THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1901, was as follows:

1	29,090	16	27,950
2	29,270	17	27,700
3	29,560	18	27,840
4	29,530	19	27,990
5	29,780	20	27,940
6	30,020	21	28,340
7	29,330	22	27,690
8	29,190	23	27,650
9	27,990	24	27,780
10	29,490	25	27,400
11	28,180	26	27,540
12	30,530	27	27,590
13	28,000	28	28,575
14	28,615	29	27,920
15	32,300	30	27,380

Total 857,860
Less unsold and returned copies.... 12,294

Net total sales.....845,566
Net daily average.....28,185

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1901.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The supreme court commission appears to have its hands full.

The corn planter is furnishing the most popular music in Nebraska just at present.

There is still a great deal of room for reform and improvement in our public school system.

Governor Nash of Ohio should be more careful in the future how he attempts to play opposition to a stellar attraction. The people of California are all crowding to the big tent.

Now that Governor Savage has completed the organization of his staff the prospect for an increase in the number of colonels in Nebraska during the next twelve months is very slim.

The latest English blue book brings the transactions in China down to date of December, 1900. The blue book must do better than that if it ever expects to score a scoop on the newspapers.

The Federation of Musicians has voted to make war on "ragtime" music. Nothing short of a policeman on every corner can prevent the small boy from whistling it, even if it is under the ban.

It is immaterial to Omaha who will finally control the Union Pacific railroad so long as no hitch occurs in the proposed rebuilding of the machine shops and erection of a new headquarters building.

By an official order the numerical strength of the reorganized army has been fixed at 77,287 men, both officers and privates. This is a long way removed from the imperialistic dream of militarism.

Arbitration works like a charm when there is nothing to arbitrate, but when organized labor makes demands which employers are determined to resist, the olive branch does not come into play as often as the hammer.

The assessed valuation of personal property in St. Louis aggregates $51,000,000 and the bulk of this personal property is taxed against banks, trust companies, insurance companies and corporations that hold valuable franchises.

Senator Vest, the recognized leader of Missouri democracy, has reached the conclusion that free silver is as dead as a door nail, and the democrats must have a new issue in 1904. This is by no means an original idea. Everybody understands that except Mr. Bryan.

China announces that one year from the coming July it will be ready to pay the first installment of the indemnity due the powers. If the stories of the terrible condition of the empire are true it will do well if it is able to meet its regular expenses, much less commence discharging its debts by that time.

Postmaster General Smith has given up the lease on his Washington house and cabinet builders will be busy from now on. It is the dull season in Washington and the long-visioned correspondents must have something to fill space with. They certainly owe the postmaster general a vote of thanks.

Judge Thomas of Indian Territory has struck the industry of selling liquor to Indians in his jurisdiction a hard blow by sentencing the illicit traders to terms of four years each in prison. Putting the penalty out of proportion to the profits of the transaction will soon reduce the traffic to the minimum if it does not stop it altogether.

It costs more money to carry on war under modern conditions than it did before rifled cannon and repeating rifles were invented. On April 1, 1900, the national debt of Great Britain was computed at $3,144,895,000. On April 1, 1901, the British national debt aggregated $3,439,660,000, an increase of nearly $300,000,000 within a year. This exhibit may afford Oom Paul some consolation in his exile, but after all it does not restore independence to the South African republics.

PLAYING FOR BIG STAKES.

The battle royal between the capitalists who have arrayed themselves under the banners of J. Pierpont Morgan and Edward H. Harriman is still progressing. The stake for which they are contending is the control of the transcontinental traffic, which also includes the traffic between this country and the Orient.

Less than four years ago the Harriman syndicate reorganized the Union Pacific railroad by paying off its bonded and floating debt and placing sufficient capital at the disposal of its management to give the road first-class equipment and needed reconstruction of its tracks. This was followed by the acquisition of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation company, which gave the Union Pacific a direct connection with Puget Sound and made it a formidable competitor to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, whose western terminals are located at Seattle and Tacoma. When the Harriman syndicate procured a controlling interest in the Central and Southern Pacific the Union Pacific railroad was left virtually without a rival on the Pacific from San Francisco to Portland.

