

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Net total sales, 815,596. Net daily average, 28,185. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1901.

The Bee's new dot contest begins Wednesday. Every subscriber should vote early and vote often.

Contributions for relief pouring into the burned city of Jacksonville furnish new proof that American generosity is equal to every emergency.

The pressing of a button will allow the battleship Ohio to slide into the water. It will be almost as easy a job as an Ohio man going after an office.

The American soldiers are being brought out of China. They entered the country with credit to themselves and are leaving it in the same manner.

By his speech at Boston Vice President Roosevelt has again demonstrated that no one in this country can stir up the democratic animals so thoroughly as he.

And how we have old fields unearthed in Iowa, too. The whole United States must be underlined by one vast oil lake large enough to float oil promoters in every state in the union.

Kansas City is enjoying a puritanical Sabbath simultaneously with Omaha, Kansas City has some yellow journals, but they will not go into spasms to the same extent as Omaha's sensational fellow.

The trouble ahead of the Nebraska fusionists who are demanding that publicity be given the men of their party who have been consorting with the corporations is to find one of their number qualified to throw the first brickbat.

The comptroller of the currency has called for another statement of the condition of national banks. In these times bank managers do not worry about calls for statements—they are prepared to make a satisfactory showing any time.

The sultan of Turkey has issued an order which greatly reduces his visitors' list. If the advisers of the sultan could only invent some way of excluding important creditors, along with other visitors they could command all the honors the sultan could confer.

The administration expects to retain only 40,000 troops in the Philippines and even this number may not be necessary within a short time. This is the most conclusive answer to the charge that no material progress has been made toward the pacification of the islands.

Des Moines is encountering still more trouble in its effort to secure the establishment of an army post at that point, as the army authorities do not favor the project and evince a disposition to hold to the strictest enforcement of every condition of the bill making the location. In the meanwhile the post at Omaha is quite sufficient to accommodate all the surplus detachments that can be spared for service in this section.

The dispute between Omaha and South Omaha as to which should pay the expenses of a smallpox patient sent from South Omaha to be cared for in Omaha's emergency hospital illustrates the difficulties constantly growing out of the fact that what constitutes in reality one city is organized into two separate municipal corporations. Consolidation is only a question of time. It may be held off until the next census, but it is sure to come eventually.

The Cuban commissioners have arrived home and announce having agreed upon a report they will make to the constitutional convention. These commissioners have it within their power to hasten the formation of the Cuban government by tendering good advice to the convention. They left it to be inferred while in this country that they were satisfied with the assurances given. By adhering to that idea they will further the aspirations of their countrymen and relieve their benefactors from the embarrassment of insisting upon conditions which will prevent more serious trouble in the future.

MEXICO'S GREETING.

The greeting extended to President McKinley by the representative of President Diaz, on the border line of the two republics, will contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the countries, already most cordial. It had been the intention of Mexico's chief magistrate to personally greet President McKinley, but he was unable to do so owing to the fact that the Mexican congress is in session. A meeting between these eminent men would have been a most interesting event, but nothing more than what took place at El Paso was needed to attest the friendly relations of the sister republics.

Steadily the financial and commercial bond between the United States and Mexico grows stronger. Many millions of American capital are now invested in the railroads, mines and plantations of Mexico and much more is certain to go there. This growth of mutual interests assures a continuance of friendly relations. It has been a conspicuous feature of the statesmanship of President Diaz to encourage the investment of American capital in Mexico and there is a large field there for its profitable employment. Notable as has been the progress of that country during the past twenty years, the development of its resources is still far from the limit. More railroads will be built, mining will be extended, additional coffee and sugar plantations will be opened. Only recently there was organized at New Orleans a company to engage in the production of sugar in Mexico, while a considerable amount of American money is invested there in coffee production. There are reported railroad projects which if carried out would take many millions of dollars from this country to Mexico.

Thus our people have a deep interest in the welfare of the neighboring republic, whose people in return appreciate what has been done by Americans in developing their country. The citizens of both republics will heartily approve the expressions of friendship and good will exchanged between the chief magistrates.

MINISTER CONGER'S VIEWS.

