

COLFAX GAZETTE

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Republicans and Railways.

The honesty of purpose of the republicans in the legislature in their endeavors to pass freight rate legislation is shown in their willingness generally, according to latest information from the capital, to give up the contention of the Preston commission bill for placing the appointive power of the commission with the governor, lieutenant governor and auditor, instead of the governor alone, when it became apparent that it was endangering the enactment of all railway legislation. So soon as it became evident that such a state of affairs existed, through the strong opposition of the governor and the democratic minority, the republicans immediately showed their fear that it would result in no legislation if their position was adhered to and acted upon it. Their strong desire for a railway measure caused them to subordinate their own wishes as to the appointive power and generally express a willingness to concede from their position, that something in the needed line might be effected. Republican legislators, as well as their constituents, are earnest in their desire for adequate railway legislation, and they are willing to sacrifice several points to secure it. They are loyal to the cause—loyal enough to give way—when it is believed the democratic governor would sacrifice nothing, veto a bill containing the republican appointive clause, and thus effectually kill all legislation along this line.

Regulating Marriages.

Which is the better plan—to continue the present system of unrestricted liberty of marriage between the feeble-minded, the insane and the victims of hereditary and acquired disease, which is so fast multiplying the inhabitants of our insane hospitals and asylums, or to prohibit marriages which may reasonably be expected to result in a progeny of idiots, lunatics or criminals? This is a question which demands and is receiving the attention of not a few students of sociology, in and out of the legislatures. At the last session a bill prohibiting this class of marriages was before the North Dakota legislature, but failed of passage for want of time, and perhaps also for want of votes if it had come to a call of the yeas and nays. It will probably be revived this winter. Another of the same sort but more drastic in its character, is now before the Wisconsin legislature. One of its conditions is for a physical examination of all candidates for matrimony. Their repugnance to this preliminary will not be much lessened by the assurance that the examinations contemplated are only such as insurance companies require, and involve no assaults on modesty or decency. It is certainly high time that some other considerations than those of mere sentiment should be regarded in the serious matter of marriage. It is an absolute fact that many a man or woman would shrink from the consummation of a contemplated marriage did he or she know the real physical and mental history of the chosen mate and the results likely to follow a union. They are entitled to the protection of an authorized physician's certificate. And the right of the state to protect itself against the sickening increase of an idiotic, insane, criminal or helpless population is beyond debate.

But it is doubtful if any legislature would have the courage to enact such a law. For the sociological reasons for it would have small weight against the general shock to the delicacy especially of women, in being subjected to such a physical examination as a condition of entering into the holy state of wedlock. The unpopularity of such a law, even if enacted, would soon secure its repeal. It will not be better received in the future, but it belongs to a period considerably in advance of the present stage of scientific enlightenment among the masses of the people.

When the Queen Was Queen

If Abraham Lincoln or any of his cabinet officers were still living they would recall the most anxious moment of their lives, but which found relief in the personal action of Queen Victoria. The occasion was the seizure of Mason and Slidell, confederate ambassadors, on board a British vessel by Captain Wilkes. By this seizure the American administration was placed in the most deadly peril. Captain Wilkes had unconsciously given Great Britain a cause for war that the British ministers were inclined to welcome. Lincoln's cabinet never concealed from themselves the fact that the seizure of these men was not warranted by international law. The deck of that British boat had all the sanctity of British territory. The question uppermost in the minds of the Lincoln cabinet was how to deliver the captured ministers to the British authorities without arousing the anger of the American people. Lord Palmerston, the British

minister, did not possess the instinct of courtesy that would have helped the American cabinet over the crisis. Palmerston dictated a dispatch in which the demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell was couched in terms that would have driven the United States into war against the world.

This dispatch was submitted to the queen, and she resolved that it should not be sent. History shows that she sent for Mr. Thurlow Weed, who happened to be in London at the time, and asked his opinion as to the probable effect of sending a dispatch, the nature of which she described. Mr. Weed admitted that the United States had about as much on its hands as it could attend to at the time, but intimated that the two nations had a future not subject to any statute of limitations. Such a dispatch meant war. It meant something even more serious than war; it meant the complete estrangement of the two English speaking nations for generations to come.

