

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$4.00...

OFFICES. Omaha: The Bee Building, City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Street...

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for various dates from 10/1 to 10/31.

After today you can say "I told you so."

"McKinley and Prosperity" is the slogan.

Ed Howell's election fraud howl is simply the cry of "stop thief!"

Vote early to avoid being crowded out in the closing hours of the polls.

"Last call for dinner." Do you want free soup or a full dinner?

It looks as if the weather man were also on the side of McKinley and prosperity.

The sum of all Bryan's paramount issues is that he wants to be elected president.

Ransom's ranting against Rosewater does not cover up Ransom's rascality in the legislature.

The campaign managers have had their say about majorities. Today the voters will do the talking.

The managers of the democratic campaign profess to be full of hope and confidence. The reaction when the returns come in is liable to cause a congestive chill.

It is a long ballot, but no voter should stop marking it until he has gone down both columns and expressed his choice on every office. Do not vote a half-digested ballot.

Watch for The Bee's election returns. The Bee, as usual, will have the only reliable, prompt and complete election news service. If you want the news correct, read The Bee.

If a man cheat you once you are not to blame, but if he cheat you a second time it is your own fault. Do not let Frank Ransom go to the state senate to sell out the people again.

We do not believe the reputable, honest mass of voters will endorse the campaign of brazen falsehood, slander and defamation waged in Nebraska in behalf of the fusion candidates.

If it is worth \$2,500 to kill one bill in the legislature, how much will it be worth to compromise a claim of \$750,000 against the state? Candidate Ransom will please answer that conundrum.

In the language of the turf, Bryan shot his bolt in the first few furlongs of the race and, rounding into the stretch, dropped back into the ruck. The best his backers can expect is to save his distance.

When the supporters of the present state administration say it has saved the state \$500,000 they mean they might have squandered \$500,000 more of the state's money than they have by working full time at the job.

Evidence is accumulating that the Cubans are progressing. In a game of base ball at Santiago a nine of natives gave an American nine, in which there were three ex-National league players, a hard run for a victory.

When it comes to concocting roor-backs the popocratic imagination is without a peer. Some of the wild and weird stories which they have circulated during the closing days of the campaign could have originated nowhere else outside of the insane asylum.

What the republican tariff is worth to the wool grower can be figured out by reference to a telegram from one of the great wool-producing countries of South America. It says the warehouses are filled with wool for which there is no demand, much of it the clip of the previous season. With a protective tariff, insuring a home market for all the wool produced in the United States, American wool brings good prices.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Advices received at Washington from Minister Conger state that satisfactory progress is being made by the ministerial corps in the work of arranging a basis for negotiations with the Chinese government. Several important points have been agreed upon, among them that of punishments. It is expected that when the ministers have come to an understanding there will be no serious objection on the part of the Chinese government, which is in no position to resist the united demands of the powers. Indeed, it has been apparent all along that the imperial authorities are willing to accept anything that may be proposed short of their own abdication or the dismemberment of the empire. They are ready to pay any money indemnity that may be demanded, on whatever practicable terms the powers shall decide upon, and also to make whatever concessions may be required of them for the security of peace.

It will be expedient for the powers, when they have settled upon a basis for negotiations, to firmly adhere to it, but their demands should not be so extravagant as to practically amount to the spoliation of China. At the best it is an enormous obligation which that country must assume—one which will heavily tax its financial resources for many years—but it would not be wise to make the burden so great as to halt the development of the empire and lessen the ability of the people to trade with the outside world. To do that would be damaging to the interests of the powers in the long run. China should be made to pay a substantial indemnity—one that she will remember for generations—but it should not be so extortionate as to be ruinous. She must also be required to give ample and satisfactory guarantees for the fulfillment of her international obligations, but it ought to be possible to secure such guarantees without disturbing the reigning dynasty, as has been threatened, or requiring of it sacrifices that would degrade it in popular opinion. There are influences in China working for the overthrow of the dynasty, but it is not apparent that the civilized world would gain anything from the success of the elements hostile to the imperial authorities, therefore there is no reason why the powers should do aught to promote the wishes or plans of those elements. There is probably no foundation for the report of a movement to drive from power the dowager empress, for although there is little doubt that she is largely responsible for the anti-foreign uprising there is every indication that at present no one is more anxious than she to meet the demands of the powers for indemnity and guarantees.

