

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. Here's that Shamrock's crew may see one of the finest races ever sailed, but that it will be a stern view.

Iowa's school for the deaf opened promptly on time. But Iowa's school is conducted by people who understand their business and not by popocratic political pie-biters.

A Colorado man thinks he has seen an active volcano in the mountains of that state. It was probably only a reflection of the lurid time Denver has enjoyed during the past week.

Don't let the Commercial club forget that beet sugar factory project. Omaha ought to have a sugar plant in full operation by the time the next season's crop of beets is ready to be worked.

Agulnaldo says the "insurgents desire peace, but peace with independence and honor." This was what the leaders of the southern confederacy desired and Uncle Sam had to put the idea to death.

Omaha retailers report that both out-of-town and city patrons are purchasing a better class of goods this year than a year ago. Another sign of constantly improving conditions under republican prosperity.

Eli Perkins may as well stay out of Nebraska in the future, as his record as a prevaricator has been distanced by the ambitious popocratic press agent who accompanied Bryan on his tour of Nebraska.

And now General Weaver says the republican law is on its last legs. The general's own political underpinning has been so shaky for a number of years that he is hardly capable of getting an accurate view of the situation.

The Greater America Exposition has entered upon its last month. People who have not drunk in the beauties of the white city should remember that it will vanish from the face of the earth as soon as the gates close November 1.

The frank acknowledgment by a prominent populist that the railroads would be satisfied with Holcomb on the bench is nothing new, but it may be a revelation to those of Holcomb's followers who are still deluded by the claim that he is a genuine reformer.

The grim report appears to be more than usually active in gathering in victims among the energetic pioneers of Omaha. With their ranks thinning by force of age the founders of Omaha stand out as the sturdy builders of a city of whose coming greatness they did not even dream.

The big democratic blowout down in Texas on the eve of a national campaign is much like the theatrical expedient of taking a new play to a provincial town to try it. If the speeches take, well and good; if they are a failure, they cannot possibly do any harm in Texas, which is hopelessly democratic.

The Bryanites have given up quoting Colin Harvey and Ernest Seyd and taken to citing the utterances of William McKinley. That is certainly an improvement. We advise, however, that they go back to the speeches made in 1896 by William Jennings Bryan and try to square his predictions of calamity with the prosperity of today.

The North Nebraska Methodist conference has authorized the erection of a \$50,000 hospital building in this city, the present structure having proved far too small for the ever-increasing requirements. This institution started in a modest way some years ago and has grown constantly in favor. It is understood that the new building will not be started until all the funds have been raised, though over \$10,000 is now in bank. Here is a most worthy object of benevolence for local philanthropists.

FACING STUBBORN FACTS.

The democrats in this year's campaigns are face to face with stubborn facts which are invulnerable to the attacks of demagoguery and sophistry. There is no spot in this broad land where industry does not thrive and prosperity prevail. There is no interest of the American people that is not experiencing better conditions than a few years ago, when the democratic party was in power and its economic policy in operation.

The industrial and commercial history of the last three years is familiar and it is a record of almost unprecedented progress in all directions, while in some unparalleled. In that period every prediction and prophecy of the democratic party in the last national campaign has been discredited by results. Look back to 1896 and recall the situation at that time. A large part of the manufacturing industries idle, agriculture unprofitable, stagnation in general business, financial fear and distrust prevalent, an army of labor unemployed, wages lower than at any time in nearly half a century. A pall of apprehension covered the whole country—the fear that the people in their distress might place in power the party of currency debasement and repudiation.

Contrast the situation today. Every industry active, the products of the farm fairly rewarding the labor of the husbandman, all departments of business prosperous, financial confidence fully restored, little idle labor anywhere and in some parts of the country a demand in excess of the supply, wages in most industries nearly or quite as high as they have ever been and instead of the fear of three years ago, a universal feeling of cheerful faith in the future.

In the light of what has been attained within the last three years may we aptly to lose sight of the dreary and disastrous experience of the country during the years immediately preceding this period. In the pleasing contemplation of present prosperity the hard struggle and trying experience of the past are forgotten. It is well, however, to sometimes revert to these, especially when the demagogue is abroad endeavoring to delude the people with specious pleas and subtle sophistry, or to mislead them into believing that the prosperity they are enjoying is unsubstantial, that they are only apparently doing well and are still really being victimized in all sorts of ways of which they are unconscious.

