

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Omaha Bee, including total copies, net sales, and less unsold and returned copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sub-editor and sworn before this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1899. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The cup races should transfer their contest to Lake Michigan. Chicago could raise the wind for them most any day.

After the exhibitions at New York and Chicago no street fair will be worthy of the name unless it boasts a court of honor.

A Chicago man is projecting a railroad for Hawaii, but he does not say yet how much he intends to strike the government for as a subsidy.

This is the season of the year for the prairie fire, so watch out for the man who puts a match to the stubble without thinking that the wind might turn and burn up his house.

Nothing slow about the gunboat Nashville. When war was declared with Spain it was the first to fire a shot. When its captain was ordered to proceed to Manila he started the same day.

A year ago it was embalmed beef over which the popocratic orators exorcised their ghost dance. They seem this year to fight more shy of embalmed beef than they do of the exploded 16 to 1 free silver fallacy.

Bryan does not appear to be so anxious to invade the enemy's country this year. During his speaking tour in Ohio he will steer clear of the Western Reserve and confine his efforts to democratic counties in the northwestern portion of the state.

Bryan is descending on the unreliability of public sentiment gathered from the rear of the train. He says he has not forgotten 1896. Neither have the people. If he wants a repetition of 1896 in 1900 he can have the rear end of the train again.

That the fear of war is almost as destructive of values as war itself witness the fluctuations of the money market since the talk of the impending Transvaal trouble began. Some people may get rich out of war, but for society at large the destruction of property is a dead loss whether by war, great fires or disastrous storms.

Yellow fever reports show that the contagion has not gained any substantial foothold in this country. The near approach of the cold weather means that there is no danger of its spread this season. As a matter of fact, even in Cuba yellow fever has made smaller inroads since the introduction of American methods than for years past.

Failures continue to decrease both in number and in the amount of liabilities involved in spite of the democratic denial that there is prosperity in the land. September, 1899, was a record month in that respect, beating the record of the past seven years. When it comes to failures republican times make no pretense of competing with democratic.

The Baptist state convention has closed a most successful session in Omaha. Reports made by representatives of various sections of the state show a degree of prosperity in material things such as is reported by other denominations. The denomination is enjoying a steady growth in Nebraska, keeping pace with the progress made by the state along other lines.

Democratic papers unconsciously pay a tribute to the republican party when they criticize the president for making campaign speeches on his present tour. The president has said nothing which could reasonably be classed as partisan. He has simply complimented those who have given support to the country in the struggle in which it is engaged. If the opposition wishes to put the republican party in the light of sponsor for the country's honor republicans are more than willing to accept both the responsibility and the honor.

THE PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

Discussing the Nebraska republican platform, commending to the thoughtful consideration of the party the proposition for a national convention to be called by two-thirds of the states to revise the federal constitution, the eastern press generally unite in saying that the object sought is most desirable, but that the practical difficulties in the way make its feasibility questionable. The New York Tribune, for example, boldly admits that there is a certain degree of dissatisfaction with the workings of our federal system and that some of its machinery is undeniably cumbersome or fails to allow that direct play of the popular will for which there is an increasing clamor in many quarters. It goes further and says that some problems of modern politics might be dealt with more effectively with the constitution more flexible and elastic, but yet concludes that no revisionary movement seems likely in our day to develop more than a purely academic interest.

In support of this position the Tribune cites the fact that no constitutional change has been effected since the three war amendments were shot into the constitution, and that although a vigorous agitation has gone on in recent years in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people no perceptible progress has been made toward accomplishing it because congress has again and again refused to submit the amendment to the state legislatures. These state legislative bodies themselves, it is urged, are unlikely to sanction an innovation which would rob them of one of their most valued political prerogatives. "American opinion," it goes on to say, "is not prepared to face with equanimity the experiment of a new constitutional convention. It is scarcely sanguine enough to believe that a present-day gathering of revisers would sustain the reputation for honesty, moderation and sagacity achieved by the original framers of our basis of union."

