

Enteric fever is calculated to have killed ten Britishers in South Africa for each one who has fallen a victim to Boer bullets.

The heaviest precious stone is the siron, which is four and one-half times heavier than an equal amount of water; the lightest is the opal, only twice as heavy as water.

The 38th anniversary of the establishment of a territorial government for Arizona was marked by the dedication of the new capital at Phoenix. Governor Murphy presided.

Pope Leo XIII. has just reorganized his historic bodyguard. These gentlemen always accompany the pope in his walks and attend him at all public functions. Leo XIII. has increased the corps from eighty to 340 in number, and has placed them at the head of the Vatican troops.

The numerous islands of the Patagonia archipelago are covered with evergreen forests capable of supplying immense quantities of valuable timber, while the mountain ranges, being of the same geological formation as those of Chili and Peru, are probably rich in mineral resources.

A passenger train on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad was recently delayed an hour by blizzards of Russian thistles which had been blown upon the track by heavy winds. The thistles were caught on the wire fences along the right of way, where they collected in bunches in much the same manner in which snow drifts into railroad cuts.

The king of Italy has just acquired the island of Monte Cristo, the scene of Dumas' thrilling romance, as a hunting ground. It is about six miles in extent, and abounds in fur and feather. There are to be found the wild boar, the wild goat, the mouflon, hare and pheasant. When he was Prince of Naples the king used to often go hunting on the island, which then belonged to the Marquis de Ginori-Lesici.

Colonel James G. Milner, once assistant secretary of the confederate navy, when he died at Milford, O., on Tuesday, had in his trunk a million dollars in confederate bonds and money. Had he sold these to collectors he would not have been so poor that his wife's burial and his own need be the charge of friends, as was the case. Colonel Milner's wife, 60 years old, died three weeks before him; a neighbor then took him to her home, where the desolate man died at the age of 82.

The board of health of the city of Galveston is arranging for a large supply of oil from the Beaumont wells to be used in fighting mosquitoes. The oil will be distributed in all the stagnant pools in the city, sprinkled on the surface of water in the gutters, and distributed free to owners of open cisterns for use in destroying mosquitos and the fever-breeding germs which collect in the ponds. Experiments made by the board of health have demonstrated the virtue of crude oil as a sanitary measure if properly used and petroleum water as healthful and nourishing for drinking purposes.

Agents of the German government are scouring Arizona for horses for use in the army. Several days ago they closed a deal with ranchers in the northern and central parts of the territory for several hundred head, and will buy as many more. The Arizona range horse is peculiarly adapted to hard campaigning. The stock comes of excellent blood. Indeed of such quality is the Arizona horse that United States army buyers prefer him when he can be secured, to the product of any other region. The heavy demand, however, of the past three years has drawn heavily on the Arizona horse ranges, and prices have risen. Army buyers are paying from \$25 to \$65 and getting horses from three to five years old.

Pennsylvania is the latest state that is trying to encourage and regulate marriage by new methods. Representative Roth of Lehigh, introduced a bill in the state legislature lately which provides that a male citizen of Pennsylvania over forty years old, making application for a marriage license shall pay to the clerk of courts a license of \$100. This is to be turned into the state treasury for the purpose of maintaining homes for women over forty years old, who have not had a suitable opportunity or offer of marriage and have not means sufficient to keep themselves in clothes and spending money. Any bachelor over forty years old who shall go outside of the state for a wife shall pay \$100 into the state treasury. The act is irrevocable and can never be repealed without the consent of the majority of the old women who have been regularly admitted to the homes established for them.

The negro population of the United States is not diminishing, as many suppose, but is on the gain. The percentage of increase since 1880, according to the census of 1900, is 12.75, which is a greater percentage of increase than that of the previous decade. The actual figures, according to the latest census are as follows: Colored population, 3,500,000; increase, 1,000,000. That is the largest increase shown by any census since 1790, amounting that of 1860, when the gain was 1,300,000.

BANKS AND PANICS.

RECENT FLURY ON WALL STREET NOT OVER.

Banks Have Called the Millions of Loans to Aid Their Resources—Withdrawal of Vast Amount from Legitimate Business to Aid Stock Gambling.

