THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 August, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,630	17	27,230
2	27,580	18	27,130
3	27,590	19	26,855
4	27,500	20	27,090
5	27,330	21	27,120
6	27,260	22	26,990
7	27,510	23	27,040
8	27,420	24	27,110
9	27,320	25	27,220
10	27,550	26	26,680
11	27,370	27	26,900
12	27,255	28	27,270
13	27,120	29	27,400
14	27,600	30	27,420
15	27,240	31	27,460
16	27,030		

Total 845,220
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Net total sales 834,173
Net daily average 26,908

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The public schools are open again. The school of experience is open all the time.

Omaha's industrial census promises to take the rub out of Omaha's population census.

Adlai Stevenson seems to have gone into eclipse without waiting for the constellation of November 6.

With the price of hard coal going upward the announcement that warmer weather is coming is doubly welcome.

A Colorado man has just sold a mine for $13,000,000. This does not look as though the gold standard had killed the mining industry.

Are you enrolled in a republican club in your ward or precinct? Every good republican should enlist in a republican club for this campaign.

England does not propose to allow the United States to have a monopoly of election excitement this fall, but will have a political show of its own.

Now we are told that there are no frills about Governor Poynter. He is likely to have several chills, however, about the time the election returns come in.

The popocratic organ asserts there are no frills on Governor Poynter. The proprietor of the paper has good and sufficient proof, however, that at one time he was in possession of a sting of ingratitude.

Colorado republicans have been holding the largest attended convention held by the party since the silver craze swept over the state. Evidence is accumulating that the Centennial state is swinging back into the republican column.

The republicans of Lincoln should be careful when they have their initial parade not to carry any banners which will offend the Bryan element, which is so touchy that it objects to anything emphasizing republican prosperity being displayed on the streets of the capital city.

Cuba gets ahead of the United States in holding its election first, but by doing so it deprives itself of the pleasures of a more extended campaign. If the Cubans will only watch the political maneuvers in progress in this country they will learn several lessons that may prove useful for the future.

Douglas county populists should prepare in advance for the throwdown they are sure to encounter in the fusion county conventions this week. In the lexicon of the local democracy the only useful purpose the populist can subserve is to vote for democratic candidates masquerading under the guise of fusion.

Bryan and his followers now find fault when Europe borrows money from the United States. Formerly there was no more vehement cry from that quarter than that the country was in the grasp of foreign money loaners and all the earnings of the people went abroad to pay interest. Now that the United States has, under republican rule, accumulated sufficient wealth to become the banker of Europe they growl and say that if conditions were what they should be the money would be kept at home.

A year ago the populists and the so-called silver republicans in this county were lined up for a fusion ticket overloaded with democrats on the distinct promise of an equal division of the appointive offices which might be captured as the fruits of conquest. When, however, the democratic nominees read their titles clear the promise to divide the spoils was speedily forgotten. With another campaign in sight the democrats will again be long on promises if their allies will only swallow the bait with equal political blindness.

ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

Governor Roosevelt's letter accepting the republican nomination for vice president has the vigor, earnestness and directness characteristic of the man. He does not appeal to republicans alone, but to all citizens who have the interests and the honor of the nation at heart. Governor Roosevelt rightly regards as the most important of all problems that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders: "Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home." This is a proposition which we think every sensible American citizen must concur in. To maintain the credit of the nation, to keep the currency on a sound basis, to conserve those conditions which have given the country unprecedented prosperity and brought to our people as a whole more of the comforts and blessings of life than they have ever before enjoyed—what, indeed, can be more important than this?

Governor Roosevelt does not in the least overrate the danger involved in the continued demand of the democratic party for the free coinage of silver and the certainty that if given the power that party would spare no effort to put its financial policy into effect. He correctly says that if the party is sincere in its championship of free silver it is a menace to the welfare of the country; if insincere, it forfeits all right to belief or support on any ground. Nor does the republican candidate for vice president exaggerate when he says that the success of the party representing the principles of the Kansas City platform would unsettle our whole governmental system and disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. It is a curious phase of the present campaign that some of the supporters of the Bryanite party were the most vigorous four years ago in denouncing the doctrines of the party as a menace to our governmental system, yet the party has not renounced a single doctrine enunciated in the Chicago platform. Mr. Bryan is today attacking the courts as earnestly as he did four years ago and in all respects the party is as great a menace to the governmental system now as it then was. It is difficult to understand how men like Olney and Schurz, for example, who in 1896 could see nothing but danger to the national interests and welfare in Bryanism, can now give it their support.

