### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1905.

# SCROFULA & Disease GOOD AND BAD TRADE UNIONS

The tainted blood of ancestors lays upon the shoulders of innocent offspring, untold suffering by transmitting to them, through the blood, that blighting disease, Scrofula; for in nearly every instance the disease can be traced to some family blood trouble, or blood-kin marriage which is contrary to the laws of nature. Swelling, ulcerating glands of the neck, catarrh, weak eyes, sores, abscesses,

weak eyes, sores, abscesses, skin eruptions, white swell-ing, hip disease and other deformities, with a wasting the eyes and we feared she would lose her sight. of the natural strength and It was then that we decided to try S. S. S. vitality, are some of the ways medicine at once made a speedy and complete this miserable disease man. cure. She is now a young lady, and has never ifests itself. The poison had a sign of the disease to return. transmitted through the 150 S. 5th St., Salina, Kan. MRS. R. BERKLY.

blood pollutes and weakens that health-sustaining fluid and in place of its nutritive qualities fills the circulation with scrofulous matter and tubercular deposits, often resulting in consumption. A disease which has been in the family blood for generations, perhaps, or at least since the birth of the suf-

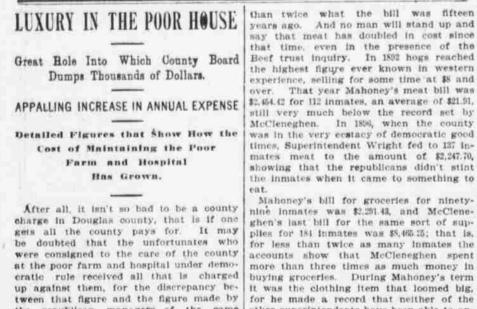
ferer, requires constitutional treatment. S. S. S. is the remedy best fitted for this. It cleanses the blood of all scrofulous and tuberculous poisons, makes it rich and pure and under the tonic effects of this great blood medicine the general health improves, the symptoms all pass away, there is a sure return to health, the dis-

ease is cured permanently while posterity is protected. Book on the blood and any advice wished, furnished by our physicians, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

to bear out this assertion.

Whisky, Fuel and Sonp.



the republican managers of the same other superintendents have been able to applace is too great. During the last fifteen proach since. Verily, the inmates must years the average cost of maintaining an inmate of the county hospital has been \$190.17, a little more than 50 cents per day. Nine of these years were democratic years, and during them the average cost per inmate was \$215.42, a trifle over 59 cents per day. During the six republican years the average cost per inmate was \$156.64, or a little more than 42 cents per day. It is not to be alleged that the republican managers of the farm and hospital did not take care of their wards, for no complaint was ever heard on that score, and one of the charges the democrats brought to secure themselves control was "republican extravagance."

Figures Support Statement.

But it isn't necessary to depend on memory for the facts. The table herewith published gives figures from the bill. county records that are more eloquent and a winter uncommonly mild nor when fuel During the first three years of the period, John J. Mahoney, democrat, was superintendent of the farm and hospital. per inmate was \$211.28. George B. Stryker, republican, followed for three years a considerable saving over the Mahoney figures. George M. Wright, also a repub lican, succeeded Stryker for three years, and he made a reduction from the comparatively excellent showing made by Stryker, bringing the figures down to \$147.25. In 1897, under Wright's administration, the per capita cost was reduced to \$132.92, the lowest of any year in the fifteen. William H. Olmstead, a democrat, succeeded Wright, when the democrats captured the county board in 1899, and immediately sent the figures up again. He was in office two years, and succeeded in raising the average to \$201.69, not quite up to Mahoney's mark, but doing pretty well. Dan W. Cannon, follower of the fortunes of the County Democracy-significant title-had a year of superintendency, and was content with the modest raise necessary to set the figures at \$309.59. J. Henry Oest of South Omaha, just to show that he isn't a bit superstitious, put the figures for his uninterrupted year in control of the farm and hospital at \$213.38. The next year responsibility was divided between Oest and Thomas McCleneghan, but the record didn't lose anything by reason of this, and at the end of 1903 the per capita cost had jumped to \$219.77. Mc-Cleneghan must have felt himself sort of handicapped by the Oest administration. for when he got hold by himself in 1904 he made things hum at the poor farm, and at the close of the year had set the boss high mark, an average cost per inmate of \$236.84, or over 60 cents a day. Comparisons Year by Year. It may be set up that some of these years were years of plenty and some were lean years, and that the cost of maintenance varied as prices have risen or fallen in the market. Let us see. In 1890 Johnny Mahoney had an average of ninety-nine persons at the hospital, and he fed them

Omaha Business Men's Association Hears an Address on the Topic. CLOSED SHOP AND INDIVIDUAL EFFORT

E. C. Emory of San Francisco, Who Has Won Confidence of Employers by His Attitude, Speaks

in Omnba.