Minister Conger bears testimony to a fact which has been apparent since the powers began to negotiate with China for a settlement, that the Chinese government is willing to meet every just and reasonable demand and to do all within its ability to reach an amicable settlement. Had all of the powers been actuated at the outset by a purpose to deal fairly with China and to ask no more than justice required, as was the case with the United States, it is not to be doubted that a settlement would now be in sight, if not effected. But some of the powers saw an opportunity to depose the empire that was at their mercy and made demands which were utterly unjust and unreasonable. The claims for indemnity originally submitted have been somewhat modified, but they are still excessive and probably will not be further reduced.

Mr. Conger thinks that some nation may yet demand territory in lieu of a money indemnity and he says that it is such an event the position of China will follow, with the inevitable effect of causing much dissension between the powers and leading to terrible confusion in China. Of course this is possible, but there does not appear to be anything in the present situation to render it probable. The very decided attitude of the United States, Great Britain and Japan against the partitioning of China will undoubtedly prevent any of the powers from demanding territory there as an indemnity. Moreover, all of the powers have declared that they do not desire Chinese territory and it is not likely that any of them will seriously attempt to repudiate this declaration.

Mr. Conger says the integrity of the Chinese empire should be maintained. The influence of the United States will be constantly and earnestly exerted to that end and we are assured of the support of Great Britain and Japan, if of no other power. The interest of these nations is in preserving the territorial integrity of China and it is not to be doubted that they are abundantly able to do this.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

The first step in the establishment of civil government in the Philippines has been taken at Manila, though for a time officials will not be elected in that city as in other municipalities. It is not explained why the Taft commission is unwilling at present to permit elections, but the probable reason is that popular sentiment in Manila cannot be relied upon to choose officials who would work in harmony with the American authorities. The city has a population of 244,000 and doubtless there is a considerable element which is not entirely friendly to the United States, the votes and influence of which would in an election go to candidates that might prove troublesome. It is therefore safer to delay elections perhaps until the complete accomplishment of pacification, which it now seems is not remote.

It is presumed that the first step in the establishment of civil government having been taken the work will be advanced as rapidly as practicable. It is by no means a simple task. It involves a great deal of arduous and careful labor. In instituting civil government in the Philippines great care must be exercised in selecting the public officials. The men chosen for positions of trust and responsibility must be thoroughly capable, of undoubted integrity and of unquestionable loyalty to the United States. There will be no lack of candidates for the official stations, but many will not have the necessary qualifications. A number of disappointed aspirants is inevitable and it is to be expected that some of these will endeavor to make trouble by creating popular discontent with the administration of affairs. Strong, capable men, of known probity, will be needed in the conduct of affairs to counteract the influence of the disgruntled and disaffected. The federal party, which is doing excellent service in the work of pacification, will doubtless be drawn upon for most of the officials, but it will doubtless be found

expedient to make some selections outside of this party, in order to avoid the appearance of too great partiality for the one political organization.

The establishment of civil government is not the only task before the commission. The tariff and taxation are matters of great importance in their bearing upon the future welfare of the islands. These are receiving consideration, but it is doubtful if any action will be taken in regard to them pending a judicial decision as to the political status of the Philippines. Meanwhile there appears to be a steady growth of native confidence in the American government, which there is every reason to expect will continue until practically all of the natives heartily accept American rule and give sincere allegiance to the United States. It is due to the Taft commission to say that thus far it has made no mistake. Its course has been judicious and practical throughout and the results are in the highest degree satisfactory. When civil government shall have become general in the Philippines and the natives have learned to comprehend and appreciate what such government means under American authority, there is reason to believe that the population of those islands will be thoroughly loyal and that no difficulty will be found in preserving peace and order.

KEEP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

On Sunday observance and the policy of dealing with the liquor traffic, amusement places and public resorts, the population of Omaha is divided, as it is in all other cities. About one-fourth and possibly one-third of our people favor a rigid enforcement of the Sunday law and the Shabbath law. Many of them regard the liquor traffic as an incentive to vice and crime and look upon the liquor dealer as an enemy of mankind. If they had their way they would grant no saloon licenses whatever and revive the Connecticut blue laws. Another class, comprising perhaps an equal number, want Omaha to be a wide open town, with saloons running night and day in and year out, with licensed public gambling houses, with free-and-easy amusement resorts and a general do-as-you-please and go-where-you-please policy. The majority of our people, however, are opposed to extremes in either direction. They desire a reasonable enforcement of law and order. Without attempting to trench upon personal liberty, they respect the conscientious scruples of the religious element of the community. They object to flaunting vice in the face of the public and desire decency enforced in public thoroughfares and public resorts. Realizing that gambling is not a legitimate business, they will give no countenance to any attempt to place gambling houses under police protection. Recognizing the impossibility of stamping out the social evil, they favor its repression by police surveillance.