To the farmer who in the past two or three years has paid off or largely reduced his mortgage; to the business man whose trade has steadily increased; to the wage earner who has had employment at fair remuneration, existing conditions and the promise they hold out ought certainly to be satisfactory. These classes should be proof against the specious pleas of the demagogue and they constitute a large majority of the people. These have in their own experience the evidence that refutes democratic prophecy and demonstrates the fallacy of democratic policy.

The tide of prosperity flows on. The foreign and domestic commerce of the nation, as now indicated, will be as great this year as it was last. The outlook for both labor and capital is most favorable. The American people, we confidently believe, will not endanger this by giving their approval to the reactionary principles of the democratic party.

THE RACES FOR THE CUP.

The races between the Shamrock and the Columbia for the America's cup, the first of which will be sailed today twenty miles to windward and return, will command an interest both in the United Kingdom and the United States not confined to yachtsmen. It is an international sporting event which appeals in a way to popular patriotism in both countries, because there are really involved in it tests of ingenuity in yacht construction and skill in seamanship which give to the contest a substantial significance. In the numerous races for the trophy won by the America forty-eight years ago, the victories of our yachts have been attributed to their superiority in model and construction, while American seamanship has received much credit.

The British have naturally been disinclined to admit these claims and sought other reasons for their defeats, but they have never ceased to study American models and to endeavor to improve on them. The Shamrock is the product of the best yacht-designing talent in the United Kingdom, as the Columbia is of the best ability in this line in the United States, and both will be sailed by men carefully selected for the work. In the opinion of experts there is little to choose between them, each having shown great sailing qualities, and there is every reason to expect that, barring accident, the races will be close and probably break the record if the weather should be propitious.

FILIPINO CONFIDENCE.

The Filipino officer who heads the commission sent to General Otis by Agulnaldo said to the representative of the Associated Press that fighting in their way the insurgents can maintain a state of war and the necessity of a large army of occupation indefinitely. This doubtless expressed the general feeling among the Filipinos. They are confident of their ability to carry on a guerrilla warfare for an indefinite time, even against such a force as the United States will soon have in the Philippines, and there is some intelligent American opinion to this effect. Several newspaper correspondents at Manila have expressed the opinion that it may take years rather than months to completely put down the insurrection and stop all hostilities.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, whose intelligence and candor in regard to conditions in Luzon are generally recognized, says that in their particular style of warfare the Filipinos display a large measure of wisdom. They do not eat up their resources and expose themselves to extensive defeat by maintaining large central camps.

In the little conflicts which are so frequent, he says, the great mass of the Filipino fighters are undoubtedly the people whom one would see before and after the fight at work in the fields. Warned of the approach of an American force, they exchange the hoe for a hidden gun, make their way to the probable point of attack, make their little fight and then, dispersing, return to their fields. The correspondent says that but one course seems open to meet this condition. "It lies in a choice between the slaughter of every Filipino, regardless of his professions of friendship, or the deportation of every man jack of them to some island from which no escape is possible."

It is manifestly far more difficult to crush out insurrection under such circumstances than where those engaged in it mass their forces and this feature of the Philippine war has perhaps not received sufficient attention from our military authorities.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

The management of our public schools concerns intimately nearly every man, woman and child in the community. For several years past the school board has been a close corporation dominated by a few schemers who appear to care little either for the taxpayers or the cause of education. As a result our schools have suffered from mismanagement and the school taxes have been mounting. Although the income from various sources has not been increasing, the standing deficit has not been materially reduced.

The opportunity for reorganizing the school management will present itself at the coming election, when one-third of the board's membership is to be renewed by the voters. While The Bee has always favored the best men for the school board regardless of political affiliations, experience has shown that the proper place to inaugurate school reform is at the primaries. It therefore behooves the friends of public school education to take an active part in these preliminary elections and help to select delegates who will turn down every man who has proved himself untrustworthy and nominate only candidates who not merely enjoy popular confidence, but also possess the ability requisite for the position.

