THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1898, was as follows:

1	31,250	17	29,480
2	36,171	18	29,705
3	36,520	19	28,730
4	46,287	20	28,923
5	42,052	21	28,624
6	43,641	22	28,959
7	39,525	23	28,751
8	29,246	24	28,720
9	31,020	25	27,425
10	31,250	26	29,432
11	31,449	27	32,865
12	31,246	28	28,588
13	30,940	29	28,179
14	34,624	30	28,400
15	35,284	31	28,526
16	29,510		

Total	995,321
Less returns and unsold copies	21,157
Net total sales	974,164
Net daily average	31,425

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of July, 1898.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The peace jubilee at the Omaha exposition is clearly the biggest thing in sight.

References of the oldest settlers to the days "before the war" will now have to be still further explained.

Perhaps the belching of old Vesuvius was caused by disgust at the way the Spaniards failed to fight.

Omaha's record in the weekly clearing house report continues to indicate steady and marked business improvement.

While talking of civilizing Cuba the lynching record of Arkansas that has just been lengthened should not be overlooked.

The attendance at the exposition should yet approximate what was said to be the extravagant prediction of the 3,000,000 mark for the entire period of the great show.

Geronimo, the great Apache chief, who is still a prisoner of war, is to be favored with a visit to the Omaha exposition. Our distinguished prisoners of war of Spanish descent will be envious.

The three-ring candidate for governor has not yet announced which of the three popocratic platforms represents his principles. A patent alternating revolving platform may prove the only solution.

There are at a low estimate 10,000 new voters in Nebraska who will this year exercise their suffrage for the first time in this state. Every one of them ought to be enlisted under the republican standard bearers.

Omaha's peace jubilee need not conflict with the plans of any other community that wants to celebrate the conclusion of peace. But Omaha is first in the field and the Omaha jubilee should have the right of way.

The acceptance by President McKinley of the invitation to visit the exposition extended by Manager Rosewater of the exposition executive committee insures the success of the projected peace jubilee beyond peradventure.

There is no danger that Americans will overlook any of the opportunities for profitable investment in Porto Rico and Cuba. It is more probable that a great many of the opportunities will be seen by three or four men at the same time and all will try to succeed where there is room for but one.

A cigarette trust seems to be able to knock out almost any kind of a prohibition law aimed at the little sticks, but now it is threatened with destructive competition from the cigarette factories of the Philippine islands. This is the worst blow yet for the cigarette trust.

What has become of the rumor that as soon as the United States got into the middle of an international war the Indians on the western reservations were all to rise up and make one more last desperate break for freedom? The Indians have not only been quiet, but most regular in attendance at the agencies on ration days.

Railroad rates are the only obstacle that stands in the way of greater attendance at the exposition. The press and people who have visited the show are doing their shares in keeping up public interest, but if they were doing twice the work they could not overcome the obstruction of prohibitive railroad rates. The rates must come down.

POLICY FOR CONQUERED TERRITORY.

The conference held at Saratoga to consider the future foreign policy of the United States, with particular reference to conquered territory, while not explicitly declaring opposition to territorial acquisition, did so in effect. The resolutions say that the people of the surrendered islands should be treated as temporarily the wards of the nation, that we should not be justified in returning the conquered territory to misrule and oppression and that as soon as the islands under our present protection can be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed to do so, the United States retaining under its authority only necessary naval stations. It is further declared that until such time as they may be able to govern themselves these islands should continue under the protection of the United States, the question of their annexation, at some period and at the mutual desire of both, to be left to the time when it arises.

