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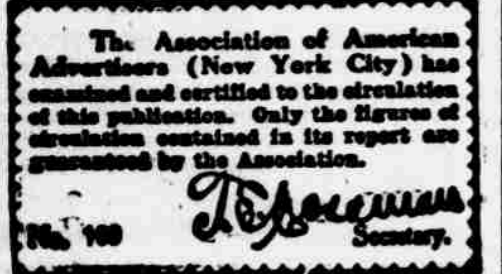
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ONCE AGAIN

And so it happened.
The first really serious automobile
accident.

Yesterday we commended the care-
ful driving of our many motor owners—
the same day there was a hideous ex-
ample of what happens when there is
a machine which is not under control.

It is true that the owner of the ma-
chine was not a Richmond man—but
there are some drivers still in Rich-
mond who might have done the thing.
There is no way to prevent death
and serious accident except by careful
driving. AND THE ONLY WAY TO
DRIVE CAREFULLY IS TO HAVE
THE MACHINE UNDER CONTROL.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets are
the most dangerous crossings in Rich-
mond. This is true because the
buildings are built up to the corner so
that there is no possibility of seeing
what is coming. People are uncon-
sciously careful in the built up dis-
tricts. In the outskirts where the
same conditions are present, the dan-
ger is even greater at the street cross-
ings.

Suggestions have been made that at
all corners the horn should be blown.
This is not so necessary as that the
speed ordinances be obeyed. There
is ample provision for corners in the
terms of the speed ordinance.

All there is to say is to repeat:
HAVE YOUR MACHINE UNDER
CONTROL.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

A Bigger and Better Chicago.
From the Providence Journal.

Chicago now estimates its popula-
tion at two and a half millions. What
is more to the point is that the great
city on Lake Michigan is becoming
more attractive, as well as increasing
in size, with its remarkable park sys-
tem, lake front reclamation, libraries
and museums. Those who scoff at
Chicago merely because they think it a
heterogeneous mass of disagreeable
tendencies, do it scant justice. It is
far from being an ideal city, but what
American community can lay claim to
such a distinction? And in the midst
of its rush and whirl it is finding time
to devote to its esthetic and intellec-
tual needs as too few of its contem-
poraries are doing. The next ten
years will work a marked change in
this respect if present plans are car-
ried consistently forward.

Work for Prisoners.

From the Providence Bulletin.
Humane treatment of prisoners is
one of the chief needs of our system
of dealing with crime. We are still
almost wholly concerned in the detec-
tion and punishment of criminals; as
a people or a nation we have little re-
gard for their physical or moral wel-
fare. How lacking we are in charity
for those who have broken the laws of
society is shown in the alarming
spread of insanity among the inmates
of the Riverside penitentiary near
Pittsburg. Because of lack of work,
the result of the laws of Pennsylvania
which limit employment to the
space inside prison walls and restrict
the use of machinery even there, mel-
ancholia is prevalent and insanity is
attacking large numbers.

Treat the Cow Well.

From the St. Louis Star.
The gentle cow at last is coming into
her own. Appreciative of baths, teeth
cleanliness and other innovations for
her comfort, she responds with addi-
tional quarts of milk. We know of
few animals more deserving of good
treatment than the cow. A happy and
contented bossy means optimistic but-
ter, smiling cheese and sunny cream.

The Superannuated Preacher.

From the Duluth Herald.
The average preacher who is worn
out after his life's labors in the vine-
yard of the Lord appears too often to
be treated by the churches about as
capital treats its worn-out workmen—

The Festival of Work

On this day of the Festival of Labor there should be something of the
Thanksgiving spirit in its celebration. At least in Richmond. For there
has never been a serious strike nor a serious panic to mar the conditions
here. And no one can deny that both are unhealthy symptoms. The very
fact that so many men own their own houses is the outgrowth of this very
satisfactory condition. We are not bothered by the uncertainty of capital
or the restlessness of labor.

Magazine articles have been appearing lately proclaiming the age of
the "steady job." Richmond has been operating on that plan ever since
the beginning of things. Laboring men do not have the experience of
waking up on the morrow to find the institution that they work for laying
off men simply because the business has been mismanaged in the office,
and nothing short of a vast national disturbance makes any mark on Rich-
mond business. On the other hand employers do not lie awake at night
for fear that some wandering walking delegate will rouse his men into
unjust action. If there ever is a strike in Richmond of any consequence it
will mean that conditions have seriously changed for the worse.