The recent deal between the Northern Pacific and the Burlington, by which the Burlington was to pass under the control of the Northern Pacific through an exchange of Burlington stocks for Northern Pacific bonds, became at once a menace to Union Pacific supremacy. By this deal the Northern Pacific secured a first-class line to Chicago and direct entrance into Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha. An extension of the Burlington from Guernsey to Salt Lake and the prospective connection with the new road projected by Senator Clark from Salt Lake to Los Angeles would, within the next three years, have given the Northern Pacific and Burlington syndicate a southern outlet that would make an active competitor to the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

It was to prevent the consummation of this plan that the Harriman syndicate bent all its energies and staked its millions to procure control of the Northern Pacific, which, if successful, as it seems to have been, would give the Harrimans control of the Burlington through the Northern Pacific and thus block the project of Senator Clark to construct a line from Salt Lake to southern California.

Now it transpires that Pierpont Morgan and his allies have started a flank movement that would, if successful, not only reverse but overturn the dominant power of the Union Pacific. This is nothing more nor less than the purchase of a controlling interest in Union Pacific stock and through this the control also of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington systems.

To the general public the battle royal foreshadows only one outcome, and that is a combination that will eventually control all transcontinental railroads west of the Mississippi, thus creating a gigantic monopoly of Pacific coast and Asiatic traffic.

When the amalgamation of all the railroads west of the great lakes has been consummated under a community of interests, peace and harmony will be restored and the railroad conquerors will rest only because they will see before them no more worlds to conquer.

CUBAN RADICALS YIELDING.

A few of the Cuban radicals are still opposing the Platt amendment, but several of the most influential of them have within the last few days signified their willingness to accept the American terms. Prominent among these is Jose Gomez, civil governor of Havana province. He had been one of the most violent opponents of the amendment, but he now urges immediate acceptance. It is stated that he justifies the clause giving naval stations to the United States on geographical grounds and argues that economic conditions also demand close relations.

Following the action of General Rivera, who wrote from Honduras urging the delegates to accept American requirements, the conversion of Jose Gomez has further weakened the radicals. It appears, however, that such implacables as Portuondo are planning dilatory tactics to keep the convention from an early decision, the purpose being to postpone action until after the municipal elections to be held next month. In this it appears probable that they will not succeed. The report of the commission sent to Washington has been referred to the convention committee on relations, but this is understood to be simply with a view to having the report amended, the committee being instructed to act promptly. If this instruction is complied with action by the convention on the American conditions may be had before the close of the present week and in that event the indications are that the terms will be accepted.

According to trustworthy advices, public opinion in Cuba has grown more favorable to accepting the Platt amendment, but it is said the chief embarrassment of its advocates continues to be lack of united action by the commercial influences, which want to insure reciprocity. It is stated that some of the sugar planters and merchants still urge the convention to take no final action until December, promising to support the delegates who indorse this action. The Merchants's union of Havana has issued an address asking co-operation in this economic movement, but it does not counsel the convention to delay.

There is nothing to be gained for the industrial and commercial interests of Cuba by deferring action on the American terms. On the contrary, delay will injure those interests. It is a very great mistake to assume that commercial reciprocity may be promoted by holding off in regard to the Platt amendment. The terms which the United States government has submitted to the Cuban constitutional convention will not be altered in any material or essential respect. They were carefully framed and thoroughly discussed in congress and there is not the slightest doubt that they will be adhered to. It would seem that this had been made sufficiently plain to the Cuban commissioners by President McKinley. As to commercial reciprocity, no consideration will be given the matter by our government until the future political relations between Cuba and the United States have been definitely settled and a government has been established in the island that can enter into treaty engagements. Meanwhile no promise will be made to the Cubans beyond that they have already received from Mr. McKinley, that when a government shall have been organized in the island our government will appoint a commission to discuss the economic question with a Cuban commission.

