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TERMS IN ADVANCE table with columns for One Copy, One Year, etc.

ADVERTISING RATES table with columns for One Inch, One Insertion, etc.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1906.

It is now being printed that the "Equally as Good" clause in the Hepburn Rate Bill will be taken out.

Editor J. R. Clifford of the Martinsburg, W. Va., Pioneer Press is generally congratulated with reference to the successful outcome of his fight for his son's vindication.

We failed to remark that Dr. Booker T. Washington seems to be getting something of a rest from attacks by his critics.

A MOTORMAN'S BLENDER. Colored people have been the victims of many of the motorman and conductors of this city who are supreme when it comes to the limited space on one of our "Jim Crow" street cars.

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proached the car to arrest the motorman the car started and the conductor refused to stop it when Schlieff signaled to him.

The case came up in police court this morning and the motorman was fined \$10. His attorney appealed the case.

Of course the motorman appealed the case. Officer Schlieff belongs to the detective bureau, we believe of the Police Department.

He knows well-nigh every body in this city from the lowest to the highest and aside from the celebrated Alexander Tomlinson, Chief of the Detective Bureau is generally feared by the lawless elements of both races.

He usually brings what he goes after and so he brought that motorman unless Officer Schlieff relents, it looks to us as though that motorman will not only pay that fine, but the cost of court as well.

We have some "fool Negroes" in Richmond, but none so foolish as to yell at Officer Schlieff when he is arresting a prisoner.

UP TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The lynching question is now squarely up to the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years well-nigh every official of prominence in the United States has gone on record as being against lynching and advocating the punishment of the crime, which is nothing more nor less than murder.

It has been noted only in a few cases that they have laughed to scorn all efforts to punish them.

Certainly men who would commit murder would not hesitate to persecute themselves and their friends in order to escape from the consequences of their acts.

A unique case is now presented. There is no record of a similar case having ever captured the attention of this august tribunal.

Edward Johnson, colored, under sentence of death at Chattanooga, Tenn., for capital murder had been allowed an appeal by the United States Supreme Court from the Circuit Court of the United States.

The grounds for this appeal were based on the fact that Johnson had been denied a trial by a fair and impartial jury and had been denied the aid of counsel in violation of the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The United States Supreme Court on March 19th, 1906 allowed the appeal and the fact was telegraphed to John E. Shipp, the sheriff, who had Johnson in charge and by the publication of the order in the Chattanooga evening papers of that date the sheriff and his deputies had every reason to believe from current reports and rumors that an attempt would be made to lynch Johnson that night, and notwithstanding these facts, the sheriff withdrew from the jail early in the evening of March 19th, 1906 and the usual guard and left in charge of the prison only the night jailer, Deputy Sheriff Gibson. The lynching took place about nine o'clock that night.

The evidence shows that the sheriff and his deputy not only did not attempt to prevent the lynching but actually aided the lynchers in carrying out their murderous designs in contempt to the Supreme Court of the United States and in defiance of its decrees.

Attorney General Moody appeared before that august tribunal last Monday and asked for a rule against John F. Shipp, Frank Jones, Matthew Galloway, C. A. Baker, T. B. Taylor, Frederick Frauley, George Brown, Jeremiah Gibson, Marion Perkins, Joseph Clark, "Nick" Nolan, "Sheenie" Warner, Luther Williams, Paul Pool, William Marquette, William Beeler, Claude Powell, Charles J. Powell, "Bart" Justice, John Jones, A. J. Cartwright, Henry Padgett, William May, Frank Ward, John Varnell and Alfred Hammond to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Leave to file was granted and the rule issued and made returnable at the October term of the court. Of the twenty-six men named ten are officials, the sheriff and his deputies.

Here is a plain case where the officers of the law are caught red-handed. They are sworn to enforce the law and yet they stand charged with violating the very law that they are sworn to enforce.

The death of Ed. Johnson is lost sight of in the contempt proceedings of the court. The truth of the matter is these creators resented the interference of that supreme tribunal and took this method of emphasizing their contempt for it.

Soon after the lynching it was urged that the state officials would take the matter in hand and punish the lynchers. All they wanted was a chance. They got that chance for the reports state that the local grand jury failed to find an indictment against any of the lynchers.

