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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

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, in person or by mail.

The real corn king has his throne room in a Nebraska farm house.

Another invention of bullet proof cloth for military uniforms is long overdue.

The settlers in the newly opened section of Oklahoma seem to have had no trouble in raising the wind.

A French squadron is likely to be ordered to the Bosphorus and when it arrives it will be well for Turkey to roost high.

The airship ought, as soon as perfected, to supplant the yacht as the rich man's pleasure vehicle. It will enable him to fly higher.

The inquisitive party is still waiting to be enlightened on how much it cost Bartley to have the World-Herald champion his liberation from prison.

A copper combine which is intended to embrace all the large producers in the world is the latest. It is evident, however, that the projectors are not playing the deal to lose.

We suggest that the Jacksonian compromise between Bryan and Hill by securing Webster Davis as their star picnic orator. To rehash dead issues, get a dead statesman.

Well, that must be discouraging to the nominees of the Iowa democracy to be told in advance by the principal Bryanite organ of these parts that not one of them has the ghost of a show to land in an office.

It is possible that good grounds may be produced to warrant the district court in summoning a grand jury, but they are not to be found in well-defined rumors or mere suspicions begotten for political purposes.

Ambassador Cambon recently told his countrymen that they had no conception how hard the people of the United States work. They thoroughly understand, however, how hard Americans who go to Europe are worked.

Hurry along those paving petitions. We do not want our streets left in a torn-up and impassable condition through the winter when a little expedition might complete the new pavements before cold weather sets in.

If an Omaha school board member should happen to be subpoenaed to give testimony on the Schley controversy before the naval court of inquiry, he would refuse to answer because no one has formally preferred any charges against Schley.

Chancellor Andrews has started a great discussion on the topic whether a conventional lie is sinful. That depends whether the lie is coined in a popocratic or republican convention. A sixteen to one lie is classed among the cardinal sins.

The constitution committee of the American Bar association has decided that women are not eligible to membership in that body. The sessions are so short half the men do not have a chance to get in their say and they object to dividing time.

Sollicitous democrats find fault because the republican county committee has undertaken to appoint the twenty-five delegates-at-large out of 144 delegates to the state convention. The democratic committee will forthwith show its good faith by appointing every one of the delegates from Douglas county to the democratic state convention.

NO PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

There is no prospect of a settlement of the steel strike. According to the president of the Amalgamated association that organization is not hunting for arbitration, an attempt to secure which he thinks might prove worse than the strike itself. This will seem to most people a rather remarkable view, but it serves to show the spirit of confidence and determination which actuates the strike leaders. The heads of the Steel corporation are saying little, but are strenuously working to secure labor for opening the closed mills and increasing the output of others, in which they appear to be having some success. It has been stated that the corporation officials will have no further negotiations with the Amalgamated association unless it shall become incorporated, but whether or not there is foundation for the statement, it seems plain that the steel officials are not now disposed to make any overtures for a settlement.

On the whole the situation has undergone no material change within the last few days, but such change as has taken place appears to be rather in favor of the corporation. However, President Shafer proposes to be entirely satisfied with the conditions and asserts that he has well-defined plans for bringing the strike to a close. There is beginning to be manifested among the strikers some impatience and in a few localities a tendency to disorder. This is the officials of the Amalgamated association should make every possible effort to repress. To permit it to go unchecked would prove most damaging to their cause. As we have heretofore pointed out, observance of the law by members of the Amalgamated association is most necessary to the retention of whatever public sympathy they now have.

THEIR MILITARY STRENGTH.

Now that the trouble between Colombia and Venezuela has assumed a warlike character, if indeed there is not already actual war between them, the military strength and resources of the two republics becomes a matter of interest.

Venezuela has at present an army of 30,000 men. As the standing army in time of peace is only 3,000, it is intimated that it is now practically on a war footing, but should there come a declaration of war it is said that Venezuela could raise an army of 60,000, all male natives over 16 years of age can be drafted into the military service. The Venezuelan government has been importing arms for the last year or two and is said to have on hand 50,000 Mauser rifles and a large supply of the most improved French artillery. Venezuela's weak point is her navy, which consists of only seven small vessels, carrying guns of light caliber. However, in a war with Colombia the fighting would be almost entirely on land.

