his first investment in jeopardy by in-curring this obligation. But this is not

to say that he might not undertake the building of a home at a cost of \$2000 or

\$1500, with the perfect assurance that at

the end of the three or five years to

which he limited his undertaking he

would be able to cancel the mortgage

ing: "Large estates may venture more," but little boats should keep near shore."

This maxim, freely interpreted, contains all the counsel that any prudent

man needs in regard to running in debt.

chronic, impecunious borrower, the man

who, having "worked his friends" for

all that he could, goes into bankruptcy

in order to save the gewgaws that com-

habit of borrowing in order that he

might cut a wide swath in the social

field or the field of sports; or to the man who "runs bills," as the saying goes, at

the butcher's, the grocer's-anywhere that he can get credit-without the

hope, prospect, or, perhaps, the desire, to meet them, Poor Richard's maxim

which couples debt with the vice of ly-

ing applies as fiffy today as it did a century and a half ago. Such debtors

are the bane of a community, even as

the larger debtor who liquidates his

financial obligations promptly when due

stay.

shortcomings.

oms is \$25 per month, and this prac-

tically without regard to location, pro-

vided it is near a street-car line. Owing

to labor troubles and the increased cost

of work and materials, this rental does not represent more than a just return

upon the investment, including insur-

ance, taxes, etc., but complaint is made

that there are many who are unable to

pay such rent and a demand for houses

mand it is exceedingly hard to meet-

first because sanitary re

few years ago supplied.

of a cheaper class is heard. This de-

plumbing sawer connection, etc., must

those who complain at high rents are

not willing to live in houses that are

not supplied with ordinary modern con-

veniences. Thrifty, intelligent people in

these days demand to be well housed,

and, though they may complain at the

cost that this implies, will find ways to

meet it rather than return to the stinted

The middle of August is regarded as

the haight of the season at Summer re-

sorts, corresponding in this respect to

the days just preceding Lent in the

Winter society season. The return tide

of seaside revelers will set in within ten

days, and by September 1 the hosts of

Fall housecleaning will be in progress,

sunburned children will swarm the streets, sewing machines will be hum-

ming upon school dresses to supply the

place of the garments worn out in vaca-

have been compelled to stay by the shop

and rustle money for the outing, will

be able to sit down to well-cooked, de-

cently served home meals once more.

The glad cry, "Hurrah for vacation!"

that rose upon the June air, will be

changed into the more joyous shout, "Hurrah for home!" In this exultant

tone is the key to the real vacation

pleasure—the joy of getting back to

German papers report the discovery

w metal called "sellum." According

to the English Mechanic, the discovered

claims that sellum costs but one-

twelfth as much as aluminum, and is

lighter and stronger. It does not rust,

and is therefore suitable for use in

shipbuilding, for the manufacture of

pipes, and for railroad construction. On

capable of a fine polish, resembling

nickel-it would be desirable for manu-

facturing cooking utensils. Its density is 2.6 and its hardness not quite that of

iron, but greater than lead or zinc. Its

power of resistance is said to be greater

than that of iron, but less than that of

steel. The melting point is at 1800 de-

grees C. As the Consul at Frankfort

await more definite information con-

suggests, however, it will be

cerning its properties.

unt of its cheapness-and as it is

work and school and home

ion sports, and heads of families, who

industry will be again in the harness.

amodations that the cottage of a

e met by builders, and again be

When, however, it comes

By Mail (postage prepaid in mivance)

Daily, with Sunday, per mouth ... \$0.85

Daily, sunday excepted, per year ... 1.50

Baily, with Sunday, per year ... 2.00

Emiday, per year ... 2.00

The Weekly, S months ... 50

To City Subscribers— ... 50

Pally, per week deliver— ... 50

POSTAGE RATES. d States, Canada and Mexic

Special Agency, Elastern representative. For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pol-

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsenith Bros., 236
Smiter street; F. W. Pitts, 1006 Market street;
J. K. Cooper Co., 160 Market street, near the
Palace Hotel; Foster & Grooz, Ferry news
stand; Frank Scott, St Ellis street, and N.
Wissetley, SiB Mission street.
For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner,
120 South Spring street, and Oliver & Halines,
206 South Spring street.
For sale in Kannas City, Mo., by Ricksocker
Cigar Co., Ninth and Walmus streets.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street; Charles MacDonald, 23
Washington street, and the Auditorium Amorx
news stand.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Parnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1998 Parnam street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S. 14th

For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 15th intrect; James H. Crockwell, 2df 25th street; F. B. Godard and C. H. Myerz.
For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 37 Word Second South street.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House power stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 200-312 Seventeenth atreet; Louthan & Jackson Book & Statlonery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A Serice, Sixteenth and Curtis streets.

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; cooler during

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

COULD TURKEY FIGHT LONG?

