

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 3 columns: Copies, Paid, Total. Rows include various categories of circulation for the month of August 1901.

Net total sales, 788,065; Net daily average, 25,421.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3rd day of September, 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The schoolma'ns are now doing business at the old stand.

Where are the county funds deposited and who is getting the interest?

If anyone doubts Nebraska is in the corn belt this year, it will educate him to attend the state fair.

The best friend of labor is not the one who merely showers fulsome flattery when hard, if unpalatable, truths must be met.

Bryan can see no use for the third party movement in Missouri. Mr. Bryan is probably unable to see the need of any party antagonistic to his propaganda.

Oh, yes, the grand jury has been called, but by the time it goes off some of the fellows who have been blowing into the muzzle will discover it was loaded.

The health fund in the city treasury may need a brauer from the general fund, but the health of the people of the city continues to be of the most vigorous kind.

Flannigan, the hammer thrower, has broken another record. If he should attempt to give an exhibition in Rhode Island the event would be classed as an interstate affair.

It costs \$1,250 more a year to run the Douglas county poor farm than it did five years ago in the times of the greatest business depression and distress. Why is it?

The World-Herald man seems to be as handy with the long-distance telephone to the state treasurer in the state house as he is to the ex-state treasurer in the penitentiary.

The county salary list is \$16,838 a year more than it was five years ago, although the amount of work to be done is not as great as it was in 1896. Can anybody tell the reason why?

Again the report is current that the Danish West Indies have been sold to the United States. The story has been told so many times that people will believe it when the deed is filed for record.

Five years ago the jail birds were given periodic exercise in clearing the court house grounds and keeping them free from weeds and rubbish, but now that responsible task devolves upon salaried popercote pie-biters.

In the year 1901 it cost \$4,890 to take care of the court house, yet it cost but \$2,080 to do the same work five years ago. This year there are seven men employed at the work, while five years ago four were able to do it.

The Chinese palaces in Pekin have at last been turned back to the owners by the foreign troops. The owners will probably find that foreign occupants have broken more crockery in a year than the hired girl could have smashed in a decade.

The French consul to Constantinople refused to dress the French ship in the harbor on account of the anniversary celebration of the sultan. Why should the ship go undressed all day just because France and Turkey have had a little difference?

Douglas county populists are proceeding with the preliminaries to their primaries and convention in total disregard of the law governing primary elections and nominations. Have the reformers a special bill of exemption from the requirements of the law?

Ohio democracy will ask Bryan to speak during the present campaign, but the managers are particular about the part of the state where they will turn him loose. They want him to talk only in the strong silver counties. Democratic doctrine is built on the plan of the colored man's con trap and designed to tempt every man no matter what his belief.

HISTORY WITHOUT PERVERSION.

The Chicago Chronicle for whose benefit The Bee recently reprinted the famous letter of instructions issued by Governor Boyd as democratic national committeeman in 1892 urging Nebraska democrats to vote the Weaver electoral ticket, acknowledges the correction, but persists in discrediting the undiluted facts in the case.

It refers to the letter as one "said to have been written by J. E. Boyd and circulated throughout Nebraska in that year" and questions Governor Boyd's right to represent the entire national committee when he advised democrats in Nebraska to follow that course.

Along the same line is the disclaimer entered by J. Sterling Morton to the intimation that he had any part in the effort to sidetrack the Nebraska electoral vote out of the republican column in 1892 by hitting the democratic engine to the populist train.

Mr. Morton asserts that it is a mistake to ascribe to him as the regularly nominated candidate of the democracy for the governorship at that time any disposition to support Weaver electors. He continues:

"That during that campaign, beginning at Frank's opera house at Lincoln, Morton made good standard speeches, nearly all his hearers will remember and that he also worked for and supported the Cleveland electors, whose names appeared just over his own on the tickets of the Nebraska democracy, will be quite generally recalled. It would have been suicidal to have endeavored again to electors upon his own ticket. And those who did, as democrats, support the Weaver electors weakened, by dividing its strength, the democratic vote of that year. Some of them, notably the sixteen-to-oneites, headed by the peerless Colonel Bryan, desired to weaken the honest moneyites and especially to rebuke, crush and pulverize the candidate for governor, who dared—even in 1892—to then declare for the single gold standard.