The republican school board primaries will take place next Friday and The Bee urges all republicans to register their wishes through their primary ballots. Unless they take the trouble to vote at the primaries there will be danger that the jobbers and schemers in the school board will secure another lease of life.

The closing of the Sixteenth street viaduct and the consequent deflection of the street cars to Thirteenth has left a great section of Omaha without street railway service, compelling thousands of workmen, women and children to walk from a half mile to a mile to their homes after paying the usual street car fare. This is not the fault of the street railway company, but of the railroads which have been obstructing the erection of a new viaduct just to save interest money to themselves on its cost. No good reason exists why work on the new viaduct should not be commenced at once and carried on right through the entire winter so as to give completion by early spring.

The city fathers of Council Bluffs are considering a proposition looking to the purchase of an electric lighting plant to be operated by the municipality. The inadequacy of the present tower system is quite apparent, and there is reason to believe that better service at less money might be secured even if the city does not commit itself to the policy of municipal ownership. It would, however, be an interesting object lesson of value to Omaha if Council Bluffs should try the experiment of running an illuminating plant.

In 1896 every Bryanite was howling for higher prices and prescribing 10 to 15 free silver coinage as the medicine to bring higher prices about. Now the cry is raised that the price of lumber has gone up a little faster than the price of corn. But suppose we had had free silver with all the price-raising qualities claimed for it by its most ardent advocates, would corn have gone up while lumber remained stationary? But why expect the silverites to be consistent?

The governor of Iowa has called upon the bankers of that state to lend money for moving the Fifty-first regiment from the coast. It is significant to note that one banker wanted to advance the entire amount, but Governor Shaw insists that all banks share in the honor. The presumption is that double the amount required will be placed at the governor's disposal soon. Bankers do things differently over in the Hawkeye state than in Nebraska.

The secretary of the Associated Charities has appealed to householders for donations of cast-off articles of clothing, the need of which by destitute families was emphasized by the recent frosty weather. There are scores of families whose members only have to be reminded of this necessity to induce them to respond liberally, especially as they know there is less distress in Omaha today than at any previous time in its history.

October was a big month with the exposition of 1898, made memorable by the visit of President McKinley and by a snow storm which ushered in a persistent cold snap. Yet the attendance was good even up to the closing day. The managers of the Greater America Exposition have no idea of closing the gates until November 1, the final day originally agreed upon.

With Captain Evans of the navy in command of the course over which the yacht race is to be sailed announcing that he will promptly arrest the master of any vessel violating the rules, masters of excursion boats will do well to study both the rules and the captain's record. It may save trouble and expense.

BRILLIANT GIFTS WITHOUT AN ANCHOR.

The man who passed at the highest figures known at West Point has been sent to prison for ten years for embezzlement. Brilliant gifts without honesty are a poor foundation.

PROSPERITY ON THE RAILROADS.

Although 100,000 cars have been added to the freight equipment of the railroads the last year, the car famine continues unabated, and yet the movement of the crops has scarcely begun.

A PLEN FOR THE CHINESE.

The Chinese are the only persons who are discriminated against by nationality in our immigration laws. Africans, Malays, Japanese, Latians, Chinese and white men of Europe, for that matter, are not under the ban, but a Chinaman, even though he may have performed distinguished services to the American flag, is denied admission to our shores if he be a laborer. Congress should speedily right this wrong.

THE LAWYER'S TRUST.

Nebraska lawyers threw back their heads and pulled up their collars a short time ago in pride that J. M. Anderson had been elected president of their national union. We think this pride justifiable. All the other trades unions compete for the national offices and executive boards, and Nebraska lawyers are to be congratulated in securing the office of national president.

HOW IT LOOKS TO WATSON.

There is just this difference with respect to Dewey between the democrats and the republicans: The republicans can hold the great admiral as a reserve to draw upon in case of need. If, next year, when the convention period has arrived, all is quiet and McKinley by acclamation. But if the outlook be uncertain, they need not take the least risk with McKinley; for there is Dewey right to their hand, and whatever his private disinclination and personal preference—he could not refuse a nomination under such conditions. McKinley would be left in the lurch, and he, nobly could beat him. In a word, it seems the old, old story over again. At the critical moment the democrats, as General Grant observed, may be relied on to perpetrate some folly; at the opportune moment the republicans do the one thing useful, and so the legend of the demagogue leading donkey seems in danger of perpetuation.

