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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 9, 1907.

## PRIESTHOOD NOT HIERARCHY.

The idea of a clerical class as spiritual and temporal rulers is as foreign to the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as it was to the church of the first age of our era. It is quite clear from the Scriptures that the Priesthood was not confined to one class of believers in that age, but that it was conferred upon all. The Apostle Peter who held the most important position in the church exhorted the Elders, as an Elder, to feed the flock of Christ, not as "being lords over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock." And the word which is translated "heritage" is the very word from which "clergy" is derived. The passage might be rendered: "Not as lords over God's clergy." (1 Peter, 5: 2.) It proves that in this early age the "clerical class" was co-extensive with the flock. The distinction between clergy and laity belongs to the age of Tertullian, and Cyprian. The idea then commenced to prevail that it was a certain consecrated class that was the "heritage" of God, while the others were not consecrated. When this distinction had been made, the foundation was laid for what is commonly known as a "hierarchy."

It is clear from an essential distinction between clergy and laity commenced to flourish at a time when the church was well on the road to apostasy from the teachings of the Master and His Apostles. At first the pattern of the mosaic dispensation was referred to as authority for the innovation in the church, but later no attempt was made to justify the unfortunate deviation from the New Testament standards. The offices of apostles, prophets, etc., which were instituted for the benefit of the people, were abolished and a list of dignities, such as deacons, archdeacons, archbishops, primates, cardinals, and popes substituted, of which neither the Old nor the New Testament knows anything. Our Lord, pointing to the rule and rulers of earthly kingdoms, said warningly, "It shall not be so with you." But, as the apostasy proceeded, those affected by it, replied, "It shall be so with us." We will have a ruling class, patterned after worldly imperialistic institutions. And so a hierarchy became possible. But not until the spirit of apostasy had benumbed the minds of men, so that they no longer recognized the guiding voice of the true Shepherd.

By the efforts of reformers who at various times protested against the transformation of the church into a worldly kingdom, and especially through the mighty reformatory work of Luther and his associates, many abuses were ended, and the power of the clerical class was limited to the religious domain. This was a long step in the right direction, but full liberty of conscience was not established. The cords by which an arrogant church had bound the world were severed, as far as the Reformation had any influence, but soon the position was reversed and the state made the church its servant.

With the re-establishment of the Church through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph, the conditions of the first church were restored by the Lord himself. The Priesthood in its two grand divisions, one with authority to administer in spiritual things and one in the temporal affairs of the Church, was again given to men. The offices of the two divisions of the Priesthood were restored, and presiding officers were provided for the maintenance of necessary order in the administration of all the affairs of the household of faith. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is, in this respect where the Church of Christ was, before a "hierarchy" had taken the place of the Priesthood of the Son of God. The world may be unable to discern the difference between the authority of a divinely appointed Priesthood and the power exercised by a hierarchy, as commonly understood. But the two are nevertheless as different as day and night. The mission of one is to teach mankind the principles of life and salvation; and to serve in the administration of the ordinances of the kingdom of God, which is of a spiritual nature; the aim of the other is to rule over the flock. The duties of the Priesthood can be exercised only where there is perfect liberty, in a spirit of love and righteousness. In the Church men are taught, in all kindness, correct principles in order that they may govern themselves.

## AS A MAN THINKETH.

In a local playhouse a few nights ago, a cheap actor who was doing his utmost to provoke laughter from his auditors, indulged in divers double meanings and quips and quibbles. Some of those who listened to his coarse wit quivered and thought him very smart. Others remained silent and disgusted awaiting the time when he should be succeeded by an entertainer with a higher regard for the proprieties. The thespian himself maintained that what he said was entirely proper and that the people liked to hear it, otherwise their risibilities would not have been stirred. And yet he knew that those who were amused gave vent to merriment for no other reason than that his vulgar jokes had a double meaning,

and that it was the off color expressions that excited them.