It is naturally to be expected that the great corporate interests of the east would be particularly opposed to any plan for constitutional revision. They have always been entrenched in the United States senate and have always succeeded in blocking every effort at amendment, even where the proposed change would not in any way affect them, because they fear one change would lead to others unacceptable to them. The railroads, the trusts, the great insurance companies, all throw up their hands in holy horror at the suggestion of a new convention to revise the constitution and ask if we want to undo all that the framers of that instrument, in their wisdom, handed down to their posterity. They ask how can we hope to get together a body of men who would compare with the great minds that were put to work on the original frame of government, forgetting that the present generation is also blessed with great men who would rise above partisanship and personal preferences for the sake of patriotism.

Should a constitutional convention be called it would certainly be the aim of every state to send as its delegates the ablest of its citizens in whom the people might have faith and whose work would receive the approval of all classes. Under a popular government such as ours it is absolutely necessary to trust the people, not only in the selection of their officers, but also in the crystallization of public sentiment into law. Were we to have a convention for constitutional revision at the beginning of the twentieth century there would be no more reason to fear radical action than there was when the constitutional convention sat in 1787 and submitted to the states the present draft of our constitution.

A COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

President Schurman of the Philippine commission has stated that he was often asked in the Philippines if our civil service was better than that of Spain. "Here is a point where the Filipinos suspect and fear us," he said. "We must allay their anxiety and suspicion by a splendid Philippine civil service. It is absolutely necessary. But there will be no harder task in connection with our government of the archipelago." It is charged that there is a great deal of incompetency now in the civil service there and this is by no means incredible. Indeed, it could not reasonably be expected that under the circumstances thoroughly competent men would be found for all the positions to be filled. Undoubtedly in selecting men for the civil service the military authorities have appointed those which they believed best qualified and it is not at all surprising that some of these have proved incapable. Few if any of them had had the least experience in the kind of duties devolved upon them. Some may lack the qualifications to learn the duties. In time the incapable will be weeded out, but for the present we shall have to do the best we can with the material at hand. That a thoroughly efficient and honest Philippine civil service is absolutely necessary will not be questioned and in order to have it we may have to follow the example of Great Britain and other European countries in training men for a colonial civil service. This will take time. In the current number of the North American Review Prof. Bourne of Yale university urges the necessity for this. He says: "To expect that the problem of the Philippines or of Cuba and Porto Rico can be dealt with by our ordinary methods of administration and of appointment to office is to live in a fool's paradise. Only a blind national pride can believe for a moment that the average American politician or officeholder can deal with the situation any better than the Spanish political heeds have done. In fact, the American with his ignorance of the language and customs and his contempt for 'dagoes' and 'niggers' will be even less qualified for the task." While some may dissent from this as unduly depreciating American ability, there will be general

concurrence in the opinion of Prof. Bourne that "as a civilized, progressive and conscientious people we must either not attempt the work which has fallen upon our hands, or we must entrust it to the best administrative ability that the country possesses, to men not inferior in natural powers and special training to our leading army and navy officers."

There is no doubt that we shall in time have an ample supply of men meeting these requirements if it shall be the policy to select only such for the colonial civil service. The importance of this matter cannot easily be overestimated, and it is none too soon to invite public attention to it.

FREE PASS DISCRIMINATION.

In his testimony before the Industrial commission Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission made the statement that one of the worst phases of railway discrimination is in the granting of free passes. This is undoubtedly the case. This method of contravening the interstate commerce act has been in constant practice since the law was enacted and is probably carried on to a larger extent now than ever before. In former years only the larger shippers were favored with this form of discrimination, but it has gradually grown until now it embraces small as well as large shippers—merchants who pay a few hundred dollars annually to the railroads as well as those who pay thousands.