Colombia is reported to have now in the field about 40,000 troops and by conscription that number can be at least doubled. The army is well equipped with Remington rifles. The navy of Colombia consists of only eight vessels, but they are larger than those of Venezuela. If a conflict should be confined to these two republics the advantage would be somewhat with Colombia, but there is the possibility of Venezuela being assisted by Nicaragua, Ecuador and Costa Rica, which together could put 40,000 men in the field. In that case Colombia, which is already struggling with an insurrection, would certainly be defeated.

Thus it appears that these republics can put a considerable force in the field and might carry on for a time a regular and devastating war, but the fighting qualities of their soldiers is not of a very high order, nor are the military officers particularly well versed in the art of war. Still a conflict between them might prove more serious than South American outbreaks commonly are and bring about radical changes in the political status of the republics.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Pennsylvania will probably win in this year's election, but they will have to fight hard to do so. There is a great deal of republican defection, very likely much more than appears on the surface, and there is reason to expect that it will increase as the campaign progresses. Then the conflict in the steel industry, although it may be settled long before the election, will undoubtedly operate to the disadvantage of the republicans, as such troubles commonly work against the party in power.

There is nothing in the action of the state republican convention to inspire the rank and file of the party. That body, which the dispatches describe as a most unusual gathering, simply carried out the orders of the machine managers. The platform is in part soundly republican, but it is unfortunate in its sweeping condemnation of the newspapers which are opposing the machine. Some of the ablest republican journals in Pennsylvania have condemned the last legislature, the administration of the state government and the course of certain leaders. It is idle to declare that such newspapers are influenced by mercenary considerations, that they are being "subsidized" by the full-page advertisements which they carry and that "the advertiser is permitted to dictate their policy." Such papers as the Philadelphia Press, whose former editor and one of whose proprietors is postmaster general of the United States, and the Philadelphia Ledger, are beyond such influence. These journals, in demanding political reform, are laboring in behalf of sound republican principles and an honest administration of public affairs, as no one can doubt who is familiar with their character and record.

It was all very well to arraign the democratic party as "incompetent, incapable, insincere and untrustworthy." That is a fact of general knowledge, but its statement does not answer the charge of administrative and legislative jobbery, made by republicans as well as by democrats, against the present administration in Pennsylvania. It is not the democratic party that state but the republican party that is on trial before the people and it is no defense of the

latter to declare that the former is incompetent and untrustworthy. The republican managers are called upon to show the people that the administration of affairs has been wise and honest and honorable and they cannot evade this by proclaiming the unworthiness of political opponents.

While it is probable that the republicans will win in Pennsylvania, yet the defeat of the party in November would not be very surprising. It has lost the state when circumstances were no more strongly against it than at present.

ARE THEY ABOVE THE LAW?

The members of the Board of Education who defiantly refuse to obey the summons of the judiciary committee of the council, which has been empowered and directed to investigate the charges affecting the conduct of the mayor and the police department, occupy a most unenviable position. In this country every citizen, regardless of his position, is expected to recognize the legality of every law until it has been declared null and void by the courts. In that respect the millionaire and the pauper have an equal standing. It is expected, however, that men occupying a position of public honor and trust will set the example of obedience to law before all others.

But some members of the school board appear to entertain peculiar notions as to their rights, exemptions and privileges. One of these gentlemen is quoted as saying:

We will obey any warrant issued from the police court; they can arrest us if they desire. But after the trial we will see what will happen. We will prosecute every person connected with the arrest and will follow them through the courts. This arrest is a dastardly outrage and an interference with our rights as citizens. I am of the opinion that the city dogcatcher has the same authority to compel our attendance in this matter.

Another is quoted as saying:

I am perfectly willing to go down into Judge Gordon's court. I have taken legal advice and have concluded to go as soon as called. I have no fears of the result, for we have violated no ordinance that has a legal status. We are all law-abiding citizens. We have beaten this city council on its own ground and we will beat it in the police court.

Another member declares:

I have heard that warrants are out for our arrest and am only waiting for them to be served. Of course we will go into the police court if called. We have not violated any legally passed ordinance. I have no fears of the outcome. We are right in our position and propose to stand by it.

