THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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	E. ROSEWA	TER, E	ditor.	
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OFFICES. Ginsha, The Bee Battling South Omaha, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sta. Council Dings, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber, of Commerce, Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
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CCHRESPONDENCE.

unications relating to news and ed

BUSINESS LETTERS. All lustness letters and remittances should be nodressed to The Bis Publishing company.

Omaha. Drafts, checks and postuffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE HEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Trechuck, secretary of the Hes Publishing company, being duly sworn, says the he actual number of full and complete copie f The Daily Mountain, Evening and Sunday Berning duling the Country of the Country o

printed during the mon	th of August, 1894, was
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* Sunday. GE Sworn to before me	ORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

presence this 4th day of Septe (Seal.) The Astors might have been kind enough

to have waited until the Vanderbilts had finished. Pugilist Corbett and Pugilist Jackson have nothing to arbitrate. The only way to settle

their little difference is to fight it out. The reopening of the eastern colleges will be submerged in the enthusiasm that will

attend the reopening of the football season. This is the year of record breaking performances on the track and in the field. The man or beast with a record for prowess

nowadays is not sure of keeping it twentyfour hours. The Philadelphia Press, replying to a statement of the Chleago Inter Ocean that the democratic party does not know whether it is a-foot or a-horse, insists that it is neither,

but that it is affoat. May we amend by sug-

gesting that it is adrift. Herr Most and Madeline Pollard are apperently running a race to see which of them can get on the stage first. When they have once made their debuts it will be in order for them to compete with one another to see which can get off the stage first.

President Cleveland had more than he could manage with congress on his hands. It is therefore no cause for wonderment that he is in no hurry to call a special session for the purpose of carrying further the fight for tariff reform, which, he says, is only begun.

If the people residing along South Sixteenth street object to the delay incident to the repairing of the viaduct over the railway tracks at that point, what must be the sectiments of those residing along Eleventh street, where the viaduct has been closed to public traffic for months past?

Even the staunchest of the democratic or gans receive the Vermont election returns with the remark that nothing else was to have been expected. They must be in sore straits when they have no ready-made explanation to account for this democratic defeat by more than usual majorities.

In giving some advice regarding the purchase of books for a small library, Eugene Field insists upon including "Shakespeare, in one volume and without notes." Happily there are a few people left who still believe that Shakespeare has not been improved upon, even by the best of modern annota-

The Viking ship that braved the waters of the Atlantic and circled through the St. Lawrence and the great lakes only to fall a prey to the dread rock and shoals of the Chicago river has been raised from the depths to which it sank and is again ready to discover all of America that is still left unexplored.

From the energy which one of the Illinois senatorial candidates is putting into the preelection campaign one would be led to erroneously suppose that the people of that state were really to choose a United States senator at the election in November, instead of leaving the matter to the legislature that is to be then selected.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic takes place in Pittsburg this week, but it will not interrupt the cultivation of the Grand Army vote by the political veterans on the republican state ticket. The candidates are too busy with the old soldiers who have votes in Nebraska to waste time with comrades who reside in other states.

Lumber dealers do not anticipate any dearth of lumber on account of the great forest fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the other hand, they profess to fear a glut of the lumber market next year, for the reason that so many trees that have been killed but not distroyed will have to be cut as soon as possible to save them from borers. Cheap lumber has come

The proposed new roadway to Fort Crook when completed will doubtless be one of the best patronized roads in the county by people who go out for pleasure driving. At the same time it will have to be used for a great deal of traffic of various kinds between the city and the military post. Its construction should therefore be planned with all of these objects in view, and a road should be built which will subserve them all, if possible.

Henry Irving fears for the English drama because the music halls are encroaching on the theaters. Richard Mansfield, too, is out with a lamentation that the stage is truckling more to spectacular displays and elabormountings than to real dramatic art. The apprehension is that the stage carpenter and the inventors of startling mechanical devices may make all the hits with the public, to the exclusion of the actor. But the number of stage-struck people continues unA NEW CONSTITUTION.