It is very plain that the Turkish promised scheme of reform has fallen wn in Macedonia; the Turkish soldiery are face to face with a formidainsurrection in Macedonia which clearly has the full sympathy of Bulgaris; the situation is sure to end in Turkish outrages and massacres in the Christian villages that will force Europe to intervene. The policy of the cedonian and Bulgarian patriots has always been to provoke the savage Turk to bloody reprisals in order to enlist the sympathy of the Christian powers of Europe. Prime Minister Balfour recently said in the English Par-Hament that the balance of criminality was more with the Macedonian revolutionists than with the Turkish soldiers, who are determined to compel European intervention at whatever cost to the peace of the world.

This is exactly the policy which provoked the great war of 1877-78 between Turkey and Russia. The Turks and the lgarian Christians vied with each other in gross barbarities; old men, men and children were murdered on both sides. The burbarity of Mr. Glad-"unspeakable Turk" was not tians. The Russian whipped the Turk to a standstill before the gates of Constantinople, and if England had not interfered and prevailed upon the rest of the powers of Europe to interfere, the treaty of San Stefano, which lifted the yoke of Turkey from the neck of Mace-donia, would not have been replaced by the treaty of Berlin. The per will be threatened, because Great Britwhen Russia settled them right.

crees are executed by a savage soldiery of fiercely fanatical Mussulmans, can only produce one result, that of chronic their lives in order to destroy Turkish from the President They know that the Turk is strong enough and savage enough to beel, but they hope that before this is order to preserve the peace for the fuid humane settlement. The manifesto for a Christian Governor-General of Macedonia, who in local administration shall be independent of the Porte; in other words, home rule for Macedonia which she is as much entitled as Bulgaria, and which she would have today had it not been for the great wrong wrought by England when bethat of Berlin the project for a greater Bulgaria, including Macedonia, was wrecked. The worst act that England | the slums, are against him already. has committed since she signed the treaty of Paris in 1856 has been her nuilification of the treaty of San Stefano and the substitution of the treaty of Berlin.

From the standpoint of international moral equity, Macedonia has a right to ask Great Britain to interfere today and Insist that Macedonia shall henceforth enjoy home rule under a Christian Gevernor-General, even as Bulgaria has home rule under its ruler, a the Sultan. The Congress of Berlin pledged itself to enforce radical reform n the government of Macedonia, but it has violated its faith, simply because it has been money in the pockets of the powers signatory to this treaty of Berand suffer the Turk to work his savage will with the Christians of this prov-Ince. Russia is very angry today bese of the murder of her Consul by a Turkish soldier, and Russia doubtless could obtain autonomy under a Christian Governor for Macesionia from the Sultan if she insisted upon it as a condition of peace. The Sultan has seen Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, all scale off from his empire, and he might as well let Macego on the same terms as Bulgaria. Virtual autonomy under a Christian Governor is what Macedonia needs and demands, and Europe can exact chooses to do so. Turkey must yield, if the powers of Europe offer no alternative but war, because Turkey is bank-

rupt and cannot afford to go to war. If her army chest was full, Turkey could put up a very pretty fight; for she has an army of 800,000 men, which could be easily swelled to a million. Her regulars are well armed, well dis- that served under Bragg, Joe Johnston | ment on a \$5000 house manifestly places

ciplined, sober and brave, and her Generals are men of ability. Her troops are armed with improved muskets and cannon, and they hate the Christian enemy with hatred of intense and fervent heat. But Turkey's army chest is empty; she could not endure a great campaign against the powers of Eu-rope, even if it lasted not more than ninety days. She is without money to pay her current debts, and while equal to the feroclous suppression of the Macedonian revolt, Turkey could not possibly sustain war with a coalition of

the powers of Europe.

For this reason it will be surprising if Macedonia does not ultimately obtain her demands for virtual autonomy un-der a Christian Governor. Macedonia will succeed probably because the peace of Europe will not be possible until Macedonia is given home rule, for she can always force a rupture of her relations with Turkey by lighting up the fiame of a war of race and religion that will be dangerous to the tranquility of the time. Macedonia is a plague-spot of war; Europe cannot afford to let Turkey massacre all her Christian insurgents, and so Europe will be com pelled to force the Sultan to do justice.

ONE REASON THEY HATE HIM.

It is no wonder that newspapers like the New York Sun are enraged at our preaching President. It means a great deal for righteousness when the Presi-dent of the United States puts boldly forth such words as Mr. Roosevelt uttered at Oyster Bay on Sunday to the Holy Name Society of Brookiyn. There is no fear here of being accounted godly, or pure, or decent. There is no timid oringing to the philosophy of the man of the world, with his irreligion, his sardonic estimate of virtue, his sneers at purity and truth. It means a great deal for righteousness, as we have said; and it also means a great deal for those roaring bulls of journalism, like the New York Sun, in whose view the Blble is a thing to be jockeyed with, the church an institution to be destroyed if possible by pretending to defend it, and human ambition an end in itself beholden to no higher law of religion or morality.