E. C. Emory of San Francisco, counsel for the Citizens' alliance of that city and recognized since his speech at the Chizens' In dustrial association convention in New York City as one of the most convincing speakers in the business men's organizaon, addressed the Omaha Business Men's esoclation lat evening at Creighton hall. He came here at the invitation of the local body, which learned that he was on his to avail itself of the chance to hear him talk; The hall was about one-third full when

"imothy J. Mahoney, who acted as chairman in the absence of Euclid Martin, president of the association, introduced the speaker of the evening. Gus Renze, as

ne of the business men, acted as exalted uter sentinel, and not being able to hear the arguments, grumbled at their length. Admittance was by card, only, "My talk this evening." said Mr. Emory,

say that meat has doubled in cost since that time, even in the presence of the after the meeting, which was secret, "was Beef trust inquiry. In 1892 hogs reached along the line of a solution and regulation the highest figure ever known in western of the tendency to abuse of nower or exexperience, selling for some time at \$8 and cessive use of it on the part of the labor or-That year Mahoney's meat bill was ganizations, and a regulation of its im-\$2,454.42 for 112 inmates, an average of \$21.91, proper use where it crops out by counter still very much below the record set by organizations. I do not mean by this, you McCleneghen. In 1896, when the county understand, the alignment of capital was in the very ecstacy of democratic good against labor, but that the condition will times, Superintendent Wright fed to 137 inbe regulated by sober public opinion. I bemates meat to the amount of \$2,247.70, lieve the strength of the labor organizashowing that the republicans didn't stint tions today is due to the sympathy of the the inmates when it came to something to public for what it believes to be the under

dog. The public believes the men have been Mahoney's bill for groceries for ninetyforced to work under unfair conditions of nine inmates was \$2,291.43, and McClenepay, and hours, and unsanitary surroundghen's last bill for the same sort of supings. I do not believe, however, that pubplies for 184 inmates was \$5,465.25; that is, lic opinion will support the sympathetic for less than twice as many inmates the strike, any more than it will support the accounts show that McCleneghen spent boycott or the blacklist or the attempt to more than three times as much money in coerce unorganized labor into its memberbuying grocerles. During Mahoney's term ship. was the clothing item that loomed big.

Popular Sort of Union. "I do believe that any union which makes its membership valuable to its members and to the community by working for fair have been arrayed like Solomon under Mahours and pay and sanitary conditions honey, if they were decently clad under the without intruding on the rights of employothers. Examine the figures if you want ers as citizens and on the individual rights of unorganized laborers; or any union that

taught the trade there for seven years. Mr.

Emory points out that the United States

must compete with European countries,

particularly Germany, which have splendid

apprentice systems. As a result, he says,

n this country the Germans are doing the

cientific work, while they are not found

digging the ditches. They all have trades.

fraternal societies, the church and other It was a pretty sober bunch that Maorganizations; I believe the principles and ioney had, for his three years show nothing expended for whisky on account of the poor methods of such will always secure the apfarm and hospital. But the Item has proscannot stand the test of pressure from pubpered since then. Starting with \$75.10 under Stryker, it has mounted to \$725.12 lic opinion and of counter organizations these rates 10 per cent would be unfair, if will be dissolved or reformed." under McCleneghen. Surely, no inmate Mr. Emory says the unions have grown need have suffered for his dram during the year 1904, when almost 250 gallons of whisky at \$3 per gallon was supplied for have in many cases yielded to the temptathe consumption of 184 inmates. One wonders what kind of a winter Johnny Mait. He believes principles are advocated