A systematic effort is being made to impress the country with the idea that the panic was entirely confined to Wall street and has had no disastrous effect on the finances of the country. It is very difficult for outsiders to grasp the real condition of affairs for the banks of New York are members of the Clearing House which is a close corporation and the weekly statement they give of their united transactions is arranged on a system of averages and will seem to be made to fit conditions and gull the public into believing everything is lovely when the opposite may be the case. For instance the report for the week after the panic gave an increase of the surplus reserve of \$5,172,450. This on its face would indicate that the banks had lots of money on hand over and above the legal reserve requirements though the total reserve had decreased over a million. But during the week the banks had called in loans to an immense amount so that on the average the loans had decreased over twenty-four millions and deposits had decreased over twenty-five millions. The decrease in loans and deposits are the largest on record and show a wonderful shrinkage of business and indicates that the boasted confidence that there will be no bad effects from the panic is not shared by the bank managers or their customers to any great extent.

So unfavorable is this statement that the Financier which is a noted financial publication, says of it: "The current statement, however, seems widely at variance with known facts and that the week before, the bank totals conflicted in several particulars." This is in fact saying that the statements are "fixed" to suit the purpose of those who are at the head of the Clearing House Association and are not to be relied on. If this is so, their other statements which are given to the public in the form of articles in the newspapers controlled by the money power and the trusts and corporations must be received with the same doubts that the Financier casts upon the official statement of the banks themselves.

There is no doubt that the banks are holding a large amount of the watered stock issued by the trusts as part of their security for loans to favored customers and if these stocks are not unloaded on the public before long there will have to be another record breaking statement that will be even more unsatisfactory than the present one.

THE LATEST WAR CLOUD.

There is doubtless much unrest amongst the nations of Europe and if it ever suits the great financiers a general European war would be in progress. Mr. Stead, the Englishman who is a peace at any price man, is now afraid that a war is impending between the United States and England. Mr. Stead, who dwells in the midst of alarms, says the Philadelphia Times, lays in a new one every few days. His latest is that when Congress meets the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "will be torn into shreds and flung in our faces—and it will be necessary then to choose between fighting and eating humble pie." As he thinks John Bull will prefer to fight, he throws out this hint of a gathering storm as an encouragement to the Boers to keep in the field.

The Boers show no disposition to leave the field, but we should not advise them to count too much upon Mr. Stead's alarming prophecy. Whatever may become of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, there is not going to be any war over it or any serious disturbance. It will not even be thought worth while to tear it into shreds, since there is scarcely more than a shred of it remaining, and as to throwing it in anybody's face, it is rather our British friends who have been inopportunistly throwing it in our faces. And yet we have not been very mad about it—at least, not fighting mad.

There is really much more feeling in this country against Great Britain on account of the war with the Boers, whose defense appeals to our sympathies, than on account of an obsolete treaty that nobody clearly understands or greatly cares about. The negotiations for the abrogation of the treaty were bungled last year, but if the time comes when it appears to be actually in the way of any practical purpose, we have no doubt that it can be properly disposed of without requiring anybody to eat humble pie.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Democratic newspaper writers and orators have for years declared that the public acts of the Republicans belied their platforms and pointed to the legislation enacted by them and their rapid change of front on political and economic questions as a sure proof that such a party was not to be trusted to administer the government. It is seldom however in politics that the claims of a rival party can be substantiated by a conspicuous advocate of the policies of their opponents. There must be something radically wrong when this is the case, especially when the advocate is the

editor of a publication that receives its support from the party who it feels the occasion demands it to decry. Prof. George Gunton has been a consistent Republican and protectionist, yet in the May number of his magazine he publishes an article from which is condensed the following:

Political parties come into existence for the purpose of incorporating certain ideas into the public policy of the nation. So long as a party is vitalized by an idea, whether in the majority or not, it is usually clean and aggressive. On the other hand, it is as natural as for the seasons to follow each other that political parties will stultify and decline in character and influence in proportion as moral ideas and vital principles cease to be their controlling motives.

The Republican party appears to be nearing, if it has not already reached, this stage. When it was born, in 1856, it came with a mission. Inspired with the moral and political righteousness of its policy, it neither wavered nor weakened, but rose to the occasion with every increase of responsibility. It then commanded the endorsement and admiration of the best minds of every race and nation, and earned the title of "the party of moral ideas." It saved the union, blotted out slavery, and made the United States a nation. Under its leadership for a quarter of a century the nation experienced unparalleled industrial development and prosperity.

Here the Republican party reached the end of its program, and instead of developing in ideas and statesmanship commensurate with the progress of the country, it began to fossilize. It became self-satisfied and indifferent to the high principles it had made historic, and began to bask in the sunshine of office and to rely on the favor of patronage for success.

On every hand the evidence is apparent that the Republican party has practically outlived its reputation as "the party of moral ideas" and is deteriorating into a party of moral indifference, political drift, and "boss" manipulation. It is rapidly losing the confidence of the nation. Republican cities have already begun to elect anti-Republicans and even revolutionary administrations.