There is nothing objectionable in these propositions. They will be assented to by all that portion of the American people who are not in favor of the policy of imperialism. No one has thought of giving back any territory that has fallen under the control of the United States to misrule and oppression. No one doubts that it is the duty of this nation to give protection to the people who have been relieved of Spanish domination. In the case of Cuba we shall maintain a military occupation of the island until it is completely pacified and the people have been given a fair and full opportunity to form and put in operation an independent government. We have assumed the responsibility of giving Cuba peace and freedom and we shall be justified in adopting whatever course shall be found necessary to fulfil this self-imposed obligation. In regard to so much of the Philippines as is under American control the same policy will apply. We have become responsible for the preservation there of peace and order and the protection of life and property and we must do our whole duty in this respect. But we have not placed ourselves under an obligation to the whole Philippine population, a part of which has never acknowledged the control of Spain, nor are we called upon by any consideration of justice or morality to assume the task, as the declaration of the conference implies, of enabling all these people to test their capacity for self-government. Such of them as are under our present protection certainly should be given opportunity to show whether or not they are able to govern themselves, but it will hardly be seriously contended that it is the proper mission of the United States to undertake to do this for all the people of the Philippines, including the large number who are only semi-civilized. Yet if we should insist upon retaining possession of the Philippines we should be bound not only to protect all its people, but sooner or later to allow them to test their capacity for self-government. Can any one doubt that we should encounter very grave troubles and diculties in the meanwhile?

It is to be regretted that the Saratoga conference did not make a distinct and explicit declaration in opposition to territorial acquisition. What it did declare is well enough as far as it goes, but the paramount subject it met to consider is one which calls for plain speaking.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The peace protocol provides that the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain shall meet in Paris not later than October 1. The president therefore has ample time in which to select the commissioners on the part of the United States, two of which—Secretary Day and Senator Davis—have already been selected. It is needless to say that Mr. McKinley desires for this most important service men of the highest ability and character, who will not only have the confidence of the American people, but will also command the respect of European statesmen. There is no difficulty in finding such men, the perplexing point, if there is any, being in making a choice where there are so many available. This would really be simpler if the number of commissioners were twenty instead of five. The appointments of Secretary Day and Senator Davis, who is chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, have met with unqualified public approval and it is safe to say the other appointments will be satisfactory to the country. It has been suggested that the president may be influenced as to some members of the commission by political considerations, but we do not believe that politics will play any part in the matter. As the home organ of Mr. McKinley says, the only thing he is likely to consider is whether the men he selects agree with his views concerning the questions to be settled and if they are able and conscientious. No one understands better than the president the nature of the work which the commission will have to do and he will choose men whom he deems to be fully qualified for the work.

Meanwhile some idea is being given, if reports from Madrid can be depended upon, of the possible difficulties which the American commissioners may encounter. According to these reports the Madrid government contemplates several moves, the tendency of which would be to embarrass and delay the peace negotiations. It is said that Spain will adopt this course in the hope of securing influence in her behalf, particularly in regard to disposing of the Philippines, of some of the European powers. It is also stated that she will urge some concession on the part of the United States respecting the Cuban debt, a matter concerning which the Spanish government seems to feel almost as much solicitude as it does in regard to the Philippines. Perhaps there is some ground for the statements emanating from Madrid, but in any event the American commissioners undoubtedly will go to Paris fully instructed as to the position of the government on every vital question and this position will doubtless be made known very soon after the commission meets. It is also most probable that Spain will again learn that the demands of the United States will be adhered to, regardless of European influence if any should be attempted, which is improbable.

MORE UNDEMOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

According to the most approved authorities, democracy is defined to be the rule of the people as opposed to the rule of one or of the few. According to the definition of the local gang of cheap politicians who have taken upon themselves the guidance of the democratic party in this county, democracy is the rule of the machine and they are the machine.

In order to circumvent the will of the rank and file of their party, and make sure that their control of the patry organization is not disturbed, these self-constituted leaders a few weeks ago appointed themselves delegates to the democratic state convention, doing away entirely with the customary primaries by which the wishes of the party are ascertained if not carried out. While this undemocratic procedure has in the past had the stamp of approval from even a democrat of so high rank as William Jennings Bryan himself, it has always been regarded as a breach of the basic principle of democracy and has never been indulged except with profuse excuses and labored apologies.