The interstate commerce act permits railroads to give free carriage to their own officers and employes and to exchange passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employes, but it is a distinct violation of the law to give free carriage to others than those specified. It has been announced that the railroads contemplate putting a stop to this infraction of the law and they should do so, but it may be doubted whether they will, however apparently earnest their promise to do so may be and notwithstanding the fact that an abandonment of the free pass discrimination would add materially to their aggregate revenue.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

The agitation of the marriage question growing out of the increased number of divorces has brought out from Bishop Potter of the Episcopalian diocese of New York several statements of the problem, in which he takes the position that the mere prohibition of remarriage does not exhaust the duty of the church. The bishop insists that the church should be the protector of the family and that in order to protect the family it must begin before marriage, by surrounding with greater safeguards the entrance into the wedded state. A great deal of married unhappiness culminating in divorces and in the breaking up of family life, is no doubt, due to vicious legislation, which has not only made separation easy, but promoted divorce for the sake of remarriage. Legislators enact laws only for the interests of the entire public and society in general, while the church can enter into the peculiar conditions of each individual family. If Bishop Potter's suggestion should lead to the exercise of greater care before the church will sanction marriage within its doors, the assurance of contented families and happy homes would certainly be increased and the danger of divorce correspondingly lessened.

The subject is a wide one, deserving the best thought of all interested in healthy social conditions, and the churches cannot do better than to grapple with it and devise the remedies for existing abuses.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

The republican campaign in Iowa was formally opened yesterday and will be vigorously prosecuted until the day of election. There were meetings in all the congressional districts, which were largely attended and marked by confidence and enthusiasm. Nearly every republican leader in the state was on the "fringe line" and republican principles and policy were enunciated and defended with the ability and force characteristic of these leaders.

Senator Allison spoke at Marlon, in the fifth congressional district, and his speech is to be regarded as fully and accurately representing the position of the republican party in Iowa. Mr. Allison said, referring to the prosperity in the state and throughout the country, that the situation now is in marked contrast with the situation of only a few years ago. The senator gave extended attention to the money question and declared that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation, is still the subterfuge, the paramount issue, of the democratic party, though it is seeking to divert public attention from an open consideration of this question by making false issues prominent, or by discussing questions which cannot be settled, or which already have been settled and which have passed into history, or which all parties favor dealing with in the most effective way to accomplish desired results. In regard to republican financial policy Senator Allison said that it is the purpose to maintain the gold standard and that in order to do this the laws upon this subject will be invigorated and strengthened, so as to "make it impossible for any secretary of the treasury or any president of his own fiat and without positive affirmative legislation of congress to force upon the people in some hour of temporary depression, or of national slumber, the depreciated standard of silver money, or place any of our money at a premium or discount." Whatever doubt there has been in regard to the position of Senator Allison on this subject will be removed by his explicit declaration in favor of additional legislation for the maintenance of the gold standard.

Mr. Allison declared that the trust question is not an issue between political parties, because all parties are now

and have been in the past opposed to trusts and monopolies. He pointed out that the first platform declaration against combinations in restraint of trade or for control of prices or products was made by the republican party, the sincerity of which was attested by the fact that a republican congress subsequently enacted an anti-trust law that has proved effective in some cases, especially against railroad combinations.

The democratic party had control of the Fifty-third congress, yet it did practically nothing against the trusts.

A large part of the speech of Senator Allison was devoted to the Philippine question, the senator presenting a candid review of the events leading thereto. He said that congress has the power and responsibility of dealing with the problem and it cannot act until the islands are pacified and the rebellion suppressed. "Then," said Mr. Allison, "with deliberation and care, after full investigation and knowledge, I feel sure wise legislation will follow suited to the situation." An important feature of Senator Allison's speech was his reference to the democratic allegation of an Anglo-American alliance, which he declared to be utterly groundless, as everybody of ordinary intelligence knows it to be.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

The summoning of Parliament by royal proclamation, to meet ten days hence, and the calling out of the reserves, are the strongest indications yet given of the intention of the British government to go to war if the terms submitted to the Transvaal republic are rejected. The summoning of Parliament is for the purpose of supplying the government with the money necessary to prosecute war. The British exchequer, we believe, no surplus and consequently it will be necessary to levy more taxes or borrow money in order to provide the "sinews of war." The ministry has no authority in this respect. The calling out of the reserves, which are to be recruited to their full strength, would seem to conclusively show that the British government regards war as inevitable, that it does not expect its latest proposals to be accepted by the Boer government and does not intend to parley any further.