It is impossible to conduct a city government so as to satisfy all the conflicting elements of the community, especially where political bias and personal enmity are brought constantly into play.

To carry out the demands of the extremists on either side for any length of time would prove damaging to the prosperity of the city even if it were practically to do so. The only safe course is to take the middle of the road, enforce law and order within rational bounds and let the political mountebanks and sensation-seekers rant and rave. It is fair to assume that this class will never be content, because discontent is their stock in trade.

The Buffalo exposition management has precipitated a fight with the concessionaires the first pop out of the box by refusing to allow the midway to do business for Sunday crowds. This is the same old story told at every exposition. In this case, however, the concessionaires insist that their contracts give them the right to run every day that the exposition grounds are open to the public. If the exposition is to be opened on Sunday for the purpose of giving the concessionaires grounds for damages to offset the profits that they might have made, the exposition might as well throw up its hands at once, as the concessionaires are sure to suffer damage in their own estimation bigger than all the exposition receipts. Either the midway will do business on Sunday or the exposition will keep its gates closed on that day.

The latest outcropping of the states rights idea comes from a court over in Iowa, which holds the federal statute barring unstamped instruments subject to internal revenue taxes from admission as evidence in legal causes to be unconstitutional for the reason that congress has no right to interfere with judicial procedure in the various states. This raises an interesting point which will doubtless be taken up to the United States supreme court should it be upheld on review by the higher state tribunals. One of the most effective means of enforcing the stamp taxes has been through fear of incurring this penalty invalidating notes or deeds as legal documents. If congress has the right to do this, it is not likely that it will be used.

Information comes from China that the authorities of that country have suggested the complete opening of Manchuria to the trade of all nations. If the report is true it will speedily show how much sincerity lies in the Russian pretensions. Japan, England and the United States will certainly assent and there is no reason to believe that any power except Russia would object. A refusal on the part of that power might possibly precipitate a scramble for control of other sections of China, but if so it might well precipitate a war before Russia becomes still further entrenched.

Kansas City's Commercial club is sending out an excursion by special train to visit the cities of southern Kansas, Oklahoma, northern Texas and southwestern Missouri to cultivate trade relations in a territory that is within

reach of its commercial institutions. The campaign is to include the distribution of 5,000 illustrated booklets telling what a good town Kansas City is and 10,000 Commercial club buttons. If this does not lubricate the lines of trade leading into Kansas City nothing will.

The country is again demonstrating how quickly it can open its purse to meet the cry of suffering. Stricken Jacksonville can rely upon the generosity of the American people to relieve its pressing needs and do it when the assistance will be most valuable, while its people are unable to help themselves.

Magnetic Pole. Indianapolis, Ind., May 6.

Great is American prosperity and McKinley is its prophet.

His Busy Time. Washington Post.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton continues to devote his time to planting trees and swatting pops.

Wait Till the Cohn Comes. Chicago Record-Herald.

It is again rumored that the sultan thinks of paying what he owes to Uncle Sam. We would, however, invest in Sam not to indulge in any extravagances on the strength of this report.

When the Boom Breaks. Indianapolis Herald.

If only millionaires are in the wild stock speculation in Wall street no great harm can be done, but when the craze shall have spent its force it will be found that many men have lost all the money they could get possession of.

No Occasion for Enthusiasm. Baltimore Herald.

Mr. Morgan's investment in the stock of no more value to the shipping interests of this country than a purchase of western England woolen mills by American owners would be to the woolen industry of the United States. Shipping must go hand in hand with shipowning if we are to re-establish American shipping.

Business Lowering Barriers. An American Investment of \$8,000,000 in a Manchester factory would arm us against making too sweeping generalizations concerning British investments in this country. As civilization advances, barriers of nationality will be thrown down more and more. Some day we may even be enlightened enough in this country to view with equanimity the establishment here of Chinese laundries and Japanese bazaars.