Now, however, the same set of machine drivers have for a second time within one month appointed themselves to represent the rank and file of the democratic party without so much as "by your leave"—this time to constitute the convention that is to put in nomination the popocratic candidate for congress in this, the Second district. So far as the nominating convention is concerned, it is but a hollow formality at best, because its nominee is foredoomed to disastrous defeat, even if there were no ready-made slate that lacks only the official endorsement of the democratic name.

This flagrant and defiant disregard of democratic principles and the manifest distrust of the democratic voters cannot fail to disgust those who have affiliated with the local democracy because of belief in democratic tenets. As well, instead of such a farce, have done away entirely with the nominating convention and have the congressional candidate named and certified by the members of the machine's committee.

So far as democracy is concerned the promulgation of the whole democratic ticket by one usurping dictator would be just as democratic as the method that is being pursued.

THE SWELLING TIDE.

It is apparent to every intelligent observer that the full swell of the tide toward the exposition has now set in. A hundred and one signs all go to indicate one and the same thing.

From now on the attendance at the great exhibition of transmississippi resources and products will be more largely composed of people who come to make a careful study of the wonderful display.

The farmers and producers of the western states who have deferred their visits until their absence from home would not interfere with the work in the fields will find in the exposition the first full realization of their own productive power. This was one of the original objects of the projectors, and it can not fail to have a most wholesome effect.

A second object of the exposition, namely, to impress upon visitors from more distant points the promise held forth by the transmississippi region as a field for profitable investment, must from now on come more in the foreground. As a factor in the upbuilding of the western states, the exposition is bound to be felt long after the gates shall have been closed and the last vestiges of the beautiful buildings disappeared.

Already the exposition has drawn the attention of hundreds of thousands to the west who would otherwise have remained in ignorance of its unexampled energies and magnificent possibilities. As knowledge gained from personal inspection always counts for most, in bringing eastern people into the heart of the transmississippi country lies the exposition's greatest power for permanent good.

The swell of the tide toward the exposition emphasizes anew the responsibilities resting upon the people of this city and state to provide for the visiting guests and make sure that they do not go away disappointed. Omaha is fully awake to the situation and its citizens may be relied on to do their whole duty.

The veracious Lincoln annex of the Omaha popocratic organ published under the name of the State Journal and posing as a republican paper is endeavoring with its usual mendacity to make republicans believe that the editor of The Bee had attempted to inflict W. G. Whitmore as chairman upon the republican state committee at its recent meeting. Just what purpose is back of this fabrication is not apparent, but the incontrovertible fact is that the only recommendation of Mr. Whitmore was contained in a letter written by John L. Webster, whose suggestion seems to have encountered an iceberg in the midst of midsummer heat. Mr. Rosewater wrote no letters in behalf of Mr. Whitmore or any other candidate for state chairman, that choice having been properly left by the convention to the nominees of the party on the state ticket.

You can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar. This is a good adage for those who are talking wildly of clubbing the railroads into acceding in full to the demand for lower rates to the Omaha exposition. The railroads are guided almost wholly by self-interests. They can and must be convinced that the most liberal policy toward the exposition means most in the long run for the railroads themselves. Most of the railroad men already see this and are beginning to act accordingly and the others must be brought to the same standpoint by the combined pressure of all interests rather than by reckless threats and brandishing of clubs.

Another reform that should be inaugurated by the exposition is the posting at each ticket window of the price at which the admission tickets are being sold. Several complaints have been received from people who have by mistake paid full price on 25-cent nights and failed to discover the overpayment until too late to rectify it. Everything connected with the exposition should be entirely above board and so plain that a child need not become confused.

The middle-of-the-road populists say they expect to poll more than 11,000 votes in Iowa next fall, but have not yet announced their program for the campaign. Reference to the newspaper files would probably show that they nominated a ticket some time last spring and at the same time adopted a platform, but whether it is a platform that will do for the present campaign or not remains to be seen after investigation.