China should be dealt with firmly but at the same time fairly and justly. It is in the interest of the rest of the world that her punishment shall not be so severe as to be destructive.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

The program of naval increase, as agreed upon by the construction board, contemplates the building of thirty-two vessels of 151,000 tons, or more than double that laid down in any preceding year. Congress is to be asked to authorize the following: Three 15,000-ton battleships, two 35,000-ton armored cruisers, six 2,000-ton gunboats, six 600-ton gunboats, ten 200-ton gunboats, three 15,000-ton colliers, one 7,000-ton repair ship, one 7,000-ton marine transport. The board of construction decided to omit the torpedo boats, both surface and submarine, recommended by the policy board, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, but the program in all other particulars conforms closely to the initial project, to which reference has been made in Washington dispatches.

The program divides itself naturally into three parts, according to the uses for which the navy is today regarded as most in need of augmented strength, the era of building general utility ships of large size and devoid of protection, intended solely for round the world cruising to display the flag, having passed so far as the United States is concerned, that class of which the Baltimore and Chicago are types being already looked upon as sufficiently numerous. Therefore the program makers have confined their project to ships of offense, for police and for naval auxiliary purposes required by the new conditions imposed upon the navy by the increasing importance of American interests in the far east. The five fighting ships proposed are more formidable than any of the same category yet designed. With the seventeen new building or authorized, and with the six battleships in commission, they will give an offensive force of thirty ships. The eight now in active service average 10,000 tons, the six building average 12,000 tons, those just designed and to be contracted for next month—the Pennsylvania, the New Jersey, the Georgia, the Virginia, the Rhode Island, the West Virginia, the Nebraska, the California, the Maryland, the Colorado and the South Dakota—average 14,000 tons, while the 1901 designs will form a new 15,000-ton class.

It is stated that naval officers expect little opposition to the adoption of this program at the next session of congress, as every vessel asked for is urgently needed, they say, if American interests in the Pacific ocean are not to be abandoned. It is highly probable, however, that the program will be somewhat reduced by congress. While the naval power of the United States is not yet at a point where it would be safe to halt, it may fairly be questioned whether there is the urgent demand that the naval authorities appear to believe there is for the addition to the navy which they propose. Half the number of gunboats called for in the program for 1901 would, it would seem, be sufficient to order at present, and it is very likely this will be the view of

congress. We shall go on increasing the strength of the navy, but expenditures for this purpose should be extended over a considerable time, so as to be as little burdensome as possible.

RANSOM IN THE SENATE.

Omaha lost \$85,000 by the compromise with the bondsmen of a defaulting city treasurer. That loss placed a burden upon the shoulders of already overburdened taxpayers and deprived hundreds of workmen who might have been employed on public improvements of an opportunity to earn an honest living.

It is a matter of notoriety that Nebraska lost over \$900,000 through the embezzlement of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, which amount, with interest, has grown to over \$750,000. It is an open secret that the sureties of Bartley propose to have that claim compromised through the legislature at from 10 to 30 cents on the dollar. With this end in view they foisted Frank Ransom, their chief attorney, on the fusion ticket.

The question which confronts the taxpayers of Douglas county is whether they will willingly saddle upon themselves the pro rata of this county, which would be a state tax of \$75,000 or \$80,000. Will they deliberately vote to put Frank Ransom in position to earn a \$50,000 fee? Suppose the Bartley bondsmen should compromise for \$100,000; to accomplish that result they could well afford to pay Ransom \$50,000 and beat the state out of \$900,000. That enormous sum would pay the running expenses of the state government, including all the state institutions, for nearly nine months. Six hundred thousand dollars would erect twelve \$50,000 buildings for the state institutions if they were needed; \$900,000 would almost pay the entire debt of the state.