AMERICANIZING PORTO RICO.

Postoffice leading in the Work of Union-Making. Boston Transcript. Our postmaster general has just issued a little order which shows how things will go in the new territories. Letters to Porto Rico, instead of costing 10 cents per ounce, will go for a 2-cent postage stamp; postal cards will go for 1 cent; newspapers used to cost a cent for two ounces, and will now go at a cent for every ounce. Except publishers may send to regular subscribers at the good American rate of a cent a pound. The same rates hold good in Porto Rico. In short, for the first time the island will learn in daily and general experience that the most desirable part of the United States and to have the full benefit of American institutions. In case one has to send 50 cents to Ponce or San Juan, or a stamped envelope, our postal issues of all kinds will appear, as they have the same use in Porto Rico that attaches to them in Boston.

The postoffice department is to be congratulated upon its course. While the treasury, in its tariff and other discriminations, still treats Porto Rico as a sort of foreign country, the postoffice frankly faces the fact that the most delightful of the Antilles is of the United States and entitled to everything implied. Such a course is very good in the states and very much better in Porto Rico, while we learn from every piece of its mail matter that it is not to be considered a dependency, nor a stepchild or ward, but a part of the United States, exactly like the District of Columbia.

In a word, the postoffice is leading, as usual, in the moral and economic work of union-making, and the American flag, flying under our flag. That is as it should be. The postoffice has always been our best union maker. Yet how can one help praising Postmaster General Smith for his order? And what order could give greater satisfaction to the people of Porto Rico? The treaty united them with us in law; the mails will unite us in fact, and the intimacy of this union cannot be overestimated.

EVILS OF OVERCAPITALIZATION.

Deception Harmful to the Community as Well as to the Individual. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who was once democratic governor of that state, finds nothing objectionable in the overcapitalization of corporations. He says: "A man buys an article at his own peril. The manufacturer does not seem to care if it is no duty of the government to protect them or to reimburse them for their own lack of foresight. That is sound democratic doctrine."

This last statement may be true. Mr. Bryan, who is the fountainhead of democratic doctrine just now, does not seem to take the slightest interest in the question of overcapitalization to propose an effective method of putting an end to it. But it is not sound republican doctrine that men shall be allowed to print infinite quantities of securities with nothing behind them, and then, by making false representations as to their value, to cause them to be sold at a profit. The maxim of " caveat emptor " is a good one. The buyer of an article is required to exercise some degree of caution and common sense. But that excellent maxim, which was thought out before the day of industrial and railroad chicanery, does not apply to the purchaser of the corporate securities with which the market has been flooded of late. A would-be buyer cannot investigate the affairs of mammoth corporations. He has to act on "information and belief." Too often the information is false. The deceived purchaser is remediless. To bring against the parties who have deceived him will cost him more than he recovers if he wins his suit.

But overcapitalization is more than a mere means of swindling investors. It adds fuel to the flames of speculation. These watered stocks are traded in extensively. They are loaned by the banks as securities and are used in a period of wild speculation comes a day of violent reaction. There is a turmoil in the money market as well as the stock market. The banks try to realize on the watered securities they hold and find themselves unable to do so sometimes. They are unable to accommodate the business borrowings because they have loaned their funds to speculators. If there is not a genuine panic, which upsets business men as well as speculators and injures the corporations which are not overcapitalized as well as those which are, it is a miracle.

Overcapitalization harms the community as well as the individual. Therefore it is the duty of national and state governments to prohibit capitalization in excess of money actually invested, or the fair cash value of the plants taken over. Then investors will be less often so often and stock speculation will be less active and dangerous.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The second distribution of Dewey medals of honor authorized by congress for all participants in the battle of Manila Bay occurred on board the Olympia last week. Three hundred and ten medals were pinned on the breasts of many men, from the admiral down to the stokers, on that memorable occasion. The first distribution, some ninety medals, occurred in the Charleston navy yard, Boston, a month ago. The remainder will be distributed as rapidly as the heroes of May 1 can be reached.

