

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, as reported to the State Printing Commission...

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Total, Less unpaid and returned, Net total sales, Net daily average.

Parties leaving for summer: Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office...

Denver people are complaining because the thermometer went up to 90 degrees for a few days. The Denver man must be a natural born kicker.

Unless the controversy ends soon the American public will be justified in securing a restraining order to prevent further eruptions of the Sampson-Schley volcano.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of county money is in the banks drawing no interest and \$17,000 county warrants are outstanding and drawing interest.

Nearly every fatality from heat prostration reported hereabouts exhibits some connection with alcoholism. Hot weather is a good time to be careful about what you drink.

More than 1,500,000 votes were cast in the Bee gift vacation contest, which goes to show that these free excursions are eagerly sought after from year to year and that the Nebraska girl enjoys a summer outing.

Don't you wish you were among the winners of The Bee's prize vacation contest? A summer excursion trip will come mighty handy to the progressive working girls whose popularity has been proved by this test.

The German government is buying cavalry horses in Arizona. If the agents happen to get hold of a few good samples of the Arizona kicker, the German army will have more fun than it has had in a generation.

The ministers of the powers have finally agreed upon the method of paying the Chinese indemnity. Any aggregation of business men not bound by diplomatic red tape would easily have settled the matter in a week.

Governor Savage has issued a rain prayer proclamation, but unless rain comes before the date set by the governor for prayer Nebraska crops will derive little benefit from a favorable report to the supplications of its people.

It's bad enough to have to bear a mountain of taxes to support state institutions, but it is worse to pay taxes and get little or nothing in return. Yet that seems to be the situation with reference to the state taxes paid by Douglas county property owners.

Washington news fakirs persist in reviving the rumor that Kansas City is making a desperate effort to procure the removal of the army headquarters from Omaha to that city, but the secretary of war had not heard of any such rumor when he was in Omaha last Saturday.

The municipal tax at Lincoln for the coming year will be 10 mills. At South Omaha the municipal tax for the coming year will be 46 mills. Some difference, isn't there? This comes of having a charter providing for a government adequate for a city of 100,000 people instead of 25,000.

DOUGLAS COUNTY AND THE STATE.

Douglas county has one-seventh of the population of the state and has less than one-eleventh of the representation in the legislature; its mathematical rate of apportionment would be eighteen and one-half members, while in fact it has but twelve.

The aggregate levy of taxes for the state is \$1,232,122.60, of which Douglas county has to pay \$165,065.71; in other words, the proportion paid by Douglas county towards state taxes is 13.4 per cent.

Nebraska has all in all fifteen state reformatories, benevolent, educational and penal institutions, of which Douglas county boasts just one, and that a minor institution—the School for the Deaf and Dumb. While Douglas county pays \$82,500 a year towards the maintenance of the state institutions, the institution located in Douglas county costs the state for maintenance only \$33,300.

The relative contributions of Douglas county, in money and inmates, to the various state institutions are shown in the following exhibit:

Table with 2 columns: Institution, Amount. Includes Boys' Reform school at Kearney, Total inmates, Cost of maintenance, Girls' Reform school at Geneva, etc.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: State University at Lincoln, Total students, Number from Douglas county, etc.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS: Asylum for Insane at Lincoln, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

Asylum for Insane at Hastings, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

Asylum for Insane at Norfolk, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

Asylum for Insane at Omaha, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

Asylum for Insane at Milford, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

Asylum for Insane at Beatrice, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

Asylum for Insane at Grand Island, Total inmates, Number from Douglas county, etc.

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NO COMPROMISE.

The British government will consider no compromise of the situation in South Africa. This was again plainly stated by Lord Milner, governor of Cape Colony, on being presented with the freedom of the city of London. He said that compromise was not to be thought of and he advocated drastic treatment of those British subjects who have entered the Boer ranks. "There must be a distinction made," he declared, "between the stout-hearted old burghers and the roving ruffians who harassed their fellow British subjects." The men of Cape Colony who are fighting under the flags of the former republics need expect no consideration from the British. They will be treated as traitors and the apprehension of this, it is not to be doubted, has some effect in stimulating the Boer determination to continue the guerrilla warfare.