In view of these facts will the taxpayers of this county vote to put Frank Ransom in the state senate?

THE VERY LATEST DOGGER.

The latest and most conceivable dogger issued by the political bushwhackers is one that seeks to impress upon the opponents of department stores the idea that the republican candidates on the legislative ticket are committed to the department stores, by citing from the Hitchcock-Rosewater debate.

In this debate Mr. Rosewater cited department stores as a class of large concerns that partake of the nature of a trust and yet are not within the reach of the law which punishes combinations entered into for the purpose of raising prices or cornering some particular commodity. He said the department stores did not raise prices, but the opposition to them is based upon the fact that they can reduce prices and are enabled to undersell small dealers, because they buy for cash in enormous quantities and also sell for cash and thus avoid the loss of the credit system.

The scurry part of trying to make capital on these lines is that Mr. Hitchcock himself is the instigator of the department store dogger and he knew as well as anybody that the newspapers would be better off if they had to deal with 100 small merchants instead of with two or three large ones, who, in a measure, control advertising rates. This was shown two years ago in Denver, when they withdrew their patronage in a body and made a big hole in the advertising pages of the newspapers, whereas the stoppage of one or two or even half a dozen small concerns would not affect the newspapers.

Mr. Bryan must quote something more reliable than Labor Commissioner Kent's figures to convince the Nebraska farmers that they are not prosperous. When any one asserts that Nebraska farmers have gone into debt instead of getting out of debt in the past four years he is simply asserting that they are improvident, lacking in business capacity or dishonest and unwilling to pay. None of these three propositions is true. The farmers of Nebraska have had good crops which have brought good prices. They have taken the money like prudent and honest business men to pay their debts and stop the drain of interest. The records show it and all of Kent's and Bryan's squirming will not convert what every man in Nebraska knows to be true.

It is only fair to Judge Fawcett of the district court for The Bee to say that the address printed over his name to the republicans was not signed by him in his official capacity and was not printed in The Bee with the intention of making it appear that he had signed it as judge of the district court. As printed originally it was without any distinguishing mark to indicate the position of the author, because the heading written for the printer, reading, "Judge Fawcett to the Republicans," was, by reason of its length, cut down by the typesetter by omitting the word "judge." The explanatory line was therefore added in the last edition of the paper to show that Mr. Fawcett is judge of the district court.

The circular gotten up by officers of the Omaha Medical society requesting their members to work against Fred M. Youngs for the legislature is an outrage perpetrated without cause. Mr. Youngs is not a faith curist, although a member of his family may be, but it is not his province to order them to subject themselves to treatment by medical practitioners. Mr. Youngs may be depended upon to deal fairly with every interest, including the medical fraternity, when he is elected to the legislature.

That anti-Rosewater Jekyll and Hyde dogger, which was so industriously circulated a few days ago, was gotten up by a brace of patriots of whom George W. Covell and Dr. Saville are the head and tail. Covell is the brother-in-law

To the Voters of Nebraska.

For more than a quarter of a century I have advocated the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. All efforts to secure this right for the people by amendment of the constitution of the United States, however, have failed up to this time. The nearest approach to popular selection of United States senators has been made in this state, where the people have a right under the state constitution to instruct their representatives in the legislature by an expression of preference at the ballot box.

In proof of my sincerity as an advocate of the direct popular election of senators I have appealed for an expression of public sentiment under the constitutional provision by having my name placed on the official ballot at the coming election. While standing upon the declarations of the republican party in its national platform, I am committed also to certain reforms which in my judgment are demanded in the interest of the American people.

I am in favor of the establishment of postal savings banks in which the earnings of the people will be safely guarded through panic and depression.

I am in favor of the postal telegraph and the widest extension of postal facilities to the people.