If there are planters and merchants in Cuba who imagine that the American government will give any pledge in regard to reciprocity in advance of the settlement of political relations they are certain to be disappointed. As to the radicals who are still opposing the American conditions, they are undoubtedly in the minority and are steadily losing in strength and influence.

DESERTERS AND PENSIONS.

The judge advocate general of the army has given an opinion, which has received the approval of the secretary of war, to the effect that the War department cannot "correct" the records of deserters who served in the war with Spain so as to remove the charges. He goes further and denounces the practice of tinkering the records of civil war deserters. The law allows the War department to correct the records of alleged civil war deserters in certain specified cases. For example, a soldier who deserted and subsequently re-enlisted and made a good record may have the charge removed. The intent of the law is to cover every case in which injustice might be done to a man by permitting the charge of desertion to remain on the record. This statute, however, does not apply to deserters during the Spanish war.

But it will not be surprising if congress shall amend the law so as to make it apply to deserters in the war with Spain, so kindly disposed has that body hitherto been in this respect. It is undoubtedly true that the law as it stands has prevented injustice in many cases, but on the other hand it is safe to say that not a few unworthy men, who were false to their country in the time of greatest peril, have profited by the magnanimity of the government in this particular. At nearly every session of congress for years bills have been passed removing charges of desertion against men who are outside the statute and have no right under it to have their records corrected, and it is highly probable this will be done in the case of Spanish war deserters. It would be a gross injustice to the public, however, to permit such men to have their names placed on the pension rolls.

HOW LABOR IS CONCERNED.

The president of the United States Steel company, in his statement a few days ago before the industrial commission, said in regard to the proposition to abolish the duties on certain products of iron and steel that such action would not do anybody any good, but would be injurious to labor. He stated that his company could stand a reduced tariff, or no tariff at all, much better than labor could stand it. "In point of fact," said Mr. Schwab, "those classes of steel and iron manufactures in which the cost of labor is not a heavy item, such as billets and rails, could get along now without any tariff, but in the finer grades, such as wire, where the cost of labor was the heaviest item of production, the present tariff is necessary in order to give labor its adequate reward."

In commenting on the proposed repeal of tariff duties on the products of iron and steel we have more than once pointed out that this is a matter in which the labor employed in the iron and steel industry is more deeply concerned than the manufacturers and the correctness of this view is shown in the statement of the president of the steel corporation, who unquestionably knows what he talked about. The object, of course, of the advocates of a repeal of duties is to reduce the price of iron and steel manufactures in the home market. It ought to be perfectly obvious that if that object were attained the manufacturers would endeavor to protect themselves by reducing the price of labor. There is not a shadow of doubt as to this and a reduction of the price of labor in the iron and steel industry would inevitably be followed by reduction in other industries. This question of abolishing duties, therefore, is manifestly one which very directly interests labor and in the event of its being seriously considered by congress it will not be surprising if the organized labor of the country is found in vigorous opposition to the proposed change in the tariff.

German officials deny that any combination of European nations is contemplated which has for its purpose conducting an industrial and commercial war against the United States. Such a war might, of course, be disastrous to all parties concerned, but European statesmen doubtless realize that Europe and not the United States would be the greater sufferer. While it would not be convenient, the United States could get along without Europe and its products, but Europe would soon hunger for American grain and meat. In the markets of the outside world this country could undoubtedly hold its own, particularly if forced to concentrate effort in that field.

A benevolently disposed Iowa farmer bequeathed his homestead several years ago to found a home for aged farmers. The idea was all right, but he evidently did not appreciate the possibilities of farming in Iowa. A condition to entrance was that the applicant should be over 60 and have farmed twenty years in the county in which the home was located. The only farmers who meet all the conditions stand in no need of charity.

With one solitary exception the army officers in the Philippines have cheerfully co-operated with the civil commission in the establishment of civil rule. The one officer who objected and sought to obstruct the work was promptly called down by General MacArthur. Now that the United States has demonstrated that it has both the power and the disposition to stamp out insurrection and is following this up with fulfilling the promises made to the natives it will not be long until the whole aspect of affairs in the islands will have been revolutionized.