All recent developments conclusively show that the British government will pursue to the end the policy it has declared and in this it has the support of the country. The utterance of Lord Rosebery, formerly leader of the liberal party, condemning that element in the party which is opposed to the government's policy in South Africa, has been very generally approved and those who do not approve it constitute so small a minority as to exert little influence. Rosebery declared that the liberal party in crossing the national instinct and opposing the national purpose, had abdicated its function as a constitutional and patriotic party and can only oppose a weak government with a still weaker opposition. Rosebery represents thousands of Englishmen who do not favor the general principles and policies of the Rosebery government, but who feel that patriotism requires that they shall sustain the government in the war.

There will be no compromise with the Boers unless Great Britain should become involved in some other trouble so serious as to compel a withdrawal of troops from South Africa and of that there seems to be no present danger.

THE CUBAN TARIFF.

It is announced that rapid progress is being made in framing a tariff for Cuba and the first draft is expected to be received in Washington within a few weeks, where it will be given careful consideration. It is said there is a strong disposition at the War department to leave as much freedom as possible to the Cuban commission in framing the new tariff, but the American officials will take care that there shall be no discrimination against the goods of this country. It seems hardly possible that the Cubans would make a mistake of this kind, in view of the fact that they will ask tariff concessions from the United States for their sugar and tobacco, but it seems to be apprehended by American exporters that the Spanish merchants in Cuba may be able to influence the rates and classifications so as to favor Spanish goods and handicap American goods. Of course nothing of this kind will be permitted and it is safe to assume will not be attempted.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce states that in the event of the Cuban tariff requiring revision the aim will be to prevent plain discrimination in favor of Spanish and French exporters rather than to establish discriminations in favor of Americans. In other words, the purpose of our government will simply be to have the Cuban tariff treat all countries fairly, without claiming any special favor or privileges for the United States. There are very cogent reasons why we might properly ask special consideration for our products, but it is not expedient to have this in a general tariff law and it may be secured through a reciprocity agreement and thereby complaint from other countries be avoided.

It would seem not to be a very difficult matter to frame a tariff for Cuba that will yield the needed revenue, yet it will not be surprising if before the work is completed it will be found somewhat perplexing and troublesome. So far as the question of revenue is concerned it is obvious that the first tariff law must be more or less of an experiment. It will be quite impossible to determine at the outset what the schedules will yield and the original tariff will undoubtedly have to undergo numerous revisions before its operation is entirely satisfactory. Meanwhile the matter of first importance to the Cubans—that upon which development and prosperity depend—is to secure the closest possible commercial relations with the United States. How far our government will be disposed to go in this direction is at present problematical, though the expressions of some of the prominent republican leaders in congress appear to warrant the opinion that Cuba will receive considerable treatment.

Secretary Wilson laments the loss of the macaroni wheat crop, but does not appear to think it would make much difference whether the corn crops of Kansas and Nebraska are ruined or not. He still persists in leaving these two states out of the reckoning as great corn producers, while he includes Ohio and Wisconsin in the list. Both of these states combined do not produce what would be an average yield for either Kansas or Nebraska, which has each led the union in corn production several times and seldom fall below fifth or sixth. The secretary should cease mourning about his macaroni wheat crop long enough to balance up the export statistics issued by his own department.

For several years scientists have been frightening people by telling them that about everything they ate or drank, or say nothing of the air they breathed, was full of harmful germs. Now comes Prof. Koch, one of the foremost men of science, and shatters some of these ideas by telling us that many of the most dreaded diseases which afflict the animal kingdom cannot be communicated

TO HUMANITY.