On the part of the Boers three appears to be no disposition in the least to be affected by the latest evidence of British intention, unless it be in deciding to strike the first blow before the forces arrayed against them are increased. It will not be surprising if they do this, for there is every reason to believe it would result to their immediate advantage and this might be of great importance. Meanwhile there are reports of bad treatment of refugees by the Boers, but these should be received with a good deal of allowance. The Boer government, at all events, cannot fairly be held responsible for the brutality of some of its people.

At Gothenburg, Sweden, was unveiled a monument to a man whose genius can fairly be said to have created the modern navies of the world. While Sweden claims him by right of birth it was in the United States that John Ericsson wrought out his greatest work and here he ended his career. His body was returned to his native land in an American war ship, the visit being the occasion of impressive ceremonies. While John Ericsson's Monitor was but a crude affair compared with the modern armored leviathans of the deep, the latter are largely the elaboration of the principle which the original turret ship contained. The Monitor was by no means the only valuable creation of his great mind, but it is from this that his chief reputation was gained. The arts of peace are no less indebted to his genius.

Every republican convention which has met this year has endorsed the policy of the administration in the Philippines. Whatever differences exist among republicans as to what should be done with these islands after they are pacified, all agree the first thing to do is to suppress the insurrection. The popocists are plainly a little previous in trying to force Philippine independence as a political issue in the hope of creating republican defections.

Nebraska Bryanites are much disturbed that a man of the cloth who had been at the front as chaplain of the First Nebraska should undertake to make political speeches upholding the administration in its efforts to suppress insurrection. It would be different if the fighting chaplain were to make popocratic speeches, as did the clergyman who served as lieutenant governor under the last Holcomb administration.

Massachusetts republicans have met in state convention, but unlike Massachusetts democrats they have not tried to steal a march on the party by appointing the delegates to the national convention a year in advance. Republicans are willing to let the rank and file have something to say as to the men who should represent them when it comes to making presidential nominations.

Big Enough for All.

Dewey is so great a man that both the republicans and the democrats find they can use him for campaign purposes.

Democracy Storing Regret.

There is some discussion just now as to who "discovered" Admiral Dewey. In the future there is likely to be considerable regret among democrats that the democratic party did not discover him at the proper time.

Stirring Times Around the Planet.

The Bhils are raiding the Himalayan foothill country again. With the Boers getting ready to take the field, the Yaguis still raising Cain in Mexico, the Igorroes and the Macabebes assuming prominent places in the Philippine campaign, it would seem high time for a conference of geographical phil-

ologists to be assembled to try to devise means of humanizing the vocabulary of warfare.

Two Grades of Civilization.

When the Boers go to war they order the drinking places to close. If any one thinks it is that way over here let him read the advertising columns of the Manila Freedom.

A Graceful Compliment.

That was a peculiarly graceful compliment which Senator McKinley paid Admiral Dewey by taking him in his own carriage in the procession and announcing beforehand that he would not acknowledge any of the salutes received along the route, but would let the admiral take all the honors. The act did not detract from the dignity of the president, while it honored the admiral above all other men, for no other man has been given under like circumstances by a president of the United States a position superior to his own.

A Lively Old World.

This will go down in history as a year of appalling catastrophes. The terrible hurricanes which overhauled Porto Rico and other West India islands, the awful storms and floods in India and Japan and the fearful earthquake in Asia Minor, each of which made victims of hundreds, are only the most prominent of the disastrous natural phenomena reported within the past few weeks; there have been many of minor importance that would be a destructive war that would kill as many people in a year as have been slain in these awful convulsions of nature.

Value of the Merit System.

The railroads of the country, to a greater extent than most other large business concerns, offer encouragement to faithful service and to the development of ability. The nature of employment is fairly secured and the salaries paid are usually liberal. The man developing first-rate capacity for any particular branch of the business is moderately certain of reward commensurate with his ability. The policy attracts into the railroad business young men who rank with the ablest and most progressive to be found in any occupation. It is having its effect, too, in giving stability and efficiency to the railroad service.