While Mr. Morton is entitled to full credence to his statement of his own personal position the proofs are uncontrovertible that the regular democratic organization, through its national committeeman, state chairman and other officers and recognized newspaper organs, bent its every effort to turn the votes of democrats to the Weaver electors for Nebraska in the year 1892. The authenticity of the letter of instructions is not denied by Governor Boyd and originals of it over his own signature are readily accessible. Only because 24,000 rock-ribbed democrats, imbued with the same aversion to populist vagaries as Mr. Morton, refused to follow the leaders was the consolidation of all the opposing elements prevented and the electoral vote of Nebraska cast for the republican candidate for president.

WHERE IS THE COUNTY MONEY?

The demo-pop organ prints the following plank of the republican platform in double-column black type:

As a matter of safety we demand that the state treasurer and every county, city, village and school district treasurer shall keep the taxpayers fully informed concerning the condition and disposition of the moneys entrusted to his safekeeping by the publication of monthly financial statements showing the amount of money on hand, the name of each bank in which it is deposited, with the amounts on deposit in each.

Perhaps the demo-pop organ is not aware of the fact that this plank was penned and inserted into the republican platform by the editor of The Bee—not as republican campaign buncombe, but in all seriousness, regardless of where it might hit.

But why does the sham reform organ point its double-shot guns at the state house? Why does it not direct them nearer home—at the county court house? Why does it not call upon County Treasurer Ellasser to inform the taxpayers of Douglas county: (1) How much money he has on hand? (2) How much money he has on deposit in the banks? (3) In what banks the county funds are deposited? (4) The amount on deposit in each bank?

On the principle that a man's shirt is nearer to him than his overcoat, the taxpayers of Omaha and Douglas county are more deeply and directly concerned in the disposition of the county funds than they are in the disposition of the state funds.

Is it not a matter of notoriety that for the past two years the county has not received a dollar in interest on county deposits, while the city is receiving 2 per cent on every dollar the city treasurer has on deposit?

The names of the banks in which city money is deposited and the amount on deposit in each are given to the public every month by City Treasurer Hennings, but nobody has yet been able to discover where the county treasurer deposits the county funds or what amount he has on deposit in any of our banks.

Why does not the World-Herald call for this information?

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONFLICT.

The latest advices leave no doubt that a war between Venezuela and Colombia is inevitable. To all intents and purposes the action of the former government, in withdrawing the ex-quartors of the Colombian consular representatives, means war, for while such action is not in itself a declaration of war, the almost inevitable effect is to lead up to hostilities. The latest advices therefore plainly indicate that Venezuela means to fight Colombia and that the latter will accept the challenge, for the reason that under the circumstances she cannot very well do otherwise.

What the general effect of such a conflict will be it is not easy to foretell. It may be to bring into conflict a number of other republics and to make the war so extended as to reshape the whole country involved. It is the conjecture of some that the outcome may be a complete reorganization of the several republics and a new arrangement of all the territory there under the name of a new republic which would include Venezuela and Colombia and perhaps one or two of the others.

One thing seems to be absolutely certain and that is a very great change is impending in the political and commercial relations of the republics between which there are existing

difficulties and how far-reaching this may be it is impossible to say. In any event the United States will continue to occupy an absolutely neutral position.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Is organized labor in peril? There is not an indication that it is. On the contrary all the facts are that the principles behind organized labor are as active today and as vital as they have ever been in the whole history of unionism in this country. One thing can never be lost sight of in this connection and that is the responsibility of both labor and capital to perform their separate and particular duties and obligations to the public.