Such talk as this is nothing more nor less than a declaration in favor of anarchy. Section 33 of the charter of the city of Omaha—with which every member of the school board is familiar—provides that:

The council or any committee of the members thereof shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the investigation of matters that may come before them and the presiding officer of the council or the chairman of such committee for the time being may administer the requisite oaths and such council or committee shall have the same authority to compel the giving of testimony as is conferred on courts of justice.

The language of the charter is specific, and unless the king's English is specially interpreted for the benefit of the members of the school board, it can have only one meaning, which is that the council has the right to investigate the conduct of city officials and all other matters in which the welfare of the city is concerned—and all citizens, regardless of station, color or previous condition, are bound to respond to citations to appear before the council or a duly constituted committee thereof. To say that the dogcatcher has as much right to cite witnesses as has the chairman of the judiciary committee of the city council, implies either a profound ignorance of the law or defiance of its representatives.

In conformity with the power conferred by the charter, the council has passed an ordinance making the refusal of any person to appear before it as a witness, or a refusal to testify, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. This ordinance is as much a law as if it had been passed by the legislature and all citizens are bound to obey its provisions until such time as it shall be declared void by the courts.

But assuming that the ordinance is not valid, what position do these members of the board occupy before the community when they refuse to respond to a citation respectfully served upon them? Does anybody conversant with municipal government pretend that the city council has no right to investigate the conduct of city officials who are either suspected of or charged with corrupt practices? Cannot these offenders be removed from office or suspended unless they are indicted by a grand jury? Such an assumption is preposterous.

As it takes an affirmative vote of twelve out of the sixteen members of the grand jury to bring an indictment, if only eleven should vote to indict a city official for misconduct, the indictment would fall to the ground. In that case, who would contend that the council could not proceed to investigate the conduct of the delinquent official and remove him from office in spite of the failure of the grand jury to indict? As a matter of fact the city council has power to conduct an investigation into the conduct of city officials even while a grand jury is in session, and entirely regardless of its findings. Every public official from constable to governor is impeachable for misdemeanors and offenses in offices that are not indictable. A man may be removed from office for neglect of duty; he may be removed for habitual drunkenness or for insubordination. These offenses cannot be considered by a grand jury, nor can any penalty be imposed by a court—the punishment is by impeachment or removal.

It is incomprehensible how any attorney can advise a client to ignore a city ordinance before a court of competent jurisdiction has passed upon it, or to disregard a citation from a tribunal which the statutes of Nebraska have clothed with the same authority to compel the giving of testimony as is conferred upon courts of justice. If a lawyer actually believed the charter of Omaha was unconstitutional, would he

be justified in advising anyone to disobey the charter until the supreme court had settled the question of its validity?

But the school board occupies an unenviable position for other reasons. Each member who has appeared before the council committee has testified that he had no personal knowledge of any irregularity in the collection of fines or misappropriation of funds belonging to the school board; each of these members has testified that the finance committee alone had the only information on the subject, and one of the three members of the finance committee testified that, although a member of the committee, he had no knowledge whatever as to the alleged irregularities or corrupt practices. With the exception of Mr. Funkhouser, every other member of the board has stated to credible witnesses that he does not know a solitary thing about the matter, but relied upon Funkhouser to furnish the necessary proof that would justify a grand jury investigation.

But Funkhouser himself has admitted that he does not know any more than the others, but had simply gotten his information from an outsider. What a pitiful spectacle! Is there any political body in Nebraska or elsewhere that would call upon judges of the district court to convene a grand jury with absolutely nothing upon which to substantiate the charges, simply depending upon what one man confidentially asserted, without disclosing anything he knew? Is there any other body, political or otherwise, that would have assumed such a grave responsibility without first probing sufficiently to have reasonable assurance of the truth of the so-called rumors affecting the integrity and reputation of officers of the city government?

That changes are in the air in the management of the Southern Pacific which may affect more or less the organization of the Union Pacific, so closely allied with it, seems to be generally accepted. Hitherto the people of Omaha and Nebraska have been only remotely interested in the affairs of the Southern Pacific, but since its destinies have been linked with the Union Pacific they will be more vitally concerned. The final rearrangement of the official roster of these great railway systems will be watched with more than mere curiosity.