And that is true of many individuals off the stage. They are wont to regard their associates with ribald stories; to repeat indecorous and suggestive anecdotes and laugh over them. They do all this without any thought of danger to themselves or others. They forget the great truth applicable to every man: "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." They apparently do not realize that not only their natural lives may be corrupted by entertaining unclean thoughts, but that their souls may be sullied thereby. Environment and thought may make or mar the strongest men. By thought we can do or undo; though that channel possess high or low ideals; ideals that are pictures of beauty, purity and betterment; or we can content ourselves with the grosser views and reap a grosser harvest. But ideals alone are not sufficient. Affirmative reason is essential; the kind of reason that takes the thinker of base thoughts by the hand and leads him into a clearer, purer atmosphere, where there is a better environment. That kind of reason under the guidance of the divine spirit is worth cultivating; and blessed is he who does cultivate it.

Therefore, we should ever entertain pure thoughts, mingle only with the good, always have high ideals, and arm ourselves with the knowledge that, "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

## EULOGY ON PARTY OFFICIALS.

The official apologist of the present city administration, the other day had an advance panegyric on the economy and efficiency of what it, significantly, called "American party officials." Is this to be understood to mean that the parties referred to are not the city's officials, but the officials of the "American party?" Is the city but the field of exploitation in which these officials are operating for the benefit of the party? Is it, as it were, the colonial possession of the party, to be governed by the conquerors, and for their benefit, as Cuba was ruled by the Spaniards?

Whatever significance may be attached to the term quoted, it is not a little early to indulge in eulogies, as long as the auditor's report is not given out. And is there any special reason why that report should not have been published by this time? We understand that it might reasonably have been expected to be ready about the 15th of last month, and that it was looked for by the Council on last Monday, but in vain. Be that as it may, it is time enough to boast about "saving" to the taxpayers, when the figures appear. Rumor has it that the official report, unless neatly dressed up for its appearance in public, will show a shocking deformity in the shape of a shortage of several thousand dollars, some say forty. It is also believed that the "American party officials" have considered the advisability of asking the Legislature for authority to increase the city taxes beyond the limits now permitted by law. But the eulogy is silent on this important proof of the solicitude of the aforesaid officials as to the welfare of the tax-paying citizens of the City.

It can easily be believed that less money has been paid out for the street department the last year than the previous. But the two years do not furnish any basis for a just comparison. During the previous administration expensive street improvements were undertaken; last year the streets were simply impossible. That fact is so notoriously true that it cannot be successfully disputed. The wonder is what became of the sums of money ostensibly expended for street improvements. They certainly did not show in the depths of mud that adorned the streets.

On moral questions the eulogy is, of course, utterly silent. And yet, those are of great interest. The fact is that the "American party officials," if that is their proper title, have proved themselves utterly indifferent to the spread of the social evils that take various forms, and that, as a consequence, they are under suspicion of being in league with the lower element. The police officers are said to be at a loss to know who to arrest and who not to molest, because all depends on whether they have "fixed" things up with the powers that be, or not. The eulogy is silent on these interesting points of real moment to the decent citizens of the City.

## THE JEWS AND AMERICA.

The great influx of the Jewish people to America, from northern Europe, is attracting the attention of thinking men and women. Speaking of this fact, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch in an address on "Jewish Charities" a few days ago said that "The United States must either intervene to prevent further persecution of the Jews in Russia, or expect every Hebrew subject of the czar to seek refuge in this country."

The accession of Alexander III, to the throne of Russia, according to his view, was the beginning of a systematic persecution, which brought about the tremendous immigration to the United States. "That," he declared, "was the first tidal wave of misery that ever came to these shores. If the persecutions had ended there, perhaps Jewish immigration would not have reached the present appalling figures. But persecution followed persecution until Dante's 'Inferno' represents a paradise compared to the atrocities inflicted upon the Jews of Russia. In my study of the immigration of nations, which began in the mediaeval ages, I have never known of such an astounding movement of a people. Almost an entire nation is being transplanted."

Commenting upon this same subject, Isaac M. Seligman, a leading New York banker, admits its full truth and adds:

"Ninety thousand Jews are emigrating to New York annually, and we have considerably more than 750,000 as it is. The United Hebrew Charities collect \$200,000 a year, and it gives the poor Jew a little money until he can get employment and become self-supporting. Unfortunately a good many of the immigrants go to peddling at the fish market or in the streets. Some are shoemakers, tinmiths and butchers. Not a few find work in sweatshops."