American public life is better today than it has ever been. It is probably better than that of most, perhaps of all, other nations. But as it is it is honeycombed with corruption. dominated by low ideals. Catch our most eminent and useful Senators on the way to the White House to urge an appointment and you will find that the applicant they are indorsing is a com-ponent part of their machine, and that is why they want him. It is not because they have discovered the man who will best promote the public good in the place he seeks, but because they feel that his appointment will fortify themselves and their political machine. This policy or that, they reason, will be good for me or good for the party. What is best for the country they do not know, because it never occurs to them to inquire.

There are a few men in public life who stand above this low level of conventional politics. One of them is Mayor Williams, of Portland. He is trying to do his duty by the city and give it the best government of which he is capable. Another is President Roosevelt. His Sunday sermon to the Catholic society is not mere froth and cant, but it is the gospel he tries to live day by day. The President despises the namby-pamby man as he despises the weakling. But he believes in goodness more in evidence than the barbarity of in honesty, in decency, in piety. His these Macedonian and Bulgarian Chris-words and his life rebuke in the most pointed way that hard philosophy of sharp practice which permeates politics, ss and society and which is often couched in obscene and profane lan guage. The day that such a man became President, with all his convictions and his courage, was a good day for every virtue, for the sanctity of home see of for the honor of womanhood, for the Europe is threatened today, and always greater happiness and better training of the little child. In the knowledge that Jump. ain would not let things stay settled such a man fills the Presidential chair there is incentive for every lover of de-The anomaly of Christian Macedonia cency to lift his head a little higher, eing ruled by governors who are aliens and for every follower of a purely selfin blood and religion, and whose de- ish and worldly life to feel somewhat ashamed. Many men are sometimes weak enough to give boys to understand that it is more manly to swear war and insurrection. The Macedonian and use foul language than to be clean revolutionists are determined to risk of speech. They get no encouragement

That the President's speech will stir up fresh antagonism to him there ne stamp out their rebellion with an iron be no doubt. Some will give no out accomplished the powers of Europe, in at his rebuke of unscrupulous meth ods in politics or business. Others will ture, will interfere and force a decent covertly sneer at the "official" indorse ment of goody-goodyism; and through of these Macedonian insurgents asks out the half-world, where the idea reigns supreme that the statesman off duty is always a sad rogue, there will be much mystlfication and concern But all these antagonisms and resentments will not affect the President's popularity where he wishes to be strong in the affections of the good and true tween the treaty of San Stefano and heaven. They who feel uncomfortable with righteousness at the helm of state, whether they are on Wall street or in will be sure of their ill-will. He deserves the support of the decent.

# THE G. A. R. REUNION.

The annual meeting of the National sneampment of the G. A. R. begins toaorrow at San Francisco, If it be true that 20,000 veterans are in attendance, it is a remarkable showing, for the atendance at Boston in 1890 was not estimated to exceed 30,000. Death Christian monarch whose suzerain is has made a large inroad upon the ranks of the old soldiers of the Union. Since the beginning of the present year Major-Generals A. McDowell William B. Franklin, William F. Smith, Frank Wheaton and Eli Long have all cassed away. Of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, all are tend save General Daniel E. Sickles, who is over 80 years of age; General Oliver O. Howard, who is nearly 73, and Seneral O. B. Wilcox, who is 80.

Of the corps commanders under Grant, Sherman and Thomas all are dead save Lieutenant-General Schoffeld. who is 72 years of age; General Thom J. Wood, who is about 80; General Baird is about 79; Generals Merritt, Wilson, Miles, Carlin, Ruger and Carr, who were comparatively young men when the Civil War closed, are all upon the retired list of the Army.

Death has not left many of the general officers of the Confederate army. General Longstreet, Lee's greatest corps commander, survives at \$4, and General commander, is 71. General Fitzhugh Lee and General Joseph Wheeler are upon the retired list of our regular Army. Major-General Stephen D. Lee is the only surviving corps commander of the Confederate army of the West

and Hood, and of the famous division inders, Major-General Bate alone

In the ranks of civil life there remain of the Union Generals none of distinc-tion save General A. S. Webb, of New York City, who is 78; ex-Governor Chamberlain, of Maine; General Adelbert Ames, who was the hero of Fort Fisher; General G. M. Dodge, who was nander of the Sixteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign; General D. M. Gregg, a famous cavalry leader in the Army of the Potomac, and General Osterhaus, an excellent division commander under Sherman, who now lives at Mannheim, Germany, and is upwards of 80. These are about all of the notable officers of the Union and Confederate armies that survive today, The lapse of thirty-eight years since April, 1865, has not left many notable men of either army ungathered by the hand of death, but the longevity of both armies is remarkable compared with that of the Generals of the Revolution. Stark and Sumter, who reached 90.

WOE FOR MISSOURI.