The introduction of cheap labor should always be a danger signal to
both employees and employers. Richmond's freedom from trouble up to
this time when practically every other place in the country has suffered
from the foolish struggle between capital and labor has been due to the
high intelligence and thrift of the employees and the wisdom of employ-
ers. To bring in ignorant and shiftless men would spoil the work of a
century.

We venture the assertion that there are few places where there is the
absence of what is called class hatred that there is here in Richmond, In-
diana. That this is so is simply an indication of the education and the in-
telligence of workmen. There is nothing of the Continental idea of hatred
of capital and property—simply because in most cases there is a well
founded hope of bettering conditions. When a man knows that he can
eventually own his own home—as many men do—he does not unreasoning-
ly condemn those who own property. And if the time ever comes when
the thrifty man cannot save enough to buy his home—the day will be sor-
ry for Richmond employers.

And now we come to what should be of the greatest interest to work-
ingmen as well as their employers in this city.

These are good government—taxes—and public welfare.
Where no man has a chance to own property and a chance to live in
comfort he will not be much interested in good government, nor in the tax
rate, nor in the building up of the city.

He will vote for the demagogue who tells him he will do impossible
things and not doubt that man's honesty; he will not mind much if the
taxes soar—for he reasons that he has no property; he will not care
whether the town enlarges its business interests nor whether conditions
are changed in other ways—because he will imagine that they are for
some other person's benefit, and not his own.

But when he owns a house—when he is married and has children of
his own—then he does care very much about the moral condition of the
town; he cares whether there will be a chance for his sons; he cares
very much whether corruption has raised the tax rate.

The fact that Richmond is a morally sound town, that there is little
or no corruption in office—that the public service corporations are held
in check—that the things like the Fall Festival which are building up
Richmond's future have general support—these things are due to the
good labor conditions here and fundamentally to the good feeling be-
tween employers and their employees.

And so it is not without reason that every one in the whole town
(no matter what his part in the scheme of things may be) should be glad
on this Festival of Labor that there is nothing rotten at the core.

Everything works in a circle in any community and there is not one
thing which could escape from harm if there were any serious change for
the worse in labor conditions. There is nothing which would not be im-
proved if the labor conditions could be improved on.

cast into the scrapheap to shift for
themselves. But efforts for better
things are being made.

Alaska Needs Coal.
From the Kansas City Times.
Naturally there is much indignation
over the Alaska coal scandal. If there
is one thing Alaska needs more than
another, it is coal.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson)

An Entirely Selfish Theorist.
"Do you believe in the theory of
reincarnation?" asked the serious girl.
"You mean to ask if I think we'll
keep coming back to this earth again
and again?" rejoined the flippant
young man.

"Yes."
"I have my doubts about it. The
creditors may all come back, but we
debtors are apt to go wandering along
to other planets if we can possibly ar-
range it."

Avoiding the Capital Letter.
"What's the matter with your early
education," said the friend. "In this
letter you wrote me you use a little
"I" for the first person, singular."
"I did it on purpose," was the an-
swer. "There is no telling these days,
when the alienists may be on your
trail. I want to avoid anything which
in the slightest degree looks like ex-
aggerated ego."

A Free Ride.
As this earth swiftly travels its way
We passengers gladly declare
It's a comfort to know that we may
Stay on without payment of fare.

"De man dat's intirely satisfied wif
hisself," said Uncle Eben, "ain' ginerally
so good natured an' easy to please
when it comes to other folks."

Nature at Her Worst.
"You must enjoy seeing nature in
all its beauty?" said the boarder.
"Well," answered Farmer Corn-
toss, "I hear you folks talkin' 'bout
the beauty of nature, an' I try to be en-
thusiastic with you. But I want to
tell you that viewin' nature on a win-
ter mornin' before sun-up is a good
deal like seein' the women folks at
breakfast afore they git their hair out
o' curl papers."

Had to Go to Work.
He blossomed awhile in his glory,
The monarch of all the hotel,
Like the hero serene of a story
He played his part briefly, but well.
Correct from his headwear, so natty,
Clear down to his footgear of tan,
Obliging and graceful and chatty—
Oh, where is the Summer Young
Man?

The summer girl's gay transformation

"This is an age of invention," re-
marked the bumptious philosopher.
"Then," said his friend, "maybe you
can concoct a new excuse for me to
give my wife for not going home to
dinner tonight."
Whereat the punctured philosopher
subsided.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LABOR IN OLD TIMES.