Judge Reynolds strongly charged them so to do, but it stopped at that. There should not be much surprise at this state of affairs when it is ascertained from Attorney General Moody's report based upon information secured by the secret service detectives that the officer of Judge Reynolds' court, who actually

had the grand jury in charge was virtually one of the lynchers and his deputies were aiders and abettors of the murder.

The devaluation and demoralization of this section of Tennessee seems to be complete. An unusual scene will be presented no doubt in Washington next October, when these men are arraigned before that august tribunal, not upon the charge of murdering Johnson, but upon the alleged allegation of being guilty of contempt of court.

The punishment for this may be fine, imprisonment, or one or the other or both. The question will do good and it may be that these men may be made to realize that the United States government and its courts are something more than "an empty nothing and a name."

It was reported not long since that because they defied the United States government a band of Microns in the Philippines, together with their women and children were unceremoniously butchered. These people were innocent fatalities. Here we have men well versed in the law and in the customs existing in this country, who willfully do that thing for which others were exterminated. What will be done with them? Will national honor result and the matter be allowed to drop? Attorney General Moody has done his duty and the indications are that he is ready to go further. We shall watch this case with interest to see how far vocal condemnation of lynching is backed up by positive action.

If the Supreme Court of the United States cannot or will not enforce its mandates and demand respect for its decrees, then indeed is the decay of the republic manifested and the end of one of the greatest governments on earth at hand. Lynch-law must go!

APPEALS FOR INTERVENTION

Panama Wants U. S. to Preserve Order During Elections.

RESOLUTIONS SENT PRESIDENT

Colon, May 28.—The municipal council of Panama in extraordinary session held May 23 unanimously adopted the following declaration.

Considering that the government of the United States, interpreting article 176 of the canal treaty and article 176 of the constitution of the Republic of Panama, has determined to intervene in peace and constitutional order; that the right of suffrage is the fundamental basis of the republic and the only constitutional means of proving the succession of public power; that for the legitimate succession of this national power it is absolutely necessary that popular elections be verified as to their legality, purity and honesty, in order that no citizen may be deprived of the right of franchise, and that citizenship be not conferred upon those not possessing that right, that acts of violence and fraud already executed by agents of the government in imprisoning members of the electoral corporation and innocent citizens, increasing the number of police, sending out detachments armed with rifles to intimidate citizens, destroying voters' lists in districts in which the opposition possesses a majority, and falsifying others, evidently demonstrates that the next elections will be conducted in the most dastardly manner, and that the government of the United States cannot intend supporting these acts, shameful to the power-executing them, and that intervention has for its object the establishment of legal, civilized order, and not an oppressive regime.

Resolved, That we solicit the intervention of the authority of the United States in the popular elections of June 21 to July 1, in order that they may be realized without favor to any and without prejudice to any legitimate interest, allowing each citizen a free and spontaneous vote.

"The municipal council of Panama which is the same corporation that assumed on November 3, 1902, the responsibility for the movement for separation from Colombia for the betterment of our native land and for establishing a just government, respectable and obedient to the laws, consider it their duty to express hereby the hope cherished that the illustrious government of the United States, penetrated by its historic responsibility, voluntarily accept before the world, will favorably receive this petition, which tends to strengthen the ties of sympathy and gratitude between the Panamanian people and the United States.

"We send a copy of this resolution to His excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and to the honorable secretaries of state and war, and publish it as a fly sheet.

"C. AROSEMENA, President."

POLICEMAN SHOT BY THIEF

Fired On Officer While Waiting For Patrol Wagon.

Philadelphia, May 28.—Frank Slaymaker, a policeman in the tenderloin district, while attempting to make an arrest was shot and probably fatally wounded by his prisoner, who says his name is John Maxwell and his home is Pittsburgh, Pa. Maxwell and a woman while in a Chinese restaurant were accused of robbing a man. A fight started, and Policeman Slaymaker was called in and arrested Maxwell and his companion. While waiting for a patrol wagon, Maxwell drew a revolver from a pocket and shot the policeman through a lung. The prisoner escaped but was quickly captured, and when searched at the station house a burglar's outfit was found upon him.

Will Entertain Longworths.

London, May 30.—The visit of Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth to London will be marked by a number of interesting social gatherings, not the least of which will be a reception and dinner at Dorchester House, the residence of Ambassador Whiteclaw Reid, a week after their arrival, which it is understood King Edward has promised to attend. There will be other dinners, and possibly a ball, at which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will be introduced to the American colony and the diplomats and leaders of society in England.