I believe that corporations are creatures of the state and should be regulated and controlled by the state. While I favor public supervision of corporations, I am by no means in favor of confiscating their property, either by prescribing ruinous rates or excessive taxation. In other words, I favor such legislation as will protect the people against extortion and discrimination by corporate monopolies, but at the same time am opposed to any legislation that would prevent them from earning fair interest on honest investment.

My career in Nebraska, which covers a period of thirty-seven years, is a sufficient guaranty that if elected to the United States senate I shall labor with all my ability and energy to promote the welfare and material prosperity of the state and nation and shall always hold myself accessible to every citizen of Nebraska who has a claim upon my services or time, no matter how humble or poor.

E. ROSEWATER.

ON THE HOME STRETCH.

Washington Star: The contestants for the presidential stake have swung into the home stretch. Mr. McKinley is clearly in the lead, and he ought to finish first, with plenty of daylight showing between him and Mr. Bryan. But until a race is won—until the way is actually cleared—the race is never safe to shout. The favorite may fall and break a leg within twenty feet of the goal and his rival go past to victory. Not until the record has been made and the crowd hung out do experienced observers back up the favorite and lower their glasses.

New York Herald: It is needless to disguise Mr. Bryan's other idiosyncrasies in the presence of the overshadowing importance of this one disastrous proposition, which, as a result of the educational campaign four years ago, is thoroughly understood by the masses and should alone insure his defeat. The people feel that granted the reelection of Mr. McKinley it will be possible by force of public opinion to compel a withdrawal from the dangerous paths of militarism and imperialism, but that with Mr. Bryan in chief, the country has no alternative but to vote for McKinley, backed by Roosevelt.

Philadelphia Ledger: The safest guide to probable results is an impartial study of the returns of the preceding election, supplemented by a consideration of the progress of the country and the letters and speeches of public men. Such studies of the present situation, made by impartial observers, lead all of them to the conclusion that President McKinley is to be re-elected by an electoral vote at least as large as which he received in 1896. Whatever losses he may sustain in the east are likely to be offset by gains in the far west. New York is the storm center and, although it is not necessarily the pivotal state, yet the party which shall carry New York will have the best chance of winning.

What are the prospects in New York? The most reliable data upon which to form a judgment are to be found in the returns of the election of 1896. If Bryan should hold his vote of that year and gain fifteen million voters out of every hundred he would fail to carry the state. If he should gain twenty out of every hundred he would win by a bare plurality. Any one who chooses to do so is at liberty to believe that one-fifth of the republican party of New York will go over to the populist candidate, who has chosen to put the country on a silver basis after four years of unexampled prosperity, which have disproved all his arguments of 1896. Such a political revolution as this implies seems to be next to impossible, and yet without a revolution Mr. Bryan cannot carry New York and cannot be elected.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. John W. Breidenthal, the fusion candidate for governor in Kansas, was prominently identified with the Populobumpo socialist scheme a few years ago.

The alumni of Washington and Lee universities and other colleges have elected William L. Wilson propose to raise by subscription a fund of at least \$100,000 with the view to endow a professorship in the university.

George Dolby, the private secretary of Charles Dickens, died in a London infirmary a few days ago, penniless, dirty, emaciated, unkempt and almost a tramp. In his later years he had been supported by charity.

Prof. Haecel has been invited to become president of the German Association of Free Thinkers, in place of Prof. Debel, who resigned, but has declined the offer, being inclined to accept his present place as a professor at Jena.

According to the census, Cleveland is larger than Cincinnati by 56,000, yet the registration of Cincinnati shows 208 more voters than Cleveland. Either Cleveland took too much water in its census or Cincinnati registered a slice of Kentucky.

The late Charles Fidelity Wagner, while sitting on the balcony of a club in New York three years ago made a prediction about something ten years from then and quickly continued with these words: "Hold on! No, I shan't, for I shall be dead."

As a result of a political argument two residents of Muskegon, Mich., made a "stand" on the result of the election one day last week. One of the parties to the bet owned a coal bill of \$21. The coal dealers heard of the wager, garlanded the stakeholder and recovered the amount of their claim.