A PHILIPPINE FARCE.

The Taft Philippine commission has reported to the war department a form of civil government for the archipelago. Judging from some of the clauses the commission evidently intends to be the "whole thing" itself, though it will allow the Filipinos to imagine, until they discover their mistake, that they are electing their own officers. It may be as the commission claims—"a form of civil government"—and it would appear to be "a form" only, for there is not a vestige of civil liberty. The commission "is expressly empowered to veto any action taken" is one of the provisions, and it would seem that that alone would make a farce of the whole system. They also reserve the right "to remove any official at any time when in the judgment of the commission this is desirable, and in cases wherein an official elected by popular vote does not suit the members of the commission his election can be declared void." If the Filipinos, after they understand the matter, put themselves to the trouble of holding an election and voting, they are much greater fools than they have been represented to be. Taft should remember that "you can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time," but you can't fool, even all the Filipinos, all the time.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

General Chaffee's remarks about the Anglo-American alliance have raised up a storm of protests. His friends are trying to explain that it was only an after dinner speech and the general should not be taken too literally. Negotiations are still proceeding for the purchase of the Danish West India islands, but the trouble now is that the inhabitants no longer are willing that he should annex them. The tariff on Puerto Rico and the repudiation of our promises to Cuba have opened their eyes.

The Nicaraguans are now ready to concede anything if we will build the canal. They fear the Panama scheme will be taken up, which it will likely be, if there is a chance for Hanna and the Wall street attachment of the administration to make the French pay a good round commission.

Senator Cullom aims to be chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate and is making a special study of reciprocity. Don't waste your time, Senator, on reciprocity but examine the tariff schedules, with a view to reforming the most outrageous of them and study to be a statesman and not a servile follower of Hanna and the trusts.

The Manila scandals do not seem to lessen as they are probed, but one thing is strange that civilians and subordinate officials are the only ones that so far have been punished. This result is to be expected where a free press is made a criminal offense, since the deportation of Editor Rice for exposing a few minor frauds in the customs service.

A Democratic panic was predicted if Mr. Bryan was elected, but a suggestion that a Republican panic might also come if Mr. McKinley was re-elected would have been scoffed at by Hanna and Co. and yet the Republican panic has occurred and about the worst one Wall street has ever known. The much vaunted financial legislation of the protective tariff, or great exports do not ensure prosperity and yet we were told either would ensure it.

FEEDING THE LEECHES

HOW PRODUCERS SUFFER FOR IDLE WEALTH.

A Police Court Dialogue That Explains the Situation—Every Worker's Wage is Confiscated, Not by the State, but by the Rich.

Recently, during a trial in one of our courts, it became necessary for the judge himself to question a witness, and the following colloquy took place: Judge—Are you a married man?

Witness—No. J.—Have you any one depending on you for support?

W.—Yes; a large number of them. J.—Are they disabled physically or mentally from supporting themselves?

W.—No; they are fully as able as I to support themselves.

J.—Then why do you support these able-bodied persons?

W.—Because the customs and arrangements of our present state of society force me to.

J.—These persons, doing no manner of useful work, and you a poor man, having but your labor, are compelled to give part of it to them?

W.—Yes; I am forced to divide by giving them three-fourths of what I produce.

J.—Is there no way to get rid of these human leeches?

W.—Not at once; for nearly all society especially these leeches, as you call them, insist that this is a natural state of affairs, and has always existed; they are eternally ding-donging in my ears that, were it not for these leeches, I could not work at all, and death would immediately overtake me. But in the near future we'll be able to rid ourselves of them, when they'll have to live off their own sweat.

J.—If you should die would not the leeches have to work?

W.—Oh, no; they hold in reserve a vast number who are about to be overtaken by death from enforced idleness and they would think it a God-sent privilege to toll in support of these leeches.

J.—Would you please give me the name and address of these leeches?

W.—Though it is solely from my labor that their lives are made a continual round of pleasure, still they have the brutal ingratitude to refuse to live in the same locality as myself, and often they will not condescend to live in the same country; and as my constant toll enables them at their pleasure to change their climate, scenery and society, I can not give you their permanent address. For apparent reasons they do not want to be known by their real names, but insist on being known by their nom de plumes.

J.—But what are their names in fact, I am going to have them arraigned before the bar of justice, these ravagers of society.

W.—Their names are CAPITALISTS.