We all recognize the fact that labor is at the very foundation of our material and financial fabric. No intelligent man can fail to understand that the very bulwark of the national prosperity is labor. And yet this fact must be everlastingly recognized that no man, however he may undertake to control his own labor, has a right to coerce the labor of others. The intrinsic principle now and always must be the right of every man to do as he pleases in regard to his own life and labor, so far as he does not interfere with the welfare of his associates. That is an undying and inalienable right of every citizen of the United States and whoever undertakes to deprive him of it is at war with the best principles of our constitution.

There is no danger to organized labor unless organized labor should be so reckless and unprincipled as to cut its own throat. The whole difficulty today with organized labor is that it is misled by influences that are inimical to its welfare. What it has to do now is to throw off the incubus of false and bad leaders wherever they appear and put itself under the direction of wise and sagacious men who will conduct it upon lines in accordance with modern economic principles and right industrial ideas.

Talking of the rottenness in the city hall to distract attention from the rottenness in the court house across the way will hardly fool the taxpayers. The affairs of the city are like an open book—everybody knows where every dollar is expended and everybody knows where every dollar is deposited. There may be a few tax-eaters on the city payroll, but the sinecures are not numerous and have decreased steadily within the past five years, while the number of sinecures and supernumeraries on the county payroll has steadily increased.

THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Railroad Combine Receives a Significant Judicial Rebuke. The Lackawanna railroad appealed to the United States court at Buffalo to forbid sixty-one ticket scalpers from dealing in Pan-American excursion tickets.

Judge Hazel threw it out of court, his decision that it was not entitled to the protection of the laws being based upon the reasons in these two sentences from his opinion: "It appears that the complainant is a party to a combination which is engaged in pooling railroad rates and in fixing fares in order to avoid competition between the several lines constituting the association known and distinguished as the Trunk Line association."

"Can the aid of a federal tribunal be invoked to protect the complainant in the issuance of a ticket which is the culmination as well as the evidence of an agreement between railroad corporations specifically forbidden by act of congress which was sustained by the supreme court of the United States?"

Judge Hazel decided that, sitting in equity, he could do nothing for a complainant who "does not come into court with clean hands."

This decision has greatly agitated not only the railroad lawyers, who thought they had "dogged" the anti-trust law, but also all lawyers for combinations. It flatly declares that the federal courts cannot be invoked to aid in the enforcement of the contracts of combinations where those contracts are on the face of proof the existence of a conspiracy to restrain trade.

At a time when demagogues are frothing so furiously against the courts it is important that the public should carefully note this decision, so frankly and so coldly hostile to corporate aggression.

ANDREWS' IDEAS ARE NOT POPULAR.

Beatrice Express: Chancellor Andrews of the Nebraska university has recently been delivering lectures in Chicago and the newspapers there have brought him into prominence by printing distorted accounts of his utterances. It is very easy to take a sense and distort the facts, but to address and lend a meaning never intended by the speaker, and in this sort of work the smart Chicago journalists are experts. We do not believe for a moment that the chancellor said half the things attributed to him. He is a man of liberal views and aggressive courage in the cause of free discussion and is not suffering from the notoriety which has been acquired by some of the Chicago university professors in the recent past.

Prement Tribune: Next to the South Omaha bull fight the lecture of Chancellor Andrews in Chicago in which he endorsed deception and lies upon occasion is causing the most serious and lasting damage to the circumstance of recent years. It isn't quite safe these days of sanded sugar, chlorated coffee and cotton wool to take the position advocated by the chancellor. There is too strong a disposition to wink at truth stretching. The good of public opinion demands a firmer stand for veracity and when a public character like the chancellor tries to establish rules for general use indicating when people may lie and when they should tell the truth he is getting on dangerous ground. The average man will be too prone to stretch a point and the wily carnivore will be busy trying such as would have even shocked the psalmist David, who said in his haste all men are liars.