Sam Dumas, democrat, and Thomas Lyons, republican of Arcata, Ill., have bet the clothes on their backs on their respective party candidates for governor, and the winning man is to take the loser to a prominent street corner and tear the clothes into ribbons while a band of several scientific and philanthropic societies, and was one of the founders of the Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations. Mr. Degelau has written several books. He was one of the four commissioners sent to Spain in 1894 to ask for autonomy.

VIOLENCE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Fusion Desperation Manifests Itself at Various Points. Brooklyn Eagle (dem.): Mr. Roosevelt was violently assailed with missiles and bad language at Elmira on Monday and Senator Dewey, the most courteous and good-natured of our public speakers, was assailed by rudely roaring at Cobleskill, in Schoharie county, on the same day. In both places the peculiar form of intolerance, ferocity, discontent and animal manners in politics, known as Bryanism, is strong. In most localities the percentage of civilization and sanity in as much of the historical democracy as supports Bryanism, without liking it, holds the organization to civility and peace upon public occasions. But in such towns as Elmira, in Colorado, and Elmira and Cobleskill, in Bryan cities in this state, the percentage of decency in democracy is small and the outbreak of intending murder and rampant hoodlumism in such circumstances is not a surprise.

Considering the fury, unreasonableness and malignant character of the Bryan faction, the whole country, considering the depth of degradation to which the Bryan campaign, as an invoker of class hatred, leveling discontent, agrarian revenge and sans culotte appeal has descended, in its later stages, the wonder is not that here and there a small degree of violence and barbarism prevails, but that a larger degree in many other places has not prevailed. The country can congratulate itself on the uniform and general orderliness of its politics this year.

As to the persons who have honestly asked questions of public speakers have been civilly answered. No charge of impropriety attaches to Mr. Bryan's treatment of any questions addressed to him, although his answers have been evasive, cunning, unskillful and in not a single instance logically responsive. He has been good-tempered and ingenious, though not ingenious. Mr. Roosevelt has candidly replied to every inquiry made in good faith, but has very roughly replied to insinuations, vicious and impudent questioners, whose purpose has been to start disturbances that might culminate in violence or riots, at the meetings which he has addressed. His efficiency in routing ruffians has been marked as his patience in enlightening sincere interrogators of his mind or views.

The campaign is so near its close, its remaining incidents or occasions are so few, the arrangements to guard them from disturbance are so well taken that we may look for few instances of outbreak or impetuosity in the time that remains. The Bryanites carry in them a power of recall, this state, that upon Mr. Dewey at Cobleskill on Monday, and the rudeness toward Mr. Shepard at the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden, where the adherents of Mr. Bryan refused to listen to him, with other like instances, happily few in number, carry in them a power of recall not to be mistaken and of a large educational value. As the campaign of 1894 was the last one to be contested on grounds of defamation let us hope that the result of that of 1900 will so thoroughly rebuke the Bryanites as to cause them to make the socialist discontent as a mark of the last one to be contested on such vile grounds in American history.

NATIONAL HONOR AT STAKE.

Proposed Repudiation of Our Obligations at Home and Abroad. Whatever its enemies may say about the administration of President McKinley, it has never been charged with dishonoring the nation. The name of the United States has been distinctly advanced among the nations of the earth during the last four years. Not only has it become more distinguished in a military sense, but its good faith and honor have been recognized as never before. The United States has become a financial as well as a commercial power among the great nations of the earth. Those are few who will deny that this is a gratifying situation; in fact, so far as known, there is but one public man in this country who would prefer the reverse, and that man is Mr. Bryan. He appears to regard it as a great national misfortune that the United States should be so financially and commercially, with the great powers of the earth. He would have the country excluded, as far as possible, from intercourse with other great nations. He would have what intercourse it was impossible to avoid to be so restricted as to be distinctly unfavorable to the United States—in short, he would make this country subservient to every great power on earth and he would do it by a deliberate act of perfidy and dishonor.