Wine Precaution. Springfield Republican.

The commissary frauds at Manila were brought to light by the course of Major West, who, being ordered to the post of deposit commissary, refused to take charge of the depot until the stores were either shown upon invoice or fully accounted. In short, he demanded a taking account of stock. The major seems to deserve promotion for the good he has done, but promotion never goes to officers for services of that unwarlike character.

Putting Stamps on Speculation. New York Tribune.

It has been decided that Wall street "calls" on stocks are subject to tax. The highway speculator, who has been busy with thorns and the inevitable expenses of the hazards of the adventurous in the exchanges and outside the exchanges are heavy and constant. And too often the thorny path ends in an abyss out of which there is no climbing. The words of warning are warned on the man who risks their fortunes in the whirlpool.

An Educational Discovery. Chicago Chronicle.

The director of the exceedingly valuable "department of child study in the Chicago public schools" makes the announcement that left-handed children are not as bright mentally as their right-handed mates. This is highly important, if true, and warrants an increase of salary for the director and the employment of an assistant at the least. Perhaps we shall have opinions pretty soon on the mental capacity of cross-eyed children, on the artistic tastes of youths with harems and on the relations between club and mathematical mind. There are left-handed men and women in this town in plenty who are sufficiently acute mentally to perceive that the department of child study in the Chicago schools is the biggest humbug that ever was devised for the purpose of taking care of a taxpayer.

TRANSMISSION OF POWER. Utilization of Electricity Generated at Philadelphia Times.

When the steam engine replaced the waterwheel—or when combustion replaced gravity—as a source of mechanical power it led gradually to an entire redistribution of industries. The big factories gathered in the cities and the mills along the streams were abandoned. The new utilization of water power for the generation of electricity is likely to lead to other changes not less important. We have as yet scarcely realized the scope of these changes, but the evolution of electrical engineering in so recent and the economical transmission of power is one of its very newest successes.

At Oakland, Cal., the street cars are now operated by electric power generated by power generated at 150 or 200 miles away. It is found that a current of 40,000 volts is transmitted the entire distance from the generating station with a loss of not more than 5 per cent. This experience is not far from the experience of the distance is greater than has been successfully overcome hitherto. Those who visit Buffalo this summer will see the most complete example of the utilization of a great water power, miles away, in every manufacturing electrical energy. This will be really the characteristic feature of the Buffalo exhibition, distinguishing it from others, each of which has emphasized some epoch-making invention.

It is manifest that if cars can be run, a city lighted, factories operated by power generated 150 or 200 miles away, the problem of fuel and of the transportation of fuel must take on an entirely new aspect. It is also manifest that the control of large streams capable of furnishing power has a new importance, and that the legislature must guard very carefully against the monopolization of such control, which ought to be preserved for the benefit of the commonwealth.

It is a perfectly reasonable conjecture that the present system by which every industrial establishment maintains its own furnaces and engines generates its own power by an extravagant consumption of coal will become obsolete within a few years and that light, heat and motion will be distributed from common centers, supplied with power generated at the spot most convenient to the prime power. There is, for example, latent energy stored in the culm beds of the anthracite region enough to furnish power for years to come if it can be burned upon the spot, and the heat converted into electricity can be economically transmitted to the factories. When once the practical problems of transmission and distribution are overcome, and we can turn on power as we turn on the light, we shall see another far-reaching range in our industrial economy.

BUILDING WITH A HISTORY. The Cabildo of New Orleans, Where the President Was Welcomed.

The Cabildo building of New Orleans, wherein President McKinley was tendered a notable reception last Thursday, is one of the groups of historic buildings facing Jackson Square on two sides. These are the Cabildo, the St. Louis cathedral, the presbytery and the Pontalba buildings, the latter at one time the well residence of Creole aristocracy. The Cabildo is the Spanish name given to the supreme council of Louisiana, organized in 1763, and the building in which it met still retains this name. It is 103 years old, weatherbeaten and weatherstained, but so solidly constructed that it resists the ravages of time. It is a two-story building, with mansard roof. On the ground floor is the police court, which opens into St. Peter street. The second floor is occupied by the state supreme court. The presbytery is almost a duplicate of the Cabildo, but is a few years younger. The Pontalba buildings are quite modern in appearance, though built early in the last century. They were built by architect and owner of the Cabildo and the presbytery. St. Louis cathedral stands on a site first dedicated in 1718. Hurricane in 1723 and fire in 1758 destroyed the earlier buildings. The present building was erected in 1751 and remodeled in 1851. In the sanctuary is a tablet marking the place where General Jackson was enthroned during the singing of Te Deum in honor of his triumph at the battle of Chalmette, January 8, 1815.