Workers That Fed the People of
Ancient Rome.

MANY TRADES ORGANIZED.

Nearly All the Freedmen of the Work-
ing Classes Were Members of Unions.
Bread Bakers Among the First to
Organize.

The method of making and baking
bread in ancient times seems to have
differed very little from our modern
methods. But the grinding of grain,
which nowadays has been relegated to
the machine process, was done in past
ages by beating it into flour or meal
with a pestle. This was the work of
the bread bakers' union, members of
which were engaged in supplying the
people of Rome, rich and poor, with
the three kinds of bread consumed in
those days. It is held that the bread
bakers were among the first of the
ancient lowly to organize, their union
dating back, according to the author-
ities, 700 years before the Christian era.

Nor in the important business of feed-
ing the many mouths of antique Rome
can the butchers be left out of ac-
count. The pasture lands were taken
on shares from the government by cat-
tle breeders. For the use of the land
they paid a stipulated sum to the Ro-
man taxgatherers, who were also thor-
oughly organized. But, strange to say,
in the inscriptions found thus far no
mention is made of any other butchers'
union than that of the suarii, or pork
butchers, who prepared the meat for
the poorer classes of this great capital
of antiquity. Granting in his great con-
tribution to sociology, "Histoire des
Classes Ouvrieres" (History of the La-
boring Classes), clears this mystery
away by suggesting that the pork
butchers conducted the whole of the
butcher business, but sufficient evi-
dence on this point is lacking. On the
other hand, renowned archaeologists,
like Gruter, Donati and Orelli, have
proved conclusively that there were un-
ions of men who foddered the stock
and of haymakers and mowers who
prepared the fodder. It is believed that
these unions worked in conjunction
with the butchers.

The labors of Orelli have brought to
light the fact that a union of fishermen
had many members at Rome, Ostia and
Pisae, on the sea, and at the mouths of
the rivers. Their business must have
been extensive since the fish was a deli-
cacy greatly relished by the Romans
and is mentioned frequently by the
Latin authors in their accounts of the
lavish banquets of the time. Besides
these ancient organized fishermen, there
were unions whose function it was to
pack the fish in barrels, casks and
packages.

Likewise engaged in helping to vic-
tual the population of the Rome of old
were the fruit purveyors' unions, which
were of various sorts. Ward speaks of
a curious inscription found at Rome
telling that a man of the name of
Julius Epophra, a former cabinetmaker,
had given up his trade to become an
apple vendor and that by the assist-
ance of his wife, Helen, he made a liv-
ing by keeping an apple stand near the
Roman circus.

To pass on rapidly, numerous other
unions, much the same kind as those
already mentioned, were in evidence at
this remote era. But different from
any of the others was the union of
huntsmen, who are supposed now to
have furnished the tables of the nobles
with the products of the chase and
with food denied to the lowly. It has
been concluded from inscriptions on
stone slabs that some of these hunters
were formed by slaves who es-
caped into the wilderness of Italy and
supported themselves by the fortunes
of the chase, and that still others were
formed by gladiators who, weary of
risking their lives in the arenas and
the amphitheaters in deadly combat
against one another and the wild
beasts, sought the more friendly wil-
dernesses.

Other inscriptions state that there
was a union among certain of the
gladiators for the purpose of under-
taking remote journeys, officially sanc-
tioned, to capture the great wild beasts,
—wolves, bears, tigers and leopards—
that in the time of the emperors so
often spilled human blood on the sands
of the arena. It must be kept in mind
that all these unions were freedmen,
whose charters organizations existed
according to the law.—I. K. Friedman
in Chicago News.

Finances of the Carpenters.
The Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners' International union's financial
statement for June shows receipts of
\$43,627.23. Death and disability pay-
ments aggregating \$23,374.50 were
paid. The balance in the general fund
July 1 was \$351,990.72.

LABOR NOTES.

The Women's Trades Union league
will hold a national convention in Chi-
cago in September.

The marine engineers have a total
membership on the coasts, lakes and
rivers of the United States of 11,000.

Washington, D. C., will have the
eighteenth annual convention of the
Theatrical Stage Employees of North
America in 1910.

The convention of the Wood, Wire
and Metal Lathers' International union
will be held in Boston the week be-
ginning Sept. 13.