The proposals to pay the obligations of the United States in silver, to be followed, as soon as legislation can be had, by free silver at 16 to 1, would be a palpably dishonest repudiation of our obligations abroad and at home. It would be such an offense against foreign powers as has provoked them to dispatch their fleets before today to states for the purpose of demanding retribution. No power would make such a demand in behalf of its citizens on the United States, but the American people would not be able to feel that only their strength as a nation saved them from only the desire of their government's dishonesty. Under Mr. Bryan's policy the country would promptly lose the prestige gained by more than a century of honest and honorable administration.

A DIAGRAM WANTED.

One of Bryan's Answers Illustrates the Artful Dodger. Philadelphia Press: Mr. Bryan dodges again on silver. He has dodged so long that we doubt if he can straighten any longer. Where is his valorous champion of four years ago? This is his Wilmington dodge in answer to one of Mr. Neill's questions: "Will he pay the obligations of this country in silver or gold if elected president?"

"Now, my friends, I want the republicans who want that questioned answered to first find out what the law requires, and then I want them to know that, if elected president, I will enforce that law."

But which law? The act of March 18, 1899, makes our home currency "in gold." The act of July 14, 1890, specifies coin of the weight and fineness then authorized by law, which is incontestably either gold or silver coin. Of the existing bonded debt of the United States \$66,248,669 is issued under that law. By the act of March 14, the gold was made "the standard unit of value" and all bonds issued since then—now \$335,250,600—are clearly payable only in gold.

But how about the other bonds? Are they payable in gold or silver? Or does the clause in the new currency act, that nothing in it "shall be construed to affect the legal tender quality as now provided by law of the silver dollar," leave these early bonds still payable in silver, at the option of the Treasury?

This is the vital issue. It is the root of the silver question. On these bonds hangs the credit of the United States. Its credit is the measure of all credits. Today, under a republican administration, the holder of the bond is given his option. If he wants gold he has it. Would Mr. Bryan continue this option? Would he pay in silver or in gold? Which law would he follow?

He refuses to say. This is his evasion. "But my friends, if you ask me to construe a republican law I reply that I shall not construe a law, until it becomes my duty to enforce it."

But like all evasions this evades nothing. It deceives no one, not even an eagle. With Mr. Bryan's silver record, all-

ver platform and silver declarations in this campaign, every voter knows that Mr. Bryan, if he got a chance, would pay silver to the national creditor. His refusal to say this alters no man's belief that he will. No man who heard him and no man who reads this evasive answer has the slightest doubt that unless Mr. Bryan intended to pay in silver he would plant himself on the easy and unassailable ground that existing law settled the issue one way or the other.

For his evasion there is no excuse. A judge makes no decision on a mooted question until a case brings it before him. Mr. Bryan is not running for the bench. He is running for the presidency. His duties are not judicial. They are executive. He is bound to announce his policy. His refusal is the merest trick. It is a patent campaign artifice. No man, candidate for the presidency, can sink it and maintain public respect for his honor or his principles, for his courage or his candor.

Imperialism in London.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Grant, in the presence of a beaten enemy at Appomattox, still the champion of his own men. The troops of Lee, after the rout, humiliation and despair of a brave people, screamed in wild exultation. It was a pitiless, spontaneous outburst of popular sentiment. Yet what the demonstration was as significant as any event of the last fifty years in London.

New Signs of Prosperity.

Buffalo Express. No better illustration of the general prosperity of Americans could be found than in the statement issued by the controller of the currency, showing the aggregate deposits in savings banks and number of depositors. In comparison with 1898 there are now \$37,000,000 more depositors and an increase of \$45,000,000 in the savings bank accounts.

LAUGHING GAS.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did that diazote make much difference in your friendly relations with those fellows in the back row?" "I think so; they won't let us see their telephone any more."

Philadelphia Press: "What did Alice want to do the box party, Harry?" "She had on a spotted silk frock, a kind of pink velvet windmill in her hair and a lace, lace cascade hanging down her back."