From Lexington, the home of Jack Mac-Coll, comes a proposition to the people of Nebraska for the adoption of a new organic act which is to be substituted for the constitution of this emmonwealth: Article 1. The state of Nebraska shall,

from and after this date, comprise all of that territory lying south of the Platte river and east of the west line of Hall, Adams and Franklin counties.

Art. 2. All of that territory lying north of and west of the aforesaid state of Nebraska, that formerly comprised the said state, is

hereby declared to be a suburb of the said state of Nebraska proper, and is attached to the said state for the purpose of being gov-3. It shall be the duty of the residents of the said suburb to send delegates to annual conventions, to be called by the said state, in order that they may be pounded

into the ground and taught their proper Art. 4. If at any time any part of the sale suburb shall have the audacity to send a envention the said candidate shall be imme diately crucified, as an example to all who may be inclined to hanker after those things

which by divine right belong to the state

Art. 5. Whereas it has been discovered that one Thomas J. Majors of the said state of Nebracka d'd, by the bravery and patriotism, of which he held exclusive control, save the country from disruption and disintegration during the years 1861 to 1865, and tha he has at all times since then had the people under his paternal care, guarding them and guiding them through all the trials and vicissitudes of political life, serving them in any and all capacities in which there were empluments, regular or irregular, present or prespective, it is hereby ordered and decreed that he, the said Thomas J. Majors, his heirs and assigns, forever be declared perpetual candi-dates for high office, so that future generations may enjoy the privileges long enjoyed by the present generation, that of casting their vote for the said Thomas J. Majors, his

heirs or assigns.

Art. 6. The voters of the said suburb of the state of Nebraska are hereby authorized o wear a collar of brass, or other metal, with the name of Majors inscribed there i Provided, however, that if at any election for state office any voter in said shall fall, neglect or refuse to cast his vote for the said Majors or his assigns, then he, the said voter, shall be deprived of the privi lege or wearing said collar frever there

The Bee ventures to suggest a few amendments to this document;

I. All legislative, ex-cutive and judicial powers are hereby vested in the general manager of the B. & M. ratiroad, to be known as the railroad ezar, and such other railroad managers as may co-operate with him. All officers of the state shall be commissioned by the railroad exar and exercise such functions as may be allotted to them. 2. All elections shall be free and open to

the people, but no candidate, from constable up to governor, shall be eligible until he has procured a permit f r his nomination from the railroad ezar, or, in his absence, from his man Friday, Captain H. E. Palmer, special insurance commissioner and partner extraordinary. In case of disability, absence from the state or preoccupation of the czar and his m. f. (man Friday), the powers, duties and responsibilities of selecting public officers and passing upon the availability of candidates shall be exercised by General Solicitor Marquette, assistant, Attorney Deweese and Treasurer Taylor (not the absconded).

3. All bills for raising revenue shall originate with Tobe Castor, J. H. Ager and Walt M. Seely, and the amounts raised shall be apportioned among the boodle politicians of the state, regardless of party, according to their wants and necessities.

4. The freedom of railroad trains, Pullman cars, telegraph and telephone lines is hereby granted exclusively for all delegates, lobbyists, political shysters and every retainer connected with the dominion of the state by corporate power, and any person who, by speaking, writing or printing, opposes said railroad dynasty shall be deemed guilty of high treason and forever banished or beheaded.

5. The Capital National bank of the city of Lincoln is hereby reorganized, under the sole management of Charley Mosher, who shall act as custodian of state funds and loan freely and without expectation of repayment to mendicant politicians and boodle officials whatever amounts they may require in the pursuit of their vocations.