The vital statistics of the country show that the death rate is higher in Boston than any other city of over 100,000 inhabitants. Omaha still maintains its position as being one of the most healthy cities in the United States, only three having a better rating. Contrary to general opinion, the death rate from consumption shows a decided falling off as compared with ten years ago, which would seem to indicate that scientific research had accomplished something in reducing the ravages of this greatest enemy of the human race.

Friends of the colored man wanted at Pierce City, Mo., for assault are making a determined effort to prevent his extradition from Oklahoma. In view of the action of the mob in Pierce City in lynching three innocent men and the threats of future lynchings, the authorities would be amply justified in refusing extradition. Every man is entitled to a fair trial and there is neither legal nor moral obligation to return men who cannot be guaranteed this constitutional privilege.

A noted Austrian economist predicts that the United States, Russia and China will eventually control all the markets of the world and leave Europe in the position of financial and trade dependencies. Instead of complaining and wallowing over their waning prestige the people of Austria should wake up. The American manufacturer and mechanic would really enjoy the stimulus of a little lively competition.

The courts will probably have to pass on the question in which county commissioner districts the election is to be held in Douglas county this year. The issue should be raised before nominations are made by any convention so all may know exactly where they are at. In the interval aspiring candidates may possess their souls in patience.

Foreign nations have been invited to join in making the Louisiana Purchase exposition a success. When it is all ready the French and Spanish should come over and see it, then take a trip out through the territory and observe what a grand empire they let slip through their fingers at the beginning of the last century.

The free silver faction in the democratic party is rejoicing because the party in Iowa has been steadfast to silver. Iowa stands no chance of going democratic whether the platform is free silver or sound money, and as long as democracy is satisfied in allowing republican states to control its policy the republicans will be reconciled.

Only once in fifteen years has the condition of corn shown improvement after August 1, taking the country as a whole. The present year is the one which bears this unique distinction. Speculators who played the market on "form" are beginning to think they have made a mistake.

Comea Natural.

Chicago Tribune. Editor Bryan can no more help giving out advice to the democratic party than a curdled-milk pan can help exuding gum.

Where Currie Came From.

Kansas City Journal. Mrs. Nation denies that woman was made from man's rib. Sometimes women act in such a way as to give the impression that they were made from a crazybone.

Enough and to Spare.

St. Louis Republic. It takes four and one-half bushels per capita of wheat a year to feed the United States. Even after that is stored away this country can send 300,000,000 bushels to Europe.

When Money Counts.

Kansas City Star. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been elected a lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment of the New York National guard. If the militia of New York is anything like that of Missouri it must be mighty glad to get hold

of men who can afford to buy their own uniforms and accoutrements. A few militia regiments, like the Missouri National guard needs more than anything else.

Gatling's Change of Heart.

Chicago News. If Dr. Gatling's motor pistol is all he claims for it future generations perhaps will forgive him for inventing his celebrated gun.

Substitute for Spools.

Philadelphia Inquirer. No matter if potatoes are high. The report comes that there are more mackerel being caught this year than ever before, that they are large and will be cheap. So we won't have to starve this winter in any event.

Russell's Redemption.

Baltimore American. Earl Russell now wants a pardon. He says he did it, but he didn't mean to do it. The plea sounds familiar, but he certainly does not mean to do it. It is not his extraordinary restraint in not adding that it was all the lady's fault.

Killing the Goose.

Chicago Tribune. It is said the pearl button industry is dying out on account of the scarcity of clam shells. The failure of the clam shell crop is due to the relentless search that is made for pearls along the Mississippi and other western rivers by men who don't mind opening several hundred claims to find one pearl. The man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs has his imitators in all ages and all climes.

Terror to Investigators.

Chicago Chronicle. The announcement from Berlin that an international scientific clearing house is to be established in Switzerland for the purpose of receiving all new ideas in every branch of zoological or physiological research and that this institution is to begin business under the high-sounding name of "Bibliographum Concilium" suggests the fearful thought that the true idea is to be carried into the realm of science. Hereafter the poor but honest investigator who happens upon a great truth in any branch of research must take good care that the Bibliographum Concilium does not get him.

Other Harvests Than Grain.

Portland Oregonian. There are other harvests in this country than those of the husbandman, though at the present time of year the latter claims the attention of the public and keeps crop experts busy with estimates. Good judges, however, say that the gold harvest this year will add \$100,000,000 to the wealth of the United States and that by the beginning of 1902 the treasury will contain \$550,000,000 in gold, while the whole stock of gold in this country at that time will not be far from \$1,200,000,000. These figures represent a bulk and value that can be but dimly comprehended by the mind unaided to dealing with the great forces of finance.