The new \$100,000 headquarters build-
ing of the International Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners was recent-
ly dedicated at Indianapolis by Sec-
retary Frank Morrison of the American
Federation of Labor.

Greek Letter Frats.

Miami university is distinguished as
being the mother of college fraterni-
ties as well as of great men—the frater-
nities of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta
Theta and Sigma Chi, known as the
"great triumvirate," having originated
there. The first was founded in 1839,
the second in 1848 and the third about
1855. There are only a few older than
these, and the first mentioned two
have each 15,000 alumni scattered all
over the country. All three have erect-
ed memorials at their alma mater.—
Argonaut.

Business Review of The Past Week by Henry Clews

New York Sept. 6.—The stock mar-
ket has been taking the rest cure,
which was much needed after the late
collapse in the Harriman issues. The
suspension of business for three suc-
cessive days also induced further qui-
etness. It is perfectly evident that
for the time being at least the spirit of
the bulls has been impaired. Their
leader and magician has withdrawn,
probably to never again resume his
former active command. No longer
can the mysteries conjured up in Mr.
Harriman's influence be used to ma-
nipulate the stock market; and here-
after his specialities will be obliged to
sell more strictly upon their merits, a
condition that will be wholesome and
will contribute to financial stability.
Upon the whole it is highly fortunate
that the market is relieved of the ban-
eful effects of wild speculations. Prob-
ably Mr. Harriman never intended
that his plans should have the peculiar
influence upon the public mind which
they did; yet his dominating and arbi-
trary personality appealed to the im-
agination and completely hypnotized
the unthinking class, so that his securi-
ties readily became the basis of wild
and hazardous orgies in the specula-
tive arena; and while Mr. Harriman's
great speculative transactions proved
successful, thanks largely to good for-
tune, the effect was dangerously in-
flammatory upon individuals of a specu-
lative disposition. Happily the fever
which these operations induced is now
subsiding, and the market is settling
down into saner and safer conditions.
Whatever of merit there happens to
be in Mr. Harriman's great schemes
will remain, and on such it is to be sin-
cerely hoped that he will be able to
carry them to completion. If not,
however, there is no reason to suppose
that competent successors will ap-
pear who will safeguard the future of
the entire system.

Concerning the market as a whole,
reckless speculation has received a
much needed check. Trading is still
largely confined to professionals and
big operators, the public having per-
sistently refused to take the offered
bait. This last failure to arouse a
speculative furor in order to enable
the big holders to dispose of their ma-
jor stocks at large profits is very sig-
nificant. It shows—that not only has
the average operator had his eyes
opened to the real situation, but that
the ordinary investor is also upon his
guard. In reality there is a great
plthora of funds seeking investments.
This is shown not only by heavy bank
deposits, but also by the promptness
with which desirable new issues are
absorbed. Meanwhile prices of all
active Stock Exchange securities are
still held upon an abnormally high ba-
sis, and in view of the prospects of

firmer money, no excessive bull move-
ment is likely to prove successful un-
less based upon the assurance of larger
dividend returns. Stockholders are
now looking for better returns and cor-
poration managers are already begin-
ning to feel this demand. It need
hardly be recalled that recent ad-
vances have been mainly confined to
stocks in which larger dividends were
either imminent or had been declared.
In many cases, however, dividend in-
creases have been amply discounted,
and buyers generally are thoroughly
imbued with the idea that the market
is too high, though still supported by
those who have or will have plenty of
securities to sell.
In the business outlook there is less
enthusiasm than two or three weeks
ago, immediately after settlement of
the tariff. This is probably due to
failure of extravagant expectations to
materialize; also to deterioration in
the corn and cotton crops which took
place in August. The yield of both
these great staples will now fall below
earlier expectations. The corn crop
may still favor us with the biggest
yield on record; but a somewhat seri-
ous deficiency is practically certain in
cotton owing to prolonged drouth in
the Southwest, and this cannot but
have a retarding effect upon sections
where the shortest is greatest. Some
compensation will be derived by the
high price of cotton, but prosperity in
the South will be spotty, and some of
the railroads will have much less cor-
ton to carry than usual. The lower
prices realized for corn must also ef-
fect the West. Last year this crop
was valued at \$1,000,000,000 and cotton
at \$700,000,000, and it is now ques-
tionable whether either of these two crops
will exceed in value the yield of 1908.
It has been estimated that this year's
agricultural products would reach the
sum of \$8,000,000,000, compared with
\$7,000,000,000 last year. This figure
still seems possible in view of the bet-
ter yield and good prices for many
other crops; but the too hopeful har-
vest expectations of a month ago have
certainly been modified by last
month's unfavorable weather condi-
tions. In spite, however, of the ton-
ing down of extreme optimism, the
business situation is very satisfac-
tory; bank clearings in August were
more than 30 per cent ahead of a year
ago; trade is steadily increasing in
volume; conditions are sound, and
there is every prospect for continued
expansion during the remainder of
the year. At no time since the panic has
the volume of trade been so large, and
it is several years at least since the
relations between production, con-
sumption and credit have been as
sound and satisfactory as they are to-
day.