Robbed in Wilmington Bank.

Wilmington, Del., May 30.—Owen W. Everett, chief clerk for the Hartman & Fehrenback Brewing company, reported to the police the theft of a satchel containing \$200 in cash and \$500 in checks. There is no clue to the robbery. Payment on the checks has been stopped.

Earth Tremors Created Alarm.

Reading, Pa., May 29.—Reports from southern Berks near the Chester county line report earth tremors and vibrations which created great alarm. There was a gentle rocking of buildings and rattling of dishes.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

Minneapolis, May 29.—Dr. J. F. Force was found guilty of embezzling 125 shares of Metropolitan Bank stock from the Northwestern National Life Insurance company, of which he was president. The trial lasted eight days.

SAYS P. R. R. RUINED HIS BUSINESS

Coal Operator Makes Sensational Charges of Discrimination.

HE BLAMES PRESIDENT CASSATT

Philadelphia, May 26.—Several interesting developments marked the closing session of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation into the alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars in the bituminous coal field. The commission adjourned to meet at a time and place to be decided upon later. Next week the members of the commission will go to Washington to examine the evidence presented during the hearings in this city, and it is likely the investigation will be resumed in that city either the latter part of next week or early the following week.

Testimony of a sensational character was given by F. Albert Von Borneburg, general manager of the Reaker Bros. company, coal operators, with offices in this city. He stated that within the last two and a half years his company's car supply had been so inadequate that the business had been practically ruined. He declared that other companies had been favored in the distribution of cars, and said he had no doubt that discrimination had been practiced against his company because it had failed to make gifts of stock to the railroad officials. He gave it as his opinion that President A. J. Cassatt was responsible for the discrimination. He charged that in the plot to drive him from the coal business, his supply of cars was cut from 2562 cars in 1901, to 233 cars in 1904. At the present time he considers himself lucky to get one car a week.

ment on the checks has been stopped. Mr. Everett took the money to the Security Trust and Safe Deposit company in this city, to be deposited. He placed the satchel on the floor momentarily, and while his back was turned it was stolen.

Exercise to Correct This Fault by Proper Use of Muscles of Throat During Conversation and Habits of Deep Breathing.

The first step in the cultivation of a good speaking voice is to learn breath control. "Breath control" is the orator's lumber yard" applies with equal force to the voice in conversation. And not one person in ten, by actual count, habitually breathes properly. Try for yourself and see whether the inhalations are not long and the exhalations short and spasmodic. That isn't breath control. Inhalations and exhalations should be of equal duration and performed without any muscular effort whatever, although the breath must come from the depths of the lungs.

"Throw the voice forward," says a noted teacher of expression, "and imagine you must toss the words on to the wall opposite." And the little "pretend" does add wonderfully in producing the desired effect.

Take care of the vowels and the last letter sound in a word, and the rest will take of themselves.

Long "u" is our stumbling block. "Tuesday" and "soon" and "dooty," etc., serve as letters of introduction to the rest of the world. One Harvard professor even goes so far as to say that he can pretty accurately judge of a person's culture by the way in which he pronounces the letter "u" in the different words in which it is found.

Perhaps this seems far fetched, but it certainly serves as a test, since its pronunciation varies all the way from perfect ease after "u" or "h" as in "due" and "due" to utter impossibility after "r," as in "rule" and "ruin," which must necessarily be pronounced extremely slowly and with degrees of difficulty, as after "d" as in "due" and "due," in "pursue" and "due," and "due," where she must practice many times before being able to pronounce it fluently.

But any time spent in cultivating a good speaking voice and correct pronunciation will prove a good investment.

For Drying the Hair.

An abundance of luxuriant hair is a pride to the woman who is fortunate enough to be the owner, but it has its disadvantages. It is always a

Supports and Dries the Hair.

perplexing problem to her to dry it quickly after washing or shampooing.

A decided advantage is shown in the illustration providing electricity is convenient.