Go to the east side and you will be astonished at the progress which the Jews are making. Their children are in school and are refusing to speak Yiddish at home or at play. As a rule they are industrious, frugal and law-abiding class of people. They own things, or will, either merchandise

or some little business, and as men of property they will be conservative citizens."

Mr. Seligman, himself a Hebrew, discussing the future of his people in this country and the success that has attended them in the matter of property accumulation, asks and answers interestingly the question, What has made the Jew so uniformly successful in business? He says the animal which is the prey of man and other animals adjusts itself necessarily to conditions, and that nature lends its help. He reasons in this wise: The pheasant is as brown as the forest leaves in which it hides. The squirrel can jump from one tree to another. Excluded from land and the mechanical trades, the Jew adapted himself to other things. He had to live, and therefore, to work. But there are inborn characteristics among the Jews. The Jew takes a profound interest in the thing he has to do. He gives his business all of his time and talent. A moral man, he loves his home and is there when he is not at his store, bank or other place of employment.

Another characteristic of the Jew and one that particularly interests the Latter-day Saints is set forth by Mr. Seligman in an article in the New York World. He says from Abraham down the Jew has venerated and obeyed his father. There is a head to every Jewish family, and among parents and children there is more than the usual bond of affection, loyalty and helpfulness. He maintains that there are very few divorces among his people, and that the family of the Jew is the center of his love and interest, and that all the affairs of his life are woven about his home. But he has a hard fight, and Mr. Seligman gives this as the cause:

"His manner and his appearance are against him. He is not nearly so attractive personally as the rosy-faced, blond-haired Swede who may come in the same ship. He can't work in the streets like the Italian and negro because he is physically inferior to both. Taught self-reliance by persecution, he may go into business for himself, if it be no more than a rag buyer's pushcart. Conditions and the Jewish law have made him what he is. There have been great Jewish musicians, but few artists, and no sculptors. Here again we find the repression of the law which says: 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.'"

## THE SPOTTED FEVER SCARE.

Said a leading Salt Lake physician this morning: "It will be just as well for the people not to 'lose their heads' over the spinal meningitis or spotted fever scare. If they do, they may lose their lives as well. Like many another dreaded disease, it lays hold more easily when the mind is in a state of fear, and when a sort of mental retreat is in progress."

There is no doubt much truth in the above statement, and it will be well for the people here to govern themselves in accordance with these views. The proper observance of a few general health rules will ordinarily ward off the malady. Dissipation and excesses of every kind should be avoided. The full quota of rest had, and plenty of fresh air let into sleeping apartments and the home generally. Wholesome food only should be eaten and everything that conduces to fever conditions guarded against. All this will aid in preventing the disease from securing a hold on the system. The truth is these precautions should be taken at all times in the interest of good health, and if they were, there would be far less sickness in the community than there now is. But the advice given has particular reference to the threatened epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which has stricken terror to the hearts of some parents and which is so deadly in its ravages. The common idea that children only are attacked by it is a grave mistake. The serious illness of many adults prove that they are not immune from it.

There is no reason to be unduly frightened. The main thing is for all to go calmly about their daily avocations, doing everything possible to prevent a condition of mental receptivity, which physicians say is so favorable to the contraction and spread of the cerebral or spotted fever germ.

## SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

A correspondent of the "News" asks what the policy of the paper is with regard to the publishing of liquor advertisements, and other objectionable announcements.

The policy of the "News" is indicated by the fact that the business management every year refuses thousands of dollars' worth of advertising of that class. We can give no stronger proof of our desire to keep even the space reserved for advertising, free from anything really objectionable to even the most cultivated and fastidious reader.

A correspondent writing from Glenwood, asks for an explanation of the expression "burning" in Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 64: 23-24: "Behold, now it is called today (until the coming of the Son of man), and verily it is a day of sacrifice, and a day for the lifting of my people; for he that is lifted shall not be burned at His coming; for after today cometh the burning."