Out of Africa comes once more the "something new," this time in the form of a substitute for the mule. The conness between Briton and Boer served as an almost insatiable market for the Missouri mule is traitorous. The mule that tugs with equal diligence at gun carriage or plow, that helps both "red-neck" and burgher, is to be supplanted, and in its stronghold. A cross between the horse and the zebra, of all nature's freakish animals, is to be exported to America with the idea that it will oust the mule from his giorious position as the most useful worker in the Western Hemisphere.

Consul-General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, sounds the note of "German papers say the warning. mule will probably be replaced in the twentieth century by a more efficient animal," he writes, "as it has been demonstrated that the mule, the cross between horse and donkey, is inferior to the cross between horse and zebra. Formerly the opinion prevailed that the zebra was almost extinct. The opening up of Africa, particularly the eastern part, reveals these fine animals in large numbers. Three species of sebras still zebra, on the high plateaus of Schoathe common or mountain zebra, formerly found everywhere in South Africa, and the 'Burchell' zebra, still frequently found. Professor Ewart has produced crosses from mares of different breeds and zebra stallions of the Burchell kind. The offspring is called mebrula, and on account of its form and general bodily condition-especially the hardness of the hoofs-is adapted for all transport work heretofore performed by mules. The zebrula is much liveller than the mule, and at least as intelligent. The Indian government has already experimented with zebrulas for transporting mountain artillery at Quetta, In Germany much intérest in this animal is manifested. The well-known Hagenbeck is experimenting in this direction, and intends to introduce the zebrula into Germany and America. The zoological garden at Berlin possesses some very fine speci-mens. The zebra stripes are often well preserved, while the undertone of the skin is generally that of the mother. A full-grown rebruis is fourteen hands high and the girdle circumference about 160 centimeters (63 inches). The experi ments so far have been so successful that it is predicted that the zebrula during the present century will com-

pletely appresede the mule." Sie transit! An animal, gay with stripes, "much livelier and at least as intelligent," petted by scientists, is to displace the homely but beloved mule. But Hagenbeck forgets the tariff. The most ardent free-trader will help build a customs barrier that even a much liveller animal than the mule cannot

# DEBT AND DEBT.

pher of his time, inveighed against debt as a handicap to thrift and accumula tion that should at all cost in peronal deprivation be avoided. "Lying, as proclained by Poor Richard, "rides on debt's back"; and again, "the second vice is lying the first is running in debt"; still again, "rather go to bed supperiess than to run in debt for While these maxims are as true today

in their application to the ordinary transactions of life in small things as they were in the days of the Republic's beginnings, they do not apply to the larger transactions of the world of nance, investment and industry, which combine to form the sum of the country's prosperity today, Great prises are undertaken floated and carried forward to success through saga cious; well-defended indebtedness which would be simply impossible to institute and carry on without these means. The railroads that span the continent, the great manufacturing industries, the large mercantile establishments-all the great wealth-producing, employm giving, business schemes, in fact, that have entered into and created the wonderful prosperity that the American copie now enjoy had their foundations laid in loans the interest and principal f which in due time had to be met out of the proceeds of the investment. It is easy to see how, in the hands of honor able, sagacious, energetic business men men who had reputation to make and those who had characters to sustainthis obligation of debt brought increased responsibility and energy

It was not debt of this kind that Ben amin Franklin, and later Horace Gree ley, denounced as the basis of anxiety, poverty and distress, and which they in terse language warned all men to shun. In point of fact, there was no incentive to go into debt in these wider fields of industry, business and develop ment in the days of Franklin, and the country had not yet adjusted itself to the larger transactions of progress when Greeley detailed his sad experince with debt in his "Recollections of Busy Life." In the earlier time the factory, with its whirling spindles and booming looms, had not yet succeeded the hand loom, nor the flying railway train the slow-moving stagecoach, while the nucleus of the great department store of today was tucked away in the general merchandise store, where everything, from candles to silks and scap to lace and calico, was sold over the same counter. Those were days of beginnings, and to keep head abo vater, financially speaking, it was ab solutely necessary to keep out of debt.

In the small or relatively small things

ome is not sufficient to support his

of life this is still true. The man whose

family and leave a surplus for the pay-

ent of a monthly or quarterly install-

And We Can't Throw Them. New Orleans Times-Democrat. Regret, Repentance, Remorse—the three rough-riders of the soul.

can't deliver the gods. Do you know

HOT SHOT AT UNION METHODS

New York Evening Post. Is not American humor neglecting an opportunity, even a duty, in not applying itself to the absurdities of our labor situation? We have tried wheediing and flattering; we have resorted to appeal and have a home of his own. Prudent Ben Franklin himself admits this, sayand warning and objurgation; but we have not made so large and effective a and trembling, even though her husband use of ridicule as we might. Yet what could be more open to satire, what could be more readily held up to laughter, than fect or the extravagant pretensions of labor it tho unions? A good example of the retort satirical to trades-unionism was recently furnished by a wholesale house in St. Paul. It had received in June a printed circular from the San Francisco Labor Council, asking that it join in the boycott of a local firm of tanners, Kullman, Salz & Co. The circular went on in this fashion: prise his few assets; who pleads "hon-est intentions" in extenuation of his

"We are satisfied that they lost 23 1-3 boycott placed last August. We were in hopes, and we were fully of the opinion, that this would bring about the desired results, it would have convinced any ordinary person of the necessity of recog-nizing some of the rights of working peo-ple. Not so with Kuliman, who persists in his attitude as a despot of tyrannical rule, with no law of the rights of others, or of justice, to hinder him in carrying out his purpose to destroy. Arrogant and he persists in his course to

destroy the union."