6. J. W. Johnson, secretary of the State Board of Transportation, shall supervise the state press, supply all editorial stoolpigeons with railway favors and stock editorials defending tattcoed candidates and impeachable officials, and blackguard and defame every paper or editor who prints any complaint against railroad discrimination or overcharge. 7. All powers not expressly delegated by

the railroad sovereign to his retainers are hereby reserved for the czar of Nebraska and his successors at B. & M. headquarters.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY COLLECTABLE.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, whose opinion or questions of law is very generally regarded as worthy of great consideration, said in a recent Interview that every cent of sugar bounty due under the McKinley law is collectable and can be recovered in the United States courts in suits brought for that purpose. He said that the refusal of the secretary of the treasury to pay the bounty to licensed producers on the crop of 1894 cannot be justified in law or equity. This view is very widely entertained and it invites a determined effort on the part of those having a claim to bounty under the sugar schedule of the McKinley law to prosecute their demand. In discussing the proposition to abolish

the bounty Senator Blanchard of Louisiana said in the senate that while, as a legal proposition, the legislative power had a right to withdraw the bounty for the future, bounties earned could not be withdrawn by the legislative power. His position was that if part of the bounty for the year had been earned, and earned before the law granting the bounty had been repealed, it is not in the power of congress to withdraw the bounties so earned. He declared it to be well settled that bounties carned cannot be withdrawn by legislative action, because, under such circumstances, they acquire the character of vested rights, and he cited a number of authorities in support of this position. On July 20 Mr. Blanchard said, in the course of a speech in the senate: "The greater part of the expense of the sugar crops of the cypense of the sugar crops of the cypense of the sugar is manufactured. The bounty for this yer has been carried. If the bounty be cut off now by repeal of the existing law granting it the fact would all the existing law granting it the fact would all the existing law granted by the fact that more than haif of the callednar year during which the crops are grown from which the sugar is manufactured, have already been and foreigned manufactures licenses for sugaranising for the year have already been fault." The possible was an object of the law, cannot be the crops of cane and beets, out of which the sugar is manufactured has elapsed; carned by the fact that more than haif of the callednar year during which the crops are grown from which the sugar is manufactured has elapsed; carned by the fact that more than haif of the callednar year during which the crops of cane and beets out of which the sugar is manufactured has elapsed; carned by the fact that more than haif of the callednar year during which the crops of cane and beets out of which the sugar is manufactured has elapsed; carned by the fact that more than haif of the callednar year during which the crops are grown from which the sugar is manufactured has elapsed; carned by the fact that incredit the production of the products of the products of the products of the products of the products. It is plain that the field for these certainly constitute a cogent and foreible argument.

Commercial Garette says there are numerous authorities in support of this position. On

States which declare that any law which is in the nature of a legislative contract cannot be repealed. The legislative contract consists, first, of the passage of an act requiring or permitting private parties to do certain specified things and the government agreeing in the event that these things are done to give to the parties accepting the offer and performing the required nots certain emoluments named; and second, the acceptance by the private parties of the terms offered by the government. The contract is thus complete. This exactly describes the relation established between the government and the sugar producers under the McKinley law. That act provided that any person entering into the business of producing sugar should, upon compliance with the require ments of the act, receive a specified bounty on sugars of a certain grade, and this bounty was to be paid for fourteen consecutive years. Numerous persons accepted the offer and entered into the business of producing sugar while those already engaged in the industry enlarged the scope of their operations. They went to a large expenditure in full faith that the government would carry out its part of the contract. Can there be a reasonable doubt that these people have a just and

quitable claim against the government? The sugar producers propose to test their rights in this matter in the courts and it is to be hoped they will adhere to this purpose. The best legal opinion is to the effect that they have a good case, and if they cannot secure the whole of the bounty for the year's production they may, at any rate, get what was carned at the date of the passage of the new law. The issue is one that ought to be judicially decided.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

We have been asked by several correspondents to explain clearly and briefly as possible exactly what is indicated by the terms 'initiative" and "referendum." In reply we may say that these terms refer to particular devices that are being advocated in some quarters in order to make the legislation of the country conform more nearly to the precise will of the majority of the people. There are really three forms of legislation-direct legislation, representative legislation and imosed legislation. In the first, the people who are to obey the laws themselves make the laws; in the second, they choose representatives to make the laws; in the third, the laws are made by others and imposes upon them. The initiative and referendum are devices intended to secure to the people the chief benefits of the first two forms at one and the same time.