This is a figurative expression familiar to all Bible students. It refers to the judgments of the Almighty which are represented as the consuming fire with which the tiler of the ground clears his field. "All the proud and they that do wickedly shall be as stubble." This is a quotation from Malachi 4: 1: "For behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble." In the Revelation by John, the judgments upon the apostate church are represented as "burning." In 1 Cor. 3: 12, and following verses, the Apostle declares that the day is coming, when every man's work will be manifest, "for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is." In symbolic or figurative language of holy writ, "fire" is employed to signify destruction, as in Isa. 42: 25; or purification, Mal. 3: 2; or persecution, 1 Pet. 1: 7, or punishment and suffering, Mark 9: 44. In the passage of the Doctrine and Covenants quoted it clearly means destruction in the general tribulations

that are to precede the coming of the Son of Man. The point to note is, that unless we keep the law of God, we cannot expect any other fate than that which will overtake wrongdoers on that day of judgment. To have a name among the people of God is not sufficient for salvation. It is the faithfulness with which we have fulfilled our duties to God and man, that will furnish the real test of our qualifications for exaltation.

A correspondent of Ferron, Emery county, asks whether it is right to engage in card playing. We certainly engage against that kind of pastime, first because it is a waste of precious time that might be used for the improvement of the mind, or for devotion; secondly, because of the temptation it may place before the youth to indulge in the soul-destroying vice of gambling and kindred evils. It is necessary to have amusements, but they should not be of the kind that may lead to destruction. It is better to avoid a danger than to court it.

A correspondent of Marysville asks us to name the leading navies of the world, down to Spain. They rank as follows: Great Britain, France, United States, Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Chile, Turkey, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway and Spain. The sums spent every year on the navies are enormous. Thus, in 1905, Russia spent \$185,000,000; Germany, \$157,000,000; Great Britain, \$153,000,000; France, \$133,000,000, and the United States, \$112,000,000.

## THE COMPLETED CONDUIT.

At last the Big Cottonwood conduit is an actuality. The best waters of the Wasatch range are being conveyed to this city by it. Its completion marks the first step towards the Greater Salt Lake. Today it is being officially inspected by the men whose industry and good judgment made it possible, as well as by some who placed every obstacle in its way that their busy and trouble-making minds could suggest.

It is a noteworthy fact that more than one of the opponents of the great project has undergone a change of heart with regard to its utility and value to Salt Lake. When it was first launched every power from curb street argument to injunction proceedings in the courts was invoked in the vain hope that the undertaking would fail. When it did not, and when members of this same organization so manipulated affairs that they were able to spend a goodly portion of the money involved, they took an entirely different view of it, and thereafter if anyone dared to utter a word against the conduit he was set down and almost hissed as an enemy of progress, and now that the work is finished, they are excitedly exclaiming, "See what we have done. Isn't it great?" No one cares to deprive them of their hilariousness or rob them of the inconsistency of their claims, for that is just as honest as many of their other pretensions. But they shall not be permitted to come out into the open now, no matter how blatant or brazen they are, and declare, unchallenged, that the conduit was given to Salt Lake by the "American" party whose leadership and organs decried at the very outset to throttle the sentiment that was crystallizing in its favor, and later, to strangle the movement itself.

No gentleman of the "American" party, whatever honor there is for the building of this splendid waterway, you are entitled to none of it, though you will, in common with all other citizens, be recipients of its benefits. Your officials only did what the contract of a preceding and better administration than yours imposed upon them. Now, in the name of honesty and a square deal, do not attempt to take the credit all fair minded men know you have not earned.

The longer a great gun the shorter its life.

Into what rhapsodies will Chancellor Day now go!

In the Thaw trial they are not speaking well of the dead.

It is to be hoped that the Thaw trial will not be vituperated.

The power of a grain of mustard seed is not so great as that of free seeds.

No war horse ever scented the battle from afar so keenly as does Captain Richmond Hobson.

The President could confer no greater benefit on his countrymen than to start a crusade against the tipping evil.

The greatest of all gifts is life, but John D. Rockefeller's gift of thirty-two million dollars to education comes next.