The wholesale druggists of the leading trade centers are organizing for a community of interests which usually precedes the pooling of properties and their capitalization in a single corporation. This recalls a recent new departure among retail drug venders who favor druggists' insurance that will guarantee to venders and compounders of nostrums and other deadly potions payment for all damages assessed against them for malmixture and other fatal errors of the prescription clerk.

Promoting Native Honesty.
Washington Post.

The Porto Rican official who was sent to prison for thirty-two years for the theft of $2,000 doubtless understands by this time that we will not permit dishonesty by the native talent.

Ragtime Must Go.
Washington Star.

A recently organized music trust declares its intention to suppress inferior music. Every boy who knows how to whistle may be relied on to do effective service in defeating any such ambition.

Turn On the Light.
Chicago Post.

James J. Hill, in announcing that he would hate to have the conscience that some of the Northern Pacific plungers are carrying around, has drawn a distinction that the public will have trouble in seeing.

Individuality in Handwriting.
Baltimore American.

In connection with the resolve of the New York school authorities to abolish the vertical system of handwriting, an odd charge against the teaching of a systematic instead of individual style of writing comes from business circles. Business men say that the reducing of all hands to a uniform appearance greatly increases the difficulty of identifying handwriting and facilitataes the chances of fraudulent imitations.

Abdul Needs a Lesson.
Philadelphia North American.

It is becoming necessary for the civilized powers to cease humoring the vagaries of Abdul Hamid and teach him a lasting lesson in decent behavior. They can afford, perhaps, to let the sultan play the part of dead beat and cheat his creditors, but they cannot permit him to rob the mails with impunity. His pretense that he seeks evidence against conspirators who threaten his life is no excuse for prying into foreign correspondence.

A Right to Feel Proud.
New York Tribune.

American mines, forges, oil wells, mills, bridges, engines and machinery of all sorts take the first prizes and are the acknowledged models and exemplars from pole to pole and all around the equator. James Russell Lowell once wrote of a certain condescension in foreigners. Uncle Sam has achieved so many triumps that he may now possibly take on a certain air of condescension toward other peoples. That would be an unfortunate mistake, but it would only be natural in present circumstances.

Where Will the Money Come From?
Springfield Republican.

There is a touch of sardonic humor in the news from Pekin that the foreign ministers have notified the Chinese that the bill for indemnity by July 1 would amount to $335,000,000. The inference is that by September it will be still higher. None of the ministers knows how China can pay any such extortionate sum without the most serious derangement of the country's finances, and the suspicion grows that they have set the indemnity so high in order to force cessions of territory from the Chinese government.

Democracy and Plutocracy.
Chcago Chronicle.

A hoarse voice from Lincoln, Neb., declares that, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, there is nothing to do but to "let democracy and plutocracy fight it out." The principal trouble about this is that whenever democracy has a clean shirt and enough energy to fight at all it is making a very creditable effort to join the plutocracy, if that is what getting on in the world is called. The attempt to divide the people politically on lines of personal fortune or ill fortune has not been a great success in the past and it is not likely to be in the future.

Rapacity of Civilized Powers.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The rapacity of the so-called Christian nations in assessing their indemnity upon China seems likely to meet some obstacle in the fact that an increase of the customs to a point thought necessary to raise the revenue may be so high as to cripple trade with the very nations demanding the excessive indemnity. In this situation the powers will find it incumbent to do some fine figuring in order to fix a tariff that will at once yield the required revenue without inflicting serious damage on foreign trade—in other words, to enable China to salve the hurts of the Christians by filling their pockets on one side without lightening their pockets on the other side.

Great and United People.
Philadelphia Ledger.

President McKinley summed up a large measure of truth in a few words when he said in his speech at Los Angeles:

"There are more men and women loving our flag today than ever loved it before, and there is more respect paid to it at home and abroad than ever before."