which are distinctly dangerous. Among honey spent out at the poor farm in 1882, when he topped all records with his coal these he classes the closed shop, the myself of the charge of introducing meas-In 1890, which isn't recalled here as county records that are more conduct and convincing in their silence than any writ-ten or spoken statement could possibly hospital was but \$1,706.03, while two years it is dangerous ecomonically and politically, honey, as attorney for the Omaha Real later, a season the oldest inhabitant says for it creates an industrial monopoly. He Estate exchange, and was given to me, todidn't break any records in either high or considers this is true, for it limits the gether with the terminal taxation bill. I low temperature, the fuel bill for the hos-Under his management the average cost pital was \$3,857.52. And this still is the where the principle has been applied re- with as little regard as he has for Mr. record. J. Henry Oest almost reached it suited in restricting the visible supply of Mahoney, will not but admit that he would ten years later, when he jumped the total workmen not to the available supply, but to not draft a measure as attorney for the need the per capita cost to \$165.03, up to \$3,651.07, but the Mahoney mark is those permitted to work.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

A Correction. OMAHA, March 28-To the Editor of Bee: In Tuesday morning's Bee, after paying a well-deserved compliment to the anniversary edition of the World-Herald, you

Its enterprise would have been as com-nendable as it has been profitable had in een issued on the fortleth anniversary of he old Omaha Herald, which was really affed on the second sec grafted on to an 8-year-old weekly by Dr. Miller.

Permit me to correct this statement, for the reason that The Bee is entirely mistaken. The Herald was never "grafted" on to an "S-year-old weekly by Dr. Miller," or by anybody else. The Nebraskian died on the hands of Mr. Jackson a natural death from pure inanition. The Herald had no. more connection with it than it had with its New York namesake. It did not even buy its material, and Mr. Jackson never knew that the Herald was to appear until way east from California and made haste everybody else knew it. Its founder never even saw, or sought to see, the subscription list of the Nebraskian, or any other "8year-old weekly." The actual fact was that that paper did not even have so much as a shred to graft on to either in subscription lists or otherwise

GEORGE L. MILLER.

#### Dodge States His Position. LINCOLN, March 28 .- To the Editor of The Bee-Dear Sir: In a recent issue of

our paper I notice an editorial in regard to the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of railroad mmissioners.

I take exceptions to the insinuations as the motive of the bill wherein you state that it "has all the earmarks of an inrenious scheme to eliminate from our present constitution provisions fatal to the exercise of effective railway regulations," and further remarks throughout the editorial insinuating that it is a "railroad measure." Aside from this element in your editorial I could but take the rest of the editorial as sincere and well worth considering as to the merits of the bill.

As to the motive of the bill, I think it is sufficient for me to simply deny the insinuation and state that it is not only unfair but untrue, as is apparent to anyone who is familiar with my record in the house on all questions that have so far arisen. I opposed the Foster freight rate bill because I think it is not only unconstitutional but unfair. According to the best authorities on railroad legislation, viz., Hadley, Larrabee or Dixon, all of whom have written excellent books on the subject, and all of whom agree that legislative freight rate enactments, however valid constitutionally, makes its membership attractive, as do the have never been practically successful, inasmuch as they are drafted by persons of little or no experience on the subject. years from now, the legislature should Moreover, they all agree that rates at comproval of the public. But the union which petitive points are reasonable, if not below cost, and I felt therefore that to reduce not illegal. A maximum freight rate bill railroad rates and regulations. However, drawn by a railroad commission or any into the possession of great power and other body of men who have studied each agree as to the methods of meeting the local condition and arrived at a rate that tion inseparable from its possession to use will stand the test of the courts would receive my hearty support.

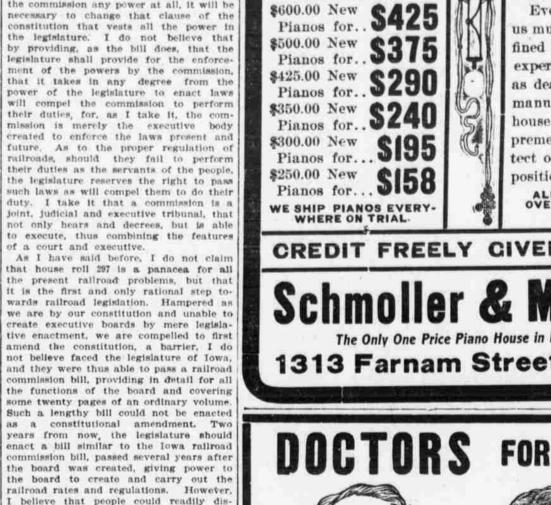
Even should you think I do not still clean coercion of nonunion labor and the limiting | ures favorable to the railroads I might of apprentices. He believes the closed shop merely add that H. R. 297, the commission chance to work for the nonunion man, and think that even the editor of The Bee,