The St. Paul firm made a reply which is a model of mordant irony. It is so delictous that we allow ourselves the pleasure of reprinting it in good part:

"We are gratified beyond measure to learn that you have been able to cripple the business of Kullman, Saiz & Co. to the extent of \$2 1-2 per cent. Of course, it has taken about ten months to accomfrom the proceeds of his energy, enterprise or thrift, is the agent of the community's growth, and, taken in aggregate, the mainspring of the country's it has taken about ten months to accom-Associate Justice of the United States plish this most gratifying result, but the restruction of so vast an amount of property must be, in the beginning at least, a slow process. We expect to see the day when the present slow and unwieldly methods of the strike, intimidation, and become will be adverted to obscurity. Supreme Court David W. Brewer has spoken strongly through the public press upon the crime of lynching. His plinions carry the weight of the careful conscientious furist and the man boycott will be relegated to obscurity, and when union principles are to be es-tablished, this destruction shall be more quickly, surely and effectually wrought who has been in close touch with the law, its methods, intricacies and technicalities throughout the greater part of a long life. When therefore, he asks by the judicious use of the bomb and by the judicious use of the bomb and torch. A little kerosene, a few shavings, a match and a stick of dynamite would have brought about the same results in an hour that you have been working ten months to accomplish. To be sure, the 'arrogant' despots,' of whose methods Kullman, Saiz & Co. are the exponents, might call this anarchy, but trade-unions have a God-given mission to accomplish, and the means they use are only an incithe question, "What can be done to this epidemic of lynching?" thoughtful men may well pause for his answer, which immediately follows: "One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain legal punishment of the criminal. Men are afraid of the law's delays and the uncertainty of its results. Not and the means they use are only an incident. We are profoundly shocked that Kullman, Saiz & Co. should have dis-charged or otherwise discriminated against any of your members who had a hand in damaging their business to the that they doubt the integrity of the Judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules and that appellate courts will often reverse a judgment of conviction for disregard extent of, as you say, 23 1-2 per cent. It has been our invariable business policy of such rules, notwithstanding a full during the past E years, when we dis-covered an employe who stole our money, destroyed our goods, disorganized our help, and otherwise persistently tried to bellef in the guilt of the accused." In support of this opinion Judge Brewer advocates doing away with appeals in criminal cases, and cites this principle bring about what you so truly refer to in your circular letter as 'the desired results,' to immediately raise his salary, give him the combination to the safe, and ultimately take him into partnership." as the foundation of English justice in such cases. As said in the beginning, this opinion, as coming from Justice Brewer, is entitled to the highest respect and the most thoughtful consider A Bibliography of Mr. Pinero's Plays

ation. If the remedy for lawiess exe-cutions lies in the law itself, those who Chicago Record-Herald. In view of the fact that Mr. Pinero will In view of the fact that Mr. Pinero will give to the world another play—title not as yet announced—in a few months, a list of his complete works may prove interesting. The following bibliegraphy includes 31 farces, comedies and tragedies, covering a period of 24 years, beginning with the time when Mr. Pinero was an obscure actor in London: administer the law through the courts should be prompt in applying it. Clearly, the epidemic of lynching which, is rapidly extending to the perpetrators of ess heinous crimes, cannot be stayed by fulsome eulogy of the majesty of the law in the face of its very apparent 1877-"Two Can Play at That Game." Notwithstanding the very large num 1879-"Dulsy's Escape." 1880-"Hester's Mystery." ber of houses, mainly of what is termed the better class, that have been built -"The Money Spinner." 1880 - The Money opininer. 1881 - Tinprodenes." 1881 - The Squire." 1883 - Thords and Commons." 1883 - The Rocket." 1884 - The Rocket." (Adapted from Obs. in this city during the present Summer, the demand for dwellings this Fall is likely greatly to exceed the supply. Very few of the new, buildings rent for less than \$20 a month, while the aver-1884—"The Ironmaster" (adapted from et's "Le Maitre des Forges"), 1884—"Low Water."
1885—"The Magistrane,"
1886—"The Schoolmistress,"
1886—"The Hobby Horse,"
1886—"Dandy Dick."
1888—"Sweet Lavendor,"
1889—"The Profigate,"
"The Wesker Sex." age rental asked and readily secured for a new, modern cottage of five or six

The Cabinet Minister' (printed in 1891). The Times." "In Chancery."
1891- 'Ledy Bountiful." "The Amazona."