Handshaking an Affliction.

Few people will find fault with Admiral Dewey's aversion to promiscuous handshaking, but his frankness in objecting to it and refusing to submit to it is the latest of the many little indices of his candid nature, which the American people have come to admire along with his professional ability and his splendid military character. Most men, we believe, really object to this sort of thing, but rarely do so out loud and speak his mind on the subject as the admiral has. Most of them suffer in silence. The man who insists on shaking hands with the "man of the hour" is about on a par with the persistent souvenir collector and the camera "fiend."

"TOO LATE IN LIFE."

Pathetic Side of What Was Intended as a Jocular Remark.

Though on the surface a jocular, that was really a pathetic remark which fell from Admiral Dewey when he arrived in the bay and after a lifetime devoted to the earnest and loyal pursuit of his calling, whether it be in a public or private station, finds that, upon the eve of his retirement from active service, the celebrity has suddenly come to him which would have been worth so much more to him if it had come earlier. This is the feeling which was expressed by Dr. Johnson when he completed the dictionary which he looked upon as his life work. "I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds. I, therefore, dismiss it with frigid tranquility, having but little to fear or hope from censure or from praise." And the same sentiment is expressed, in less Johnsonian phrase, in the famous letter of the astronomer to Lord Chesterfield: "The notice which you have pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot impart it; till I am solitary and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it."

This is a very natural reflection to a man to whom fame and honor seem to have come too late. But as regards public employment, and especially military or naval employment, nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of which we see in the case of the admiral, of the fullness of honors with the fullness of years.

OTHER TROUBLES IN PROSPECT.

Financial Disturbance Likely to Follow War in South Africa. Springfield Republican. There is no spot on the globe where the outbreak of war could produce so great financial disturbance throughout the commercial world as in the Transvaal, where the wonderful gold mines of the Witwatersrand are located. The Lenton money market is tightening, not alone in ordinary preparation for possible war and the war demands of the government upon the capital of the nation, but because the threatened conflict would cut off the chief source of its current supply of new gold, and all related money markets must likewise, of course, be affected adversely. The extent of the Transvaal gold output is little appreciated. It has been steadily increasing from about \$10,000,000 in 1886, and from less than a million ounces a year no farther back than 1851, to a monthly product of nearly half a million ounces. The steady rapidity of the increase is shown in the following table, which brings the monthly record in ounces down to the end of August last:

Table showing monthly gold production in ounces from August 1859 to August 1897.

To get at the approximate value of the product in dollars the above figures should be multiplied by twenty. This gives a value for August last of over \$10,000,000, and the yearly production of the Rand mines at that rate becomes over \$110,000,000. The total estimated world's production of gold in 1898 amounted to about \$200,000,000, so that it appears that over one-third of the current gold supply of the world, almost exactly 40 per cent, comes from this little Boer country which British greed and claims to superiority have driven to arms. As Sir Alfred Milner has been quoted, it is a veritable mountain of gold which the armed Dutchmen are squaring around, and its continuous working is absolutely essential to the maintenance of that abundant stream of the yellow metal which, more than doubled as it has been within eight years, is the principal cause of the current industrial revival throughout the world. Considerably more than one-half the gold which has been received by the London market so far this year, from there to be distributed, came from those mines, and the drying up of that stream must produce profoundly disturbing financial effects.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Truth wins her battles in the open. Epitaphs meals do not make athletic men.

A good man must be good as well as do good.

Some big men are very small in God's sight.

Patriotism without principle is but prejudice.

He who enalves another is thereby enalved.

To speak of life's lesson implies death's graduation.

Fires of envy warp and mar the things that are ours.

It is hard work making an auger-hole with a gimlet.

Prayer meeting talk is not a sure criterion of piety.

The gospel for the eternalities is the only gospel for the times.

In the scales of history, the greatest of men have weighed but little.

Preaching for oratorical fame is not the kind of preaching God blesses.