Another state that desires to join the prosperity procession this year is Utah, where a crop of wheat 25 per cent greater than ever before known is being harvested, and at the same time the mines are doing better than ever. There are no western states disposed to remain in a despondent mood this year and all are welcome in the big parade.

Over 5,000 people from Illinois registered at the Illinois state building since the opening of the exposition and probably many more than that number in attendance who have not taken the trouble to register. This looks as if several people in Illinois must have read of the Omaha exposition in the newspaper press of that state.

Every newspaper in Chicago without exception is enthusiastic over the proposed peace demonstration in the World's fair city. What is to be thought of the Omaha organ that out of personal or partisan narrowness is trying to smother the great national peace jubilee to be held at the Omaha exposition in October?

The only maximum freight rate bill that ever became law in Nebraska did so by virtue of the signature of a republican governor. The republican platform pledge of legislation for the control of corporations in the interest of all the people is a plank that fits in with the republican structure.

The political opponents of General Scofield of Wisconsin attacked his cow in the madness of their desire to defeat him for renomination for governor, but he was nominated and will be elected. It is not safe to say anything derogatory to the cow in as good a dairy state as Wisconsin.

St. Louis and the Peace Jubilee.
St. Louis Republic.

Now we all can take the time to go to the Omaha exposition and celebrate the peace jubilee.

As Sized Up by the Advertisers.
Western Laborer.

Last Sunday's Bee (August 14) contained sixty-two columns of ads and the World-Herald fifty-six columns.

Not Very Crowded.
Globe-Democrat.

Without counting recent additions of territory, there are in the United States twenty-three persons to the square mile. The figure in England is 370, in Belgium 571 and in Germany 270. If the population in this country were as dense as that in Belgium the aggregate would exceed the present population of the earth.

Effect of War on Business.
Detroit Free Press.

When these effects of the war are taken into account we are impelled to the conclusion that although the war has temporarily interfered with and set back the tide of business it has at the same time set in motion new ambitions, new impulses, broader conceptions which must ultimately improve and advance the business prosperity of the American people.

Cheap Wheat Webster.
David City Press.

Cheap Wheat Webster will be the opposing candidate to William V. Allen for United States Senator. It would seem to be a clear declaration of hostility to the farming interests of the state when a man entertaining such sentiments is agreed upon. The farmers and all merchants whose prosperity depends on the farmers ought to see the danger to their interests by the election of a man who believes that cheap products is the best for farmers.

Home Coming of the Volunteers.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The desire of the volunteers in service is now to be mustered out as soon as possible. That they should feel so is gratifying, since the country is in no danger from a large and idle army at the close of a war so long as its members are eager to return to the occupations of peace. While the volunteer force will be immediately reduced, it does not follow, however, that all of the volunteers will be speedily released. We must have a large number of soldiers to occupy conquered territories, not to mention Cuba, which is supposed to be merely occupied.

Settlement of Race Problems.
Kansas City Star.

A congress is reported from Omaha which proposes the settlement of the race question as between the whites and blacks. If such a question exists in this country it arises from natural antipathies and unavoidable circumstances and can be settled only by time—perhaps a great deal of time—and the rise of the black race in intelligence, wealth, self-respect and pride generally. While congresses in regard to race questions can effect nothing, it is believed that causes associated with that problem now in operation will produce results within the next four or five hundred years.

A Large Standing Army.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

It occasionally appears that the revolutionary fathers, wisely though they builded, did not foresee all the emergencies and necessities that would arise in 120 years of history. One of the lessons they taught was the avoidance of a large standing army. They are not to be sneered at for this, even when we are in an expansive mood. Their counsel is not to be treated lightly, even when we are seriously talking about annexing a great archipelago on the other side of the globe, with a mixed and undisciplined population supposed to be intractable to civil methods of government. We must rule by the arts of peace or else collide with the foundation principles of our system.