Columbus Telegram: There can never come a time, a place nor circumstance under which any man is justified in using a lie. We all do it, but never a one of us can give reason for so doing. To admit that falsehood is at times right is to admit that truth is sometimes wrong. To look upon dishonesty as a virtue is to forever clothe honesty in a garb of vice, simply because humanity is built upon a plan which would embrace dishonesty and reject honesty at once. The man who is lying in all their civilization has taught men that in their natural impulses toward falsehood and dishonesty were in opposition to the will of God. And now to have the chancellor of our great university, a man recognized as the head of our educational system in this country, to declare that lying is not a sin, but that it is a duty, is to say in effect that the best step our university regents can take will be to fire the fellow and do it quick. He has disgraced his high calling as an educator and as a democrat and the state of Nebraska can afford to lose him in a hurry.

Another Kick Coming.

Baltimore American. An American man in South Africa is superior to those imported from other places which, will doubtless, constitute the base for another complaint against American encroachment on European interests.

An Epidemic of Lockjaw.

Kansas City Star. There is something impressively refreshing in the number of cases of lockjaw that have been discovered in the navy during the last month. It is a pity that it could not have become epidemic sooner.

In Combination Possible.

St. Louis Republic. The United States stands in no fear of Europe on any score, but of all the threats, that of a commercial war is likely to be the least disturbing to this country. Austria may urge a compact of powers against the aggressions of American trade, but continental politics will probably prevent such a combination, and, besides, it would not last, even if it were formed.

Growing Value of Water Power.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "White coal" is the striking name given by a French paper to the force generating electricity by harnessed mountain streams. In California, at Niagara and the Soo the power of cataracts and rapids is already utilized. The white coal produces no smoke or ashes, and, after transforming water power into electrical energy, continues its journey into the rivers, lakes and sea. Even if black coal should be exhausted the white coal will last as long as clouds form and water runs from elevations. White coal broadens the field of

manufacturing far beyond the limits of town and city and there are artists who look to it for a happy revolution in the conditions of labor.

Admiral Sampson's Death.

Philadelphia Record. The country's history reports as to the condition of Admiral Sampson's health are so disquieting. He should have, in justice to himself and in justice to Admiral Schley, the fullest opportunity of proving his charge of reprehensible conduct against the latter. When all the facts shall be known it may be quite possible that the court will be able to find that mistake and misconception are at the bottom of the whole difficulty in so far as the two admirals are themselves concerned. But the tangle would never be fully unraveled if Admiral Sampson should so fall in physical and mental strength as to be unable to testify.

Those Martyrs to Science.

Philadelphia Record. The yellow fever board of Havana has issued a list of involuntary manslaughter. A Brazilian doctor prepared a yellow fever serum which he declared was harmless, and would render immune any person into whose body it should be injected. He preferred that mosquitoes should be infected with the serum and allowed to convey the germs to human subjects. The members of the board had no personal knowledge of the serum, nor were they so far convinced as to its virtues as to believe in trying it on themselves. They took advantage of the biting poverty of some of the people of Havana and of the compliant spirit of an American trained nurse and by giving to each \$100 with the assurance that the serum was safe, he induced several subjects to undergo the operation of the insect persons who were bitten by the infected mosquitoes three are dead and four have yellow fever. It is to be hoped that the results of the unwarranted experiments will end with the deaths already recorded.

On a Permanent Basis.

Philadelphia Ledger. The rural free delivery mail service has passed the experimental stage and is firmly established on a permanent basis. The whole territory of the United States is now laid out for this service and, though it will not be completed for several more years, yet the rate of increase since the first tentative establishment of three routes in West Virginia, in 1895, has been astonishing. The distrust of the scheme and the open opposition made by many persons at first have died away and now the rural postmasters and clerks, who think they have something to lose by it. By the regulations of the department a route may be established wherever 100 families can be reached on a trip averaging about twenty-five miles. To secure the service a petition must be signed and forwarded through the congressman representing the district and then the department will do the rest.