We are one nation at home, and the demonstration that has accompanied the president's tour from the north, through the south, and seems to have reached its height on the Pacific coast, shows that our people are united in loyalty, and the statement that there are more who love the old flag now than ever before is capable of mathematical demonstration. We are a great nation because we are a united people.

Souvenir of the Texas Republic.
Boston Transcript.

The president had some very interesting experiences in Texas, of which the story is found only in the local press. Thus at Houston an aged lady pressed through the throng that lined the streets to the president's carriage and placed in his hands a faded banner. She was recognized only by a few of the older of the onlookers as Mrs. Anson Jones, the widow of the last president of the republic of Texas. The faded flag was that of Texas when an independent republic, which she had treasured since the death of her husband in 1858. President McKinley received the flag gratefully and gracefully. If Mrs. Jones shared the sentiments of her husband her act may be considered as the final recognition of the inevitable, since Anson Jones was bitterly opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, for he believed that the Lone Star republic was capable of "going alone."

Will Middlemen Stay?

United States Investor.

The avowed purpose of your modern combine is "to eliminate the middleman." But as a matter of fact, combination adds to rather than diminishes the number of middlemen. The United States Steel corporation is a case in point. Our attention was called the other day to the great economies that this concern was going to effect as a result of combination; a lot of middlemen were going to be eliminated. A little later the person with whom we were talking got on to another phase of the situation; he began to say that the enormous business of the new concern would be handled as easily and as efficiently as the business of a comparatively small enterprise. "For instance," he said, "the man who is now president of the National Tube works will continue to look after that part of the steel trust's business that falls to the share of the tube works, just the same as in the past, only the results accomplished by him will be handed up to another person to be grouped with the results of every other constituent company in the steel trust." We ventured to suggest to our friend that the president of the National Tube works had not been working in the past without a handsome salary, which proposition seemed to him entirely sound. We then ventured to ask if it was likely that this official would receive any less compensation under the new order of things than formerly. The answer was that he would probably not. Well, then, we replied, just as much money will be paid out in the future for the management of the properties composing the steel trust as in the past, and in addition to this $1,000,000 a year will be paid to Mr. Schwab as president of the United States Steel corporation. This did not seem to have occurred to our friend before. This is eliminating the middleman with a vengeance. It would puzzle the Dutch to see how the constituent properties of the steel trust are going to be run with smaller forces and lower pay rolls than at present. It will take as many men to dig the ore out of the earth at the lakes. The manager there will have to be paid as much as in the past and the labor unions will probably see to it that the wages of the miners are not reduced. Exactly the same statement can be made regarding each of the other properties. Of course the trust has it in its power to shut down certain of its properties. But whenever it permanently discontinues a plant it will in all probability sink a good deal of capital. Suppose it gives a certain price for a particular property—we may be sure it is an inflated price—and then finds it economy to shut up permanently. If it can sell the property for what it gave for it, of which there is not once chance in a thousand, no harm is done. Otherwise part of the capital with which it started in business must be considered as sunk. This is certainly not an ideal way of eliminating the middleman.

Our contention is that combination will not eliminate the middleman to any appreciable extent. And the reason why it will not eliminate him is that the middleman is a cheapening factor in the industry of the world. In other words, competition is more productive of economy than combination.

PASSING OF THE "TRAIN BUTCHER."

An Ancient and Respected Institution Gasping for Breath.
Chicago Tribune.