Initiative and referendum are said to be Swias institutions, and whether they in fact originated there or not, they have attained their greatest popularity in the cantons of Switzerland. We are told that in some of the cantons the only legislative function of the councils is to formulate laws that the people may pass. Swiss constitutions, like our own, give to the people a certain right of initiative in the rights of petition-generally coupled with a duty-on the part of the body petitioned to give the prayers of all petitioners full and careful consideration. But they also go much further, and in many cases confer an imperative initiative by petition. Any petition which is supported by a certain number of signatures and which demands action upon a specified matter must be heeded by the council. The council must take a stand upon it, and then to make it effective it must be submitted to the popular vote for approval, even if the action of the council upon it has been unfavorable. The last part of this process, namely, the submission of a law to popular vote, is known as the referendum. The referendum is more widely adopted in Switzerland than the initiative. At stated intervals every year in almost every canton, all important acts agreed upon by the councils are submitted to the people for their approval, in some regularly, whether demanded or not, in others only upon petition of a prescribed number of citizens. In either case it operates to give the people a direct veto upon legislation of importance.

Initiative and referendum are thus not accessarily complementary. We have both of them in isolated instances in this country and right here in Nebraska, chiefly with reference to questions of local government. No local authority, for example, can issue bonds for any purpose of public improvement withcut having the assent of a two-thirds majority of the voters at a special or regular election. A similar proceeding is required for every amendment to the state constitution. On the other hand, in our cities a petition of a certain number of property owners is necessary to give the council jurisdiction in order that they may assess the cost of any street improvement against the benefited property, and in particular details the wishes of the property owners are mandatory. The advisability of introducing the initiative and referendum into American legislation, both together or either separately, is a question cutside of the present inquiry.

PACIFIC COAST FRUIT.

This year, more than any previous year, vill develop the importance of the California and Oregon fruit industry to the American people. Everybody remembers the alarms that were sent out early in the season that the peach crop was almost totally ruined by late frosts, and although those reports have proven to have been considerably exaggerated, the peaches derived from those sections to which we are accustomed to look for them have not been up to the average in ordinary years. Now we have the information in addition to this that the apple yield, which at the beginning of the season was said to be quite promising, is not going to average up. Men who claim to be speaking with full knowledge of the situation do not hesitate to put themselves forward as authority that the American apple crop will not be much more than a third of the fair average crop. There has always been a considerable export trade in this line to Europe, particularly to England, and this year, on account of the almost complete

people continues for grow in the next decade of which he resigned only a few months in the same ratio that it has in the last, the fruit industry of the coast will be one of the most important in the equatry. Eastern fruits, cut out of the market in time of poor crops, will have a hard time to regaln their former places. The results are cheaper fruit, better fruit, more abundant fruit-it other words, beijer living for the masses.

THE EMPEROR AND THE FARMERS.

The remarkable address of Emperer Wil-

liam at the bauquet following the recent milltary maneuvers, which appears to have made a profound impression in Germany, is chiefly interesting for the evidence it furnishes o the great agricultural depression in that empire. "The past four years of grievous cares have weighed upon the farmer," said the emperor, and all through his address there was a tone of anxiety and sol citude for the condition of the tillers of the soil. William realizes the necessity for a contented and prosperous peasantry. He understands the value to his government of promoting the welfare of the large agricultural class. If that element of the population can be kept satisfied and insured a fair measure of prosperity it can be counted upon for an unquestioning loyalty to the throne and a sure bulwark against any movement that might menace the authority or the security of the government. It is obviously the conviction of Emperor William that it is much more important to conserve the interests and welfare of the agricultural producers than it is to concern himself or the government about the wishes of the nobility, and he plainly manifested this sentiment when he excluded from the banquet two members of the nobility who are not in sympathy with his policy on the agrarian question. Undoubtedly in this respect the emperor shows sound statesmanship. He of course desires the loyalty of the nobility and wants its support of his policy and measures, but he can do without this much better than he could do without the hearty and earnest loyalty of the great body of German farmers. Probably agricultural depression in Ger-