Governor Roosevelt's discussion of expansion is well worthy of careful reading by those not familiar with our history in this respect and what he says in regard to "imperialism" and "militarism" is pointed and incisive. He contends that to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference is the only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of militarism. He also points out that if the Filipinos are entitled to independence they are also entitled to decide for themselves what form of government they shall have.

Governor Roosevelt's letter admirably supplements that of President McKinley and together they present the strongest and most convincing arguments in support and justification of republican policy.

A JUST ARRAIGNMENT.

One of the prominent and active "anti-imperialists" is Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts. He is supporting the ticket of the "national" party and in an address a few days ago he criticised both McKinley and Bryan. In regard to the latter he was especially severe, scoring him on the basis of his past record as a fomentor of class hatred and a firebrand of social discontent.

Dr. Everett said: "He has tried to set section against section, state against state, class against class and nation against nation. There never was a man whose utterances and whose measures breathed more of a spirit of rivalry and antagonism, and of that kind of civil war, the war of class and sections, which is worse for us than any external war. * * * I fear that the causes that made us fear the democratic party four years ago—the fear that he would wreck the business interests of the country; the fear that he would set the farmers against the merchants; the fear that he would set the west against the east; the fear that he would have a firebrand going all through the country—are not yet dead, are not yet removed."

It is a just arraignment. Mr. Bryan is somewhat less virulent in the present campaign than he was four years ago in inciting sectional and class hostility, but he is not overlooking any favorable opportunity to do so. In his speech on Labor day in Chicago, in spite of the distinct understanding that nothing of a political nature was to be talked about, Mr. Bryan took occasion to say something in behalf of a plank in his platform and to make a direct appeal to class antagonism. In his speech at Columbus, O., last week he did the same thing in a way even more flagrant. He made use of the coal miners' strike for this purpose, referring to the unfortunate conflict, with the instinct of the artful demagogue, as if the republican party were in some way responsible for the grievances of the miners. His speech to the commercial travelers at St. Louis is another example of his efforts to array class against class. Indeed, he has made few speeches in the campaign in which the disposition to incite class hatred has not appeared.

Dr. Everett was quite right, therefore, in expressing the apprehension that the causes which four years ago led thoughtful and conservative men to fear the democratic party are not yet dead or removed. They are very much alive and very active. They are likely to manifest themselves before the close of the campaign even more strongly than they have thus far. Mr. Bryan has not changed and if he shall find, as perhaps he is already discovering, that the people are not alarmed by his false cry of "imperialism" and "militarism," he will throw off that mask and resume without restraint his true character, as it was disclosed four years ago, as a "fomentor of class hatred and a firebrand of social discontent."

THE BANK DEPOSIT TEST.

When the people are employed and prosperous they are able to lay aside for a rainy day. When they are suffering from enforced idleness due to business depression they are compelled to draw upon their savings to keep the wolf from the door. No better test of improved prosperity, therefore, is to be found than the comparative exhibit of bank deposits, reflecting the ups and downs of the great mass of thrifty and frugal people who form the backbone of the nation's strength.

From the official figures out of the reports of the comptroller of the currency the following significant table has been compiled, covering the banks of the United States:

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.

Banks.	1894.	1899.
National	1,424,966	1,991,183
State and private	502,756	866,394
Trust companies	205,368	448,321
Savings	3,413,477	4,354,516
Totals	5,545,887	7,655,414
Increase depositors		2,109,547

TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.

Banks.	1894.	1899.
National	$1,155,191,588	$1,836,116,140
State and private	214,442,510	418,281,267
Trust companies	239,504,892	576,724,117
Savings	1,265,450,416	1,782,974,481
Totals	$2,874,589,406	$4,608,096,005
Increase deposits		$1,733,506,599

Average deposit in all banks:

1894 ..... $520 | 1899 ..... $602

If we can have no prosperity, as Mr. Bryan insists, so long as the gold standard prevails, how will he account for the increase of 2,109,547 in the number of depositors having money in the banks to their credit in the McKinley year 1899 as compared with the democratic year 1894?