1803 The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." 1805 "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." 1805 "The Benefit of the Doubt." 1807 "The Princess and the Butterfly

Of these plays about 36 have schleved ne dignity of book form, and they are ell worth reading both for their con-tructive skill and literary finish.

# What Ails Breathitt County?

Chicago Tribune. One-third of the white voters of Breathtitt County, Kentucky, are unable to read or write. That county has always had a deficit in its accounts with the state. Out of fi felony cases on the docket at a single term of court there was but one onviction. There have been some con victions since the present Governor went into office, but he has granted pardons in 25 cases. These statistics apply to the white population of Breathitt County. It must be a paradise for whatever negroes may be there. No lynchings ever are reported from Breathitt County. The whites are too busy settling their own grudges and enmittes to pay any attento negroes.

That Breathitt County is "the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky" is not strange. The schoolmaster is not "abroad" there. It is hard to civilize people without schoolhouses. The courts people without schoolhouses. The courts have hitherto encouraged lawleasness by failing to punish. There are signs, however, that Breathitt County is beginning to realize that it has been disgracing it-zelf and the state. What it needs to do is to hang a few of its murderers and build some schoolhouses.

build some schoolhouses.

If it has courage enough to do this, Breathitt County may redeem itself, and this may encourage some other Kentucky counties to do likewise. There are 12 counties in that state without a newscaper and without schoolhouses say so." You cannot gather figs from

## Pension for Wooden Leg. Successful American.

Senator George W. Plunkett and a friend were sitting together at the Wal-dorf recently, when General M. C. Butler walked up. He was introduced, talked a while, and then went away. "You'd never think, to look at him," said Phunk-ett. "that he had a cork leg." "No." said his friend. "Well, he has. He is a Confederate General, you know. They stood him up to be shot as they did many another of us. They shot off his leg. He was sent to the hospital, where eventual-ly he was supplied with a cork leg. He went to the war again. They shot off his cork leg. If that man had been in the Union Army," he finished, "the country would have given him a double pension."

Madison Caweta. There is no rhyme that is half so sweet As the song of the wind in the rippling wheat; There is no meter that's half so fine As the lift of the brook under rock and vine; And the loreliest lyric I ever heard Was the wildwood strain of a torest bird— If the wind and the brook and the bird would

Duluth News-Tribune.
"Sawduster" is a new political slang,
t means a man who makes a great show
of political strength and conviction, but teach
My heart their beautiful parts of speech,
And the natural art that they say these with,
My soul would use of beauty and myth.
In a rhyme and a meter that mose before
Have sung in their love, or dreamed in their

And the world would be richer one poet more

HOW TO STOP LYNCHING.

Harper's Weekly. No white woman in the negro belt dare traverse the public highway alone; while, on the other hand, any negro woman can go from the Potomac to Texas alone, on foot, unmolested, in absolute safely. The may be working in a neighboring field. fect on agricultural prosperity; because of it thousands and thousands of farmers have left the rural districts for the town and cities. The writer in the Sun declares that if Justice Brewer and his "popular uprising" will find a remedy to stop the assaults upon the white women, so that they can have the freedom of the highway, or enjoy peace and safety in their homes, thousands upon thousands of fami-lies will go back instanter to the old-farms, and the waste places of the black belt will once more blossom as the rose It is offering no remedy to say that, if the negro assallant of a white woman is caught, in can be punished by law. As General Fitzhugh Lee pointed out the other day, it is asking too much of

the other day, it is asking too much of the poor victim to require her to go to a courthouse, and there, before a curious crowd, go into details of her sufferings and humiliation. To a modest woman suicide were preferable. In the judgment of white women at the South, the vital question is not how shall lynching be stopped, but how shall white women be protected? It is a question, moreover, which the North is bound to help the South in solving. As the North took the South in solving. As the North took the negroes from their white owners after the Civil War, and organized them into so-called "loyal leagues," and started them along lines adverse primarily to the Southern whites, and indirectly to the blacks themselves, destroying the influ-ence of the former masters and teaching the negroes to look to the North for teaching and guidance it now behooves the North to undo its work, if it can, and to make the negroes understand that white women shall not be assaulted, and that, if negro teachers, and preachers, and negro fail to stop the atroclous crime, the North will withdraw its countenance from them, or co-operate in a movement to corre-negroes into a repression of their brutal instincts.

And Yet They Feed Maine.

Bangor (Me.) News.