MARBLE MAKES A NEW RECORD leal Estate exchange that to aid or abet the railroads. Apprentices and "Closed" Shop, He considers the limiting of apprentices As to the merits of the commission bill, is a very serious matter, and pointed out in answer to your arguments against it 1 Seattle as an example, where the plumbers would state first the words of the bill are as follows: have made a ruling that no one shall be

the amendment to the section made by Mr. Windham of Cass would meet your obje tions, for he adds the words above quoted, and not found in the original bill: "And all other powers, which may be hereafter granted by the legislature." It would be hard to give the commission

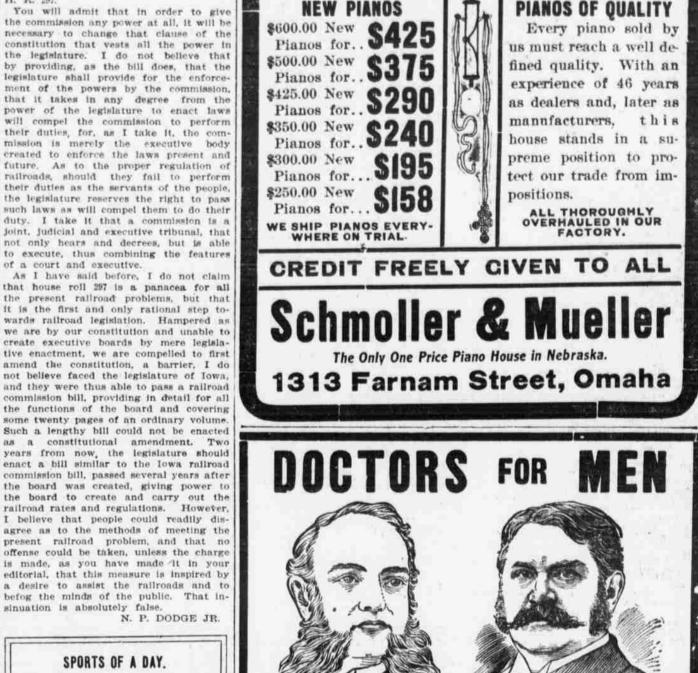
any power without meeting the objection that you raise, that it is taking the power from the legislature. All powers must be enforced by an executive body. No matter what laws might be enacted in regard to freight rates, without a commissi powered to restrict and enforce, the laws would be inoperative, as was the experience in Iowa, where the railroads continually ommitted breaches of the maximum freight rate laws until the commission was provided for and penalties were enforced. You raise the point that by rerealing ection 7, of article XI of the constitution, which gives to the legislature the right to control express, telegraph and railroad ompanies and substituting therefore the following section: "The legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of the powers and authority of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, which powers shall extend over all rallroads, express, telegraph and car companies operating within the state," is taking away from the legislature the powers it now possesses and is therefore a dangerous provision in H. R. 297.

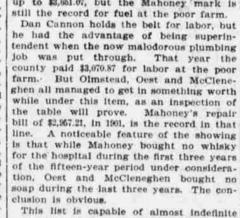
You will admit that in order to give the commission any power at all, it will be necessary to change that clause of the constitution that vests all the power in the legislature. I do not believe that by providing, as the bill does, that the legislature shall provide for the enforcement of the powers by the commission that it takes in any degree from the power of the legislature to enact laws will compel the commission to perform their duties, for, as I take it, the commission is mercly the executive body created to enforce the laws present and future. As to the proper regulation of railroads, should they fail to perform their duties as the servants of the people, the legislature reserves the right to pass such laws as will compel them to do their duty. I take it that a commission is a joint, judicial and executive tribunal, that not only hears and decrees, but is able to execute, thus combining the features of a court and executive.





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for the community, he believes the prin-This list is capable of almost indefinite extension. Salaries at the poor farm have ciples of the closed shop and others are ilgrown from \$5,200 under Mahoney to \$7,500 legal from the standpoint of morality and ment has "supervision and control of all the McCleneghen. All other items inder show similar growth. In 1890 the poor farm and hospital cost Douglas county to maintain \$15,859.87. In 1904 the expenditure on account of the same item was \$43,578.09. Is it any wonder taxes are high and that the county is not on a cash basis?