While some of the fine-spun theories of the germ scientists are probably correct, the experience of people who pay no attention to rules of eating and drinking appears to bear out the conclusion that the dangers are much overrated.

The suggestion that heaven be bombarded with shotguns, revolvers, firecrackers and dynamite cartridges in order to bring down refreshing showers is based on scientific grounds. Heavy discharges of artillery are usually succeeded by rainstorms. But the trouble is that there is not ammunition in Nebraska sufficient to cover one-tenth or one-hundredth part of the state. At best it would afford relief to sweltering humanity in spots, without materially benefiting the crops.

In spite of reports that thousands are on the grounds more than can secure claims in the land to be opened to settlement in Oklahoma, prospective settlers are pouring in by the trainload. That section is bound to harvest the largest collection of disappointments ever gathered at one point. A majority of the people left behind them better chances than they will ever find in the new country, but the fever for free lands is one that can never be cooled in the western blood.

Military officials are evidencing their faith in the pacification of the Philippines by arranging to reduce in the near future the force in the islands by almost one half. General Chaffee's record is that of a man who does not act from unformed impulse, but knows what he is about. That he considers it safe to reduce the force, already small compared with the population of the islands, is most encouraging.

The persistence of Kansas City is to be commended. In spite of rebuffs its citizens are making another effort to secure the removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri from Omaha to that city. Omaha has all the natural advantages for the headquarters of troops from South Africa and of that there seems to be no present danger.

More Treason on Tap.

Detroit Free Press. Shades of Ben Butler! The democracy of Massachusetts has swung into line with the Ohio platform.

Westward the Star of Empire.

Brooklyn Eagle. More than 100,000 people have booked claims for free homesteads in Oklahoma. Meantime there is a lot of good land to be had in New England for \$10 an acre, and you don't have to carry guns up there.

One of the Western Mysteries.

Denver Post. When a man wearing long hair and a sombrero appears upon the streets of a western town there are many guesses whether he is a filibuster, a gambler, a real live post or a skilled surgeon who plucks the painful corn from his nest on the parent toe.

Stealing in Public Office.

Washington Post. The governor of Nebraska has placed a premium on official raceability by pardoning the state treasurer who made way with \$100,000 of the state's funds. He was sentenced for a term of two years, and had served about one-fifth of the time. Moral: If you must steal, go into politics and office.

Logic of Faise "History."

Chicago News. The officers of every fleet should watch the proceedings in Admiral Schley's case against Mr. Maclay not only with interest but with high hopes. If Mr. Maclay's theory that the admiral is a "coward" and a "cattail" is to be upheld, it is evident that the admiral would have led the fleet in its assault on the Spanish ships. Cowards and cattails do not do such things. Perhaps it may be shown that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it was the Spanish fleet which won the battle and destroyed the ships commanded by Admiral Schley.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Ice floes impede navigation around Labrador.

Postmaster Coyle of Chicago has divided \$50,000 allowed him for the increase of salaries by adding \$100 to the yearly pay of the employees in the \$600 and \$700 classes.

Oliver Hopkinson, son of the author of "Hall-Columbian," will be 49 years old next Wednesday. He is the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. After all, this is not so young a nation.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, called by the New York Sun "the most distinguished living American historian," draws \$24.8 a day as a clerk in the Brooklyn navy yard. Maclay is the writer of the Sun's anti-Schley editorials.

The fluid that "made Milwaukee famous" is lauded by the Milwaukee Sentinel as the most soothing and cooling nectar ever brewed for the comfort of parched humanity. It follows that the Milwaukee brand is the superior article.

Doubtless for fear that brooding over the big steel strike might inspire some crank to a desperate deed the police department in New York is taking unusual precautions to guard President Schuch of the Steel trust. The same is true of J. Pierpont Morgan, to guard whom four detectives are reported to have been assigned.