The apparatus, which is made of metal—brass, aluminum or zinc being preferable on account of the damp apparatus being exposed to the damp. The ends of this device are circular plates, connected by wires or rods, which can be straight or corrugated. To stiffen the cage thus formed rings are secured in the interior suitable distances apart. In one of the end plates is an opening through which the heater (an electric lamp) is passed and the opening then sealed by a cover plate, to prevent the plant from falling out when the apparatus is in use. To hold the lamp securely, but without exerting great pressure on the glass, there is arranged within the cage a light coil spring. A handle is attached to the bottom of the cage, the power for the lamp being supplied from a nearby source through a flexible cord.

Uses of Glycerine.

For laundry purposes pure glycerine is simply invaluable, especially in the washing of blankets, flannels and all materials for which softened water is necessary.

It is not extravagant, for a table-spoonful of the pure article in a

large bucket, in which the blankets are to be washed, will prove exceedingly useful. Applied to boots, when they have had hard usage by damp, it prevents cracks and untimely wear. It should be put on with a rag over night and wiped off in the morning.

History of the Thimble.

The origin of the thimble has been a subject of the thought and researches of learned and patient antiquaries, some of whom have collected examples of varied dates, forms and substances in the course of years devoted to archeological pursuits. It is contended by some that the metal thimble is a Dutch invention of only two centuries ago, while others claim for it an antiquity of some 2,000 years.

Fine Perfume Kept in Safe.

"The perfumery business multiplies itself by five in December," said a perfumer. "He who does a \$500 weekly business a \$2,500 one then."

"The altar of roses is not the most expensive ingredient we use. There are certain crystals that cost \$45 an ounce, and they weigh heavy at that."

"Mask bags are also costly. A musk bag is a tobacco brown affair, about the size of a walnut. It costs \$18 usually—a little more than its weight in gold."

"Perfumers keep much of their stock in the safe, along with the books and money. They have to, when they are continually buying packets no bigger than a pound of sugar that are yet worth \$400 and \$500."

Shrinking Wash Goods.

An excellent rule for shrinking all kinds of washable goods that works like a charm and does not take away the new look or feeling of material is to leave it in its original creases and fold down into a small roll over and over. Lay the goods in the bathtub and cover it well with water, leaving it for several hours or over night. Open it out to a convenient length and, after stroking superfluous water from it, hang it in long loops in an airy place. It will dry crisp and new looking, with straight, true selvages which will delight any one used to working with material which has been ironed. It shrinks the labor of ironing.

Fireplace Mottos.

There was once a man who had the following motto carved over his fireplace:—"I have had many troubles in my life and most of them never happened." It was certainly a motto to set people thinking.

Over the fireplace in Mark Twain's home in Connecticut is this inscription:—"The ornaments of a house is the guests who frequent it."

A certain young couple checked many a garrulous tongue by putting above their living room fireplace the words, "In this room speak ill of none."

Here are a few other mottoes which will serve for hall, library or chimney corner:—"A man's home is his castle." "East or west, home's best." "Old wood to burn, old friends to trust, old books to read," says Home Notes.

Why Ancients Had no Dentists.

If teeth which have served the purpose of Celtic man during the lifetime can last for another odd 2,000 years in a remarkably good state of preservation how is it that so many people find it impossible to make them serve a lifetime? Such is the question which the recent discovery of human remains at Leagraves, near Luton, presses home to us. The two skeletons were found doubled up with their heads to the west, and a quantity of bronze ornaments were found beside them. They are supposed to be at least 2,000 years old, and yet they are in a remarkably good state of preservation, especially the skull and teeth.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

Bathing the eyes frequently with salt and water will be found beneficial if they are weak or tired.

A pinch of borax put into the water each time the face is washed will correct the tendency of becoming oily.

For brittle finger nails anoint the nails at the root every night with vaseline or dip them in warm sweet oil. This will cause them to grow better and they will not split.

Orris root powder dusted over the hair is often a substitute for frequent shampooing. Sprinkle the powder into the hair and rub it well into the scalp, then brush it out. Orris is one of the few powders which may be used for this purpose, as it will not stop the pores. It is cleansing and will give a faint, sweet odor to the hair.

Improve the Voice.

WOMEN OF AMERICA SPEAK HARSH AND LOUD.

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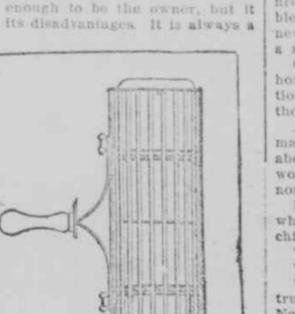
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