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

With his four years' experience fighting for the confederacy General Wheeler thought he knew everything worth knowing about war. But he learned a few things at Santiago. "During the civil war," he said, in talking of his recent experiences, "we fought at close range, and there was tremendous noise and smoke. In this war the range of fire was 800 yards or more; there was very little noise, and the use of smokeless powder disposed of the smoke of battle. It seemed strange to me, when the fighting first began, not being able to see any smoke, hearing none of the ordinary noise, and seeing the men fall about me. I saw probably the first man struck in the fight. He was near me, and I went to him just as he had fallen, and could see no mark where he had been struck, though he was in the last agony of death and died in a few minutes. I heard no noise. I had seen nothing and could not even see the wound on him, and yet he was there dying. We undid his belt, and there was just the least hole where the ball had gone right through his body. The range of fire was so great with the modern guns that distance seemed to make little difference in the matter of danger. There is no such thing as seeking safety in the rear of the line of fire. When we got up to within 500 yards, practically the whole army was exposed to the fire, those in the rear being in danger, as well as those forward."

General Aguinaido and his troops have not made much progress from Cavite. Even his golden whistle whistles not. But there is room to spread. With over 1,100 islands comprising the group the insurgent commander ought to be able to find a suitable one to set up his shack as a dictator.

Governor General Augusti of Manila out-Blancoed Blanco in the proclamation line, and made the shabbiest sneak out of the country when the crisis approached. General Pando followed his example by stealing out of Cuba. These are conspicuous samples of vaunted Spanish honor.

Pension Commissioner Evans estimates that pensions growing out of the Spanish war will reach $12,000,000 a year. Up to the present time only 144 applications have been made. It is estimated that there will be 50,000 applications filed as the outgrowth of deaths, wounds and disease.

It appears to be an authenticated fact that the people and papers of Madrid are actually blaming Columbus for their present troubles, saying that if he had been contented to remain obscure and not discover America they would now have no colonies to lose. They are particularly outraged, too, that the worker of all their woe was not a Spaniard, but an Italian.

An instance of lofty courage and self-sacrifice occurred on the heights of San Juan. A soldier of the Ninth was wounded to death. The life blood came in spurts from his wounds. His comrades stopped to offer him water. He asked who they were. "Of the Ninth. Drink," they answered. Then the story goes on: "No," said he, "don't mind me here; I'm done for. I'm the Ninth, too, and I'm dying. Keep your water; you'll need it up in the firing line, where you belong. They want you there; but I'm done."

Mrs. Miles, wife of the commanding general, has a way of breaking through War department red tape that might be copied with profit. Finding at the hospital at Fort Myer, Va., a room full of boxes of delicacies for sick and wounded soldiers, and lying unopened awaiting orders, she had them opened and the contents distributed. Then she applied to the War department for proper authority to open the boxes.

The Washington Times awards the laurels of war poetry to an 11-year-old poetess of that town who perpetrated these lines:

Dewey took Manila;
Schley took his gun;
Miles took his picture
And Sampson took the mon.

Miss Wheeler, daughter of General Joe Wheeler, succeeded in getting to Santiago as a nurse and in a letter dated July 30 to a friend in Tampa she says: "My brother was very ill and I had to ride horseback on a cavalry saddle six miles to his camp every morning and back every evening. * * * I am glad to be here. It will be a beautiful memory to me all my life, the sight of the pathetically graceful faces of our poor, neglected soldiers, and the wonderfully pleased expression in their pitiful eyes when I do anything for them at all."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Blanco has reached the bitter end, and his orders from his government are that he shall hang on to it.

Lieutenant Carranza has marched out with what he considers the honors of war. He was permitted to blow his own horn to the last.

A Kansas man has been sent to jail for six years for stealing his neighbor's Sunday trousers. This is an indication that Sunday is still observed in Kansas.

Lyman Curtis, who died in Utah last week, was one of the men who planted the first crops in that state and was one of Brigham Young's most valuable assistants in the constructive work of the pioneers.

President McKinley has received a letter from the Thirteen club of New York congratulating him on the fact that he signed the peace protocol on a Friday, and proclaimed it to the world on the 13th of the month.