MURDER IN PENITENTIARY Investigation in Progress in Pennfree will.

vania as to Where Convict Secured Knife.

just completed arrangements for a lec-PITTSBURG, March 28 .- Charles Turner, aged 30 years, a convict in the Western o'clock, April 2, by W. D. McCrackan of retary, and no matter what may be his Pennsylvania penitentiary, was murdered at that institution early today by Paul Kruger, another convict during an altercation while at work in the bake house. Kruger stabbed Turner with a knife which he had secreted on his person.

The murderer was immediately confine with meat at a cost of \$1,438.79, about \$14.30 in the dungeon. The officials of the peniper capita. In 1904 Superintendent Mc. tentiary are making a thorough investiga Cleneshen had an average of 184 inmates tion as to how Kruger came to have the to feed, and his bill for meat is \$5,924.65, an weapon in his possession as the prisoners average per capita of \$32.19, or a little more are searched almost daily. a member of the board of lectureship, The State Board of Railroad Commis-ioners shall have power to establish, mod-fy and enforce reasonable rates of charges or the transportation of persons and reight on the different railroads within the tate and prevent discrimination and abuse nd adjust and determine controversies in espect to transportation facilities, charges and discriminations, and all other powers hich may hereafter be granted by the egislature. I do not believe that this gives exclusive

While Mr. Emory considers the union which attempts to gain better hours and wages powers to the commissioners any more than and conditions for its members by legal to any other constitutional board which means is a good thing for its members and ||s subject to legislative control. The present Board of Public Lands and Buildings (Sec. 19, Art. I) by constitutional amendof law. In New York and in Illinois, he buildings, grounds and lands of the state, points out, contracts to run a closed shop the state prison, asylums, and all other inhave been declared illegal on the ground suitutions thereof." Surely your objections that they tend to create monopoly and to the commission bill are just as tenable that they were usually made under pres- against this section of our constitution. sure. He says in his argument against the and yet no one has ever yet feared the closed shop that a man must either sur- power of the Board of Public Lands and render his right to work as an individual, Buildings, and no one has ever contended unaffiliated with a labor organization, or he that the clause took away from the legis-

prives a man of the right to exercise his body, and it has always exercised its power of limiting or extending the powers and

duties of the board. In other words, I The Christian Scientists of Omaha have deem a ratiroad commission as an executive board, a mere servant of the state, ture on Christian Science to be delivered and it occupies a similar position as a in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon, 3:30 corporate official, such as president or see New York City. Mr. McCrackan is well powers and duties he is always subject known in the literary world, being a mem- to the orders of the board of directors. ber of the Authors' club of New York The legislature is the board of directors City; also of the American Historical asso- of our state corporation. For one body clation. While a magazine writer of abil- to grant power to another does not necesity, he is best known through his works, sarily take from the body granting the "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," and power that which it gives. It may be

"Romance of Teutonic Switzerland." The merely co-ordinate. The legislature may ecture is free and affords a delightful take away that that it gives, or may add opportunity to hear an authorized state- to it. However, even should this be conment on this subject, Mr. McCrackan being strued as giving exclusive and paramount

His Total of 747 Makes New Mark for Western Bowlers.

SPORTS OF A DAY.

sinuation is absolutely false.

On the association alleys last night the Storz Blue Ribbon team won three games from the Black Kats, and at the same time established a new record for total pins. And that was not all. Marble made a total of 747 in his three games, which is bleb water mark in leaving games in the pins. a total of 747 in his three games, which is high water mark in league games in the west. The former record in Omaha was held by Wood Hartley, 719. For the last month the Storz boys have been putting up a strong game and last evening they had on extra steam. Fritscher's 670 carries him back close to a 500 average and he may reach it with two more weeks to bowi. Landon passed the 600 mark. Score: STOPZ BLUE BUDGONS

STORZ BLUE RIBBONS. Fritscher Marble ..... 233 ...1.007 1.072 1.021 3.100 Totals BLACK KATS First. Second Third. Total

Landon ..... Heft ..... Sutton ..... Butler ..... Hull .....  $174 \\ 157 \\ 205 \\ 180 \\ 192 \\$  $238 \\ 197 \\ 182 \\ 164 \\ 206$ 190 187 164 602 541 551 512 577 179 908 Totals ..... 888 987 2,783

must give up his right to work. This de- lature any power to control this executive ROURKE'S PLAYERS ALL ON HAND Otto Thiel and Liebhardt the Las

to Report.