PLAINT OF A PURIST.

Demand for a More Rational Use of the English Language.

Portland Oregonian. It is the glory of the English tongue that it is a living language. Words are constantly acquiring new meanings and losing old ones. But the process, if it is to be of real advantage, must be employed with discrimination. When we want accurate significance, highly specialized adaptability of words to their uses. This is a higher law than Shakespeare or the dictionary. The aim of all who confess a share of responsibility for development of the English language is to make the words a word may legally be put to, but rather to how few. That is, we want, if we can get it, a language whose every word has its own peculiar significance. Care in the choice of words, therefore, becomes an important element in civilization. It enables us to see clearly, think consecutively, and to be understood. In adding to accuracy, it promotes honesty. In eliminating confusion, it advances order and comfort. In the light of this principle of progress, the American language has been pursued frequently in this country, but thus far no trades union has been cast in damages for using them. If damages could be recovered here unions would be more careful about their methods.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

William Zeigler, who is the financial backer of Explorer Baldwin, now on his way to seek the pole, has returned to New York from England.

Question of Utility in Connection with an Educational Fad.

Philadelphia Press. Those Americans who are in the movement in English life naturally feel that the modern element in the world is that the English should know what a fine thing American life is and, conversely, that Americans should learn by practical experience what a truly "good sort" the Briton is in his land. All this is very well, but the progress of the world is standing and mutual respect between the two great English-speaking nations is worthy of encouragement, but the growth should be along natural, spontaneous lines and any artificial stimulus may overdo the good.

For instance, it is not of pressing moment that an ambassadorial pleasanter of Mr. Choate should be taken too seriously, as it has been in England. In addressing the University college school on prize day in London recently Mr. Choate is reported to have said:

"He would like to try, as an experiment, sending to America and distributing among the colleges and universities there the prize winners of the school he was addressing and having an equal number of prize winners from the colleges of the states and similarly distributed. He thought such an experiment would do a great deal to promote the harmony, friendly feeling and 'altogetherness'—to use a word coined by the head master—existing between the two nations.

This is very happy for the occasion. An occasional interchange at the proper age would do a great deal of good, perhaps, but Mr. Choate has doubtless found out already that, age for age, school for school, the American boy is very much better acquainted with English history, life, literature and physical facts than is the English boy with American history. It is the latter who needs, not necessarily schooling in America, but schooling in Americans. As the twig is bent the tree's inclination. Give your English boy a little more American facts during his impressionable age and he will not develop into the prejudiced Briton who made himself so unpleasantly evident up to 1883, and, on the other hand, the American boy need not be taught that all Britons are King Georges nor all the English anti-Americans.

But it is a question whether if a boy is to do the best among his own he should be sent away from home and school influences at the formative period. Certainly Americans who deplore their lack of touch with their own fellows later in life, owing to a school education abroad, hardly recommend the process. An exchange of graduate students followed by the two countries respectively become through Americans or thorough Englishmen—and this is going on today to a certain extent—might aid international amities; but an exchange of young men, making them merely cosmopolitan, men without strong national sympathies and not the kind of men to promote the common understanding aimed

AN EVENT IN TELEGRAPHY.

Successful Transmission of Messages from Lucania to Land.

Detroit Journal. All the recent triumphs of marine engineering to shorten the length of the voyage between here and the old world have not cut off at a stroke so many hours as the invention of wireless telegraphy. The Lucania, which arrived in New York today, was followed by messages on the wireless wire until half down the coast of Ireland, and when last evening it was still twelve hours from its pier in North river messages were sent from Nantucket to its passengers and word returned to their friends on shore. On the ship there was a failure to receive the messages in intelligible shape, but this detail will doubtless be corrected.

Thus the run is shortened, in the sense of a break in the lack of communication with the shore and of the lack of news of the day, by nearly or quite twenty-four hours. With messages flying after a ship when it sails and with other messages to meet it while still 200 miles from its port the feeling of being alone with the sea is one to be experienced for only a little more than four days. Presently we shall have that time narrowed down to a day or even less and soon the ticker will vie with the dining room in interest and one of the chief attractions of a sea voyage—that of entire removal from the usual and the common—will be gone forever.