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Nebraska's Campaign

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While the margin for the republican candidate for governor was only slightly in excess of 800 in 1900, the chances, on the whole, appear favorable for the republicans. At the outset in its career Nebraska was as a reliable republican as Vermont. The Kansas-Nebraska contest immediately preceding the civil war, although it skipped Nebraska territory to a large extent, aroused passions which put Nebraska in the republican column for many years. The populist wave, however, threw a cross current into politics which destroyed republican supremacy there for a time, just as it did in Kansas. As in Kansas, however, populism has weakened perceptibly in the past year or two, and the prosperity of the present period promises to weaken that folly still further. A republican victory is likely, though it can not be gained except by hard and intelligent work, and it can not be of very large dimensions in any case. A demo-pop triumph, of course, in 1901 would be a boost for Bryan and Bryanism in the democracy throughout the country at large. The best prospect of the campaign, which state in 1900 was a little less than \$,800,000.

Populist Point of View

Lincoln Post. The republican state convention of Nebraska for the year 1901 has passed the prophetic stage and taken its place in history. The result as far as its candidates for governor is concerned, is not unexpected, and its nominee for supreme judge was predicted in these columns days before. There was but little interest taken in regents of the university, and although there were two to be nominated there was but one candidate up to the day before the convention, and only three balloted for.

The convention, however, was by no means without interest. The chief point of interest clustered around the Bartley parole. The governor, by his action some month and a half ago in granting Mr. Bartley's parole for sixty days, had thrown a firebrand into his party ranks and, as many thought, greatly endangered the chances of party success next fall, regardless of the candidates nominated. While a large majority of the party leaders and the delegates of the convention undoubtedly sympathized with Mr. Bartley and indorred the action of the governor, party interest and party success was stronger with them than with Mr. Bartley. Mr. Bartley's parole, it was generally recognized by politicians that records are often dangerous things, and hence many men will help make a record for their party different from the record they are willing to make for themselves.

But the vote lacked considerable of being unanimous after all, even on the call of the platform committee. Mr. Bartley, Boyd, Chynoweth and Webster voted solidly against the platform resolutions, while many others divided their vote. But the resolutions passed as they came from the committee, and Mr. Rosewater is or ought to be happy, for he not only commanded the forces, but demanded and received the surrender.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

Appalling Magnitude of the Record of Lynchings. The Chicago Tribune has compiled some statistics of lynchings which in their magnitude and suggestiveness are appalling. When it is remembered that lynching is a cold-blooded murder, and that every one who is participated in by a large number of persons, the statistics almost justify the outcry against the nation of murderers. The statistics cover a period of sixteen years, from 1885 to 1900, inclusive, and they show that during that period there were 2,510 lynchings in forty states. The only states that have not had a case of lynching since 1885 are Delaware, Rhode Island and Utah. It would be interesting to inquire whether the immunity of these states from the disgrace is due to the better enforcement of law, the better control of their passions by the people, or whether it is merely accidental.

The lowest number of lynchings in any of the states was 107 in 1890, and the highest was 236 in 1892. The year 1901 has still four months to run, yet the total number of lynchings and burnings at the stake has already reached 115. The completed year will show a fall average. Of the total number of 2,510 lynchings, in sixteen years, 2,580 were perpetrated in the southern states and 436 in the northern. Of the victims, 1,678 were negroes, 801 were whites, twenty-one were Indians, nine were Chinese and seven were Mexicans. Among southern states Mississippi leads with 253, and among northern states, it must be said to the credit of New York, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, three, Ohio thirteen, Illinois fourteen. The crime seems to be mainly confined to the southern and western states, though no western or central western state shows as many as Indiana. Discriminations for better culture in England, Herbert H. Asquith condemned "the uncouth and pseudo-scientific terminology of the men of science, the tortuous and nebulous phrases of philosophers, the pretentious conventionalities of the art critic and the slipshod slipshodness of the newest school of journalists."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Governor Geer of Oregon has one fad, a love of good horses. He has given a great deal of time to this and is now said to be the best judge of horses in the state.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at Worcester last week. There were no festivities, only his relatives and intimate friends being present.

That short bass which called out the activity of the Monterey authorities involved two distinguished presidential names. It was caught in Lake Garfield by Grover Cleveland's party.

Frau Cosimo Wagner's petition to the German Reichstag to prolong the Bayreuth monopoly of "Parsifal" is not meeting with much favor in Germany and very few persons of prominence are among the signers.