to Report. The last of the men signed by Papa Bill Rourke for the season 1966 reported yester-day evening. Otto Thiel, the fast left-felder, was not expected until Saturday or Sunday, but he surprised the gang by dropping in last evening. Glin Liebhardt, the last of the pitchers, reported yesterday morning, and there are also several ama-teurs on hand for a try-out. Practice at the Vinton Street park is the regular stunt now and the team will be in good shape to line up against the Chicago Americans Saturday.

of our state corporation. For one body to grant power to another does not neces-sarily take from the body granting the power that which it gives. It may be merely co-ordinate. The legislature may take away that that it gives, or may add to it. However, even should this be con-strued as giving exclusive and paramount power to the commission. I believe that

When you are first aware of any private disease, weaknesses or drains upon your vitality, then it is that you should decide an important question, one that means much to your future health and happiness. If you procure the proper medical advice without delay you will secure to yourself that health, success and enjoyment of life which is every man's lot, whose bright and steady eyes, clear and healthy skin, active brain, congenial makeup and physical development show that no contaminating influences of private diseases are depleting but be system. That no mental, moral or physical weaknesses are depleting subscripts that no secret drains upon his vitality are robbing him of his user. Otherwise, if you delay too long or experiment with uncertain and improper petited doctors or specialists, then you will be one of the many unfortunates who have long regretted that they held their first little aliment too cheaply; who after years of suffering and dosing with cheap preparations, free treatments and quick cure failacles, came to the specialists of the State Medical Interpretent doctors or specialists in the country. You may be sent away happy without any treatment, but advice that will not only save you much time and more, but will seve you mental disgrace. If your condition requires the treatment, but advice that will not only save you much time and money, but will be treated honesity and skillfully and be restared to perfect the severe severe the severe severe the severe the severe the severe severe the severe severe severe the severe the severe the severe the severe the severe severe the severe the severe the severe the severe severe se

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Lipton to Try Again.

In both his freshman and senior years. It is understood that Captain Hogan of last year's team will serve as an advisory coach only, as he will not return to Yale in the fail. The spring call for foot ball candidates was issued today and the men will hand in their names next Friday. much disappointed if he cannot arrange for inother contest next year

#### Champions at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Members of the St. Paul Base Ball club, champions of the American association, arrived here last night and today took quarters at the Nor-wood Inn, where they will put in three weeks of spring practice.

#### Lawyer is Found Dead.

CLEVELAND, March 28.-Henry L. Woodward, said to be a well known at-torney of New York, and a brother of Judge Woodward of the circuit court, was found dead in a room at the Hollenden hotel here today, with a self-inflicted bul-let wound through the head.

Expenditure Account Douglas County Poor Farm and Hospital, 1890 to 1904, Inclusive

