the rates fixed by the railroads, had a clear advantage over the Missouri merchants.

But now comes the Circuit Court, sitting at Chicago, and overrules not only the rate, but the principle upon which the rate was fixed. The court decides that the Commission cannot fix a lower through rate than the sum of the local rates charged by all the carriers.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN?

The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

The Georgia Assembly, and, to a less degree, the Alabama Legislature, both meeting this summer, have discredited State legislation. They have given opportunity for those who lost faith in the law-making ability of Congress to assert their like contempt for the work of the States.

So far as can be judged at this time, there seems little danger that the Virginia Assembly will place itself on record with freak legislation. On the contrary, we think there is every indication of a serious, patriotic Assembly, that will earnestly work for the betterment of the State.

These are weighty questions—matters that cannot be decided in a week or a month. They vitally concern the welfare of the State, and can only become the subject of wise legislation, if they receive the diligent attention of every legislator before the Assembly meets.

UNCONQUERED TYPHOID IN VIRGINIA.

The usual experience of Virginia is being duplicated this year. Typhoid fever, the greatest plague of our small towns and cities, is sweeping the State with its usual fatality. Outbreaks follow close upon the heels of unattended cases, and a household is seized where one person is attacked.

The prevention of typhoid fever is not an easy task. Despite all the efforts of health authorities, the disease will appear. But a general cause is not always responsible for such epidemics as are met with in our Virginia cities.

But in most instances, the epidemic spreads from a few scattered cases in a community. Where no precautions are taken, the result is inevitable under existing conditions in Virginia towns. Sewage disposal, or rather lack of sewage disposal, is perhaps the greatest single factor, after bad water, in spreading the disease.

The health authorities of the State and of the various cities are making splendid fights against typhoid fever. But for all that, unconquered typhoid will never be subdued until every town has a sewage system, and every family in the country provides for the protection of its own sewage.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

It did in 1908, the government institutes public works, undertaken for the purpose of providing work for the natives, and even the tongue of malice cannot find in the British rule the explanation of the buhonic plague. Burdens do not have to be explained, however, and the troubles in India to-day are fortresses of what is obliged to come in the Philippines when cheap books and printing presses have done their work and taught the natives to desire the impossible combination of western efficiency and eastern administration.

GOOD ROADS AND COUNTRY DOCTORS.

Why do not young doctors settle in the country districts? Is a question that is being discussed by the medical profession, not only in Virginia, but throughout the whole country. The statement is made that it is almost impossible to find young doctors residing outside of small towns, and the reason given is that on account of bad roads they are unable to make a living in the country.

Good roads, therefore, mean not only prosperity to the farmers and to those who follow in the wake of the farmers' prosperity, but it means a wider field for the medical profession and safeguarding the health of the people who reside in outlying districts.

When the New York Times slips up the unlettered will be amazed. That fountain of wisdom, generally so accurate and always so literary, has its occasional lapse, however, like the rest of mortals. Such a lapse occurred yesterday, when a human comedy did not avoid to read Dickens.

Motor-boats, automobiles and aeroplanes have immensely increased the use of gasoline. For example, England, from January to July, imported 32,000,000 gallons, an increase of 12,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

A GREAT MORAL LOTTERY.

The Western Land-Draining Amounts to Nothing More. Having put the Louisiana and other big lotteries out of business years ago, the government tolerates no competition in promoting similar schemes. It is very particular that nobody indulges in its gambling temptations. The Cour d'Alene land-drawing recently was a huge success, and with their unparalleled opportunities for advertising, the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River land lotteries in North Dakota, which have been recently being handled by the Washington authorities in a way that make it go with a rush.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

Borrowed Jingles.

THE NEWPORT SUFFRAGETTES. When we were just the common herd, The shrieking afterhood, The crowd that were being led at us, And said we were no good; They taunted us and called us names, And said we were no good; How very different will be talk—We're in society.