Allens in Germany who aided the Socialists in the late election are being expelled. Allens who aided the Conservatives are unmolested.

California hands out more lemons than all the other states in the Union, yet the people never feel sour towards her because of the fact.

The terrorist who murdered Governor Alexandrovsky of Pensea used poisoned bullets. This adds a new terror to the terrorist propaganda. That his fiendish example will be followed is almost certain.

As he travels towards the east Mayor Schmitt begins to see the light. He said in Chicago: "Not that I love 'Frisco less, but my country more. I was born in San Francisco and am for her first, last and always, but still above all I am an American. I would concede my position rather than see it become injurious to the country." In Washington he may become a Japophile.

Senator Cullom has introduced a novel bill at the request of Beattie Joseph Lynch, daughter and administratrix of John C. Lynch of Illinois. It asks for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to pay for an idea. It is claimed that Lynch in 1880 suggested the holding of an international American conference and the construction of an intercontinental railway. It is an asset idea that is valuable as Colonel Sellers eye-water idea.

# Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Woman Suffrage in Great Britain.

That women will vote at the next general election in Great Britain is a virtual certainty. The leaders of the two great parties, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Arthur Balfour, along with more than four hundred of the six hundred and seventy members of parliament, have definitely pledged their support of the Enfranchisement Bill introduced by Mr. Keir Hardie, leader of the Labor party, which is a unit in its favor. Of the two hundred members who have not given positive pledges, it is said with apparent authority that not more than fifty would vote against the bill if action could be had now. Unmistakably, the custom of British Governments forbids the consideration of franchise questions until a final session, on the members can be secured and the bill, with in order to give the new constitution immediate voice. If, as seems likely, the present Parliament shall run its full career, six years will elapse before the bill can be passed; but the sentiment is now so nearly unanimous that only an extraordinary change in public opinion, as well as in the disposition of the members, could prevent its ultimate enactment. It is by no means clear that the recent energetic action of the agitators, followed by their arrest and imprisonment, has resulted in the damage to the cause anticipated by many who feared the possible effect of ridicule. The famous novelist, George Meredith, was convinced from the beginning of violence afforded the only way to arouse the English mind, and he wrote bluntly: "The mistake of the women has been to suppose that John Bull will make him more stubborn, and such a form of remonstrance alienates the decorous among the sisterhood, otherwise not adverse to the emancipation of the sex. It cannot be repeated if the agitators were to have the backing of their sober sisters, yet it is only by the repetition of this manner of enlisting him that John Bull, a still unbroken, can be persuaded to move at all."—George Harvey in the North American Review.

Theodore Roosevelt is no braver than any other man, who has fallen in struggle against Mammon, but he has the moral vision. It is often more difficult to know the right than to do it. A broad education than any man has brought to the White House since Jefferson's day, a life unstained by vice of any kind, a clean mind and a boyish heart, simple, confiding, and just, have combined to keep Theodore Roosevelt's faith in God and his belief in the common honesty of the common man unshaken. And when a man has these two convictions welded into his soul he plays no tricks, lays no ambushes, relies on no strategy, but, seeing his goal, goes to it joyously, bravely, and with wise disregard of simplicity. Roosevelt is not leading a double life, as his enemies secretly believe. He will not be found out, because there is nothing to find out. He is merely primitive. He has the gaiety and optimism that belong to youth, and youth is not a mere physical adolescence; it is that state of soul which men keep so long as they have not smugged their ideals and trifled with their consciences. One may be a boy at eighty, or a man at fifteen. But whoever has youth, faith, and given wisdom with faith, strength and courage are but the other side of the shield. Perhaps that is the meaning of the prophecy: "And a little child shall lead them."—From "Roosevelt: A Force for Righteousness," by William Allen White in McClure's.

Speaking of The Happy Farmer.

A certain class of newspaper men assert that a farmer is the most independent man on earth, and that he has nothing to do but enjoy life; that when winter comes and the blizzard's on the wing, he toasts his feet in the oven and reads

ate place for a quiet married couple to visit on a pleasure trip. Still, everything came out well in the end—came out better than the young widow's adventure.