10 million and	a second s	and the second second	And the second second			and the second se	Second Second	and the second second	1. A.			And and a second se		Course of the second							_		-
Tear. Superintendent.	Estimated Av. No. inmates, b.a.s.ed on 1886, 1901 and 1902	Salaries	Labor	Dry Goods and Clothing	Groceries	Fuel	Furniture	Meat	Milk	Light and Water	Drugs	Feed	Repairs	Whisky	Insurance	Soap	Live Stock	Bread	Ice	Hardware	Miscellaneous	Total	Cost per in- mate per year
1800-J. J. Mahoney.   1801-J. J. Mahoney.   1892-J. J. Mahoney.   1893-G. B. Stryker.   1894-G. B. Stryker.   1895-G. B. Stryker.   1896-George M. Wright.   1898-George M. Wright.   1900-William H. Olmstead.   1900-William H. Olmstead.   1901-D. W. Cannon.   1902-J. Henry Oest.   1903-Oest and McCleneghan.   1904-Thomas McCleneghan.	90 105 112 118 124 131 137 144 150 157 164 170 174	$\begin{array}{c} 0.308.75\\ 6.142.88\\ 6.075.61\\ 0.158.85\\ 5.663.03\\ 6.011.64\\ 0.408.98\\ 6.911.80\\ 7.174.35\\ 7.292.47\\ 7.368.40\\ 7.878.19\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 95.75 \$\\ 376.01\\ 10.00\\ 435.30\\ 652.78\\ 611.96\\ 238.64\\ 526.55\\ 732.39\\ 1.886.49\\ 3.070.87\\ 821.65\\ 1.428.23\\ 1.690.68 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.224.03\\ 1.488.29\\ 625.36\\ 600.28\\ 689.56\\ 856.52\\ 406.88\\ 707.63\\ 1.176.40\\ 1.280.39\\ 848.44\\ 1.713.47\\ 1.455.45\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,201,43,8\\ 3,923,81\\ 4,798,79\\ 3,192,22\\ 4,006,42\\ 3,152,80\\ 2,963,15\\ 4,107,75\\ 5,923,23\\ 4,763,44\\ 6,228,85\\ 5,722,46\\ 6,486,19\\ 8,465,25\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,706.03\\ 2,635.52\\ 3,857.52\\ 1,946.32\\ 2,728.98\\ 1,733.88\\ 2,245.74\\ 2,322.41\\ 2,545.45\\ 2,150.87\\ 3,238.25\\ 2,338.86\\ 3,651.07\\ 3,216.11\\ 3,058.90\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23.00\\ 50.00\\ 119.80\\ 255.00\\ 28.80\\ 55.00\\ 35.18\\ 165.16\\ 246.92\\ 339.10\\ 227.49\\ 368.26\\ 68.10\\ 203.10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,428.79 \\ 1,835.59 \\ 2,454.42 \\ 2,190.10 \\ 1,902.17 \\ 2,383.91 \\ 2,247.70 \\ 2,424.43 \\ 2,551.25 \\ 4,375.38 \\ 4,150.52 \\ 3,877.32 \\ 3,243.56 \\ 4,172.13 \\ 5,924.66 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 488.628\\923.05\\709.56\\808.61\\476.35\\273.25\\107.25\\92.25\\178.45\\351.40\\88.34\\263.20\\491.35\end{array}$	57, 60 309, 16 447, 86 470, 77 345, 57 684, 05 826, 69 1,011, 25 1,131, 59 1,412, 00 2,322, 27 2,302, 37 1,891, 35 2,017, 95	$\begin{array}{r} 1,418,288\\ 1,750,43\\ 1,750,43\\ 1,882,66\\ 1,159,07\\ 542,42\\ 807,31\\ 1,315,29\\ 925,88\\ 743,00\\ 2,008,64\\ 2,110,63\\ 2,325,50\\ 2,325,50\\ 2,325,50\\ 2,458,00\\ 4,157,95\\ 4,809,01 \end{array}$	454.37	2,957.21	$75.10 \\ 96.10$		$\begin{array}{c} \$192.00 \\ 150.80 \\ \$ \\ 216.88 \\ 72.32 \\ \\ 42.00 \\ 14.00 \\ 103.10 \\ 112.15 \\ 34.50 \\ 5.00 \\ 48.96 \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} & \$\\ 300,00\\ 50,00\\ 300,00\\ 170,00\\ 175,00\\ 132,46\\ 83,00\\ 246,89\\ 260,00\\ 220,00\\ 824,64\\ 392,50\\ 100,39\\ 129,50\\ 100,39\\ 129,50\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 531.41 \$\\ 880.08\\ 870.79\\ 807.10\\ 778.00\\ 835.08\\ 716.15\\ 681.48\\ 676.68\\ 811.43\\ 684.90\\ 335.37\\ 