When in the streets or public halls, We tried views to expound, And said we were no good; They taunted us and called us names, And said we were no good; How very different will be talk—We're in society.

One lesson we have learned by this, And on it we'll stand fast: 'Tis not much what we do say, As where we say it, and how we say it. The suffrage question was a joke, There any one could be; But how we treated with respect—'Tis in society!

MEHELY JOHNSON. 'Yes, I've been suffering from a bad attack of insomnia.' 'What are you taking for it?' 'Phosphoric Acid.' 'All in Course.' 'Bibbbs! In France I understand they call it the "F" word.' 'Sibbbs! Yes, but they generally begin the meal with a pony.'—Philadelphia Record.

Heavenward. (In 1909): "What kind of a funeral did you have for the other?" "Bibbs! A mile of aeroplanes."—Life.

A Well Matched Pair. "It is on the cards that those two should make a match." "You bet it is. She plays bridge almost as well as she does poker."—Baltimore American.

The Idiots. "Just think of it—a full table 'dote dinner for 30 cents; Oysters, soup, fish, roast duck, salad, ice-cream, fruit, demi-tasse!" "I don't know—but just think of it!"—Harper's Weekly.

Living for Spite. Her: "You don't love me!" Him: "I do; I've just had my life insured."—Cleveland Leader.

MENTIONED IN PASSING.

HOWEVER, Wellman got thirty-two miles nearer the Pole than anyone expected.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

La Follette will be on the lecture platform until Congress meets again in December. We have the pestiferous mosquito of the American campaign, but the statistics are in all seasons.—Kansas City Journal.

Another difference is that Mr. Hartman isn't coming home from his vacation nearly so dead broke as the rest of us.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Wellman himself probably rejoices to see the American flag flying over the North Pole, but he is not so sure as to see it flying over the rest of us.—Baltimore News.

An Aldrich simile is about to cover our monetary system, but it is difficult to see how he can revise it upward.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Capturing that elephant in Africa was not half so remarkable for Mr. Roosevelt as his capture of the G. O. P. elephant in dear old America.—Baltimore News.

A GREAT MORAL LOTTERY.

The Western Land-Draining Amounts to Nothing More. Having put the Louisiana and other big lotteries out of business years ago, the government tolerates no competition in promoting similar schemes. It is very particular that nobody indulges in its gambling temptations. The Cour d'Alene land-drawing recently was a huge success, and with their unparalleled opportunities for advertising, the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River land lotteries in North Dakota, which have been recently being handled by the Washington authorities in a way that make it go with a rush.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

Spanish Grandees Serve as Private Soldiers. EMPRESS EUGENIE'S grandnephew, Don Fernando, Duke of Montijo, inherited her father's title of Count del Montijo, and who is likewise fifteenth Duke of Peñaranda, and one of the best polo players in Spain, has enlisted as a private in the Barbastron Infantry Regiment of the line for service against the Moors in Morocco.

The Duke of Alba, who has now an army of 40,000 men under his orders. He is the only brother and heir of the Duke of Alba, and it was joining the colors of the Emperor that he followed the fortunes of other soldiers of the oldest nobility of the kingdom. Among the grandees serving in the ranks of the various line battalions are the Marquis of the sea of war or now on their way to the front in the Duke Vivona, who represents the Duke of Alba, and who has left his constituents in the line in order to fight for his country.

There is also the Count Berberna, who represents the Duke of Alba, and who has left his constituents in the line in order to fight for his country. There is also the Count Berberna, who represents the Duke of Alba, and who has left his constituents in the line in order to fight for his country.

These young grandees are fulfilling their duties like any other enlisted man in the ranks, without regard for accepting any privileges, with the exception that their uniform has been embroidered with the odd-shaped cross of the ancient and historic Order of Calatrava, to which they belong, and admission to which calls for a knowledge of the blood and ancestral qualifications. They are obliged by the rules of the Order to wear their cross embroidered on their breast, and as they are a military order, the War Department naturally has no objection in their way in this matter. The King's grand master of the order, which was founded by King Sancho III, dated December 11, 1171.