The methods by which the queen induced her prime minister to so temper her dispatch that the United States could without loss of self respect comply with its terms will form an interesting chapter in history. The queen prevailed with all the dominant forces of the kingdom against her. The ministers had the law on their side and the ruling classes of the British people. Even Gladstone had nothing to say in behalf of the American cause. At that momentous crisis a woman's intuitive perception of the right thing to do saved the world from one of the bloodiest wars of the century.

Male statesmanship was for seizing the opportunity to crush a rival; the woman's view covered a longer period of time. The influence of the queen and its meaning in the American mind has served Great Britain well in the years that have intervened.

The socialists are attempting to gain a working foothold in Whitman county, through a nucleus of a dozen or so of the faith. Socialism has been tried at times and found wanting. Two years ago the city of Haverhill, Mass., resolved to give the ism a trial, since its advocates clamored so loudly for an opportunity to show how government should be conducted. The people elected Socialist Chase mayor and gave him a free field in which to work out his great reform of government and human nature. He failed, simply because his schemes were impracticable, and recently the city elected a republican in his stead by a majority exceeding one thousand. Thus is the beautiful theory once again exploded by practicality.

Wonder among people outside of Kansas, at the latitude allowed Mrs. Nation in her saloon-smashing operations in that state, will be greatly decreased when it is remembered that in Kansas the saloon is a legal outlaw. Being operated in defiance of law, it can claim no protection from the law. This state of affairs accounts for the "uncivilized" toleration of Mrs. Nation which we witness. If the saloon man appeals to the courts of Kansas he will get nothing but a black eye from a decision likely to do him and his fellow saloonists more harm than Mrs. Nation's hatchet. The only remedy open to him is to secure, if he can, the repeal of the Kansas prohibitory law.

"Since the London county council has taken over the tramways in south London," says a recent issue of a London paper, "it has arranged to give one day's rest in seven to every person employed and has established a 60 hours' week. It has improved the service, extended the system of halfpenny fares and at the same time has earned £42,000 to go toward the relief of the ratepayers." This refers to only one section of London, and the showing, a profit of \$200,000, to say nothing of the improved conditions both for the public and the employees, is a pretty good one for municipal ownership of public utilities.

Frank Erne, the erstwhile pugilist, has matriculated at Columbia university. This is commendable in the young man, and he deserves encouragement. Besides, it is only fair that young men should forsake the prize ring for the university once in awhile. The universities have turned out some choice "scrappers."

It is interesting to note that the secretary of the department of agriculture devotes a portion of his annual report to the dangers of the introduction and dissemination of the Belgian hare. He seems to be of the opinion that it is a perilous sort of experiment in view of the wonderful prolificacy of the species.

Speculation is now rife as to how long it will take the young man who engineered the latest Chicago corner in corn to drop the money he made in it. It is usually the fate of that sort of financiers to lose about as many fortunes as they make.

The British military authorities in South Africa have asked for 8,000 more troops. As, according to British statements, the Boer war is ended, these additional soldiers are probably wanted to make sure that it shall stay ended.

The attempt to repeal the state grain inspection law was badly defeated in the lower house of the legislature—55 to 19.

THE DRESS MODEL.

Special favor is shown to black in gowns, costumes, cloth and velvet wraps, gloves and simple elegant millinery for the winter.

The handsome "costume satins" for the making of smart demireux costumes are rivals of the plain and fancy wool models of the season. A touch of brilliant cherry red in velvet or satin is an accessory that is very prominent in winter millinery and on fancy waists and low bodices for evening wear.

Handsome Muscovite laces and panne velvet in different color blendings are used in decorating a number of the newest French tailor costumes of cloth for demireux wear.

Jet and gold passementeries and appliques in designs both simple and extremely ornate are used with very artistic effect on a number of evening gowns and wraps.

Stylish young women are again wearing with their shirt waists of soft blue, silk, satin or cloth in cream white, old rose, various shades of red and other fashionable colors, the folded stock of our Revolutionary ancestors seen in miniature and larger portraits.

Gold and silver cords and very narrow flat gimps are insured fashionable favor for the winter. The new trappings of this description are wholly unlike the garish devices formerly so popular among prevailing millinery styles, many of the new designs being cleverly intermixed with bits of color.