J.—Mr. Sheriff, hustle this witness out of the court room; he's a Populist.—Missouri Socialist.

CUBA LIBRE.

When sailed from Tampa Bay, (Cuba Libre!) And our ships got under weigh, (Cuba Libre!)

As we floated down the tide, Crowding to the steamer's side, You remember how we cried: "Cuba Libre!"

When we spied the island shore, (Cuba Libre!) Then we shouted loud once more: "Cuba Libre!"

As we sank Cervera's ships Where the southern sea-wall dips, What again was our lips? "Cuba Libre!"

These are foreign words, you know—"Cuba Libre!"—That we used so long ago; (Cuba Libre!) And in all the time between Such a lot of things we've seen, We've forgotten what they mean, "Cuba Libre!"

Let us ask the president, (Cuba Libre!) What that bit of Spanish meant, (Cuba Libre!) Ask McKinley, Root and Hay What on earth we meant to say When we shouted night and day: "Cuba Libre!"

But alas! they will not speak, (Cuba Libre!) For their memories are weak, (Cuba Libre!) If you have a lexicon, Borrowed from a Spanish don, Send it down to Washington, (Cuba Libre!) —Ernest Crosby, in Life.

THROWING AWAY LAND.

A contemporary rips up the entire land system of the country, especially the practice of endowment by donations of land, in the statement that the State University was endowed by the proceeds of the sales of 82 sections (160 acres each) of lands granted to the state, which having been sold, yield an income of but \$125,000, whereas the university requires \$510,000. Our contemporary adds that had these sections of land been leased instead of sold, they would now yield an income of \$524,000. In other words, values which would have supported the university and left a surplus of \$14,000, have been, so the extent of nearly three-fourths, given away to speculators. Had this city, at the beginning of American occupation, leased its public lands, instead of throwing them away by sale, there would now be an income from them of more than triple the amount of our taxes, which would have enabled the city and county not only to have constructed, owned

and operated all its public utilities, but to have done so gratuitously, or at an almost nominal charge.

TRUSTS SUPPRESS INVENTIONS

A man living in Chicago has invented a lubricator in which water is a principal if not the chief ingredient. He has demonstrated its value. He has proven to the satisfaction of several railroad managements that it is not only the cheapest but the safest lubricant known to industrial science. These roads are willing to buy this product and use it to the exclusion of all others, at least until a better is discovered.

But here steps in the Standard Oil Company and says to the railroad: "If you use this lubricant and cease buying those manufactured by us, we will retaliate by refusing to ship over your lines."

The business of the Standard Oil is so large no railroad company dare withstand the demand, hence the maker of the new and cheapest lubricant experiences extreme difficulty in marketing his product.

Were the railroads in the hands of the government the Standard Oil Company could not enforce a demand so out of harmony with the laws of legitimate production and distribution.—East Oregonian.

NOT POPULISTS.

Mayor Johnson made a proposition to buy the Cleveland Terminal & Valley railroad for \$2,340,000. The proposition was made to J. H. Wadsworth, representing the Valley road at the meeting of the auditors.

"Think of it," laughed the mayor, "twenty-nine locomotives returned by the Valley railroad for less than \$1,000 each."

"Do you want to buy the Valley road for what it has been returned for taxation?"

"You bet I do!" cried Mayor Johnson, "and I'll give you 40 per cent more than that. Yes, I'll give you three times what you value it at in your tax return."

"Will you take it?"

"I'll make a big cash deposit right here."

"Oh, don't be in such a hurry," said Wadsworth, backing away. "I'll think about it. I don't own the whole road."

"All right, think it over," laughed the mayor, turning away. "I'll take it at those figures."—Plaindealer.

The leaders of the real Democratic party today are men who are doing for America what the Hebrew prophets did for the Jewish nation. "These prophets," says the great Jewish scholar, Darmesteter, "were men to whom justice was an active force. The idea of right was converted by them into a fact before which all other facts pale. By virtue of believing in justice they advanced it to the rank of a factor in history. They taught many to live and die for the right without the hope of Elysian fields. They taught the people that without ideals the future hangs before them in tatters." That the ideal alone is the aim of life, and that it consists not in the glory of the conqueror, nor in riches nor in power, but in holding up as a torch to the nations the example of better laws and of a higher soul."

"There is nothing in this world," said the president in a speech at San Francisco, "that so promotes the universal brotherhood of man as commerce." What could Mr. McKinley have meant by saying that commerce promotes the universal brotherhood of man? That is not protection doctrine. It is free trade doctrine. And what does he mean by encouraging commerce? Would he abolish the protective tariff, which hangs like a millstone about the neck of universal trade? Has Mr. McKinley become a free trader, favoring open markets and unrestricted commerce? If not, what kind of universal brotherhood is it that he would have us aspire to?—The Public.