The Count del Montijo, whose father, the Duke of Alba, it may be remembered, died very suddenly in New York City, while over here to attend to the American campaign, is not only one of Empress Eugenie's grandnephews to have left for the seat of war, but he is the young Marquis de Campallano, who is a lieutenant in the cavalry, and military attaché of the Spanish embassy in London. He is the son of the Duke and Duchess of Tamarit, the Duke of Alba, and therefore, a niece of the Empress, and the Duke of Tamarit, who has for several years held high office in the principal grandee of the mission of the infantia Eulalie to the United States, and who was a member of the Spanish celebration. Three royal princes—namely, Philip, Renier and Genaro—Bourbon—have also left for the front.

Although in monarchical countries justice is administered by the courts in the name of the sovereign, there have been times when judgments have been delivered against the crown. Selim, however, in recent years has done so, and in a manner that has been a source of arch in language of such severity that which has been justly denounced by the Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Court of Appeal of Serbia, denouncing the King Peter and his eldest son.

It may be recalled that last spring, at the time of George's surrender of his rights to the throne, one of the most important and widely-read Serbian daily newspapers, the Zveno, published at Belgrade a series of articles, in which the Crown Prince's valet, Kolakovic, had succumbed to injuries sustained by his royal master, and especially of his royal master's death. The unfortunate man died he signed a declaration to the effect that his hurts were received in falling down the stairs, and this was in accordance with his previous stories and with those of his wife, and the King, it is said, was only signed on the understanding that the King would provide the widow and orphan children with an annuity.

The publication of the affair in the papers, and the fact that the King's resignation of his rank as his apparent, but it also led to the suspension of the paper, on the ground that it had been published in violation of the royal law and King Peter. The management of the paper appealed against this measure to the highest court of the land, and the King has now quashed the decree of suspension and has restored to the Zveno its right of publication and sale, or which had been sufficient to prevent the regulation of the behavior of his eldest son, the heir apparent, to the throne, perfectly within its rights in calling the attention of the Prince to the danger of his conduct, and in reminding the King of his obligations to the nation in connection with his son and heir.

It is hardly this judgment, which, delivered by the highest tribunal of the realm, is not precisely calculated to do the authority or prestige of the King, and to give his people more than ever that he is unable to reign, and that his presence on the throne is calculated to bring Serbian glory into contempt at home as well as abroad.

The anniversary of the death of the Iron Chancellor, which was allowed to pass by this year without much notice being taken thereof, but was magnified by the birth of a little boy to his father, the Duke of Pomerania. That is to say, if the Kaiser comes to visit or shoot in Pomerania, it would be the duty of the young Count to be in attendance on him.

Friedrichsruhe, the other home of the Iron Chancellor, belongs to his only daughter, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and her three boys of his eldest son, the late Prince Herbat. This boy bears the name of Otto, has inherited the title of Prince and Count of Saxe-Coburg. His mother, the widowed Princess Margaret Bismarck, born as a Countess Hoyos, and an English noble, is the head, daughter of the (Turpeda inventor), lives with him and his brothers and sister at Friedrichsruhe. 1909 by the Brentwood Company.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

STATE PRESS

The Poll-Tax and the Ballot.

The thing we ought to do is to take the poll-tax of the ballot, leaving it for other purposes if necessary, and use the ample funds for the purpose of carrying out the progress from getting on the registration books. The registration law of the State, and its application, as regards the voter, and must answer on oath, duly recorded, any question affecting his qualifications for the office of voter, and the voter may ask him—Norfolk Landmark.

Republican Prospects. If Captain Kent has no more chance of being elected Governor than the other candidates, it is seriously worn by his responsibility. If anything critical should happen to him, or if he should voluntarily lay down the burden he has been carrying so long, would there be another one to take it up and push the fight? That is the question. Yet Mr. Hill can't live forever, and it seems as if the transfer of both systems to the management of other hands would be inevitable in the next few years.—Providence Journal.