For the next ten years Cincinnati has contracted with the oldest gas and electric company in the city for public electric lighting at \$72 per lamp per year for the underground district and \$80 per lamp per year for the overhead district. The old price was \$84.90 per lamp in both districts and the contract will save the city \$125,000 a year.

Frederick Holbrook, the governor of Vermont, who is 48 years old and an active man of business, says: "I read a great deal of the poets and imaginative writers as they help to keep me a young old man."

The late Baron Faber, the pencil manufacturer, once said of the article that has made him rich: "It has done more execution since it came into use than the sword, while who can enumerate the libels it has written."

The industrial art edition of the state, published at Columbia, S. C., is a notably complete epitome of the progress and promise made in the state. It has done more execution, typographic, presswork and paper are in keeping with the subtle of the number and are a splendid tribute to the literary and mechanical equipment of the state, where all parts of the work were done here.

On the reverse of the note will be an archway of artistic design. In this note, as in the others of the series, it is intended to leave as much open work as possible, with a handsome design, the silk threads in the paper forming one of the greatest safeguards against counterfeiting. In many of the older notes the threads were obscured almost entirely by the scroll work.

Admiral Dewey and the Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish minister, are the best of friends. The other day they were climbing the high steps of the State War and Navy building when the attention of the duke was attracted by two cannon mounted there which were captured in the naval fight at Manila.

"These will always keep fresh in your mind the great victory which you achieved over my country," remarked the duke, when he stepped and laid his hand on the minister's shoulder, "they simply sharpen my recollection of a valorous foe as any sailorman could wish to meet."

Western Stock Ranges

San Francisco Call. Mr. Lusk of California, president of the American Cattle Growers' association, recently attended the slated meeting of the board of control of that organization at Denver.

The association was found to be increasing to such an extent that the board decided to omit the annual assessment per head of stock represented and to recommend its entire position by the next convention, relying upon membership fees for what funds it requires.

The meeting discussed the leasing of the ranges on the public domain in the arid region. On this subject Mr. Lusk said: "There has been complete change as to the leasing question in the last year. A year ago many opposed leasing, but stockmen generally now realize that free grass means no grass at all. Stockmen are willing to pay for what they get. They realize that the men who have bought things and now the only question is in detail of the new law. The sheepmen, too, are swinging into line with the cattlemen on the proposition and I think when the bill is presented we shall find the stockmen of the west united in demanding its enactment into law. Sheepmen and cattlemen now are struggling for possession of the little grass that is left, while if the lands were properly protected there would be plenty for all and some left over."

No true free grass means no grass. No made. Free grass means no grass. No grass means disappearance of the most economical production of live stock and

Review of the Work of the Bureau for the Past Year. New York Tribune. Although the annual report of the commissioner of pensions is yet to be signed and the secretary of the interior, enough is already known of the bureau's work for the fiscal year just ended to justify the conclusion already drawn from previous reports that pension expenditures have remained practically stationary in the United States, while the government's annual income, in spite of a generous and open-handed extension by congress of the exemptions and waivers of the present system, disbursements of pensions have remained practically stationary for three years past, while the rearrangement of business has been disposed of and the way cleared for a gradual and permanent retrenchment in the pension roll.

According to preliminary estimates made by Commissioner Evans the sum spent for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1901, was \$138,531,000—an increase of only \$59,000 over the total for 1899-1900. Meanwhile 4,871 original pensions were granted, 4,751 names were restored to the roll and re-arrangements were allowed in over 60,000 cases. To balance the year's notable gain in new pensions the list was reduced by more than 38,000 pensioners dead and 7,215 other names were stricken from the roll for various causes. The net total of pensioners fell, therefore, still a few thousands short of the million mark—the goal toward which it has been slowly mounting for the last ten years. On June 30 it stood at 972,834, against 995,581 last year and 956,012 eight years ago. That the pension roll will pass the million mark within the next two years, therefore, is not improbable. But with an increasing number of pensioners and a steadily shrinking surplus of unadjusted funds, there is little prospect that this maximum can be long maintained. In the last four years, indeed, Commissioner Evans has reduced the number of outstanding claims on file from \$35,000 to \$15,000, while cutting the average annual expenditure for pensions from \$144,500,000 to \$138,500,000, and with the first slackening of this pressure to rid itself of the other 60 per cent of these claims, before the bureau may reasonably expect to see its annual disbursements fall to \$135,000,000 or even to \$130,000,000.