The feature of the reverse side of the medals is a profile head of Dewey showing the epauleta and part of his coat in naval dress. Surrounding the head is the following legend:

- The gift of the people of the United States to the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron, in recognition of the command of Commodore George Dewey.

Below the inscription and to the right is an anchor in a wreath of laurel, and a star, indicating the rank of commodore, which rank Dewey bore on the day of the battle. The name of the sculptor is at the left, just below the epauleta.

The reverse side of the medal shows the figure of an American sailor, "the man behind the gun," which is intended in this case to symbolize Victory. The sailor is seated on a cannon and has an American flag across his lap. Around the border, forming the frame of the figure, are the words:

In memory of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Underneath the words, on a tablet, is the name of the ship to which the recipient was attached. The medal which is to go to Dewey will, of course, have the name of the Olympia. The name of the recipient of each medal is to be engraved around the edge of the medal.

There will be bars from which to suspend the medals, and the bar decorations consist of an eagle with outstretched wings, an American flag in the center, signifying that the yellow has been vanquished by the blue. With each medal goes a handsome yellow leather case, yellow being in the instance, also, intended to typify the Spanish flag. The medals are made by the mint, and are being distributed by experts as being one of the handsomest ever got out in this country. It was designed by Daniel C. French and made by Tiffany.

General and Mrs. Guy V. Henry have been presented by the Insular Police of Porto Rico with a full length portrait of General Henry as he is to accompany it. It is said: "As a slight token of the regard in which the former governor general of Porto Rico and the founder of the insular police is held by the latter, assuring you of the high esteem and admiration which the mass of the Porto Rican people and every member of the insular police feels for its beloved former governor and his wife."

Rev. William Henry Ironsides Reamy, chaplain of the Olympia, received his commission from President Harrison in 1892, and was the second Catholic priest appointed to the navy. He was born at sea thirty-three years ago on a voyage across the Atlantic on the steamer Ironsides, of which his father, who also served in the United States revenue service, was commander. His early years were spent near Fort Hamilton, N. Y. He was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1888, and his first service as chaplain was on the old training ship Portsmouth, which he commanded during the voyage across the Atlantic to Rome, and was honored by a special audience with the pope. He is liked by the officers and men, irrespective of denomination.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

One reason why Admiral Watson is not likely to be a second Dewey is because the first one did not leave him anything to do.

H. O. Armour of Chicago paid \$1,000 rent for a house on the line of the Dewey parade in New York, his leasehold covering only two days.

Corryham Greene, British agent in the Transatlantic, is an Irishman. He is a brother of Plunkett Greene, the singer, and a nephew of the late Protestant archbishop of Dublin.

President McKinley is a believer in the newspaper. Besides reading several daily papers, he keeps clipping bureaus and maintains one of his own. These two latter customs, however, have always been kept up by our presidents.

The appraisal of Phyllis Dodge's jewels, seized at the New York custom house when the attempt was made to smuggle them into duty free, has been reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,000, and at this valuation they are likely to be redeemed.

James Hicks, a sailor on the Olympia, is going to present to Miss Helen Goule two 47 shells recovered from the wrecked Reina Cristina, Montevideo's flagship. They are mounted on Loughorn marble and upon each of them is a statuette in ivory of Liberty, carved in Naples.

The owners of the Columbia and Shamrock have agreed that in event of accident to either boat during a race the race shall, nevertheless, be sailed out and the result decided by this agreement. It is made because it is the opinion of the owners of the respective boats that the races are "no less a test of the strength of construction of the competing vessels than of their sailors' qualities."

A wealthy citizen of New York whose name has not been made public is reported to have made an offer to subscribe \$500,000 toward a permanent reproduction in marble of the Dewey arch. The creation of a small park at One Hundred and Tenth street and Seventh avenue, where the permanent arch would be, is under consideration by the Board of Public Improvements.