many is not more severe than in most of the other countries of Europe. The British farmer has long been having a hand-tomouth existence, and the outleak is for a worse condition, owing chiefly to the very low price of wheat. The agricultural producers of Russia are even worse off, distress among them being well nigh universal, while those of Austria and Hungary are represented to be in a very unfortunate condition. Even the French farmers, though better off than those of other portions of Europe, are far from prosperous. The situation to which the Emperor William calls attention is, therefore, not peculiar to Germany, and it presents a problem the momentous character of which is not exaggerated by the interest in it which the kaiser has manifested. How is the problem to be solved? So far as Ger many is concerned, what can the government do to relieve the distress of the agri cultural interest? This was the great question that confronted the foremost statesman of Germany, Bismarck, and while for a time he seemed to have met it, the present evidence is that his solution was not conclusive. For a time the policy of the great chancellor brought exceptional prosperity to the farmers of Germany, but while that policy has been maintained by his auccessor it is seen not to have maintained its first success. Whether the present emperor and his advisers shall prove to be wiser and more farseeing than their predecessors time will de

In the meanwhile the whole agricultural system of the world presents a most interesting subject of study. The farmers of no country are at this time prosperous, and as in nearly every country the agricultural producers are the most important factor in national prosperity it follows that so long as this great interest is depressed there can be no general revival of prosperity. In other words, a renewal of profitable business activity is contingent upon profitable farming, and the latter does not exist anywhere in the world at this time. How shall it be brought about is one of the commanding questions of the time.

The intimation by Judge Woods during the hearing of the strike injunction contempt cases that street railways can be considered as engaged in interstate commerce, because they are used to transport persons en route to railway stations to take trains for distant points in other states, opens another vista into the possible extent to which the precedent set in the recent railway strike may lead the federal government to interfere in labor troubles. Let this view be adopted and it at once becomes the duty of the federal authorities to prevent the interruption of street railway traffic in every city in the country. Every controversy between a street railway company threatens to interfere with interstate commerce and comes under federal jurisdiction. By similar analogy every express company, every public carriage, every public dray, every public messenger, is engaged in the work of interstate commerce because it is habitually employed to transport persons or things on their way to points outside the state. Once accept the doctrine that the federal government is to protect interstate commerce in all its forms and the logical outcome is the practical annihilation of the states.

The Philadelphia Record, which professes to voice the principles of the democratic party, suggests that forest fires that leap from state to state, regardless of boundary lines, have become a national visitation, and that sooner or later the federal government will have to take w hand in the problem. Shades of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson! What are we coming to next? Has the demogratiq party repudiated its states' rights traditions so far as to now stand ready to organize a federal fire department and invade the states to prevent the spread of fire? Paternalism in its worst form may be already in sight.

The Iowa state fair closes again this year with a big deflett, which the taxpayers will

He was a fromment contributor to scientific literature on the subjects of soustitutional and international law and intended to devote the closing years of his life to the

Completion of an excensive work on the civil history of the late war. His sudden death will deprive historical students of what promised to be a most valuable contribuflon to American history.

The county fair has not been a howling success. Omaha has outgrown pumpkin and cabbage shows like every other large city. The only thing that could be made to draw is an interstate exposition, gotten up on a scale that would make it a world's fair in miniature. An interstate exhibition would require permanent exposition buildings, planned and constructed with all the modern appliances of hydraulie power, steam and electricity. There would also have to be buildings for an art exhibit that would givscope to western painters, sculptors and skilled workers in metal, wood and fabrics of the loom. The managers of our county

fair have worked under discouraging condi-

tions. If they would enlarge the scope of

their activity and center their energies

upon an interstate exposition they would

doubtless receive greater encouragement. "Beyond all question suicide has becor modern disease. There are two suicides today where there has been one in the last generation." This is a quotation from a recent sermon of a celebrated preacher It is most probably amply berne out by the facts. It therefore affords a basis for some nineteenth century Malthus to devise a new theory of the imminent destruction of the human race. Just let the ratio of increase be maintained and the next generation will see four suicides where the present sees two, and each one following will double the number of its predecessor. At this rate it ought not to take so very many years until the increase of the world's population is arrested, and not many more until every living man shall bare taken his own life The prospect is not an attractive one to contemplate.