How will he explain the increase in the total bank deposits from $2,874,589,406 to $4,608,096,005 in the same period under the beneficent influence of republican policies?

How will he brush aside the increase in the average amount to the credit of each depositor from $520 in 1894 to $602 in 1899?

The bank deposit test of prosperity should be applied by each individual to himself. Have you or any member of your household a bank deposit? If so, how does your balance compare with your bank book previous to President McKinley's election?

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR.

The advent of the new school year is marked by the re-enlistment of the army of public school children for another campaign in the public schools. The public is too apt to overlook the significance of this annual event in the history of the community, because attended with so little commotion.

As a matter of fact, however, the public school army includes recruits from nearly every household in the city, comprising the flower of the coming generation. To the drill and discipline of the public school we must look for that preparation which is to make the young man and young woman useful and industrious citizens.

If any one thing marks the advancement of the present over the past it is the development in our system of free education brought home to rich and poor alike. No institution can compare with the public school system for the inculcation of democratic ideas, because the school recognizes no class distinction, except that of intelligence, industry and merit.

Omaha has always taken special pride in its public school system, inviting comparison with the schools of other American cities, and will expect the new school year to maintain its reputation for superiority and progress.

The popocrats are not making much headway with the returned Nebraska volunteers who served in the Philippines. The soldiers who know the conditions there have no sympathy with the insurrectionists, even though they may have questioned the advisability of making the islands a part of the United States. They know, however, that the first onslaught of the war was made upon the Nebraska picket lines before the treaty of peace was ratified and they discount the assertions of Bryan that no insurrection would have taken place had congress passed a resolution declaring its intention of relinquishing eventually the islands to the natives. The First Nebraska boys who fought for the flag in the Philippines will vote to maintain its authority next November.

The Philippine commission is preparing two measures which will go a long way toward convincing the people of the islands that they are to be treated fairly and even generously by this country, in addition to the $1,000,000 already appropriated for roads, a like amount has been set aside for harbor improvements at Manila. By far the most important is the proposed reform in taxation. Under the Spanish system of personal taxation labor bore most of the burdens, a burden which the well paid laborers of this country would find oppressive. It is proposed to wipe out the system entirely and substitute taxation on property that will relieve the wage-workers.

McKinley has offended democracy again. He has actually insisted that the government of China, as one of the conditions of evacuation, must protect the native Christians. How many years since was it that these same democrats were insisting the United States go to war with Spain because that country persisted in abusing its subjects in Cuba? With democracy it is not a question of whether the act criticised is right or wrong, but a set determination to object to anything and everything that is done by the republican administration.

The Senatorial Race

Callaway Courier.

There is probably no man in Nebraska who enjoys a scrap better or who has had more of them than Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee. Coming from a foreign land to America a penniless boy, he has by force of character, mental ability and untiring energy built up one of the most successful and influential newspapers in his adopted country. The Omaha Bee has been made a great newspaper through the strong personality of its editor, who has made more enemies through the medium of his pen than any other writer of his time.

Although a staunch republican, Mr. Rosewater has never stopped at party lines in exposing and denouncing official crookedness nor in commending honesty and efficiency in public servants. In pursuing this course the editor of The Bee has called down upon his head the wrath of half the politicians of the state. The Bee has been boycotted, its plucky editor slugged and both denounced in the press from Ponca to Pine Bluff. But notwithstanding his seeming unpopularity Mr. Rosewater is recognized by his fellow citizens as a handy man to have around when anything is wanted for Omaha. In spite of kicks and cuffs administered while he was working night and day to promote the Transmississippi Exposition, he did more than any other man to make that enterprise a success, and we have noticed that when any important delegation is sent to Washington or anywhere else to secure anything for Omaha, Edward Rosewater is usually at the head of it.

