

and utterly demolished the mills and buildings aforesaid by the explosion of the powder aforementioned.

Now the Chicago platform says, in effect, this mob should not have been enjoined and restrained by the courts from perpetuating these outrages. The parties injured, it says, should be content with prosecutions of the members of the mob before the criminal courts and suits against them for damages, and they dare appeal to the principles of that glorious common law we inherited from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors as authority for their appeal. To anyone who is really versed in the principles of that law which we brought here from England, and under whose benign influence our country has grown up to its marvelous state of development, such a claim as this sounds little less than sacrilege.

That law to which they appeal, declares that if anyone is threatened with an injury which is irreparable and for which the verdict of a jury cannot give adequate compensation, the courts shall interpose and prevent the person making the threat from carrying it into execution. That law cherishes the principle of jury trial whenever jury trial is appropriate and can give an injured party adequate redress, but it just as emphatically recognizes the principle that some injuries cannot be compensated in damages, and it just as emphatically declares that if one of these injuries be threatened, the courts may and must interpose, and prevent the proposed malefactor from carrying his purpose into execution. And what sort of social organization can we have without the full and complete recognition of this principle? Who is going to build up an enterprise if he be told beforehand that such a mob as attacked the mine at Wardner is not to be restrained and prevented beforehand from executing its purpose, but he must content himself with prosecuting the individuals composing it in the criminal courts or getting from them such damages as a jury of themselves may award?

It is pretty hard upon these mine-owners at Wardner that they should have been selected to furnish an object lesson in "government by injunction," but it is most fortunate for the American people that so glaring an object lesson in that matter should have been set before them at this time. They can learn from it what is in store for them if the time-honored and essential principles of our laws are to be abandoned, and we are to be again committed to a state in which might makes right, and the mob is to have its undisputed sway.

Mr. Atkinson's pamphlet No. 3 is evidently the one which has stirred the cabinet so profoundly, and led to the issue of the order of the postmaster-general excluding it from the mails to Manila. It is entitled "Criminal Aggression, by

Whom Committed." It is dated February 22, with an appendix dated March 8, 1899. It begins with an allusion to the phrase "criminal aggression" used hypothetically by President McKinley to describe forcible annexation of Cuba. It then reviews President McKinley's speech at the Home Market club in Boston in a temperate manner, but showing up his inconsistencies and his frequent changes of policy and of phraseology in dealing with the Filipinos. After commenting on Mr. McKinley's frequent "flops," Mr. Atkinson publishes two letters written by Consul-General Pratt of Singapore and Consul Wildman of Hong Kong concerning their interviews with Aguinaldo; also the testimony of the Rev. Clay MacCauley, a missionary, as to the character and capabilities of the Filipinos. Mr. MacCauley says, among other things that the most intelligent and thoughtful soldiers and sailors in the American army now in the Philippines "are increasingly opposed to the proposition to incorporate the Philippine people into the American body politic." The remainder of the pamphlet is plain argument controverting Mr. McKinley's speech at the Home Market club, and a few extracts from the speeches of Congressmen Henry U. Johnson and Rice A. Pierce in the house of representatives. We find in it nothing calculated to cause mutiny among soldiers. It is undoubtedly very aggravating to have one's inconsistencies set down in black and white, as Mr. McKinley's are in this third pamphlet, but it was an enormous political mistake to draw attention to it by excluding it from the mails going to Manila. Only six thousand copies of this pamphlet has been sent out, and only six copies to the Philippines, but with the advertisement that the postmaster-general has given it, the demand will be increased a hundred fold. The price of the pamphlet is two dollars per hundred copies, and Mr. Atkinson asks for pecuniary help to pay for printing and mailing. Address: Edward Atkinson, Box 112, Boston, Mass. The pamphlet has not yet been excluded from the mails of this country, and Mr. Atkinson has not been arrested by any United States marshal on a charge of high treason.—New York Evening Post.

THE FALL OF A PEOPLE.

"When the common ways of man prevailed, no longer able to abide in the things they had, they went astray; and to those who could see the truth they appeared disgraced, having cast away their noblest honors; while to such as discerned not the true blessings of life, at that very time they were accounted most fortunate and glorious, filled with unrighteous covetousness and power."

This language being cited from a discourse upon the people of the Western world, the inquiry might be natural, whether it were Cleveland, Schurz,

Caffery, or what other teacher of national good morals, who had spoken them; as to the application, there could hardly be a question. Then a fair spirit might suggest, but is not all this a little hasty? Have the people been heard from? Surely many voices which might be taken as best representing them, have arisen to quite another purpose. But let us be right about our quotation first.

The words are those of Plato; they are found near the end of an unfinished piece, called Critias, the fable of a people dwelling once in a land amid the Western ocean; who had enjoyed rare favor of the gods, prosperity and peace in their borders, endless riches of the soil above and below, divinely appointed leaders in their earlier days. They had followed these for a time, but at length the light grew dim, the heavenly seed corrupted, and they went about to do as other peoples of the world. Just here the tale breaks off, and no result is known, except that the "Atlantic" people perished, and almost their memory was lost.

This year will be observed the centennial of the death of Washington; one of those leaders surely, and the chief of them. Whether it be the passing of the man or of his principles that is now to memorize the anniversary will be the practical issue. But it is a presage of hope, not of fear, that we utter. The people of this Western world have not yet been heard from. When the memory of present chieftains shall be found deeper in their minds than Washington, then they may be near their fall.

There are several more lines of railroad needed in southeastern Nebraska and also a number of new industrial plants. There is room for a railroad from Nebraska City southwestward through a good and well-farmed country.

There might be a large sugar beet growing industry established in Otoe county together with a sugar manufacturing plant. But it takes money, cold, clammy, heartless cash to construct railroads and build factories. And to secure the needed capital for the purposes afore mentioned, why not ask the chairman of the state populist and fusion committee to appoint a delegation of leading sixteen-to-one advocates to invade the plutocratic jungles of the Eastern states and ask for it on the best security they can furnish?

If Allen, Bryan, Clem Deaver, Uncle Jake Wolfe and the other partisan potentates of fusion and confusion can not go east and get money to bring into Nebraska for the purposes of safe investment, who can? Who knows more about finance, who has better facilities for luring cash into this state?