"A young widow was consulting a tombstone maker about her husband's tomb. She ended the discussion with: 'And I want it to say: "To My Husband," in an appropriate place, Mr. Slab.'"

"All right, ma'am," Slab answered. "And the tombstone when it was put up said:

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A Big Room.

"I can give you one of our hall bedrooms," said Nick, Clerk Frank Cummings to a midnight arrival at the Jefferson.

"Little box, I suppose, about so long and no windows," commented the man who was registering.

"No, no; on the contrary, you will

find it is forty feet long and has an outside window."

"Forty feet? What are you giving me—a long shot?"

"Bill, just show this gentleman up to the fourth floor to that out at the end of the hall."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Bedwixt and Between.

A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a "shabby genteel" quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send your child to the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."

"Then," suggested the physician, "have her sent by the French Air Post."

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the woman, "we are not poor enough!"—Harper's Weekly.

the local newspaper and the only thing that disturbs him is a call three times a day to a banquet of minkies and other luxuries. It is a mistake. The industrious farmer begins work long before the sun thinks of getting up. With his soul shrouded in gloom he proceeds to build a fire and soften his boots with a sledge hammer. He then takes a lantern and shovels his way to the barn and feeds the hogs. It is then time to feed the newly arrived calf which seems to delight in butting a pall of milk over the tiler of the soil until he barely needs to be stamped to pass for a package of oleomargarine. He crawls through a barbed wire fence and digs the hay out of the snow, feeds his boys, cleans the stable, gathers up the frozen chicks, chases a stray pig worth 25 cents for four miles and does not catch it, doctors a sick horse, freezes his fingers, gets kicked by a one-eyed mule and when the gloaming comes and quietness broods over all the earth he has a single half-hour to meditate and wonder how he will pay his taxes.—Robinson, Kansas Index.

Inviting Hague Friends of peace and Conference International arbitration. The United States have been petitioning legislatures to pass resolutions in favor of partial disarmament and the establishment of a permanent court of conciliation at The Hague. They were the American government to champion these proposals at the coming conference in the Dutch capital. It will be recalled that the question of partial disarmament was discussed in the British parliament last summer and that the government said it would be glad to discuss the subject at The Hague. It earnestly desired a reduction of armaments, it was explained, but, of course, nothing could be done to weaken the national and imperial defenses while the other great powers were adhering to their present military and naval program. Professor De Martens, who is visiting the capitals of Europe to make preliminary arrangements for the conference, is publishing statements that are plainly intended to discourage the scheme of bringing up the topic of armament reduction. For the conference, is publishing statements that are plainly intended to discourage the scheme of bringing up the topic of armament reduction. For the conference, is publishing statements that are plainly intended to discourage the scheme of bringing up the topic of armament reduction.

About Russia's Millions. "Within a few days there will arrive in America the Russian people who has appealed most of recent years to the American public in recent years," says William Randolph Hearst in the February magazine issue of the Commons. "It is a man who has a constant knowledge, that he is only the possessor of a Power which is a threat, a curse and a blessing. He is not in the world for his own row purposes, but that he is the power, said Mr. Shaw, it was of the power, what else a man might hold, should a man had no religion in him—Literature."

Simple Life And Laws Of Health. The body is a wonderful machine, and it adapts itself as no other machine can. But there must be a strain occasionally when the machine which was built for the open air, for unlimited exercise and a few kinds of food—meat, wheat and water—is confined in a small space for hundreds and hundreds of days at a time, seldom his lungs with pure air and is fed, not with meat, but on pastry, not on water, but on coffee. The body has to adapt itself, but does not always comply as quickly as we command it to. And when we are eating wrong food, the body is far easier to see than to tell what not to do, for every day life is growing more complex, duties are multiplying. But the whole world does not and can not agree that to revert to primal conditions is necessary. The average boy of fifteen today has as many needs and as broad an outlook as his grandfather had at twenty. If he does not know as thoroughly about many things, he certainly knows about more things. To tell this boy of fifteen that he should go back and live as his grandfather did, because life was simpler

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