Being a power in state politics for over a quarter of a century, it might be supposed that Mr. Rosewater has been an office holder or an office seeker most of the time, but such is not the case. To be in the political swim one must be on good terms with the machine. Rosewater has always been against the machine, consequently regarded as a political Ishmaelite by political bosses and their henchmen. While steadily advocating republican principles and laboring for the welfare of the republican party, he has on several occasions been summarily kicked out of that party by self-assumed leaders whose schemes have been exposed in The Bee. Mr. Rosewater, however, always refuses to stay kicked out, and we now find him for the first time an aspirant for political recognition at the hands of the party whose true friend he has ever been. He wants to be United States senator, and ought to be chosen if we have a republican legislature next winter. After a fair and square contest, with John L. Webster as his opponent, the republicans of Douglas county, in primaries, have named Mr. Rosewater as their preference for that office.

The Courier has always contended that fewer lawyers and more business men are needed in congress, and we would like to see Mr. Rosewater elected as one of Nebraska's senators next winter. His wide acquaintance with public men, his indomitable will, his tireless energy, his fine business ability, his loyalty to the state of Nebraska and his capacity for getting everything he goes after combine to make him an ideal representative of this great state at the nation's capital.

SIXTEEN TO ONE

A merchant and manufacturer of Omaha, one of the most progressive in the city, furnishes the following sixteen reasons for re-electing President McKinley to one against:

First—Because of the enemies he has made.

Second—Because of the friends he has made.

Third—He has mainly carried out the provisions of the St. Louis platform.

Fourth—He has made it a successful business administration, more so than any other in our history.

Fifth—There has been no better administration since Lincoln's, and since Lincoln's there have been no such great events to deal with.

Sixth—He has been president of the whole country. He has known no north, no south. He has done more to cement the nation together than any other man since the civil war.

Seventh—If he has favored friends he has not punished enemies, but has held out the olive branch to all disaffected persons.

Eighth—If his policy has not been mainly and directly the cause of making New York the money center of the world, it has made it possible to reach that acme of finance. This end, once accomplished, will never be surrendered.

Ninth—As to expansion. Because every man in the United States, whether farmer, merchant, manufacturer or professional, is an expansionist. Why should not the president be one also? Whether farmer, merchant or manufacturer, he wants the world's market for his products. If a minister, he is willing to brave foreign people, extreme climates and even death to spread abroad his beliefs in a future and better life. We progress or retrogress, for we cannot stand still. Do we wish to curb our ambition with a Chinese wall? Are we content to shut ourselves up like imperial China?

Tenth—Because imperialism as applied to this country, these times and the present administration is a myth, a bogey. There has been no single move of this administration that has not been an endeavor to elevate the condition of people heretofore ruled by imperialism, to show the downtrodden a better way of life than they ever knew before. As for the Philippines every thinking man knows that it is a cardinal policy of the American people to foster education, which brings intelligence, and intelligence brings civilization, which results in absolute freedom. The Philippine problem will solve itself with time.

Eleventh—Because as to trusts there are as many democrats as republicans interested, therefore politically it is a standoff. Competition will settle the trust problem in time whether or not democrat or republican laws help to do so.

Twelfth—Because of the admirable Dingley tariff bill, so generally acceptable. Under the president's reciprocal modification the Dingley law is an ideal one both for revenue and protection.

Thirteenth—Because of the currency laws enacted under this administration, which put the currency in better shape than ever before.

Fourteenth—Because of the excellent selection of Hon. John Hay as secretary of state, who has achieved a wonderful diplomatic victory in securing the co-operation of the great nations in maintaining the open door in China.

Fifteenth—Because the Chinese situation demands tried statesmanship. The president and Secretary Hay have handled it thus far to the entire satisfaction of at least two-thirds of the American people and also with the approval of the sharpest diplomats of the other nations interested. It would be dangerous to change presidents for the coming term.

Sixteenth—Finally, because McKinley has done well and can do still better and is the best man for the office now before the people of the United States.

Here is the one reason against re-electing President McKinley. It is very difficult for him to say no to either friend or foe.

From Pie to Imperialism.

Washington Post.

The Hon. George L. Wellington first suspected the administration of imperialism when he found he was not getting all the patronage to which he thought himself entitled.

Why He Jumped the Hungry.