Detroit Free Press: Parka—What did you take out an accident policy for? You never travel. Lane—But my next door neighbor has just bought an automobile.

Chicago Tribune: "From the way things look now," said the doctor, "Bryan's defeat is a sure thing. In my opinion he should carry in them a power of recall, this state, that upon Mr. Dewey at Cobleskill on Monday, and the rudeness toward Mr. Shepard at the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden, where the adherents of Mr. Bryan refused to listen to him, with other like instances, happily few in number, carry in them a power of recall not to be mistaken and of a large educational value. As the campaign of 1894 was the last one to be contested on grounds of defamation let us hope that the result of that of 1900 will so thoroughly rebuke the Bryanites as to cause them to make the socialist discontent as a mark of the last one to be contested on such vile grounds in American history."

Minneapolis Journal: "Tibbs, I never hear you make any fun of your wife's cooking." "Well, you see, she belongs to so many cooking clubs that I do a good deal of the home cooking myself."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "You may say what you please," said "Buck," "but I for one don't like horseback riding." "What is your objection?" asked Clara. "Well, Clara, I don't like to make a long ride. It requires all my attention. He hasn't even one arm free."

Detroit Journal: "I see that the Paris police have arrested a notorious brigand carrying off a horse." "Yes, it seems he was disguised as a hack driver." "I wonder what gave him away?" "Something in the way he swore at his horses, I believe."

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Olden—That Quickstep girl that you told me about. She told me the other day you were going out. Mr. Gaybey—I'm not. I weigh 25 pounds. I presume she would say I was growing stout.

Indianapolis Press: "What are you nosing around that Atlantic cable for?" said the lobster to the bluefish. "Oh," said the latter, nonchalantly, "merely picking up a few ocean currents."

MAN AHEAD OF THE SHOW.

J. I. Montague in Portland Oregonian. There are freckles as big as a dollar. Bessie might as well have a dollar. And watch chains are laced in profusion. On the front of his proud, swelling chest, he will pick up the bluefish and say, "And on the 6. I let you know. That an all-star attraction is coming, and he'll be the star of the show."

You may not have heard that the super, "Who 'worked' at the back of the stage. In the part of the coachman, the waiter, the butler, the cook and the page. Was shot in a half dozen battles, and was mixed up in all kinds of war. You may not know this till it's told you. By the man who's ahead of the show."

You may not have heard that the lady "who dies on the stage from a r-r-emove. Has and had a whole lot of fun to say. And has handed each one a diamond. You may not have heard that her diamonds are worth a fortune in gold or so. You cannot know this till you hear it. From the man who's ahead of the show."

The soprano—and you may not believe it—was from only the second row of the show. She is "willyow, graceful and slender." So please do not say she is "lean." Though she is "light as a feather," I've told you her age, and I know; I was glad to see you on the night. By the man who's ahead of the show."

You may not have heard that the drama is built round a marvelous theme. Which dawned on the mind of the author. One month ago, he was "light as a feather." Of course, you don't know that the title was born by the heartiness of the show. But this is the truth. By the man who's ahead of the show."

You may not have heard that the bulldog introduced in the tramp-chasing act. Was once owned by a France long hauler. But such, be assured, is the fact. You may not have heard that the hero fought duels in France long hauler. But if you should happen to doubt it. Ask the man who's ahead of the show."

The players, from hero to super. Have lived on the stage from the past. They struggle to keep the facts quiet. But they get to the public at last. They think they are going to betray. That they've covered their secret. When lo!

By the man who's ahead of the show. By the man who's ahead of the show.

Headquarters for Glasses

We cannot emphasize too strongly the advantages you gain by coming to us for glasses. The most complete and best arranged optical store and factory in the state, coupled with expert optical knowledge assures correct fitting and absolute satisfaction to our patrons.

Besides there is a price saving economical folks will not overlook.

Spectacles \$1.00

J. C. Hutson & Co.

Consulting Opticians

1520 Douglas Street