Most people who travel by rail will hail with satisfaction the removal of the "train butcher" by the great railroad lines of the country. For years he has been one of the most annoying and at the same time picturesque accompaniments of railroad travel. With an energy and enterprise worthy of a better cause he has tramped up and down the aisles of the passenger coaches, leaving samples of antique gumdrops in the laps of dyspeptic old ladies and urging venerable clergymen to purchase the latest additions of the life of Jesse James. As a rule, his wares have been of the poorest quality and he has invariably asked too much for them. He has been a sort of licensed highwayman, preying upon the necessities and the weakness of the public. Sometimes he has been impertinent and often unduly and disagreeably insistent. At the same time many men who have made great successes in other walks of life have learned their first lessons of shrewdness and perseverance as they carried a basket of fossil sweetmeats and impossible literature up and down the aisles of a passenger train. The conditions under which they worked have made them keen, quick, and determined. In selling a revised edition of the New Testament to a passenger who has refused to purchase the "Adventures of the Painted Terror of the Plains," they have learned to be good judges of human nature, and to tell at a glance something of the prejudices and the likings of every man with whom they came in contact. Thomas A. Edison is only one of many distinguished men who began life in the humble role of a "train butcher." On some of the smaller railroads they will still persist, but on the great trunk lines their days are plainly numbered. In the evolution of railway service their place has been taken by library cars, smoking, buffet and dining cars. The day was when they were of service to travelers, but they are not now on the larger roads.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDENDS.

Richest Gusher Ever Struck by Lucky Shareholders.
New York World.

The Standard Oil directors have just declared another dividend of 12 per cent. In March last they declared a dividend of 20 per cent. Thus far in this current year, 1901, they have thus divided profits of $32,000,000 on their $100,000,000 of alleged invested capital.

The record of this leviathan among trusts discloses the following amazing facts: Up to June, 1899, the capital of the Standard Oil concern was only $10,000,000. On that amount it had been paying for eight years dividends ranging from 12 per cent up to 33 per cent per annum. In June, 1899, its capitalization was increased—by a stroke of the pen—to $100,000,000 of common stock and $10,000,000 of preferred stock. Since that date it has paid dividends as follows on the new capitalization of $100,000,000, of which 90 per cent was inflation:

In 1899, 33 per cent	$33,000,00
In 1900, 48 per cent	48,000,000
In 1901, 32 per cent	32,000,000
Total dividends in two years	$113,000,000

It is not yet quite two years since the directors of this combine came together and voted to multiply by ten its then alleged capital investment of $10,000,000 and make it $100,000,000. And within these two years it has already paid $113,000,000 as profits on the $100,000,000 of capital investment thus created by the process of dilution.

If the original capitalization of $10,00,000 had not been thus deluged with water, the dividends actually declared upon it in the last two years would have been 333 per cent in 1899, 480 per cent in 1900 and for 1901—with nearly seven months of it yet to come—320 per cent.

Yet there are people who hug the delusion that Standard Oil's monopoly has immensely cheapened the price of oil. How much cheaper would it be if the Standard Oil dividend were 7 instead of 480 per cent per annum on its actual capital invested?

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Mascagni, the Italian composer, is passionately fond of jewelry. He wears arm and ankle bracelets and a number of valuable rings.

A movement is on foot in Raleigh, N. C., to have that city buy and preserve the house within its limits which was the boyhood home of Andrew Johnson.

The Pennsylvania servant girls' bill of rights calls for an amusement room and a ten-hour day. Old-fashioned people usually consider ten hours or more of housework amusement enough for anybody.

Henry James was recently praising the work of a fellow-author. "You are kind to him," some one remarked, "for he says unpleasant things about your work." "Indeed?" said Mr. James. "Well, we may both, you know, be wrong."

The kaiser is stated to have just put the finishing touches to a treatise on the capture of the Taku forts by the powers. He is also credited with having compiled studies in various periods of the history of Germany, Austria and France.

H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, O., a brother of Senator Hanna, has given to Western Reserve university $12,000 to establish a research fellowship in its medical school in the departments of physiology and pathology. It is one of the first foundations of the sort in this country.

Solicitor General Charles D. Hill of Georgia has been selected by the camps of United Confederate veterans to deliver the oration at the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, June 3, in the hall of representatives, in the state house at Atlanta. He is a son of the late Senator Ben H. Hill, and is said to fall little behind his father's ability as an orator.

CLAYTON E. WHITE

Experience of a Vaudeville Star of National Reputation.