Indianapolis Journal.

A life-long democrat gives as his reason for voting the republican ticket this year for the first time the disappearance of tramps in his locality, when, as he says, "under the last democratic administration I fed two or three tramps every day."

Credit Where Credit is Due.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

People who have had little faith in the weather bureau service should give the bureau great credit for its work at Galveston, where hundreds of lives were saved by warnings of the approach of the storm, given for several successive days before the arrival of the hurricane. The bureau could not prevent the loss of life, but had its warnings been more generally heeded the horror would have been greatly lessened.

Brilliant Gem from Jim Jones.

Indianapolis News.

Probably the most brilliant comment on President McKinley's letter of acceptance is that of Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee. He condemns the president because he "seems to shrink from an avowal of his policy of imperialism." But why should Mr. McKinley avow what is not in his mind? Why should he defend a policy which is not his? The mere fact that the combined opposition sees fit to charge him with imperialism is no reason why he should admit the truth of the charge.

Facts Soon Forgotten.

Philadelphia North American.

Lord Roberts' complaint that the treatment of British prisoners in the hands of the Boers was discreditable to the authorities then at Pretoria should not distract attention from the charges made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, conservative member of Parliament for Westminster, and others, that the administration of the British military hospitals in South Africa was grossly inefficient. It is not yet forgotten how numerous were the deaths among the men of Cronje's army who were captured at Paardeburg while they were kept in confinement on British prison ships at the Cape.

Gains in Foreign Trade.

Philadelphia Record.

In the treasury statement of foreign commerce for eight months of the current year exports of merchandise are stated at $915,737,153 for the period named, while imports for the corresponding period were $564,699,934. The excess of exports over those of the first eight months last year is no less than $123,146,330, and notwithstanding an increase in imports of nearly $50,000,000, our net advantage in excess of exports over imports shows a gain over eight months of 1890 of $73,636,829. That is to say, our exporters have had the advantages in international trade of better prices and a larger volume of general business. There has been a substantial gain in manufactured exports, while cotton, with much lighter shipments, shows an increase in value of exports during the cotton year just closed of over $34,000,000.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The late Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., had his life insured for $100,000.

The Weather bureau appears to be about ready to concede that the summer is over.

Oom Paul and John Bull have each learned something about the other during the past year.

Out of thirteen samples of milk taken at the railroad station in Atlantic City on June 18 an analysis has shown that twelve were adulterated with the poisonous concoction known as formaldehyde.

Oscar King Davis, the war correspondent, is on his way home from China. He was a personal friend of Colonel Liscum, who was killed at Tien Tsin, and had loaned the colonel his saddle on the day of the soldier's death.

At the Philadelphia City hospital the other day a party of good people came in to cheer up the poor patients with music. Fancy the happy feelings of the patients when these singers struck up:

Break the news to mother
I'm not coming home.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins university studies sociology not from books alone. He believes in seeing actual conditions and is thus no stranger to the poorer quarters of Baltimore, whither he goes often with notebook, open purse and many a kind word.

Two brothers named Delmonico, Italians, in New York, objected so strongly to the singing of a neighbor that they fired six shots out of a revolver at him, one of which killed him. It is not known whether the Delmonicos are interested in the organ-grinding industry or not.

Two prominent San Francisco alienists have expressed the opinion that Mrs. Nellie B. Craven, the notorious Fair estate claimant, is merely feigning insanity as a means of escape from the penitentiary, to which she was sentenced for perjury. She spends her time smoking cigarettes.

Secretary Root a few days ago received a check for $100,000 in payment for his services in a case settled before he entered office. For the work in that office in the same length of time as was devoted to the lawsuit and for much more thought and energy he will receive $1,333.

There are three representatives of foreign countries at West Point, admitted by the customary courtesy of government to government: Cadet Alfaro, the son of the president of Ecuador; Cadet Iglesias, a brother of the president of Costa Rica, and Cadet Ponte, the son of the Venezuelan secretary of war.

A bronze bust of the late Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts will be presented to the Phillips Exeter academy at the meeting of the board of trustees in October. It is the gift of school and college mates of Mr. Hoar. The latter received his early training at Phillips Exeter, and was for several years on the board of trustees of the school.