We are reliably informed that there are a number of children in the public schools particularly in the kindergarten department who are not of school age, and who are not legally admissible to them. When it is so difficult to afford school accommodations to all who are entitled to the instruction must appear to be wrong to divert any of the school funds to purposes that are out side of the school board's jurisdiction. The law limiting the school age to children be tween the years of 5 and 21 ought to be rigidly enforced, particularly at the present time, when economy in the administration of the schools is the first and foremos watchword.

After Speaker Crisp's declaration at the lemocratic mass meeting in Atlanta that he was in favor of the immediate free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to he must have felt extremely uncomfortable under the hot blast which Secretary Hoke Smith poured out against the free silver coin age mania. The latter characterized the plan advocated by Speaker Crisp as being "atterly at variance with sound business principle and fraught with incalculable evil." The two speakers of the day ought to have gotten together before they appeared before the nublic:

We knew Mr. Depew would be heard from before he returned from his European trip The people of the United States would have a difficult time to get along without re ceiving advice from Mr. Depew at the regular stated intervals.

Giobe-Democrat.

Mrs. Amelia Bioomer has lived to see the triumph of the sensible dress she de-vised and wore forty years ago. All that was needed to convince the world was a pretty girl on a bleycle built for one and a fashionable send off in Paris.

Flat Contradiction.

Indianapolis News. T. V. Powderly makes the amazing statement that "twenty years ago there were no men in legislatures or congresses who knew men in legislatures or congresses who knew, from actual experience, what it was to work for bread." We venture to say that there has never been a time in the history of this country when the national congress and the state legislatures were not made up in large, if not the larger, part of men "who knew from actual experience what it was to work for bread."

Our True Standing Army.

The true standing army of the United The true standing army of the United States—the only one on which we can rely for effective or useful service in the future—is the great body of teachers in our common schools, academies and colleges. This number has increased from 229,921 in 1872 to 377,000 in 1892. The appropriations for schools between these two periods have increases from \$74,234,476 to \$155,000,000, and yet how far short we are in our comprehension of far short we are in our comprehension the duty and the responsibility which no

The Time for Prudent Enterprise.

New York Tribune.

It is a good time for determined and resolute efforts, and for a reasonable and prudent confidence. The situation does not encourage any crasy booms in prices, or any wild and venturesome expansion of production. But it warrants a most earnest effort on the part of American producers in each department of industry and trade to compete as best they can under the new conditions which the tariff gives them, and if some fail in the effort it is only reasonable to expect that many will achieve unexpected success.

Losses and Gains of Tariff Reform.

All that business has gained, all that labor has gained, by enormous losses and sacrifices thus far is a beginning of "further aggressive operations," further agitation, loss and sacrifice. Labor has been compelled to sacrifice from its earnings in one year a sum about as great as the entire national debt created by a four years' rebellion. The loss of capital may be judged from the Habilities of firms failing—\$557,000,000 commercial and banking last year and \$1,200,000,000 of railroad bonds. And all this for nothing except that democrats may tell ignorant men that they have passed some bill instead of no bill and the trusts may get their millions each. If this is tariff reform every man who has sense enough to manage any business or farm or to earn wages at anything will say the less of it the better. No more destroying agitation if such are the fruits. If instead of settlement for all our losses we get only the beginning of controversy, with infamy and plunder, it is time to end the thing. All that business has gained, all that labor

A Manly Man. Portland (Ore.) Evening Telegram. Editor Resewater of the Omaha Bee is a

HEROES AT THE THROTTLE.

Minneapoliz Tribune: A committee appointed by Minneapolis citizens has placed on record a fitting tribute to the heroism of James Root; it would have been well if they had mentioned also his feilow-hero, Fireman McGowan, without whose aid he ver could have got the train to the place

of comparative safety. Indianapolis Journal: When Engines in many places, was told he had become hero of the country he replied: "I my duty." It takes the highest did my duty." It takes the highest kind of courage and heroism to face death calmly from a sense of duty, and there is no other class of men who do this more frequently with less idea of winning applause than locomotive engineers.