Shortly after the conclusion of the war with Spain the little village of Three Oaks, in Michigan, was entertaining enough to capture from the War department, in competition with Chicago, a couple of cannon captured at Manila. Now a dispatch from Montpelier, Vt., says a prominent citizen of Three Oaks has arrived there "to make arrangements for Admiral Dewey's visit to Three Oaks at the unveiling of the Manila cannon." Three Oaks is in no danger of suffering from an attack of excessive modesty.

NOT FOR BRYAN'S SAKE.

Would Not the Election of Holcomb Injure the Silver Cause? Western Laborer. For months before Silas A. Holcomb was nominated for the position of supreme judge he showed many reasons why he should not be nominated by the fusion parties. We said that "men would be called upon to stultify themselves and stifle their conscience in accepting him for Bryan's sake."

The Western Laborer would do much for Bryan's sake. We supported him in '96 because he had the courage of his convictions. We have always admired a man who possessed convictions, and hence we are still for Bryan and his proposed policy, and will probably support him in 1900 because we think he is right in opposing government without "the consent of the governed."

While it is customary and considered necessary that a candidate for the presidency should have the undivided support of his state in approaching the portals of the national convention, yet we believe that the election of a man like Silas A. Holcomb to the supreme bench, through Mr. Bryan's personal influence, would not add any strength to his candidature for the presidential nomination. Fusion politicians say that Holcomb must be elected, but do the people of the state say so? Bryan stands alone in the state and nation the admired champion of the masses and the new democracy; how can the election of an obscure, spavined lackey from a chattel mortgage den, who has traded his conscience for a presidential nomination, to Bryan's nomination? Some of the best democrats in the state opposed the nomination of Holcomb for the best of all possible reasons, because the man was tainted all over with railroad passes and had drawn more house rent from the state than he paid, but who has suffered from Mr. Bryan's influence they stifled their conscientious scruples and cried amen—for Bryan's sake.

The nomination of Holcomb for supreme judge is an insult to the reformers of Nebraska, who know him to be the tool of the fusion party. He is a man who has gambled and convicted fencekeepers dictated his appointment to his own disgrace and that of this community, and this is the man we are called upon by the machine to elect to the important office of supreme judge.

When Holcomb was elected governor the reformers of Nebraska hoped for much at his hands, but no governor of the state ever placed himself under as many obligations to the corporations as Silas Holcomb did, or bled them for as much transportation and other "concessions." If Holcomb had an "itching palm" as governor, how would he be affected if a case came before him for decision in which the corporations were heavily interested? Would the man who surrounded himself with such a lot of knaves as he did by appointment be able to resist that corporate temptation on the supreme bench? If this weakling who has been tested in office, weighed in the balance and found wanting should be elected through Mr. Bryan's magnetic personality, will he not disgrace Bryan by some act which will discredit the great leader's perception in supporting such a man? We believe the fusion parties have made a great mistake in yielding this man's nomination to Bryan. He is a man who is not to be placed on a pedestal where he will be subjected to unquestionable integrity.

Governor Holcomb turned down union men and employed scabs. He is the enemy of organized labor. Would not Judge Holcomb be a still more disgrace to Bryan by some act which will discredit the great leader's perception in supporting such a man? We believe the fusion parties have made a great mistake in yielding this man's nomination to Bryan. He is a man who is not to be placed on a pedestal where he will be subjected to unquestionable integrity.

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ALL PLEASED WITH REESE.

Western Wave: M. B. Reese, the republican nominee for judge of the supreme court, is held in the highest estimation by our citizens generally. He is a cap-bis and has an unassailable record of many years; standing; as a lawyer and jurist he is the peer of any man in the state. That he is free from corruption or any other strings without saying, and his unimpaired impartiality ought to recommend him even to the most pronounced anti-monopolist.

Fairbury Enterprise: The nomination of Judge M. B. Reese by the republican state convention at Omaha last week for judge of the supreme court seems to have touched a very popular cord throughout the state. Deficiency Judgment: Holcomb will be afforded an opportunity to use some of his numerous "passes" on his trip up salt river next November. Judge Reese was not seen at the convention at Omaha when he was nominated by acclamation.