King Edward's wages have been raised to \$2,350,000 a year. Some Americans will wonder what Edward does to deserve such a large salary. When they have satisfied themselves on this point they might begin to figure on what John D. Rockefeller does to earn some \$50,000,000 or more a year. We elect a president ostensibly to be our chief executive and pay him \$50,000 a year. But our real executive is Mr. Rockefeller, and he doesn't have to take the trouble to be elected.—Helena Independent.

The insolent assumption of John D. Rockefeller that the wages paid by his oil trust during the past thirty years were a "gift to labor," has caused great amusement among those who are prompt to see the humorous side of things, and aroused the indignation of the serious-minded. But all know that without labor Rockefeller's money would have produced nothing, and that his "gift" was merely an exchange of money for labor, and not a fair exchange on his part at that, if the truth were known.

Will an Graphophone Cylinder.

A wealthy land owner near Smolensk, Russia, died not long ago, and after the funeral his heirs looked vainly for the will, but without success. A few days later a young man, seeing a graphophone on the table in the library, put into it a record which he supposed was that of a popular Russian song. To his amazement and terror, instead of a song he heard the dead man's voice recite the words of the missing will. The heirs were notified of the discovery, lawyers were summoned, and the question then arose whether a will left on a graphophone cylinder would be deemed valid by the courts. This question is now before the supreme court of St. Petersburg.

Can metals feel? Recently at the Royal Institution, Professor Jagadis Chunder Bose proved that they can, in much the same way as animate beings. He struck a piece of copper, pinched a piece of zinc, gave it poison and administered an antidote, and threw light upon an artificial retina. In each case the electrical emotion, as registered by the galvanometer, was painful to witness. As the London Mail suggests in telling the story, there is an opening for a society for the prevention of cruelty to metals.

Honors for Sullivan.

A monument is to be placed in St. Paul's cathedral, London, to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. It is also proposed to endow a scholarship at the Royal Academy of music and to erect a statue to the composer on the Thames embankment.

An Offer Morgan Declined.

Several years ago Heidelberg university, impressed with the capacity of J. Pierpont Morgan's head for figures, offered him the chair of mathematics in that institution, and as a special inducement tempted him with a promised increase of the chair's salary from \$500 to \$600 a year.

Would Have Women Study Law.

Sir John Cockburn, the celebrated English advocate and jurist, recently took the affirmative in a debate at Gray's inn on the question whether the time had arrived when women should be admitted to the legal profession. He said that women possessed several qualities which fitted them for law, not the least of which were intuition, persuasion and eloquence.

Big Loss in Insurance Premiums.

It is estimated that the fire insurance companies will lose a premium income of nearly \$1,000,000 a year by the decision of the big steel trust to carry its own insurance. Most of this insurance runs out in June and will not be renewed.

Better Than "Christian Science."

Jettmore, Kans., July 1st.—Mrs. Anna Jones Freeman, daughter of Mr. G. G. Jones of Burdett, and one of the most popular ladies in Hodgeman County has been a martyr to headache for years. It has made her life a continual misery to her. She suffered pains in the small of the back, and had every symptom of Kidney and Urinary Trouble.

Today she is as well as any lady in the state.

This remarkable change was due entirely to a remedy recently introduced here. It is called Dodd's Kidney Pills, and many people claim it to be an infallible cure for Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism and Heart Trouble.

Mrs. Freeman heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and almost with the first dose, she grew better. In a week, her headaches and other pains had gone, and she had left behind her all her illness and days of misery.

A medicine that can do for any one what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for this lady, is very sure soon to be universally used, and already the demand for these pills has increased wonderfully in Pawnee and Hodgeman Counties, where the particulars of Mrs. Freeman's case and its cure are known.

Man is the only animal that tries to fence in the earth—and fence out his neighbors.

It is a wise woman who laughs at her husband's jokes.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

The sensitive man is doomed to suffer a whole lot of pain that is not his own.

The Remington Typewriter people are to be congratulated on their increasing success. Their business is growing rapidly in all lines and especially with the large users who are the best judges as to the relative value of typewriting machines. Their office at 1619 Farnam street, Omaha, reports sales for the year just closed as being much the largest in the history of the Remington business.

Self-inspection is the best cure for self-esteem.—Ruskin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

To work and never win will wear wrinkles into the face of a god.

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