Those who prefer the service of sin must be satisfied with the wages of sin.

When you start to give your neighbor "a piece of your mind" be sure that you keep some for yourself.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-lifting venture will cost him a round million. Mighty small sum for a mighty big "ad."

Should Admiral Dewey persist in putting \$10 gold pieces in boys' hands, as he did at Wilmington, Del., his efforts to suppress handshaking will be futile.

It is calculated that it would take Admiral Dewey seven years to visit all the towns from which he has received invitations. Well, he's big enough to go "round."

Mr. Prashnorshelevy of Chicago is wiser than his parents. He has asked the courts to perform a surgical operation on his name before inviting a blooming damsel to assume it.

If the Shamrock "hits the cup" with Captain Ben Parker of Emperor William's yacht at the filler, new significance and a new tone will be given the salute, "Hoche der Kaiser."

The man who compiled biographies of "Distinguished Sons of Vermont" must revise it so as to include Admiral Dewey's name. This is not the only revision brought about by George Dewey.

An eastern life insurance agent, pleading bankruptcy, schedules his assets at \$5, 114, 111, 111. The court will be remiss in its duty if it does not take cognizance of that fellow's nerve.

The Columbia Peanut company now controls the market so well that the consumer must shell out or go without. As yet no corner on circus lemonade has been effected. Life is worth living.

New York city pays \$5,000,000 a year into the state treasury. While that juicy lemon is in sight rural statesmen will throw forcibly on any attempt to make Manhattan an independent state.

New York claims to have taken in, on Dewey day, \$5,000,000—and an unknown number of people. One hayseed, so-called by the New York papers, kidding against paying \$150 to a cabman for a ride of four and a half blocks, was promptly taken in by the police.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

Ex-President Harrison as a Practicing Attorney. Atlanta Constitution.

The example set by the appearance of ex-President Harrison as a practicing attorney before the Venezuelan Arbitration commission in Paris must be a revelation from several points of view to the people of Europe.

Judging from the character of men who are born into power in the old world, and who are incapable of transacting their own business, the appearance of the American ex-president furnishes a pleasing contrast. Here is a man who for four years was the executive head of the greatest nation on earth, who not only knows how to work, but can work well, holding his own in a contest of the keenest intellects of the world.

The fact, also, that a man who had once tasted the vastness of power should relinquish it with pleasure and engage in a honest avocation is another feature which will arouse comment. The French horriers are always beset by the presence of pretenders to power, whose only claim is that of family inheritance. They live by bleeding their followers, who hope for repayment when the time of restoration comes. The American, on the contrary, calmly resumes his citizenship, and feels as distant from the control of empire as if he had never had it in his hands.

To a world of conventionalism and tradition, this lesson of American manhood must prove an engrossing study. In our land it is the man, and not the family, that counts, and mainly principle and integrity go for much more than polluted princely blood.

WORKING AND THINKING.

Who works for wages only, is a slave. And earns, alone, the pittance he receives. While, all along the journey to his grave, he never believes in leaving there he leaves.

He finds no flowers blooming by the way. He sings, as he goes, to lift his neighbor's load.

With a heavy soul he staggers through his day. And stumbles o'er the roughness of his road.

But he who finds within his daily toil, He his the richest man of such art. The virgin sweetness that no work can give. Sees thoughts of beauty springing in his heart.

He knows himself repaid for every hurt. That those who are beneath him strive To give. He writes a poem of he digs in dirt. But knows that they who think may richly live.

BELLE WILLEY GUE. Winslow, Neb.

Justifiable Enthusiasm. We hope you will share with us the enthusiasm that we feel over our new fall and winter suits. You are invited to inspect them, it is worth your while. They are finely tailored will fit perfectly and are stylish. Here are fancy chevrons, cassimeres and worsteds, in beautiful patterns, and the very latest designs, \$8 buys a pretty good one. But at \$10, \$12-50, \$15, \$18 and \$20 you get a magnificent selection and exceptional values. Hats and furnishings to go with the clothing, Omaha's Exclusive Clothing House, BROWNING KING & CO. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.