Genoa Leader: The nomination of Judge Reese as a candidate for supreme judge by the republicans was a ten strike from a republican standpoint. Judge Reese is 19,000 votes stronger than any man they could have nominated. If he is defeated it will not be by the voice of any man honestly interested in reform. His nomination is also gratifying to those republicans who have been fighting the past few years for clean candidates and honest politics within their party.

Greely Leader: Nebraska is herself again, after ten or a dozen years of trouble. The republican convention at Omaha last Thursday got back to its old-time good sense and the first principles of republicanism. The nominated Judge Manohar M. Reese for the supreme bench. We are again proud to say we belong to the republican party in Nebraska. Judge Reese is acknowledged to be one of the best lawyers in the state, and is a Christian gentleman beside. He is a man who has been tried and never found wanting.

York Times: The personnel of the court of last resort in Nebraska is of sufficient importance to the people of the state to make a campaign issue of itself. Nothing is of more importance than the courts, and to have the best and wisest men on the bench is considered of first importance by all honest men. To make a campaign for supreme judge a side-show or feeder to a political scramble in the future would be to show criminal indifference to the most important

position in the gift of the people. The effect of this campaign on the one next year is greatly overestimated. Holcomb will be defeated as he should be, because he is not a suitable man for the position, while his antagonists is, and not because the people are tired of Bryan. Had the fusionists nominated a lawyer and a judge, and had the republicans nominated a cheap politician without any qualifications for the place, the fusion candidate would be elected, and rightly, too. No party has any right to consider anything else in making a nomination for the supreme bench than the fitness of the man for the place, and when it does every consideration demands that it should be defeated.

St. Paul Republican: With the nomination of Judge M. B. Reese the issues are squarely drawn between honest politics and the sham reform that during the past four years has discredited Nebraska among the sisterhood of states. Other candidates actively solicited the nomination, but the republican convention felt that it was its duty to give the people of Nebraska the best judicial material for the supreme tribunal, and the place was voluntarily offered to Judge Reese. At first he demurred, as well he might in view of the fact that acquiescence meant a pecuniary loss of thousands of dollars to him, but when pressed to accept he reluctantly did so. The contrast between the influences that nominated the fusion candidate and those that placed Judge Reese at the head of the republican ticket are striking. For long months Mr. Holcomb had been actively engaged in pulling wires to secure the plun, and, backed by a powerful and unscrupulous ring of state officers though he was, he found it necessary to enlist the personal assistance of a would-be presidential candidate in order to get the presidency into line.

TART TRIFLES.

Detroit Tribune: "The very idea," cried Society, manifesting no small resentment, "of making sport of golf!"

Chicago Tribune: Customer—What is that porthouse steak worth? Marketman (weighing it)—Ninety-five cents. Customer—I'll take that pumpkin over there. I'm a vegetarian.

Washington Star: "Oh like courage," said Mr. Hafferty, "but I don't like recklessness!"

"I told Casey, the contractor, the same thing," replied Mr. Dolan, "two days when he was trying to show how brave he could be in an argument with his wife."

Chicago Post: "If it is true," said the promoter, "that every man has his price, the fact that Holcomb is a certain amount of curiosity."

"As to what," asked the alderman, "well, as to how you'd like to pay for one thing," answered the promoter.

Chicago Tribune: "Doctor, do you think it is ever justifiable to deceive a patient?" "Well, I sometimes think it is not a deadly sin to tell a young mother that her baby is a ten-pounder, whether it is or not."

Chicago News: "Mr. Bond," whispered the office boy, "just saw the bookkeeper kiss the typewriter, and she is pressing his hand."

Chicago Tribune: "Poor girl! What did she want to marry that painted old bean for?" "I told her he was an octonarian." "I know it, but she thought an octonarian was a man worth \$80,000."

Indianapolis Journal: "The Young Man—Life is but a fleeting shadow. We are here today and gone tomorrow." The Young Woman—And tomorrow is not many minutes away.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Do you suppose it's really possible for a man to fast a week without really injurious effects, doctor?" "Ah!" exclaimed the doctor, "Thoughtful man! Considerate mortal! You're planning to starve enough money to pay that little bill you owe me, I suppose."

CLOUDS.

Those silent forms That sail the deep, deep sky, In calm or storm, How softly borne on high!

Mysterious birth, E'er veiled to human