Mr. Sousa says that his band played to over 1,000,000 people in Europe, that the cash receipts were over $100,000 and that he is going again in August, 1901, to tour in Scotland and England. He had one audience of 6,500 people, he says, in Berlin, where he gave concerts on seventeen days. In Paris he twice had an audience of 100,000 persons.

Some eulogistic remarks about the American brand of civilization on tap in Hawaii were shed in this country while the subject of annexation was under discussion. Honolulu papers of the present day picture it in less attractive colors. Divorce courts are running double time to keep up with business and the orgies of protected female slave pens are rich enough to command double-column slug heads in the press.

GREAT BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Remarkable Confidence in the Midst of a National Contest.

Philadelphia Times.

There is always some measure of distrust in commercial and trade circles when a national contest for the election of president is pending. Sometimes this distrust goes to the extent of practically paralyzing the business interests of the country, but this year the business outlook is vastly more promising than it has been at any time in the history of the republic.

After both the great parties had named their candidates and proclaimed their platforms our nation for the first time since the organization of our government took position as the first credit nation of the world. Our national securities now command higher prices in all money centers at home and abroad than the securities of any other government, and recently, when England offered a loan of $50,000,000, more than the full amount was subscribed in this country and more than half of it allotted to Americans.

National credit and business confidence are the most sensitive of all things in material affairs, and when we find universal business confidence and the highest standard of public and private credit throughout the land in the midst of an earnest national contest for the election of chief magistrate it is conclusive evidence that not only the people of this country, but all the peoples abroad, accept our industrial, financial and business conditions as anchored on a basis of substantial and enduring prosperity.

While the presidential contest may somewhat restrict the volume of trade the limitation will hardly be perceptible, and our business men of all classes and conditions should be prepared for the most prosperous business season ever known since free government was found in the new world. It is easy for men of ordinary, and even more than ordinary, business intelligence to see a great tidal wave of business prosperity pass by them without reaping the beneficent reward it offers to all who understand business methods as created by the swift mutations in business affairs. Business does not seek the merchant, or the manufacturer, or the publisher, or those who are engaged in any of our great industrial pursuits. Trade must be sought by all who wish to obtain it, and those who are unequal to the employment of the best methods for reaching customers are certain to fail, while the more energetic and skillful reap a rich harvest of prosperity.

In the olden times customers and consumers sought the merchant or manufacturer. All that has perished. The country merchant no longer comes to the city at stated periods to purchase his stock of goods. The commercial man learned to perform that duty for him and what he desired is now offered to him at his own store. The army of commercial men finally grew to more than a quarter of a million of expert business men, with their salaries and large expenses paid by the consumers; but today, by combination of capital and labor, the vocation of the commercial man is largely ended. We have reached the minimum in cheapness of product and cheapness of distribution, giving us the lowest prices to our own consumers and making our vast and varied industrial products sell profitably in the markets of the world.

There is now but one way for the business man to reach the public to obtain customers and consumers, and that is by the advertising that has become one of the most accomplished of modern arts in our progressive newspapers. The daily advertisements of our prominent merchants are now read with as much care as the political news by the politicians, as the markets by the farmers and sporting news by the lovers of athletic progress. They are bright and fresh as the most sparkling news in the public journal, and they reach every home in the land where customers or consumers can be obtained. Indeed, so well has this policy been established that the merchant's standing and the volume of his business are now accurately measured by the extent of his advertising.

Never before in the history of this country have the people of all classes and conditions been so well equipped to consume not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life as they are today, and that calls for the best efforts of the intelligent and progressive business man. The richest harvest ever known in our business affairs is now about ripening for the business men of this country, and those who best understand how to reap and garner it will be most enriched by the present exceptional tide of national prosperity.

A Gracious Concession.

New York Sun.

The Hon. George Fred Williams has a sheet of foolscap on his knee and a fountain pen in his strong right hand. He jots down figure after figure and all the umbrellas in Dedham are put up as they pass him and his glowing smile. He has just conceded Iowa to the democrats. Immortal Williams! Happy, happy George Fred!

AUTUMN MIRTH.