When Adolph Sutro, the millionaire who died in San Francisco recently, got his famous tunnel bill through congress twenty-eight years ago, he was greatly assisted by eight prominent congressmen. In his will Mr. Sutro bequeaths $3,000 to each of these eight men, though some of them are dead.

Colonel John Hay will be the third graduate of Brown university who has held the position of secretary of state. William L. Marcy, secretary of state in President Pierce's cabinet, was graduated from Brown in 1808, and Richard Olney, President Cleveland's secretary of state, was graduated in 1856. Colonel Hay was graduated in 1858.

Mavro Gruenbaum, who was a pauper in New York a week ago, subsisting on the charity of a friend, has fallen heir to $15,000,000, left by an uncle who has just died in Turin, Italy, and who, when Gruenbaum last heard of him, long ago, was a revolutionary leader in Hungary. The uncle gave up agitating, and, becoming a railroad contractor in Italy, amassed a fortune.

The report that the Pullman company has more money than it knows what to do with is a malicious invention. It is now handing out the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share and $20 a share besides, the latter a stock dividend issued to dispose of a part of a surplus of $27,000,000. Both payments will leave a nest egg of $18,280,000. Evidently the Pullman company is enjoying a reasonable slice of prosperity.

It is said that Senator Platt is willing that Roosevelt shall be the republican nominee for governor of New York provided he is the strongest man, which means that the senator, as knowing as he was before, has learned something from the last municipal campaign in New York. Meanwhile, General Joseph Wheeler, interviewed in New York, says, after eulogizing his comrade in arms: "The people of New York want him for their governor. That is entirely creditable to them. The people of the United States will want him to govern them next, and they will have him for their president."

TICKET DESERVING OF SUPPORT.

Leigh World (rep.): The World doesn't know all the candidates on the republican ticket, but it knows enough of them to know if there are any bad ones they have got into mighty good company.

Humboldt Standard (rep.): The republicans have a state ticket this fall for which they need make no apology. All are good, clean capable men and the reins of government will be absolutely safe in their hands.

O'Neill Frontier (rep.): "M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City is one of the ablest and cleanest men who has been nominated for governor of Nebraska and is sure to be elected," remarked a prominent Douglas county democrat last Thursday. Opinion of this kind makes governors.

Tekamah Herald (rep.): Nebraska republicans have reason to congratulate themselves for the exceptionally strong ticket nominated last week. They are all well qualified to fill the respective offices for which they have been nominated. They are each and all men of high standing and of known integrity and character.

Friend Telegraph (rep.): The nomination of Hon. M. L. Hayward for governor of Nebraska by the Republicans is giving general satisfaction. Speaking from a state standpoint the republicans appear at last to be coming to their senses. Judge Hayward is an old soldier with an honorable record and a man probably nearer the people as any one that could be placed on the ticket this fall.

Wayne Herald (rep.): The republican party nominated no "yellow dogs" this year, but clean, able, upright men that will command the respect of every loyal citizen of Nebraska, men eminently fitted for the offices to which they now aspire, since being nominated, men who are thoroughly in accord with the magnificent administration of President McKinley and they desire to be and will be elected.

Ord Quiz (rep.): The Omaha Bee is giving the republican ticket unqualified support. People who do not like The Bee may sneer at this, but the fact remains that its support means a good many votes for the party. And the further fact remains that The Bee has not been wrong very often when it refused to support men who had been named by the republicans. All things point toward republican victory this fall.

Tecumseh Chieftain (rep.): The republican state ticket meets the hearty approval of the rank and file of the party in all parts of the state. It is a representative ticket, composed of practical, capable business men of established integrity and it is sure to receive a very generous support. We do not underrate the strength of the fusionists when we say that we believe the republican ticket has flattering chances of success at the polls in November.

