

were varied and important, he has yearned for the freedom which would enable him to pursue any given course without regard to the details of a business. Since 1895, when he became so active in politics, he has carried a double burden. His political career alone was sufficient to kill any ordinary man, but on top of these he had a thousand and one details to look after in connection with his private business." Then this correspondent says that Senator Hanna has practically disposed of his business affairs in such a way as to leave himself care free; that he has disposed of his steamship lines, his iron ore mines, his coal mines, and his street railways, and that in fact "the only tangible property possessed at the present time by the M. A. Hanna company is the office furniture in the building where it has its offices." This correspondent further says that "Senator Hanna will play the political game from now on as it was never played by him before." But later Mr. Hanna denied the truth of the story.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF LYNCHINGS IN the United States during the past twenty years, has been made by a post-graduate of Yale university. Presenting a synopsis of the report made by the author of the Yale study, the Pittsburg Dispatch says that it "groups some interesting facts if it does not contribute to national pride, and is the only investigation of the study that covers a long period, and therefore warrants certain conclusions." According to the Yale study in the twenty-one years ending January 1, 1903, there were 3,233 lynchings in this country. Of these victims of mob law 1,872 were blacks and 1,256 were whites, the color of the remaining 105 not being stated. The average yearly lynchings of blacks was, then, eighty-nine and a half, and of whites fifty-nine. Sixty-one women were lynched, thirty-eight of them being colored and twenty-one white. Not more than 35 per cent of the blacks were lynched for rape, and about 16 per cent of the whites were lynched for the same crime. Only about one-half, or 1,684, of these lynchings occurred in the south, most of the remainder happening in the far western states. It is also shown that there has been a steady decrease in lynchings in the south during the past ten years, owing to the formation of anti-lynching societies and the spread of educational agencies.

THE AUTHOR OF THE YALE STUDY UN-dertakes to account for the frequent resort to mob law and ventures this explanation: "The American people are not less law-abiding than those of other countries, but they have a different attitude toward the law. In the older countries the law is regarded as a sacred authority from a superior source. Here the law lacks long practice and the growth of tradition. In a democracy the people are a law unto themselves. In a monarchy the officials who enforce the law are in no way responsible to the people upon whom they enforce it. Lynching has been generally resorted to in order to terrorize the lawless instead of to wreak vengeance. The plea of the lynchers is, 'let a past crime be met with a present crime to prevent a future crime.'"

MRS. ELIZA BURNZ, WHO DIED RECENTLY in New York city, is said to have been the first American woman stenographer. At the time of her death, Mrs. Burnz was 80 years of age. More than 50 years ago, Peter Cooper gave Mrs. Burnz a small room in Cooper Union, rent free, where she could teach her sex a new means of livelihood. Referring to Mrs. Burnz and her work, the New York World says: "Into what an oak has the little acorn planted there now grown! Has any one else of the many champions of woman's cause singly done more for her advancement mentally and in lines of business progress than this pioneer teacher of stenography? A copper cent piece contributed by every girl stenographer in the land would rear a monument to Mrs. Burnz of inspiring proportions. How many women are there thus earning their living? How large is the annual crop of girls graduated from business colleges with certificates of proficiency in stenography? The exact data are wanting, but in 1899 it was estimated that there were altogether in the nation about 52,000 women stenographers. The figures show on their face the error of understatement. It is not too much to say that New York alone has more than 52,000. Within a few years the new sky-scrapers erected below Fulton street have added more than 40,000 offices to those already in use. Is it an exaggerated belief that in half of these a girl stenographer is at work? Undoubtedly in the city's sky-scrapers alone of recent construction there is a larger

contingent of girl stenographers than was credited to the entire nation in the estimate of 1899."

NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPHERS ARE JUST now having considerable sport with those who believe, or pretend to believe, in the divine right of kings. The history rapidly made in Serbia provides the interesting opportunity for the gibes and taunts of plain republicans. For instance, Public Opinion says: "The spectacle presented by the civilized world in relation to the new regime in Serbia places all concerned in a rather ridiculous light. One day the ministers of all the powers except Russia and Austria ostentatiously absent themselves from King Peter's accession services; the next day the sovereigns of all the powers are sending complimentary telegrams to the ruler who comes to the throne over the dead bodies of his predecessors. Heretofore rulers by 'divine right' have been slow to accept revolutionary sovereigns—their attitude toward Louis Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel I. of Italy, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria are cases in point. Now the divine right of revolution is quickly recognized and accepted—a strange proceeding for the rulers of countries where revolution by assassination has not yet gone out of fashion."

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IS PAID TO the fact that prior to the burning of a negro at the stake at Wilmington, Del., the father of the girl victim addressed to the public an open letter in which he said: "We ask you to join us in our appeal to all citizens of our commonwealth to refrain from violence. Let us not try to atone for one crime by committing another." Very properly this father is receiving many compliments for his noble stand. It was not his fault that the burning finally took place. It was not his fault that mob law finally prevailed; and he has the consolation of knowing that he discharged his duty, just as any law-abiding citizen should have done. The New York World says that the Wilmington lynching has certain features that distinguish it from the majority of such crimes and adds: "Lynchings of this peculiarly atrocious character usually occur in small towns, in regions in which negroes are especially numerous. In this case the auto-da-fe was held in a city of eighty thousand inhabitants, within twenty-eight miles of Philadelphia and only 125 miles from New York—a place, too, in which seven-eighths of the people are white. Moreover, the mob was spurred on by the sermon of a minister who exhibited blood-stained leaves in his pulpit, while the family of the negro's victim appealed for law."