From the historical first message, "What hath God wrought," to these from the Lucania also record breaking and therefore to be historical, what a mighty change and how much is due to Morse's invention!

HOW FAR CAN TRADES UNIONS GO?

English Courts Debate the Limitations to be Established.

Chicago Tribune. The English courts are gradually determining how far a trades union can lawfully go when its members and an employer are at odds. A few years ago it was laid down as the law that where the agent of a union notifies an employer that if he does not discharge men in his service because they do not belong to the organization the union men in his employ will strike and the non-union men are discharged on account of this threat they cannot recover damages. It was admitted that the men thus discharged had been injured, but it was held that since it was lawful for an individual member of a union to tell his employer that he would not work for him unless he discharged certain persons whom he did not wish to work with, it was lawful for the union men to do the same thing collectively through an officer of their union. This decision was altogether satisfactory to the trades unions. A final decision recently given in another case does not suit them at all. A butcher got entangled in a controversy with the Journeymen Butchers' Association. The association induced several of his employees to leave with out notice, thus interfering considerably with his business, and finally it notified a second butcher that unless he stopped doing business with the first butcher the association would call off its dogs. That threat was effectual and the final result was the ruin of the first butcher. Then he sued the association, which has money, for \$1,250 damages and has won his suit.

English courts will not hold that it is unlawful for one union employee to threaten to quit work if his employer does not break business relations with another employee who is discriminated against. When an employer with whom it had a quarrel. This was dragging an innocent third party into the controversy and threatening to punish him if he did not help the union.

The tactics of the Journeymen Butchers' Association have been pursued frequently in this country, but thus far no trades union has been cast in damages for using them. If damages could be recovered here unions would be more careful about their methods.

There is, however, a material difference between the two cases. In one the union threatened a strike if the employer did not dismiss some nonunion men. In the other it threatened a strike if the employer, against whom it had no grievance, did break off trade relations with another employer with whom it had a quarrel. This was dragging an innocent third party into the controversy and threatening to punish him if he did not help the union.

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YELLOW FEVER EXPERIMENTS.

Lives Sacrificed and Scientists Arguing Over the Results.

Chicago Tribune. Two deaths have occurred within a few days in the yellow fever hospital at Havana as a result of official experiments with disease-infected mosquitoes. There was one death of this kind some months ago, when the first experiments were made. A nurse who playfully thrust her hand into the gauze trap containing the infected mosquitoes is now lying at the point of death with yellow fever. This record of three or four fatalities due directly to the bite of mosquitoes establishes the new scientific discovery beyond doubt. There is no need for further experiments on that point and the acting military governor has done well to direct the sanitary authorities of Havana to imperil no more lives for that purpose.

The two men who have just given up their lives as a sacrifice to medical science were intelligent young Spaniards who desired to become immune from yellow fever in order that they might fill positions in the hospital. They acted upon the valid theory that any one who once has had this disease and recovers from it is not likely to have it again. They assumed that with good doctors and attendance at hand there would be little or no danger of a fatal attack of the disease. In that they were mistaken. It will be unwise to seek to become immune after this fashion.

It does not follow, however, that there may not be need for further tests of a dangerous nature. Dr. Caldas, a Brazilian, is now at Havana to test at the hospital there the efficacy of a serum which he believes will prevent yellow fever. He says if the two men who died had been inoculated with his serum immediately after they were bitten they would have felt no ill effects from the mosquito bites. It is desirable that his remedy should be tested, even at some risk of life. It is by such experiments that medical science advances. The lives lost in these experiments are an infinitesimal price to pay for some discovery like that of vaccination that may save thousands of lives. There always will be sporadic cases of yellow fever in Cuba and the Gulf states in spite of all precautions and it is extremely desirable that an effective anti-toxin for it should be discovered. The men who gave their lives in proving that mosquitoes carry the deadly contagion could not have died in a worse cause. If others are willing to incur a similar risk for the discovery of a yellow fever cure the experiments will be justifiable.

BRYAN A DEAD ISSUE.

Maryland Opines that the Silver Leader is Politically Moribund.

Baltimore American. Democrats in Douglas county, Nebraska,