Pierce Call (rep.): Every candidate nominated by the republicans at the state convention last week is clean and unobjectionable—men whom the people in the localities where they live have highly honored regardless of party. Judge Hayward was nominated in response to a universal demand from all parts of the state. He is the people's choice. The rest of the ticket is made up of thoroughly competent and honorable men who will give the state a business-like administration.

Pender Republic (rep.): The republican candidates on the state ticket are all men with exceptionally clean and able records and just such men as may be expected to conduct the affairs of state in a business-like manner. It is not composed of incompetents, but men of ability who have made a success in their business lives and have thus demonstrated their ability to attend to the state's business affairs which they undoubtedly will do after the first week in January, 1899.

Stanton Pickett (rep.): The republican state ticket is one over which any loyal citizen, be he republican, democrat or populist, can enthuse with the utmost propriety. There is not a politician or chronic office seeker among the number. There is not a man on the list from governor down against whom a word can truthfully be said. The men are well distributed over the state and are wide awake, impressive gentlemen who ought to make an aggressive campaign and considering the facts that none of them will be placed on the defensive, that the country is prosperous and with the records made by the fusion candidates to weigh them down it should be an effectual and winning campaign.

Ord Quiz (rep.): Hear any man talk about Mortensen for state treasurer, no matter what the man's politics are, and he will say that there is no doubt about the money of the state being in safe hands if Mr. Mortensen is elected. More than one of the leaders of the populist party here have said the same thing. Since 1875, when he was chosen county treasurer, he has been in positions of trust and the highest responsibility, and all his acts have been above question. There is nothing in the state treasurship that can turn his head or tempt him to trifle with the great responsibility that the people will place in him by electing him to that place. He has everything to lose and nothing to gain by going wrong, and those who know him know he will do his duty right and to the letter.

Holdrege Citizen (rep.): A week has passed since the republican state convention at Lincoln put up their strong ticket. The convention was enthusiastic and it did excellent work in putting up a ticket with no weak men on it. Judge Hayward, who heads the ticket, is a clean, capable man, who has a record anyone could be proud of. He did not seek the nomination, but the people of the state wanted him and he had such an overwhelming majority of the delegation that before the first ballot was completed Judge Baker, his contestant for the nomination, moved to suspend the rules and nominate him by acclamation. The ticket is not composed of politicians and office seekers, but of men who were carefully selected because of their fitness for the various positions. The republicans enter the campaign with harmony in their ranks and they will make an aggressive fight all along the line.

Niobrara Tribune (rep.): So far as nominated the Tribune presents to its readers this week, at the head of the editorial column, the republican state, county and township ticket, and invites the careful inspection and consideration of that ticket by all. It is composed of clean, able and progressive men from start to finish, and there is not a man thereon but whom holds aloft the banner of republicanism and has never yet let it trail in the dust. It is a ticket calculated to disconcert the combined forces of fusion and to turn their boasted victories of the last few years into utter rout and defeat. Not since the memory of man runneth back in Nebraska politics has an abler or better ticket been placed in the field, asking for the suffrages of the people of this commonwealth. The republicans of the state of Nebraska ask no apologies and invite the severest criticism of their opponents.

Osmond Republican: Judge Hayward was the choice of the convention held at Lincoln. Never did there more harmony prevail and never in the history of the state was there a cleaner ticket put up. Every republican was enthusiastic over Mr. Hayward for governor and his nomination was as certain as was Mr. McKinley's in 1896. Mr. Hayward is an ideal candidate and will make a model governor. The other candidates belong to the same class, are honorable, honest and efficient men. The republicans need such a ticket and with it they can carry the state without a doubt. The people are learning the difference between straight principles and party promises and populism cannot live long in such a community. It will die at its own hands and cannot help it. The republican ticket from top to bottom is one of the strongest ever nominated in the state. The candidates are all clean, honest and honorable men and we believe will be elected by a good safe plurality.

MIDSUMMER WIT.

Detroit Journal: "She has a masculine mouth, don't you think?"

"Very. I fancy she couldn't hold more than a dozen pins in it to save her life."