Balloons Will be Great Aid To the Speed of Railroads

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—To in-
crease speed and lessen work, German
engineers will combine the principles
of aerial locomotion with electric ma-
chine power. In a report to the State
Department Consul Norton at Chem-
nitz says:

"Engineers in Germany have taken
up the problem of introducing the
buoyant principle into railroad con-
struction, and the first project in this
line to enlist capital in its support is
that of a well known engineer of Mar-
burg. This is practically a combina-
tion of the essential elements of the
dirigible and the electric railroads—
cars supported by the buoyancy of a
balloon and motive power transmitted
by an electric cable, the latter being
the only feature of an ordinary electric
road that is retained.

"The supporting balloon is cylindri-
cal in shape, of semi-rigid construction,
200 feet long and thirty-three feet in
diameter. It rests lightly against ca-
bles on either side, channeled wheels

CIGAR STRIPPERS UPHELD.

Arbitrators Decide in Favor of Union
Wages and Conditions.

President Samuel Gompers of the
A. F. of L., John Mitchell, national sec-
retary of the arbitration board of the
Civic Federation, and Edward A. Mil-
lene of Boston, the arbitrators ap-
pointed at the time of the temporary
adjustment of the strike of the Cigar
Factory Strippers' union at the H.
Traiser shops a year ago last May,
have just rendered their decision. The
strike had been to maintain the union's
wage rate from any reduction and also
to prevent the sending of stock to be
stripped to a nonunion factory in New
York in violation of an alleged previ-
ous agreement on that question and
causing an interest of national extent
owed to the question involved.

The arbitrators are unanimous in
granting the union its claims on wages
and working rules and regarding treat-
ment of stock. Mr. Milene gives a
minority opinion as regards the right
of having stock treated wherever de-
sired. On that point Mr. Milene says:

"This situation presents itself to me
in this way. I may justly say that
the union may justly claim an award
of a living wage within its jurisdic-
tion, and to the manufacturer that he
shall not have work done in this jurisdic-
tion unless he pays such a wage.
But the manufacturer must have the
right to move all of his factory to an-
other state and to manufacture part
of his output there should be feel so
inclined. I believe, however, that the
union has the right to follow him to
such states and endeavor to organize
the operatives there so as to compel
him to pay union wages there." Con-
cluding, Mr. Milene says: "May I, in
conclusion, point out another situation
which, if remedied, might furnish a
solution of the question at issue. It
might be satisfactory to the Strippers'
union, and it seems to me desirable
and just. It would come if the Cigar
factory union would refuse to give
its label to any cigars excepting those
the tobacco in which was always stri-

attached to the framework of the bal-
loon forming the contact, the cables be-
ing suspended at the proper height by
towers. The passenger car is attached
low.

"A company is about to construct a
line from the railway station in Mar-
burg to Frauenberg, an elevation five
miles distant and 1,200 feet above the
town. The preliminary estimates show
an initial cost of construction of \$27,
000 to \$28,000 per mile for a double ca-
ble line. It is further estimated that
the cost of maintenance and of trans-
portation on such a line will not ex-
ceed 3 per cent of the corresponding
expense on a railroad, through the
avoidance of weight, friction and seri-
ous wear of material.

"It is thought that a speed of 125
miles an hour can be attained, with
practically complete avoidance of dan-
ger to the passengers and all danger
to surface travel. The steepest grades
in mountain regions are easily over-
come."

ped by union workers; that is, if
they would come to an agreement with
the Strippers' union by which the
label would stand for union stripping
as well as union making. The objec-
tions to debarring the Trainers from
having their tobacco stripped else-
where would be overcome. At present
they seem insurmountable to me."