IT SEEMS TO BE UNDERSTOOD THAT MR. Roosevelt will summon an extra session of congress for November 9. The president manifests considerable anxiety in behalf of Cuban reciprocity. Senator Burrows and some other republican leaders seem to object to an extra session, some because of their opposition to Cuban reciprocity and others because of their indisposition to give congress any more opportunities for doing something than are really necessary or requiring it to make unnecessary dodges. The radical protectionists fear that some effort may be made to move upon their schemes for the enrichment of the few. Other wily politicians among the republican leaders think that the more persistent advocates of so-called "currency reform," may take advantage of an extra session to begin a little early-day work in behalf of financial measures. The speaker-to-be has announced that there will be no currency measure at this session of congress, and this means, of course, that the committee having charge of such measures will be so arranged to see to it that the speaker's wishes in this respect are carried out.

TO UNCOVER FRAUD AND CORRUPTION IN federal offices does not seem to be at all difficult. A rather mild form of investigation that has been under way has already revealed many instances of systematic dishonest practices. Charges have recently been made against John W. Masten, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service and formerly chief clerk of the first assistant postmaster general's office. The Associated press under date of Washington, July 14, says: "A man named Terry, in the government service, has made an affidavit before the inspectors, alleging that Masten, while chief clerk to the postmaster general, proposed that Terry pay him \$10 down and \$5 a month to secure reinstatement in a former position in Masten's bureau. Terry charges that he was originally a \$600 employe in

the dead letter office; that he was removed under an order of Masten and put into the city postoffice; that he protested and finally that Masten suggested his getting an outside party, a close friend of Masten and a former employe of the postal service, to help him. The affidavit alleges that Masten gave Terry assurance that if he paid the amount mentioned he could get back; that he went to Masten's house about the matter, but did not pay the money. Terry charges that subsequently he made an affidavit making these charges and handed it to Masten to present to First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson and that the affidavit did not reach Johnson. According to the charges, Masten subsequently was asked by Terry for the affidavit and refused to return it and Terry thereupon placed the information before the civil service commissioner, who took up the matter with the president."

AN INTERESTING STORY RELATING TO the discovery of a fortune in a picture comes to the Chicago Inter-Ocean from its London correspondent. Recently a Gainsborough "Portrait of a Young Lady," was sold in a London auction room and of this portrait it is related that some years ago there lived in the old Kent road a cheesemonger named Mr. George Mowser. In 1883 he retired from business, and after living at Chapham for some time with his three daughters he went to reside at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, where his son, Mr. G. Mowser, carries on a drapery business. Mr. Mowser, sr., died in 1893, and among his property and effects was the picture sold last Saturday. It had been given to him many years ago while he was living in the Old Kent road by a cousin. The picture had frequently been admired by friends, but no one had the least idea of its real value or of the identity of the painter. Last year the three Misses Mowser removed from Hemel Hempstead to Worthing. There a local doctor was called in, and it happened that on his visits to the house he saw the picture as it hung in the passage. More than once he expressed his admiration for it, simply because it pleased him and not because he suspected its origin. At length, so pressing became his desire to become the possessor of the picture that about six weeks ago one of the sisters took the picture to London, where she met her brother, and together they went to Messrs. Christie's to obtain an opinion as to its value. An examination proved that a treasure had been brought to light. "What will it fetch?" asked Mr. Mowser; "\$25 or \$50?" "We cannot name any definite sum," was the reply, "except that it will agreeably surprise you." And so it did. The picture provoked the keenest competition, and was finally knocked down to Charles Wertheimer, the well-known dealer, for \$45,000. Naturally the greatest excitement prevails in the family, and when the first telegram announcing the result of the sale was received it was hardly credited and a confirmatory wire was asked for.

PEDRO ALVARADO, ONCE A MEXICAN PEON and now a multi-millionaire, will be remembered as the Mexican citizen who recently offered to pay Mexico's public debt as a donation to his government. The offer was rejected. Recent reports indicate that Alvarado is growing richer every day. The Parlat, Mexico, correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says that Alvarado owes his recently acquired wealth to the phenomenal richness of the Palmullo mine. This mine was discovered about four years ago by Alvarado. He was at that time employed as a workman in a mine at 50 cents a day. The Tribune correspondent says: "The American Smelting and Refining company, through its Mexican branch, the Guggenheim Exploration company, has just made an unsuccessful effort to open negotiations with Alvarado to inspect and purchase his mine. 'I don't want to sell the property, and, furthermore, no experts are permitted to enter my mine. I have armed guards there to keep them out,' is the way the offer was met. Finding it impossible to get an expert into the mine to examine it, the agent of the company asked Alvarado to make a price for his mine and the company would pay him cash down. To this proposition Alvarado replied: 'Let the Guggenheims name a price for all their interests in Mexico and if I find that it is reasonable, after they are examined by my men, I will buy them. I am buying mines, not selling.' Alvarado has nearly 1,000 burros carrying bullion from his mine to the railroad. How much has been taken out of it no one knows—possibly not even Pedro Alvarado. At the works of the Palmullo mine he has a steel cage in which are bars of gold and silver to the estimated value of \$60,000,000."