Greenesville's Good Roads. The gospel of good roads should be on the tongue of every man, woman and child in this State. It is the only form of practical religion taught in the public schools of the Commonwealth. Owing to the fact that the State has annually appropriated in this State on account of the country physician being unable to get a high salary, the State has a very serious mistake when he gave up his position as minister to Guatemala. The Democratic Republic of Guatemala, once the leader of the Republican party in this State, and within two years practically wholly ruined in the county will have been made modern.—North Emporia Independent.

THE HUNTER CONVENTION. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—An article which appeared in The Times-Dispatch recently under the caption, "The Great Year of Great Men," classified among the Virginia centenarians that of Robert M. T. Hunter. This recalls a movement inaugurated in 1878, which ought to be revived and consummated. It was to bring the remains of Mr. Hunter to Richmond, reinter them in Hollywood and erect a monument over the grave of the great Virginia statesman.

To that end a Hunter Monument Association was organized, a charter secured from the General Assembly and a monument designed. This tribute in stone contemplated no towering shaft. It was to be a simple, dignified monument, bearing courses of Virginia granite supporting a sarcophagus of the same material, with overhanging order of three volutes, to a crowning tablet. And the inscription incised in gold letters at the top of the monument, the purity of Mr. Hunter's life, and the part he played in conduct of both the national and State finances, was to be name, date of birth and death on one side of the intermediate block, and on the other side, a list of his public services more lasting than brass, and more sublime than the regal elevation of pyramids, which neither the wasting shower, the unavailing north wind, or an innumerable succession of years and months of seasons shall be able to demolish.

Robert M. T. Hunter did execute such a monument to the honor not only of himself, but of his native State. The plan of 1893 provided the materialization of the purpose of the Hunter Monument Association, and of the purpose of it only one or two are now living. The vast majority have followed into the great beyond the old Cincinnati. They went to the plow handles after the war, and in the order of the day, they were to make a living. But in the order of the day, they were to make a living, and the younger generation the pride and the liberality to make the Hunter monument movement an accomplished fact.

REMEMBRANCE. August 25, 1909. A SARTORIUM REFORMER. Financier Vanderlip's White Dress Suit a Joy to Tailors. Having demonstrated his ability in the financial field, Mr. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, has started his friends by undertaking the role of a sartorial revolutionist of dashing type. A few evenings ago he appeared in the dining-room of the Long Beach, a summer resort patronized by New Yorkers, dressed in evening clothes of pure white serge. The result, of course, was a tremendous sensation. Something akin to a galvanic shock was administered to the fashionable guests when their eyes fell upon the immaculate Vanderlip. His clothes were so low that they were heard in Park Row, and reporters and photographers were rushed in frantic hurry to the scene of the entrancing apparition.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

Just after the Spanish War each of the rival pretensions was in control of a single line across the western half of the country. Mr. Hill dominating the upper stratum of the trans-Mississippi region and Mr. Harriman the lower, the situation is so complex today that map of the various routes comprised in one or another of the two great systems looks like the criss-crossed palm of a hand. If any one wishes a fair idea of the development of the Hill and Harriman trackage on the other side of the "Father of Waters" he had better go on to study the space from digits to wrist and note the intricate seams that mark it in a wide variety of directions.

No longer is Hill confined to the upper section of the region or Harriman to the southern. The northern magnate has pushed down to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston by means of the Colorado and Southern road; Harriman has diverted the Illinois route to the other side of the "Father of Waters" he has obtained a new connection between New Orleans and Chicago. Both rivals reach Puget Sound with their rails, both have a foothold in the central part of the disputed territory. But fresh aggression on one side has been answered by aggression on the other, till the only wonder is how long this game can be maintained. Mr. Hill appears vigorous, despite his seventy years, but Mr. Harriman, though younger, is seriously worn by his responsibility. If anything critical should happen to him, or if he should voluntarily lay down the burden he has been carrying so long, would there be another one to take it up and push the fight? That is the question. Yet Mr. Hill can't live forever, and it seems as if the transfer of both systems to the management of other hands would be inevitable in the next few years.—Providence Journal.