Members, Gompers and Mitchell as the
majority give a decision on the place-
of-handling-stock question which vir-
tually lays down a principle of organ-
ized labor on all such matters and one
which would apply equally to other
cases of recent origin in New Eng-
land. They say: "There has been a
unanimity of opinion in regard to the
award of wages and most of the condi-
tions of the award. Differences of
opinion have occurred, but over most
of them the arbitrators have had no
jurisdiction. We have been constrain-
ed to the conclusion that, having
agreed to award the schedule of wages,
it would be devoid of any meaning
if we decide that the work might be
performed by workers in any other
city than Boston and particularly at a
lower rate."—Boston Globe.

The Frank K. Foster Fund.

The trustees of the Frank K. Foster
fund made their final report a few
days ago. The report included the re-
ceipts and expenditures of both the
funds of the Massachusetts state
branch, American Federation of Labor,
and the Boston Typographical union
No. 13. The receipts of the Massachu-
setts state branch fund were \$1,863.21
and of the Boston Typographical union
fund \$1,744.47. As a balance of \$702.71
of the typographical union fund was
transferred to the state branch fund
in the closing of the typographical
fund accounts the combined receipts
of both funds were \$3,337.47.
The expenditures from both funds
were: McLean hospital, total payments
from both funds, \$638.75; funeral ex-
penses, \$232, and total payments to
Mrs. Frank K. Foster, \$2,266.22. Those
were the only items of expenditure,
the trustees stating that there are no
expenses reported for collecting and
conducting the fund.

BED IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Article of Furniture Upon Which a
Generous Expenditure is Wise.

The bed is acknowledged to be the most
important article in the house by
that law which declares that, no mat-
ter what a man's obligations to his
debtors, his bed he may not be de-
prived of. A generous expenditure on that
piece of furniture on which you spend
a good third of a lifetime and on whose
comfort your health so deeply depends
is therefore more worth while than
some women of limited incomes would
seem to realize.

In choosing the mattress, to begin
with, it is well to know that most hair
mattresses for full sized beds weigh
forty pounds. When the hair is shorter
they are sometimes made to weigh
forty-five pounds. The cost of the
mattress varies according to the quali-
ty of the hair used and the amount.
The best hair is the pure South Amer-
ican draught—thick, long hair, very
curly and full of vitality, drawn from
the tails and manes of South American
horses, says Harper's Bazar.

The prepared cotton felt mattresses
are both sanitary and comfortable.
They cost about \$15. They are in-
definitely better than the poor quality
hair mattresses.

Cheaper than these and not compar-
ing with them in value are those made
of ordinary cotton felt, costing about
\$7.50, still better than a poor hair; cot-
ton and wool at \$8, African fiber with
cotton top at \$10 and, least desir-
able of all, the excelsior with cotton top
and bottom at \$2.50. Neither the fiber nor
the excelsior is comfortable, and the
excelsior soon breaks and mats down
very unevenly.

In buying mattresses as well as box
springs it is well to remember that
imperial edges and fancy ticks, al-
though attractive, add no real value to
the mattress and increase the price
considerably. Divided mattresses for
double beds cost 50 cents more than
the single mattresses.

The best pillows are made of live
geese feathers. The softest are made
of live geese feathers and down, but
they are not the most practical. Pil-
lows made from duck feathers are not
so good and much less expensive.

THE EMANCIPATED BEE.

A Story With a Mighty Good Suffra-
gette Moral.

A colony of bees is a demonstration
of the capabilities of the weaker sex.
They manage everything and see to
everything, and the most ardent op-
ponent of the suffrage must admit that
the work is well done, that the hive is
a model of cleanliness and order and
—greatest wonder of all—the large fam-
ily of many hundred members live
happily together. There is no ill will
against the drones. They are housed
and fed until the winter shortage of
food makes such philanthropy impos-
sible. There is no choice in the mat-
ter of this extermination, and no favor
is shown. It is a different matter to
the swarming, which drives half the
inmates out of the hive to seek a new
home. But of all the incidents in the
lives of the bees that which stands out
with terrible insistence is the death of
the queen when she has reared her
brood—a death which seems a fitting
termination to a life of royal despot-
ism. It is not a violent death; no sting
is inflicted to end her life, but a crowd
of workers closes round her, and in
this living prison she slowly dies.

There are other things about bees
quite as wonderful as their rule of life.
Their eyes reflect in a hundred facets
many things which perhaps we cannot
see, and those triple eyes set in the
center of the forehead have, it may be,
a powerful