Mr. Clayton E. White, who has attained a national reputation as a vaudeville star,

CLAYTON E. WHITE.

writing us from Philadelphia on Dec. 26, 1900, thus tells of his experience with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey: "After having had Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey recommended for various ailments by a score of doctors, from Maine to California, I decided to be my own physician (saving the expense of the doctor's advice), and have not been without it for the past five years. It keeps me free from coughs and colds; it brings refreshing sleep after a hard day's work." Mr. White's experience is similar to the experiences of thousands who write us daily.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures consumption, general debility, la grippe, colds, bronchitis, malaria, low fever, dyspepsia, repression and weakness from whatever causes. It builds up and nourishes the body, it invigorates the brain, tones up the heart and prolongs life. It is the only whiskey taxed by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. It is absolutely pure and contains no fusel oil. All druggists and grocers, or direct, $1 a bottle. Refuse substitutes they are injurious. Send for free medical booklet to Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TRIBUTE TO YANKEE WORKMEN.

Foreign Delegation Coming Over to Investigate Our Methods.
New York Tribune.

Louis Cassier, editor of a technical magazine which is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, announces a unique enterprise. Fifteen or twenty workmen, selected from as many different establishments and representing a variety of industries in Great Britain, are soon to be sent to the United States in a body to study the ways of their Yankee cousins. A month or more will be devoted to the task, and during that time the deputation will visit the principal manufacturing centers of the country. Each man is to be designated by the concern which employs him, but he is to be chosen from a number that have been nominated by their fellows. Employers and trades unions will co-operate in meeting the expense of the undertaking. Thomas Westgarth, managing director of what are said to be the largest works in the world for the production of marine engines, originated this idea, and it will be carried into execution by Mr. Cassier.

Incidents which have tended to open England's eyes to the effect of foreign competition have been particularly numerous within the last two or three years. The importation of American locomotives by English railways and the loss of the Atbara bridge contract are only two of these. Then the London Times instituted an elaborate inquiry into the causes which had led to America's wonderful triumphs and presented the results in a series of notably instructive articles. Engineering, another British publication and a high authority in technical matters, rendered a similar service to its constituents, and these examples have been folowed so generally by the press of England that capitalists and the managers of mills and factories there now fully realize the situation. Little more can be done for their enlightenment.

America's present prosperity has been attributed by experts to a number of things. One is the remarkable mineral resources of this country. Another is the use of improved machinery. A third is superior management in other respects. But it is widely believed that the American workman is also an important factor in the case. And that is the underlying theory in Mr. Westgarth's project. He feels that the English workman is equally concerned with the English master in the commercial battle now being waged between Europe and America, and that the former has much to learn concerning the conditions which affect production today. One of the points of difference between England and the United States is the number of holidays in the course of a year. Others operate even more forcibly, perhaps, to England's disadvantage. The facts have been presented rather fully aready on the other side of the Atlantic, but thus far the workmen have been somewhat skeptical and indifferent. If some of their own number should look into the matter, however, the result might be different. At any rate, the experiment is well worth trying, from the British manufacturer's point of view. Moreover, the scheme is a handsome tribute to the character and efficiency of the American workman, which the latter will be quick to appreciate. It will stimulate him to persist in a policy which commands the admiration and anxiety of his industrial competitors in the old world.

UNDUE SOLICITUDE.

Hot Air Tips on the Alleged Alliance Against the United States.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The London Spectator, which has often shown a friendly side toward the United States, has been recently inspired to offer us what it no doubt considers wise and timely counsel. Our British contemporary having told us not only that our European neighbors do not like us, but why they dislike us, adds this note of warning against our so-called aggressiveness in the Old World's distant posessions:

"Our object is only to awaken the Americans from an illusion, to induce them to increase their fleet steadily instead of by rushes, and to persuade them, if we can, to think out what they are doing, and not act, as we too often do, upon the spur of the moment. They may rely upon it that the continent will lose nothing for want of planning, and that when the alliance against America, of which Count Canevero talks, is transmuted from a hope into a fact, the fact will be full grown and armed."