1.037.74\\ 1.048.48\\ 1.325.63\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107.65 [\$\\ 197.59 \\ 131.25 \\ 134.85 \\ 164.75 \\ 106.12 \\ 108.04 \\ 260.53 \\ 250.82 \\ 356.85 \\ 82.12 \\ 588.46 \\ 410.93 \\ 313.19 \\ 353.19 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 96.80 \\ 873.25 \\ 177.32 \\ 177.79 \\ 353.81 \\ 260.15 \\ 687.29 \\ 484.25 \\ 986.22 \\ 865.36 \\ 839.22 \\ 865.36 \\ 839.22 \\ 640.36 \\ 309.74 \\ 357.50 \\ 510.39 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 611.16\\ 559.79\\ 586.95\\ 270.30\\ 690.05\\ 802.47\\ 1.761.61\\ 308.32\\ 769.57\\ 92.92.29\\ 2.202.29\\ 2.202.29\\ 3.696.73\\ 3.823.83\\ 3.046.59\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25.396.73\\ 25.508.69\\ 19.603.20\\ 20.565.09\\ 21.771.60 \end{array}$	\$ 160.22 241.87 227.75 166.13 165.85 166.20 156.02 132.92 153.00 193.23 209.78 209.60 213.37 219.83 236.83
Totals	2,148	\$98.603.24	12,577.30	15,016.91	69,570.51	\$39,375.91 \$	2,184.91 8	45,161.93	5.251.68	18,172.83 \$	28,504.16	8,450.59 8	13,154.87 \$	3,079.37 \$3	3,934.04	\$991.71 \$3	3,374.18 \$1	12,023.32 \$	3,566.25 \$	7,309.45 \$	22,284.48	\$412,580.64]\$	\$2,852.60
Average per year for fifteen years	143	6,578.55	838.49	1.001.13	4,636.03	2,625.06	145.66 \$	3,010.80 \$	350.11 \$	1,211.52 \$	1,900.28	563.37 \$	876.00 \$	205.29 \$	262.27	\$ 66.11 \$	224.94 \$	801.55 8	237.75	487.50	1,485.63]	8 27,505.07 8	190.17
Average annual cost per inmate for past fifteen years.   Average annual cost per inmate during the terms of   J. J. Mahoney (dem.).   G. B. Stfyker (rep.).   G. M. Wright (rep.).   William H. Olmstead (dem.).   D. W. Cannon (dem).   J. Henry Ocst (dem.).   Oest and McCleneghan (dem.).   Thomas McCleneghan (dem.).		$56.98 \\ 49.27 \\ 41.88 \\ 43.88 \\ 42.90 \\ 42.35 \\ 44.01$	5 5.86\$ 1.50 2.94 3.20 8.16 18.06 4.72 8.00 9.19	$\begin{array}{c} 7.00 \\ 10:84 \\ 5.13 \\ 4.70 \\ 7.65 \\ 4.99 \\ 9.85 \\ 8.13 \\ 6.35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32,428\\ 34,85\\ 28,80\\ 23,72\\ 33,28\\ 36,64\\ 32,88\\ 36,23\\ 46,01 \end{array}$	\$ 18.36 25.94 17.18 16.50 16.80 13.75 20.90 17.97 16.62	$\begin{array}{r} 1.02\\ .26\\ 1.05\\ .60\\ 1.83\\ 1.34\\ 2.11\\ .38\\ 1.10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21.05 \\ 18.10 \\ 17.40 \\ 16.76 \\ 20.56 \\ 22.81 \\ 18.64 \\ 23.31 \\ 32.20 \end{array}$	$2.44 \$ \\ 6.71 \\ 4.17 \\ .25 \\ .84 \\ 2.07 \\ .51 \\ 1.50 \\ 2.67 \\$		$13.294 \\ 15.98 \\ 6.96 \\ 6.93 \\ 12.83 \\ 13.68 \\ 14.12 \\ 23.79 \\ 26.13 \\$	3.94 \$ 4.95 1.88 1.70 4.02 4.35 10.59 2.54 6.11	$6.13 \$ $11.28 \$ $6.80 \$ $3.33 \$ $4.12 \$ $7.78 \$ $3.08 \$ $7.60 \$ $5.32 \$	1.43 \$ .82 .83 1.90 2.01 3.60 3.94	$1.83 \\ 1.90 \\ 3.54 \\ .42 \\ 4.63 \\ .51 \\ .65 \\ .74 \\ .07 \\ ]$	\$ .46 1.77 .30 .53 .12 .22	$\begin{array}{c} 1.57 \\ 1.10 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.07 \\ 1.49 \\ 4.85 \\ 2.25 \\ 1.06 \\ .70 \end{array}$	5.60 \$ 7.22 6.50 4.96 2.00 5.96 5.86 7.29	1.668 1.40 .98 1.53 1.37 3.40 2.36 1.75 4.92	$\begin{array}{r} 3.418\\ 2.36\\ 2.12\\ 5.00\\ 5.31\\ 3.77\\ 2.30\\ 2.00\\ 2.80\end{array}$	5.56 4.72 6.60 10.53 12.21 21.24 21.36		

Average annual cost per inmate under democratic rule, \$215.42; under republican rule, \$156.64; democratic excess, \$58.78.