STREET-CAR NUISANCES.

The End-seat Hog Not the Only One to Make Life Miserable. This is not a tirade directed at the end-seat hog, although he is a very obnoxious beast, but the offenders to whom attention is here called are of the same genus, but vary in many characteristics, and exhibit a less degree of greed. Take for example the sweet little pig that sits in a sly, wise, and so occupies room enough for two persons when the car is crowded. No one could find it in his heart to use any harsher epithet than pig in such a case, and little pigs are cunning, but often very exasperating, particularly if you are trying to catch one.

Then there is the dotting mother who allows young hopeful to squirm about on the car seats, and if it is a closed car to get up on his knees in order that he may look out of the window, and incidentally, he wipes his shoes, which are always muddy, on the seats. This is a very objectionable habit, and it is a pity to find it in his heart to apply even a mild term of reproach to her because the source of her dereliction is the best and holiest impulse of erring humanity, but nevertheless you feel that a slipper properly applied would somewhat console you for soiled clothing.

There is, however, a species of animals that frequent the street cars that one can abuse with gusto, and then feel that there is still much to be said. These are the ones that ride on the rear platform and compel every man or woman who tries to enter the car to get up and make room. They leer at and ogle every woman who uses the car, and even go so far as to address ladies who may be walking the streets. They should hardly be classed with the end-seat or other species of the hog family, as they are not so greedy, but they are unmitigated nuisances. The remedy—well, some people will reform voluntarily—others must be forced to reform.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE ANTI-NOISE CONVENTION.

Was Small in Numbers to Live Up to Its Principles. A convention composed of three delegates representing four countries is unique. But why shouldn't an anti-noise convention so arrange its membership that its sessions can be carried on in low, soft, conversational tones?

The London convention which Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, of New York, reports on was distinctly a success, regardless of the size of its membership. It enabled Mrs. Rice to bring news to this country of the latest features of the anti-noise movement in Germany. Every one knows that German cities are famous for their barking dogs, the crowing cocks, the late evening pianos, the shrieking peddlers, the shrill whistles, the cackling bells and all the other tortures which Americans inflict on themselves in the spirit of maddened dervishes castigating themselves with whips and whistles of all kinds. And the German love of quiet is unusually interesting. It is in the form of local societies banded together and provided with a "blue list" of hotels whose proprietors agree to keep noisy people out of their rooms. The members when they travel patronize only such hotels as are on the list. They hope to reach a further stage before long in which "houses of silence" will be established, in which none but society members may lodge, and where there will be no noise at all.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.

WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO LIKE WISCONSIN? The Alabama Legislature has adjourned, after a session somewhat less sensational than that of its neighbor, Georgia. It did not attempt to prohibit women from riding astride, nor did it propose a tax on everything in sight.

to introduce several reams of absurd bills. The Legislature refused to sanction commission government, and turned a deaf ear to the pressing call for reform of the fee system; but it found time in its brief session to hear all the frank bills that were presented.

OUR BURDEN AND ENGLAND'S. England is experiencing to the utmost the bitterness of the white man's burden in India. Not only has the British government been beset by an ever increasing number of native agitators, who hurl bombs in India, and stab Englishmen in London, but members of Parliament have joined the outcry against British misrule.

It is needless to point out how this decision breaks down the Hepburn act and how it opens the way for through rates on joint lines at practically any rate fixed by any carrier. Unless the decision in this case is overruled by the higher courts, the functions of the Corporation Commission, in rate regulation, will simply be to prevent discrimination between places on the same line.