This is all very friendly and kindly, but if the Spectator's caution should be received as rather well meant than alarming, no one should be surprised. In the struggle for the world's trade, in which the United States has been latterly engaged with such profitable results, this country has lacked neither shrewd captains nor privates; it has heard of late from various continental countries of proposed trade alliances against it, but they have not scared it from its propriety, nor swerved it from its onward course. It has gone steadily, rapidly upon its determined way, conquering new markets and finding exceeding great prosperity in them. The United States has outrun the greatest of them in the volume and value of its exports, and now it is only at the beginning of its triumphant career.

It has taken our statesmen and people a long while to learn that the pent-up "home market" was rather too limited for the country's vast productive resources, and that, as it requires foreign markets for its proper expansion, it must recognize that its old Chinese tariff wall must be pierced here and there with reciprocity gates. Our statesmen and manufacturers recognize that prohibitory duties can be imposed upon our products by our alien competitors as well as we can impose them upon theirs.

The president is showing his sagacious perception of the changed trade conditions and the necessity of meeting them by advocating in his recent addresses the wise policy of reciprocity. He is educating the people of the whole country as he journeys from one side of it to the other in the wisdom of the new political economy, and when congress again meets there is likely or certain to be exhibited in that body a stronger reciprocity sentiment than has ever before been shown by it.

The world does move, and the United States is moving along with it, if not actually pushing it ahead a bit. Our British critic need not fear for this country's welfare; it will be as shrewdly and surely safeguarded in the future as it has been in the past.

THOUGHTS THAT TICKLE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Jeannette Gilder says the author of "The Breadwinners" is a man now living.

Hay! What's that?

Detroit Journal: He—I may be wrong, of course, but I always make it a rule to say just what I think.

She—You're not much of a talker, are you?

Harper's Bazar: Druggist—Can't you get your prescriptions filled at any other time than at 3 in the morning, ma'am?

She—I am sorry, but that is the only time my husband is home.

Philadelphia Times: "I think it only right for the copper to be allowed to wear a lighter uniform in summer."

"Of course it is. The old idea seemed to be that just because he was a policeman he ought to be made to sweat for it."

Washington Star: "Did you succeed in arousing any interest in your recent political campaign?"

"I did better than to arouse interest," answered Senator Sorghum. "I managed to stir up a few dividends."

Detroit Free Press: He—Can't you love me and be my friend at the same time?

She—Hardly. There is honor among friends, but I can do as I please when I love you.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Jobstock is very tender-hearted, isn't he?"

"Tender hearted? Well, say, that man wouldn't even strike an average."

Judge: Mr. Newlywed—It—if I should be killed by this automobile, Marie, I want no weeping at my funeral. I want everybody to be cheerful.

Mrs. Newlywed—Nonsense, John. I shall have to weep a little just for the looks of the thing.

Washington Star: "There are two sides to every question," said the statesman who tries to be broadminded.

"Sure," answered Senator Sorghum. "One side does the buying and the other side does the selling."

Philadelphia Press: "The German emperor is said to receive more than 600 communications by mail every day," remarked Squidig.

"Well, I suppose he's a man of letters all right," added McSwilligen.

Somerville Journal: Every once in a while people go through their houses and take down some of the pictures because they are too old-fashioned. Then the pictures stay up in the attic until they become interesting as antiques.

FILIPINO DIALECT POEM.

Denver Times.

Me mucha bueno hombre, si,
Talk poco Engleesh way,
Me sabe Mericano, si,
Me sabe all him say.
Me sabe cuss, me sabe booze,
Me sabe jag all rite,
Me sabe dat an say him jag,
Be vera out of site.

Him soldar senorita lik,
Me amo mucha good,
Me spik to her, she kissa him,
An say me block of wood.
Me luv him girl, no lik soldar,
Me spik him dat one day,
Den him go loco mad, and dam
Him vera mucha say.

Him soaka me in nose an spik:
"You git a pronto gait
Upon yourself or by the guns
I'll crack yer blasted slate!"
Me mucha bueno hombre, si,
Talk poco Engleesh way,
Me sabe soldar him get mad
Me vamoose rite away.

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.