Chief historic interest centers around the Cabildo. Not only was it the scene of the greatest real estate transaction ever negotiated by the United States; it was here General Jackson acknowledged the supremacy of civil over military power by paying a fine of \$1,000 imposed on him by the court for disobeying an order issued the day preceding the whipping of the British officers. Directly across Chartres street is Jackson Square, with Old Hickory in the center, where once a flagstaff bore French and Spanish flags. Here, too, in civil war times, General Ben Butler viewed with indignation the absence of epitaph from the granite pedestal of the monument, and had these defiant words carved on its western face: "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved."

The ceremony of transferring sovereignty over the territory of Louisiana from France to the United States took place in the Cabildo. There were two ceremonies. November 20, 1803, the marquis de Casa Calvo, a former Spanish governor of Louisiana, and Saliedo, the then Spanish governor of Louisiana, met Laussat to deliver, in their capacity as commissioners for Spain, Louisiana to France. The population of New Orleans was then about 8,000. Nearly the entire population of the town was gathered about the vicinity while the documents were being signed. The Spanish flag was pulled down from the pole in the middle of the Place d'Armes, now Jackson square, and the tricolor of the French republic was raised to its place. The firing of artillery announced to the excited population that Louisiana had again passed under the control of France.

The real red-letter day was December 20 following, when Louisiana was transferred to the United States within the walls of the Cabildo. The French minister, General James Wilkinson of the United States army, and William C. Claiborne, governor of the territory of Mississippi, who had been deputed to receive Louisiana in the name of the United States. The ceremonies on this occasion were somewhat similar, so far as the scene witnessed in the Cabildo and on the streets outside were concerned, to those which had attended the transfer by Spain to France. There was this difference between the two occasions, however, that the Place d'Armes was filled with a large force of American troops, militia from the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and volunteers from Tennessee and Mississippi, who had marched from Natchez and Fort Adams in Mississippi with Wilkinson and Claiborne, to occupy New Orleans after the transfer should be completed. These forces were ranged on the side of the Place d'Armes opposite to the militia of the city which had escorted them on the morning of December 20 from the upper military camp of the troops to the public square.

As the troops filed into the Place d'Armes Claiborne and Wilkinson entered the Cabildo. Laussat was there to receive them with notables of the town. After the credentials and instructions to the different commissioners, and other necessary documents had been read, Claiborne addressed the assembly, announcing the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Then he and Wilkinson and Laussat repaired to one of the balconies and showed themselves to the people. As they made their appearance the French flag came down from the pole in the middle of the square and the "Star-Spangled Banner" was hoisted on the flagpole at the top of the pole. As the two flags met half way, a cannon was fired as a signal to the artillerymen in the fortifications and in the four forts of the town. The salute was responded to by a general discharge of artillery, and the works and the discharge of cannon from the ships in the river. As the United States flag rose gracefully to its appointed place at the top of the pole in the Place d'Armes, there was an enthusiasm exhibited by the spectators never in our instance. This display of joy and patriotic fervor, as was natural, from a number of Americans who were clustered near a corner of the square. They welcomed the apotheosis of the flag of freedom with a waving of their hats and a lusty hurrah.

When Claiborne made his tour of the United States in 1824-25 as "the nation's guest," he was received on the occasion of his visit to New Orleans in 1825 at the Cabildo, then the city hall of New Orleans.

DICK TOWNLEY IN TROUBLE. Former Nebraska Mixed Up in the Manila Fraud Case.

Philadelphia North American. The investigation of the commissary frauds in Manila is bringing out some ugly facts, but there is every reason to believe that the rogues who stole from the government will get their deserts. The War department realizes now that General Corbin spoke hastily when he discredited the first press dispatches announcing the discovery of the frauds, and is making amends for his official denial by pressing the trials with all possible vigor.