Chicago Record: "What is a poet-laureate, Uncle Julius?"

"A poet-laureate is the English bard who writes the royal advertisements."

Detroit Free Press: "Not a single book that I have written has made a hit."

"H'm; you must have some Spanish blood in your veins."

Detroit Journal: "Triplets!" whispered the nurse, with preternatural calmness.

"Ah, a yard of babies!" gibbered the man.

But if he felt any regret at having married a person of such a strongly artistic temperament he did not express it at the moment.

Chicago Tribune: "No," muttered General Blanco, as he appended his name to his written resignation. "I am not afraid to stay here and meet the Americans, but I can't face that typewriter joke any longer. Human endurance has its limits."

Indianapolis Journal: "I can't see," said the stupid boarder, "why being a good campaign orator should make a man eligible for an army position."

"His experience on the stump," said the Cheerful Idiot, "has taught him how to occupy a post."

Washington Star: "We are in danger," said one Spanish statesman, "of sinking into oblivion; of being almost forgotten by the rest of the world."

"Never!" replied the other, proudly. "We still have our debts."

Indianapolis Journal: "You told me," said the candidate who had put up and lost, "that a nomination was equivalent to an election."

"Er—why—yes," answered the political manager.

"I guess you meant equivalent to a collection."

Chicago Post: "Progressive!" he said. "Well, I should think she was. Why, do you know what that woman did?"

They admitted that they did not.

"She has secured the services of a hypnotist," he explained, "and now she is able to feed her boarders on rump steak and make them think it is tenderloin."

Puck: Dusty Rhodes—Say, Weary, I'm goin' to dem Fillypene islands. Dey say dat all de food yer need grows on trees.

Weary Walker (with a look of scorn)—Dat's just like yer! Ye ain't got no farsightedness. Don't yer know dat dem people as lives in der tropics are so blamed lazy det yer wouldn't be able ter git no one ter pick it off fer yer?

Chicago Tribune: Spanish Matron—You are an old sailor? And served in the American war? Poor man! You are one of the survivors of those dreadful sea fights in which we lost all our ships and so many brave men perished—is it not so?

Spanish Mendicant (drawing himself up)—No, senora. I served under Admiral Camara, the only commander in that war who never lost a man.

UNCLE HENRY'S DOWNFALL.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

It takes all kinds of people to make up the world, they say,
And I've met a mighty lot of different species in my day—
All with their various hobbies and their politics and creeds,
The things that poison one may be just what some other needs;
One man'll claim you can't be saved unless you've been immersed,
While the next one says of all the foolish doctrines, that's the worst—
What one man likes another scorns, that seems to be the rule,
And the chap that tries to please 'em all is just a common fool.

Some folks can't stand the climate here and want to move away,
While others think it's lovely—or, at least, that's what they say;
One man'll read a story and he'll split his sides and roar,
While the next one mebby'll say he never see such rot before;
Some people go to meetin' every Sunday, rain or clear,
While other fellers hardly hear a sermon once a year—
What one man likes his neighbor has no use for, as a rule,
And the man that tries to please 'em all is just a common fool.

When you think the weather's pleasant the first fellow that you meet,
As like as not'll grumble at the cold or else the heat;
They made me school director here about a year ago;
And I started out intendin' to give every one a show;
I tried to keep from takin' sides—I done the best I could—
Last week they kicked me out and said I wasn't any good!
I guess that every other man is cranky, as a rule,
And the chap that tries to please 'em all's an ordinary fool!

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1898.—This is the last day that the bids for the new torpedo boats can be received. The date, as first fixed, has been twice postponed, to allow Pacific Coast bidders to send their estimates to the Navy Department by mail.

Sailor Suits

that are just like those that the real tars wear are quite the thing for the small boys. They are in great demand all the year round. Our assortment of them contains a number of exclusive styles and patterns. Some of these lines are broken in sizes but if your boy can find his size here he'll find a great bargain. The prices are away down just now.

BROWNING KING & CO.
S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.