Joan Miller is said to be on the road to wealth. Some time ago he took in part payment for services as a lecturer several hundred acres of prairie land, and now it is said his holdings are in the oil region and may make him a capitalist.

Pleading in a recent address in London for better culture in English, Herbert H. Asquith condemned "the uncouth and pseudo-scientific terminology of the men of science, the tortuous and nebulous phrases of philosophers, the pretentious conventionalities of the art critic and the slipshod slipshodness of the newest school of journalists."

These statistics and the general condition of lawlessness which they disclose are calculated to make law-abiding citizens blush with shame. More than that, they are an alarming indication as to whether we are drifting. In the hands of foreign critics our institutions they would be unanswerable. What consistency character has corpus and that by jury when we are hanging and burning men without trial at the rate of from 125 to 200 a year? With what show of reason can we maintain the superiority of republican institutions when both the national and state governments are powerless to suppress lynchings?

TROUBLES OF THE EMPIRE.

Base Ball Officials Subjected to Hot and Cold Blasts. Baltimore American. Some of the base ball umpires are earning their salaries this summer. It is true that they are paid for standing out in the sun two hours a day on hot afternoons, trying in vain to please everybody, something they know has never been done on a ball field. But this is not all. Umpires find it necessary to wear a thick wire mask over their faces to protect them from the swift in and out shoots of the pitcher, who if he cannot hit a batter, will take an umpire as a substitute. The pitcher is not the umpire's only enemy. Sometimes the whole field is against the man who is trying to be an impartial judge. At critical times they get crowded about him and characterize his decisions in emphatic, not to say inelegant, language, and frequently worse follows.

At Washington not long ago an umpire was hit in the jaw, according to the report, a place where the rat-trap-like mask does not always afford the best protection. On such occasions "the police are called upon,

Our Working Girls.

Life to the most favored is not always full of sunshine, but to the average American girl or woman who is obliged to work for her living, and, perhaps to help others at home, life is often a heavy drag in consequence of illness. Women who work, especially those who are constantly on their feet, are peculiarly liable to the development of organic troubles, and should particularly heed the first manifestations, such as headache, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach, irregular and painful monthly periods,



MISS ELLA BRESSNER, E. ROCHESTER, OHIO.

faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep. The young lady whose portrait we publish here had all these symptoms, and in addition leucorrhoea, and was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. First, she wrote a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory at Lynn, Mass., describing her trouble, received in reply accurate instructions what to do to get well, and now wishes her name used to convince others that they may be cured as she was.

The same helping hand, free of charge or obligation, is extended to every ailing woman in America. If you are sick you are foolish not to get this valuable advice, it costs you nothing, and she is sure to help you. Don't wait until it is too late—write to-day.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Chicago Tribune: Single Tax Orator—You think I need a vacation, do you? What is the matter with my brain? Family Physician—No, sir. Brain fog.

Philadelphia Press: "I'd like to know a sure way to get fat," remarked the delicate young girl to an assistant.

"I'll tell you," said Mrs. Hauskeep. "Send an order to your butcher for lean meat."

Brooklyn Life: She—I have a suspicion that you have been making love to other girls. He (earnestly)—But what of it? It didn't amount to anything.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "You're a country boy, I see," said the milk man, who had advertised as an assistant.

"Yes, sir."

"What experience have you had?" "Well, I've pumped the organ down to our church several years."

Baltimore World: Bill—I understand Gayboy is one of the best known men in your town.

"Bill—Why, he's so well known that he has to go out of town to borrow money."

Chicago Tribune: "These hirelings of capital may interrupt me," howled the shaggy-haired orator, "but they can't make me stop talking. If they had their way, my fellow citizens, they would silence me with a few words."

"Not at all, sir," replied one of the learning millions of capital. "They would use insect powder on you."

Detroit Free Press: Edgar—is your father favorable to my love for you, Ethel? Ethel—Oh, yes; everybody gets along with pa unless they try to borrow money of him.

Detroit Free Press: "I wonder why there are dog days, but no cat days," said Mrs. Darley.

"The nights belong