The Navy department has done well to order an investigation of the conduct of Lieutenant Townley, one of the witnesses in the trial of Captain Reed. Lieutenant Townley, who is in charge of the nautical school at Manila, testified that he sought to levy contribution from government contractors in order to make good the shortage of an officer in the quartermaster's department. As he put it, he believed that he was acting for the good of the service in preventing the exposure of another officer's dishonesty.

No men have repudiated this peculiar view of an officer's obligations more promptly than the officers of the navy. It speaks well for the entire service that the officers with all possible vigor sought to prevent the exposure of another officer's dishonesty.

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Resounding of the Court in Setting Aside a Libel Verdict. Manila Times.

Judge Russell of Brooklyn has established a noteworthy precedent in a libel suit brought against the New York World. The plaintiff, whose newspaper described as a burglar, confessed that he had a baser purpose in entering a young girl's room. Nevertheless he had the effrontery to seek compensation at law for the damage alleged to have been done to his reputation by being published as a thief.

Although the jury awarded the criminal nominal damages Judge Russell set aside the verdict and directed a new trial. The law, he said, would not allow a profit from the results of wickedness. This was his reasoning.

"What is the injury by libel? Is it the actual wrong to character of the man, or the lowering of a false reputation for honor and good conduct? The character is what the man is; the reputation what he is supposed to be. For defamation compensation goes to equalize the diminution of reputation below the real worth of the character. And when it appears that the actual offense is greater in culpability, ethically and legally, than the one to which an incorrect name was given, substantial compensation for the mistake in publication would award a profit for supposed, but false, reputation, instead of adequate restoration for a loss."

This is most excellent common sense. It contravenes the long line of decisions in England and the United States courts which are based on the principle that the exact truth must be proved in justification, but it conforms to reason and meets all the highest requirements of justice.

TROUBLES IN THE FUSION FOLD. York Times (rep.).

The esteemed Hamilton County Register brings out William Vincent Allen for the populist nomination for justice of the supreme court. Mr. Allen has been out of office about a month already and it really seems as though it was time something was done for him.

Kearney Democrat sent the Grand Island Democrat working the "Little Giant," W. H. Thompson, overtime? Our Grand Island namesake is now pressing the "Little Giant" for supreme judge. Why not give Billy a well earned rest and try to resurrect a name that hasn't so much familiarity attached to it? Even a good thing becomes stale with too much handling.

Wahoo New Era (pop.): What is the matter with Douglas county populists? They come down to every state convention with over 100 delegates, but they have contributed only some \$3 towards paying off the old debt. In place of burning money on an ostentatious banquet, it would have rebounded more to their credit if they had raised some money to lift the state organization out of debt, but perhaps the stimulating effect of the banquet will awaken them to "the paramount duty of the hour."

York Times (rep.): A democratic friend and fellow soldier has at last succeeded in making a political analysis of the supreme court commission and is delighted with the result. He says there are four democrats, three republicans, one silver republican and one populist. It may be the ingredients of the witches' cauldron are supposed so far as to be susceptible of analysis by an expert, but all fusionists still look alike to the unsophisticated. Five members of the commission have been canceled for one reason or another. Three are republicans and one is a democrat who has never bowed the knee to Baal.

O'Neill Frontier (rep.): Everything points to a complete separation of the democrats from the populists and silver republicans. In this state fusion has simply become an endorsement of populist candidates with all their faults and growing weary of playing ball to the fusion kite. Even in populist realms like Holt, where democrats single-handed stand about the same show as prohibitionists, fusion relations have been greatly marred. Of course, the fusion hunters are eager to see that there is no show for them unless the "reform forces get together." Republicans have no cause to worry about what becomes of fusion. With conditions in their favor and a united party they will have no trouble maintaining ascendancy.

PERSONAL NOTES. Now that Dr. Ament has reached this country, he and Mark Twain should form a Gai. Together club.

The new secretary of the Turkish legation is said to be six feet four inches tall. The sultan evidently wishes him to overlook things.

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, is already at work on his design for the Lawton monument, the fund for which has now reached the sum of \$4,000.

Ex-Governor Morrill of Kansas owns what is said to be the largest apple orchard in the world. When work now in progress shall have been completed the orchard will contain 64,000 trees.