The war with Spain has doubtless acted as a partial check to diminished pension expenditures. Nearly 48,000 claims originated in the brief conflict have been added, and over 7,000 have already been granted. But for these additions the pension roll would have shown a slight decrease for the year. Yet so slight a counter current can scarcely neutralize the general drift toward lower pension charges which normal conditions justify and which the operations of the Bureau of Pensions for the last four or five years plainly disclose.

INDICATION OF CLEVELAND.

Democracy Painfully Weary of Rain-Chasing.

Washington Post. Does the democratic party realize the logical sequence of its effort to get away from the free coinage of silver? It is the junction of Grover Cleveland.

Some years before the memorable convention of 1896, which resulted in the nomination of Bryan, the rift in the democratic party was observable. As the time for the election of delegates approached the opening became a chasm. On the one side was Grover Cleveland, the champion of the weight of his position and his personality against the proposition that the mints should be opened to the free coinage of silver. Opposed to him were the south and west, the two sections which were always attracted by financial heresies. There is no need to recall the bitterness of the contest between the free silverites and their opponents. The former was Cleveland, the latter was Bryan, and the latter was Cleveland.

Some years have passed. What is the present situation? The democratic party led twice to defeat under a false banner and a discredited general, at last begins to realize that it wandered from the straight path when it followed the will-o'-the-wisp of silver. It is ready now—or, at least, its wise and conservative members are ready—to discard all endorsement of free coinage of silver. The trend of democratic thought is entirely in this direction today. "Let us get rid of silver" is the cry. There is no question of the wisdom of this new position. The democratic party can never win as long as it ties itself to the unsafe, impractical and twice repudiated doctrine of the free coinage of silver.

But who said all this when the silver question was before the democratic party? Who but Grover Cleveland? And when the democratic party in its next national convention omits all reference to silver, as it will, Mr. Cleveland can well afford to remark: "The day of his justification is near at hand."

Lord Pannefote's Smooth Talk.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Ambassador Pannefote is credited with being a keen analyst of national characteristics when he says: "The Americans are the most genial people on the face of the earth. At the first grip of the hand they take you to their hearts. So long as you do not deal in an underhanded way, and so long as you do not assume superior airs, they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

It will be noticed that the Pannefote estimate differs materially from those of the scribbling Englishmen who dogged over here on one steamer and then dogged back on the next, and forthwith proceed to write us down. But perhaps the ambassador is prejudiced by too long a stay.

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 backache, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach, irregular and painful monthly periods,

fatigues, 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 today.

MISS ELLA BRENNER, E. ROCKEFELLER, OHIO.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The Midland Railway company, in England, is fixing 40 as the age limit of its staff, most of which are 40, with very few exceptions, must retire.

The convention of the National Metal Trades Association at New York, July 12th, decided to raise the sum of \$50,000 by November 1st, to buy light machinery.

The Pittsburg, Pa., river mill operators have had one of the greatest shipping seasons ever known. Since last November 20,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped to the Cincinnati and southern markets.

The new law which enforced the state of Washington prohibits employment of any female clerk or assistant more than ten hours a week, in hotels, restaurants, stores and laundries, and will necessitate closing stores at 6 or 7 p. m.

A Boston inventor is said to have perfected a camera which will completely revolutionize the whole system of lithography, and which is said to be capable of abolishing many of the annoying technical details which attend the production of plates, particularly in the preservation of the atmospheric effects so necessary to a picture made from nature.