Triple shoulder capes are a feature of many of the three-quarter or full length wraps of the season, the edges finished variously with a narrow band of stitched cloth or velvet, a tiny roll of fur or three rows of fine gold braid. The finish at the neck is a kaiser collar, and just in front shows a white satin stock and a dainty lace cravat.—New York Post.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Ada Rehan has a \$5,000 St. Charles spangle.

Henrik Ibsen, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger.

Charles Hoyt left a half completed play called "A Bunch of Blue Ribbons."

Miss Bertha Galland, leading woman with James K. Hackett's company, is a native of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

"The Gentleman From Indiana" has been secured by Charles Frohman. The book is by Booth Tarkington.

Jim Jeffries emphatically denies the rumor that he is soon to be married to Dorothy Drew, the vaudeville actress.

Helen Bertram, Madge Lessing, Jessie Barrett Davis and Alice Neilson will be, it is said, entertaining Londoners on Easter Monday next.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has added to her Bar Harbor stable one of the prize winners of the recent New York horse show. The price paid was \$1,800.

Marie Tenopst is out with a denial that she is to visit America. She is under contract in England for three years and will remain in London.

Edwin Nicander, leading man with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "All an Account of Eliza," has been on the stage six years, though he is only 22 years old.

Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, is a son of the late General James H. Carleton, U. S. A., famous as an Indian fighter, and once held a commission in the service himself.

Mary B. Smith has decided to break away from long association with the making of comic operas and will write a play to be based upon Charles Dana Gibson's series of pictures called "The Education of Mr. Pip."

His Bump.

"This," said the eminent phrenologist, "is the bump of intelligence, and—"

"Heah, boss, quit pinchin dat bump so sporidically," protested Uncle Eben.

"My haid ain't felt good sence de ole woman rapped me dar wid a rollin pin, an' yo' bet I'ze got more 'telligence in dat bump dan ter get in 'er way ergin."

—Denver Times.

The Japanese language is said to contain 60,000 words. It is quite impossible for one man to learn the entire language, and a well educated Japanese is familiar with only 10,000 words.

Ceremony was invented by a wise man to keep fools at a distance.—Chicago News.

The Welcome

At the door from a happy, healthy wife, is something which the husband looks forward to all through the day's labor. He may be tired, but his step lightens and his face brightens as he quickens his pace to receive the smiling welcome of his wife. What a difference in the home-coming of the man whose wife is nervous and gloomy, having neither heart nor strength to be glad. Many such a husband has worked a transformation in his home-life by learning of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures diseases of the delicate organs, builds up the nerves, induces refreshing sleep, and transforms the sickly woman into the happy helpmeet.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. "My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicians, but got no relief. At last I read in one of your Memorial Books, about Dr. Pierce's medicines, and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle, and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three or five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well. We now have a fine boy at our house."

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William M. Everts as a Wit. William M. Everts dearly loved a joke—so dearly, indeed, that once, when secretary of state, he came high upon being the death of one of his subordinates. A consul in the West Indies wrote home stating that his health in that climate was bad and asking for a transfer. At that time there happened to be a vacancy in northern Sweden, and to it the astonished and dismayed consul was transferred instantly by Mr. Everts. It was not what he had bargained for, and, as an icebound winter was a change that would have meant translation for him to another sphere, the secretary finally relented and gave him a berth elsewhere. At one time in the department of state a new elevator man had been employed who did not know Mr. Everts by sight. In his car was a conspicuous sign to the effect that by order of the secretary of state smoking was prohibited. Late in the day the secretary boarded the car in company with a famous senator, the latter smoking a cigar. The new man promptly touched the smoker on the elbow and said, pointing at the notice, "Can't you read that sign?" Mr. Everts promptly turned down the offending notice, and turning to the elevator man, said: "What sign? I don't see any." The attendant, suspecting something, wisely held his peace, but he followed the pair out and asked the guard at the door who the little chap with the large head was. The guard told him.—New York Tribune.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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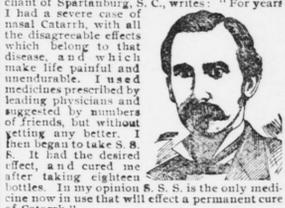
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