Buffalo Express: Every calamity produces its heroes. The Minnesota forest fites brought forth many, not a few of whom doubtless never will be heard of by the public. But there is one bero whose na and deeds are known and never should forgotten. The brave engineer, James Root who stood at his throttle and piloted his burning train back eight miles to the lake where most of his passengers found safety showed the quality of courage which is Minneapolis Times: How little does the

traveling public realize the courage and which watch over journeys by rail and which are never failing in the presence of danger. The heroes of the nation sit in the engine cabs, and it is only when are brought face to face with their heroic elf-sacrifice that we appreciate how much we owe to their vigilance and to their adherence to the post of duty, no matter what the danger or certainty of death that con-

Chicago Post: We are not sure that we agree with the bard of Minnesota who asks Fame to "erect a monument on high to this immortal name not born to die." Fame is wayward witch and she has put up so many bad monuments to worthless people write books and such that it is hardly an honor to a man of genuine action to raise his effigy. Better still, we'll engrave Jim Root's name on our hearts and say: "Here's to you, Jim! Take care of yourself. You are a trump.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Sidewalks around political corners are being liberally tatooed Corporations actively interested in politics are susceptible to drafts.

Nebraska democrats might induce General The to head the ticket. He runs well. Nebraska's white wings are caressing delusion that the machine gun is not loaded. Bill Nye has concluded to retire from the platform and give etymology a

The emperor of China announces he has some rights in Corea, but the Japs are not disposed to respect them. William Walderf Aster says he is sorry

he was born in America. Americans reciprocate the sentiment. Welleve. "Tis an ill wind that profits nobody. Political parties in Minnesota may well fore go the task of stumping the state.

The overwhelming rout of the Chinese at Gazan indicates that Li Hung Chang has a hickory shirt concealed on his person. Gold is coming into the country now faster than it is going out, but the difficulties in the way of salting an eagle are greater than

Oliver Wendell Holmes has not hesitated to express his pride in the fact that the year of his birth gave to the world four of its great men-Tennyson, Darwin and Gladstone in England, and Abraham L'ncoln in this country. And when his own name was added to the list the doctor modestly added:

"O. I sneaked in, as it were," Cleveland is one of the eight presidents who never attended college, the others being Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Pillmore, Lincoln and Johnson. The other officen, including Grant, who was a West Pointer, were all college-bred men. It is a curious fact, however, that neither Yale, Dartmouth nor Columbia has furnished one. Another blowhole has been discovered in the moral armor plate of the country's 400 Just as the Vanderbilt scandal began to wane, the Astors waltz to the front. James Coleman Drayton has instituted proceedings William Astor, for reasons that drag aristocratic morals to the gutter and send virtue

shricking to the woods. James H. Budd, who is being run for governor of California by the democrats of that state, was given what was regarded as complimentary nomination for congress in the district represented by Mr. Paigo ter or twelve years ago, but he hired a buckboard, traveled all over the district, speak ing to the few or many who would listen and when the votes were counted it was found that Budd had bloomed into a fullblown congressman. This shows what de termination and a buckboard will do.

The Washington Star says of H. M. Braly the famous photographer, who was once the petted favorite of fortune, whose heart and purse were ever open to the pleas of ad versity, and to the largess of whose low there was scarcely a limit, is cripp'ed body, with failing eyesight, and harassed almost to madness by the stings of poverty Still hobbling around as he is on crutches his wonderfully valuable collection historic pictures and negatives threatened by the demands of creditors, he preserves ilmost a happy demeanor and seems to live again in the days when fortune was boomtiful

to him as he recounts the reminiscences of

If anybody imagines that Emperor Wiliam of Germany parades the dignity of his job at all times and on all occasions, he should take a look at the imperial yacht when the kaiser and his chama are abouted for a frolic. Eccentric variety performances are provided, consisting of singing and playing in character, exhibitions of rapid sketch caricatures, impromptu versemaking, Among the participants in these merey makings are ambassadors, ministers and pro-fessors, who are included among the em-

peror's guests. BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Character is what we are in the dark Never did any harm, ch? Well, neither Religion is like muscle: if we do not use

When the wicked are elected to office the devil is hepled. Solomon got a good deal of his wisdom in the school of experience.