The rusticator is with us. The rusticator in prehistoric times was called the Summer visitor. But it has developed rapidly and strangely, and with the new form has taken the new little. The rusticator generally comes from the cities out of the state. It is sun-burned and athletic; if a male, it wears trousers that are cut pear shape, a hat with strange devices on the front and sides, smokes a pipe, and propels itself by means of a walk that has neither grace nor lasting quality. If a female, it wears short skirts—generally gray. A hat like grandmothers used to make; and it also has an air of original vivacity. It is especially diffident to publicity—perhaps gentle readers may have noticed it—diffident especially when a crowd strikes the city together. The native is the antithesis of the rusticator. The native likes to see the rusticator approaching. The native likes to see the rusticator approaching. The native has good even and proaching. The native has good eyes and sees for a long distance. When the rusticator actually arrives he distributes cigars and good will, and the native, under the impulse of generous influence, marks all the prices up. However, the two get along very well together. The narrive along very well together. The navtive says nothing but observes much. The rustheater appears at his ease and wonders how the native struggles along in the Winter time. Now that the Summer exedus from Banger is on—and it is a funny thing, too, when Bangor is as sweet a Summer resort as one could wish for a summer resort as one could wish for-we are seeing more and more of the rusti-cator-up for the day from down river or in from the country. But he is a good fel-low, although he has a leaning to grand-stand work, and we are always glad to see him. There aren't so many people going away from here for the Summer as assal. A number of streets fro despite. A number of streets fre desolate daual. and more will be before the

# Reckless Toying With a Hoodoo,

Minneapolis Tribum Minneapous Tribune.

The new pope must be free from petty superstition or he would not have adopted the name of Plus. That has been a name of evil omen for the papacy for more than 100 years. Only one Plus has escaped calamity so portentous that it has left its mark on history. Fius VI was driven out of Rome by the wars of the French re-public in Italy, his temporal power de-stroyed and a Roman republic set up on its ruins. Peace was made and the temlower restored on the accession of was practically a prisoner in France for some years. Plus VIII escaped calamity, but Plus IX was the sport of revolution, the humiliated protege of another and more vulgar Napoleon, and lost his tem-poral power forever on the fall of that imperial reprobate. Plus X must have a happy and fortunate reign to redeem the name he has chosen from this accu tion of fill omens.

Louisville Herald.

A joint committee of the recent session of the Louisiana Legislature visited the state penal farms at Angola and Hope for the purpose of reporting on the work do by the Board of Control. The members the committee spent considerable time talking with the negro convicts, and pres-ently one of the negroes recognized a member of the committee, who is a rising member of the committee, who is a rising young lawyer in New Orleans. "So you know Mr. B—" inquired one of the committee. "Yana sah, I know Mr. B—mighty well. He's de one sent me heah," replied the darky, a grin spreading all over his face. The m mittee had not heard of Mr. Bing as a Prosecuting Attorney, and he wanted to know how he came to send the "He wus my lawyer, sah," explained the darky.

# A Merry-go-Round.

Tisdor Jenks in the Century, G. Whillikins was a writer hold. Who never lost a chance: . While good at many sorts of work, His best hold was Romance, He wrote a lively, stirring thing, A tale of love and youth, With a dashing maid and a clushing blade, But never a word of truth. "It's very good," wrote the publishers, "but the publif taste at present is for character-study."

G. Whillikins then hied him home To make another start, He studied up psychology;

The crary, the quarte and queer,
And wrote a book without a plot.
(Note: Time clapsed-one year.)
"Why didn't we see this before?" the publishers asked. "Political Economy 1
what's selling just now." moe more G. Whillkins set out,

He took men's souls apart; He learned the paive, the morbid,

With economic love He scaked his very being full— It comed from every pure. It comed from every pure.

He proved all poverty a crime,
And chose a "workingman"

For hero, one who ran a strike
Upon a novel plan.

"Excellent." was the publishers' verdict,
"but not timely. We're doing the homely
agricultural now."

G. Whillikins did some thinking

And thought this time he'd waft Until the wheel had made its turn, Instead of chasing Fate. Til bide my nime," said Whilliche, "Until Romanos comes around." "Until Romance comes around."
But when the cycle reached Homance,
it found him underground.
But his widow was wide awake and drew
royalties on some fifty thousand copies. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Turkey is preparing to knock the whey out of the Kurds.

If King Edward really desires to travel-

neognito he should shave, "Corea fears that her future as an in-

ependent nation is gravely menaced," says a dispatch. Timid little nation.

Some convicts broke from Polsom A week or two ago; Since then they're lost to vision, As formerly Pat Crows. In consequence of a smallpox epidemic

in the Chester, Pa., jail, a co murderer is being closely watched, lost he should break out. James W. Casey has admitted that of all the fish be has brought back from

many trips during seven years only four were caught by himself. And now a higher pedestal is being erected in heaven. A woman in Eugene is said to have recovered her sight as the surgeons were about to operate on her eye. This seems like a development of the system whereby

toothache is cured through going as far as the door of a dentist's office. The country is agitated now over the question of nightshirts or pyjamus for the navy. Who has ever been routed out of his hammock on a cold night will have little to say in favor of a garment that spends its time in devising new ways

to wrap itself around a man's neck, A daring German scientist is about to introduce the nebrula into this country. The zebrula, it may be explained, is the striped animal resulting from a cross between the gebra and the horse, and is said to be likely to supersede the mule, What a kick there will be in Missouri.