Chicago Record: "Are you interested in your wife's Indian corner?"

"Yes; I get off war whoops over the money she spends."

Philadelphia Record: Husband—I see they're advertising bargains in patent medicines at Kutt & Price's drug store.

Wife—Isn't that too aggravating? There isn't a thing the matter with any of us.

Brooklyn Life: Cleverton—I find nowadays that if a man wants to marry a girl he has to work till he gets her.

Dashaway—But if it's the right girl he doesn't have to work afterward.

Chicago Tribune: "Pa, what is an independent paper?"

"An independent paper, my son, is one that usually tries to throw its influence in favor of some political party in such a way that nobody will suspect it."

Boston Transcript: Jones—She's a fine looking woman; and then such a splendid carriage she has!

Smith—Splendid carriage? Guess there's some mistake. Never knew her to ride in anything but the trolley cars.

Philadelphia Press: "Say, you!" cried the victim in the crowded trolley car, glaring up at the transgressor, "my feet are not there to stand on."

"That's so," replied the other pleasantly. "You don't need 'em for that while you've got a seat, do you?"

Washington Star: "Have you been to see him with reference to our campaign fund?" asked the worker.

"I have," answered Senator Sorghum. "He is what I call a political deaf mute. When money is supposed to talk he becomes incapable of carrying on any conversation whatever."

Chicago Tribune: "What did you strike this man for?" asked the magistrate.

"He called me 'Reuben,'" answered the shock-headed individual whom the police had brought in.

"What is your name, anyhow?"

"Reuben, your honor—but he didn't know it."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Bixby has given up his job to devote himself entirely to literary work."

"He must have had some strong encouragement lately."

"Yes, he married a wealthy girl."

Indianapolis Journal: "What do you think my mother-in-law says?"

"Goodness knows! What is it?"

"She says when I get rich she wants me to put a moving sidewalk or our block so she can sit on it and sew and get in all the news."

Detroit Free Press: Customer—I'd like to see some of your shirtwaists.

Clerk—Male or female?

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR BRYAN.

E. D. Pierson in New York Sun.

I.

Wake! For The Paramount has put to flight
The Octopi, and fearsome troglodyte
Shakes the plutocracy on its proud perch
And fills the money devil with affright!

II.

And as the train stopped, those around the door
Shouted "What! The same tale that we heard before?
"Down-trodden and oppressed!" Ah, well-a-day!
We only hope 'twill last for four years more!

III.

Before the phantom false of Empire died,
Methought a voice upon the platform cried—
"Now that Web Davis is prepared to spout
Why does the audience race to get outside?

IV.

Whether the banks with workmen's thrift o'errun
Or farmer's fortunes ripen in the sun,
Destruction dire threaten the hearth and home
Salvation lies alone in silver men!

V.

Some o'er their bank accounts may sigh, aye and some
Sigh for their property in days to come;
Ah, grasp the shadow, let the substance go,
Heed ye the dread imperialistic drum!

This is an Age of Specialties

No man with a dozen lines of business can hope to compete in either line with the man who does but one thing and sticks to it. Mark Twain says: "The fool saith: 'Put all thy eggs in separate baskets so that when one breaketh the rest are unharmed; but the wise man saith: Put all thy eggs in one basket and then—watch that basket'" We have put all our eggs in one basket. We simply fit glasses—nothing else. All of our brains and energy and money are devoted to that one thing. We do not treat the nose, the ear or the throat. We make a special study of the eye alone. If your eyes trouble you in any way we want to talk with you about them. If you do not need glasses we will tell you that. We make no charge for consultation.

J. C. Huteson & Co.

Consulting Opticians,

1520 Douglas Street

"Gee!"

It's chilly. No use tho' shivering in a summer suit when a handsome light or medium weight top coat will give you so much comfort at so small a price. We have an attractive line of coverts whipcords. Fall overcoats in medium shades oxfords, with both the regular and the raglan sleeve. Whatever is right you will find here. No clothing fits like ours.

Our 25 per cent discount sale on men's fall and winter suits, is booming. Get in before they are all gone. Good ones now for

$6, $7.50, $9.35, $11.25, $13.50 and $15.00.

Browning, King & Co.,

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

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