The golden calf men worship never becomes a cow that gives milk. A fool soon shows that he has an empty lead by the questions he asks. Nobody ever made life any brighter for another by growling and grumbling, There are some preachers who only ap-

week. ter fire will your kindness kindle on his

It would bankrupt heaven for angels to go in company that some church pillars It is right for charity to begin at home, but she has not done her duty until she has

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Milwaukee Journal: While opportunity awaits every man, it does not put in its leisure time blowing a horn.

gone all over the world.

Detroit Free Press; She had accepted him and he was happy. "You sweet thing," he exclaimed, folding her in his arms, "you are mine alone." "Come off." she murmured softly; "you needn't think you've got a Sugar trust snap."

Atlanta Constitution: If the moonshine distilleries expect to keep up with the can-didates they will have to be double-quick. There is a barbecue evry morning and a torchlight oration at night.

Detroit Free Press: Husband—A bache-lor doesn't know what home is. Wife—Neither do some married men until long after midnight.

Washington Star: "I won't stand it any longer," said the blacksmith's anvil.
"What's the matter" inquired the sledge, "I get all the hard knocks, while the belows does nothing but put on airs."

Chicago Tribune: The Mother—Abel, I'm afraid Willie is going to be near-sighted. See how close he holds the book to his eyes. The Father fin the retail gracery line)—That's all right. He's getting that way from watching out for counterfeit money. There's plenty of flies in our store. Caroline, but there ain't any on William. New York Herald: Will-Why do you al-

New York Herald: Will—Why do you al-ways carry those corks with you when you go to call on your flance? Jack—Well, you see, she lives in a flat, and I use them for stopping up the speaking tubes when I am bidding her good night in the vestibule. Indianapolis Journal: "I have noticed." said the sait-barrel philosopher, "that when the office starts out to seek the man in this country it usually begins looking for him

near a barrel. Chicago Tribune: 'I thought you got in on the ground floor,' said the sympathizing friend.

"Ground floor!" howled the victim.
"That's where I am now. The stock I bought was elevated railway shares!" Pittsburg Chronicle: "You must charge this suit," said Snaggs to his tallor. "Beg pardon, sir, but I am doing business now on a cash basis," replied the man of cloth. "That's quite right. I don't want you to charge more than the cash price."

Chicago Record: Mr. Hopperley-What! You only 16, Madgie? You look older than Madgie-I know it. But I can't tell that I'm 21, can I, when my big sister is sticking at that age and everybody knows we ain't twins?

QUITE PROPER. Kansas City Journal.

He put his arm around her waist
And drew her on his knee: And drew her on his knee; She was not ashamed to be thus placed, As many maids would be. And yet her conduct was quite chastes Her age was only three.

SEPTEMBER BLISS.

Washington Star Washington Star.

Why sing of other months than this Good bard, when you remember The Joys which thrill Turn where you will—
They linger at the table, still, All gathered by September.

For, when you sing of gentle May, You surely must remember The bivatve rare Torn from its lair— Caught from old Neptune's sheltering

By generous, gray September.

And when you carol lays of June
Again you must remember
The sedgy brink
Where stops to drink
The erstwhile babbling bob-o-link
The reed bird of September.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTMOHOR YOUR NEY BACK.

Did You See



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Bright- crisp-- new styles - so perfect - so wearable-so faultless-such as any man may proudly own-it's a sin to pay merchant tailors nearly double-splendid fitting-all wool-suits \$10.00—sacks and cutaways—\$12.50—clay worsteds-for \$15.00-elegant sacks and cutaways-\$18 -perfect dress suits-for \$20.

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