To Him That Has. I am not addressing weaklings or I should not take the trouble to come here.

-The President at Oyster Bay, Hurry Up, Girls,

Henry Warner has purchased a new top bussy. Who is the lucky girl to get the first bussy ride?—Pekin (III.) Tribune. "He Thought,"

Of all the deer season stories that have for years pounded it into the heads of the people that many men with guns in their hands were more to be dreaded than the pestilence walking at noonday or any other old time, the following, from the Philadelphia North American, is easily chief: BROOKVILLE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Thaddeus Hall, 65 years old, whose long brown and gray whiskers were mistaken for a groundhog, wa shot and killed today in Knox Township a thicket and followed it with a gun. as in the thicket picking berries. Carey only saw an some integral to be the ground-tog, fired at short range. The full charge entered the old man's head and he died within 15 minutes. Carey was arrested, but was gub-sequently released when the shooting was shown to have been purely accidental.

A Defense of Lynching.

Lynching has been attacked by men of all classes, from Justice Brewer to re vivalist preachers. No language has been too strong for its denunciation, no epithet has been to vile to fling at its adherents. Argument has been regarded as foolish by the vast body of citizens that believe in lynching-a body that must surely include a majority of the Nation, for in whatever hamlet a lynching has occurred the inhabitants have acted with practical unanmilty. This body of people, we rep lieves in lyaching, and so firmly that there is no hesitancy about putting theory into practice. It is the minority in this case, as in all others, that is the noisier party. We will not defend lynching upon the

ground of economy, although it would be an admirable thing if the application of the principle were extended so that tedious and expensive trials of admittedly guilty ersons were completely abolished. Lynching is logical. Even the cumbrous structure known as the law, built up by reperations of men dependent upon it for

their living, makes provision for the first form of lynching. If a man is struck in the face he would never be punished for Plus VII, but a few years later he was dragged to Paris to crown Napoleon as Emperor. After a few years more he suffered great humiliation in the quarrel between the empire and the church, and

Thus lynching is clearly the legitimate expression of man's fundamental nature. Instead of weakly whining about its use in extreme cases, its nerveless traducers should rather approve its extension. For instance, if a man's chickens are stolen by a neighbor, why should he not make up his loss, say, by taking a sackful of the offender's potatoes? There is no reason in the world why this should not be fone, to the great economy of time, labor and money.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mamma-And who dwelt in the Garden of on, Freddie? Freddie-The Adamses-San Briggs-What do you consider among the

atest temptations? Spriggs-A lone enseless umbrells.—Baltimore American, Bulky Bitters-Is day swell folks up at dat ey dhin't hit me wit' nuttin' but golf clu-Plain Dealer.

"Were you ever stage struck?" asked the commande maid. "No," replied the practical routh, "but I was run over by an automobile once."—Chicago News.

Hiam Bgosh-Hey, Constable, I've been robbed. What's the quickest wany ter git t' th' perlice station? Policeman Kelly-Inscott an orficer,-New York Sun. "Is she pretty?" asked Languide. "Quite," replied Statisticus, "fully 50 per cent a

pretty as she thinks she is, I should say!"-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Nell-May has a beau, hasn't she? Belle-

Yes; she calls him "April Showers." Nell-What's the idea in that? Beile-Ha brings May flowers.-Philadelphia Ledger.

"Hasn't the baby had the mosales yet, Mr. Popper" "Sh-sh! Don't speak so loud. Whenever he hears mything mentioned that as hasn't got he cries for it."—Tit-Bils.

Binks-The Shamrock III is showing great speed in her trial trips. Jusies-Yes, but there is many a slip between the cup and the trial trip.—Columbus (Onio) State Journal. "Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how'd ye till thim twins apart?" "Aw, 'the aby, I sticks me finger in Dinnis' mouth, an' if se bites I know it's Mollor"—The Harvard Lampson. Mrs. Cobwigger-Why don't you go to that French restaurant again? Mrs. Parvenue-

Mrs. Conwinger-hip to the particular frame present again? Mrs. Parvenue-Because I paid a big price for a dish with a fancy name and it turned out to be only a kidney stew.—Judge.

Mrs. Himgton-Herbert, you are breaking my heart! Only think of their finding you at my heart: Only inner a lamp post; Illing-ten-My dear, it surely len't possible that you are jealous of a lamp post!—New Yorker. "You say a woman can't keep a secret," re-marked the philosopher; "how about telling her age?" "That's sever a secret," replied

her age?" 'Thit's asser a secret," replied the wise guy, 'nawning. "her school friends who were in the arrade believ her always at-and to that."—Circinnati Commercial Tribune. Hostand-Do you think, my dear, that all Humano-Do you taken, my hear the called culture, these falls, these lec-ctures and ethical and philosophical move-ments of yours really do you any good? Wife -Incalculable good! Why, every day I live I appreciate more and more fully what an insignificant creature man isi-Life.