"If misery loves company," victims of the domestic economic strife will derive some cheer from the statement that Miller's 520 per cent syndicate of Brooklyn, N. Y., will pay 5 cents on the dollar.

Last Thursday a granite shaft was reared on the spot at Champego, Oregon, where the meeting to organize the first civil government west of the Rocky mountains was held, fifty-eight years ago.

An inmate of a New York insane asylum who ran away for the purpose of seeing for himself the alleged beauty of 700 Vassar girls, has returned to the bughouse perfectly contented with his lot. One look was sufficient.

The democratic mayor of Detroit who sought to monopolize the local fire counter by the advice or consent of the city public utility council has been tossed over the fence by a ripper bill vesting the appointing power in the city council.

The splendid joke of the Pan-American exposition is on the capitalists who built the mammoth Slater hotel, with nine acres of sleeping rooms, three miles of halls and a dining room to feed 5,000 persons. Last Thursday 286 employees were on duty at the hotel. There was one guest.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, Japan's new minister of justice, is one of the best English scholars in Japan, speaking the language with fluency and accuracy, with almost the same idiomatic precision as a native. He is a graduate of Harvard, and acquired his legal training in Japan. He is 47 years old.

Brigadier General G. Norman Lieber, judge advocate of the army, who, having reached the age limit, will retire some month, is a son of Francis Lieber, the distinguished publicist, who was professor of economy in South Carolina college, whence, before going to the Harvard law school, General Lieber was graduated in 1856.

Prof. John Fiske, the historian of Cambridge, Mass., has been invited to deliver an address at the commemoration of the millennium of the death of Alfred the Great to be held in October at Winchester, England, the place of his burial. A statue of Alfred is to be unveiled there at the time and many eminent men will take part in the exercises.

One of the happiest men in the country today is George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central. The Postoffice department has adopted as a design for the 2-cent postage stamp specially issued in connection with the American exposition the figure of the New York Central's Empire State express. Of this stamp it is expected that more than 300,000,000 will be printed.

SOUND WORDS OF A JUDGE. Chicago Post.

"The wireless telegraph man is engaged to be married," he announced. "Let us hope," who replied softly, "that his fiancée will be a woman of letters. Before considered necessary did not lead him to attempt an armless courtship."

Leslie's Weekly: "Jangles: What makes you think they are searching for the unattainable?" "Wagles: His wife is seeking for something to remove superfluous hair, while he is looking for a preparation to grow hair on a bald head."

Philadelphia Press: "I understand," said Mrs. Browne, "that your husband is a very enthusiastic 'tiger'?" "He is," replied Mrs. Malaprop. "He is a regular tiger-meat."

HE LETS IT GO AT THAT. Somerville Journal.

There are so many books to read— And new ones every day— That I confess I stand perplexed And watch the clock with weary eyes. And yet one has to make folk think He has them all down pat. So I read what the critics say— And let it go at that.

There are so many magazines, Each better than the rest, That I can never find the time To find out which is best. And with the clock's weary eyes, And do my work, that's flat, And so I look the pictures through— And let it go at that.

There are so many newspapers, Had ones and good ones, too, That one to do them justice must Have nothing else to do. However, one must know just where This whirling world is at, So I read what the critics say— And let it go at that.

Our Working Girls.

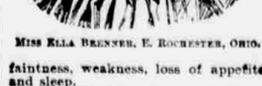
Life to the most favored is not always full of sunshine, but to the average American girl or woman who is obliged to work for her living, and is perhaps to help others at home, life is often a heavy drag in consequence of illness.

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,

faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep.

The young lady whose portrait we publish herewith 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.



MISS ELLA BRENNER, E. ROCHESTER, OHIO.

Relentless Pursuit and Severe Punishment of Manila Crooks. Minneapolis Times.

The army and navy of the United States, their officers and men, their methods of accomplishment, their honorable traditions and their high code of personal ethics are subjects of admiration not only in the country under whose flag they serve but in the older civilizations beyond the seas.

To be an officer of the United States army or navy is to be considered a gentleman according to the best definition of the term, which includes personal honor and absolute business rectitude as prerequisites. Billions of dollars have been handed by disbursing officers in the two arms of the service since this republic took its place among the nations and no defaulting soldier has been so few, while the amounts stolen have been relatively so small, that we can readily challenge comparison as to probity with any nation in Christendom.