THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year.....6.00
Sunday Bee, one year.....2.50
Saturday Bee, one year.....1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week...10c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1208 Home Life Insurance Bldg.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
Charles C. Rosewater, general manager 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 October, 1907, was as follows:

1	36,970	17	36,770
2	36,690	18	36,590
3	36,600	19	36,540
4	36,360	20	40,500
5	36,650	21	36,650
6	36,500	22	36,940
7	36,440	23	37,350
8	36,520	24	36,860
9	36,700	25	36,750
10	36,650	26	36,700
11	36,480	27	35,580
12	36,530	28	37,010
13	35,300	29	36,950
14	36,630	30	36,910
15	36,920	31	37,330
16	36,920		
Total			1,139,410
Less unsold and returned copies			9,925
Net total			1,129,556
Daily average			36,437

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1907.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The commissioner of elections in New York is named Leary. Notice the returns?

One thing must be said in Speaker Cannon's favor. He is not taking his presidential boom any more seriously than the public does.

The fourth Caleb Power trial will begin in Kentucky today. Trying Caleb Power is the chief source of entertainment in Kentucky.

The reports of steamships racing toward New York with cargoes of gold is a class of yellow news that is not in the least objectionable.

It is stated that the words "In God We Trust" have been omitted from the new $10 gold pieces. Ocular proof will have to be waived until the scare is over.

Washington has started another campaign to make the city beautiful. Congress should create a Public Beautilities commission for the national capital.

The Louisville Courier-Journal had a mighty interesting editorial leader on the morning after election on the necessity of preserving the Appalachian forests.

Some low-browed republican is certain to call attention to the fact that Mr. Bryan made no speeches in behalf of Tom Johnson in the Cleveland mayoralty campaign.

George Gould threatens to close the passenger stations on his roads in the states where the 2-cent fare law is being enforced. Oh, well, most of the farmers have automobiles.

Secretary Taft is undecided whether to call on the kings on his way home from Manila. He will need a good hand if he calls the four of them now on deck at Windsor castle.

The London Globe insists that Mr. Hearst is a "blatant and dangerous demagogue." Over in this country they have eliminated the word "dangerous" from the description.

Texas has commenced suit against the Standard Oil company for $75,000,000. Instead of sending abroad for needed gold Texas goes to the center of the home supply.

The Jamestown exposition management admits being $2,400,000 behind with a first-class sewer system as the chief asset. Any creditor wanting a sewer system should file his claim early.

Fire has destroyed a warehouse at Washington that was filled with free seed ready for distribution by the congressmen. If there is a crop failure next year the cause can be located easily.

The Times presents its compliments to Mr. Roosevelt and begs to respectfully call his attention to the returns from New Jersey.—New York Times, November 6.

Revised returns the next day showed that the republican candidate for governor had been elected by 9,000.

Mr. Fairbanks' press agent is modestly calling attention to the fact that the vice president is the only republican of prominence who made campaign speeches in Kentucky. Perhaps, but it will be difficult to rob Colonel Bryan of his share of the credit for the result in Kentucky. He also spoke.

RELIEVING THE CURRENCY FAMINE.

There are strong indications that the currency famine from which the country has been suffering will be relieved before congress can be organized and ready to undertake a consideration of legislation which is being now urged upon it. The reports from shipping ports on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the gulf show that American products of field, farm and factory are being loaded into the holds of foreign-bound vessels and that each load represents a balance to America's credit to offset foreign obligations or draw on the gold supplies of other countries.

It is not natural that the financial institutions of Europe should endeavor to resist the monetary flow toward the United States. For the first time since 1873 the Bank of England has advanced its discount rate to 7 per cent, the purpose being to prevent, if possible, the shipment of gold to the United States. The National Bank of Belgium, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of France have all advanced their discount rates to protect their gold holdings, but the yellow metal continues to move toward this country.

The inflow of foreign gold is coming in greater volume than American financiers expected. The Lusitania's shipment, reported at $10,000,000, turns out in excess of $12,000,000, and for the last week a total of over $21,000,000 in gold was received from Europe. An additional $27,000,000 has been engaged for shipment to reach the United States during the present week, making a total of more than $60,000,000 between November 4 and November 16. This, in the opinion of the best financial authorities, will be sufficient to relieve the temporary strain, and it is but a first installment of what will be paid in the next ninety days to four months for American cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco already scheduled for export.

POSTAL SAVINGS AND CONFIDENCE.

Postmaster General Meyer is offering a very timely argument in favor of the establishment of a postal savings bank system, by showing that under its operation a money panic would be practically impossible. He contends that the small savers, the working classes, would have absolute faith in the security and safety of their deposits with the government and that this fact would prevent a vast amount of money, estimated at from $1,000,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 from being withdrawn by small depositors and hoarded or hidden every time there is a slight financial flurry. In an address in Chicago last week General Meyer, discussing the postal savings proposition in connection with the present financial situation, said:

For a striking illustration of the value of a postal savings bank take the present time. Many small accounts have been withdrawn from national banks, trust companies and savings banks by timid depositors and the money has gone into the strong box or into hiding. On occasions like these what people want is absolute security. After they withdraw their money they dread loss from theft or by fire, but they do not lose confidence in the security of the government or its pledges. Therefore, the small accounts referred to would flow into the postal savings banks and would be led back into the channels of trade by being deposited in the national banks in those communities, to the great advantage of labor and industry. When a crisis had passed and confidence had been restored the money would return to the savings banks, because in the postal savings banks it would receive only about half the interest paid by savings banks. The United States being a preferred creditor, there is no risk of loss in a national bank which has been made a government depository and is under the inspection of the controller of the currency. There is also an additional security in the double liability of the stockholder. As has been described, the money of the postal savings banks will board itself and will be brought into use through the agency of the national banks, while the depositor deals only with the government and has the pledge and security of the government for the amount of his savings so deposited.

Illustrating the extent of this disposition of wage earners to withhold their savings from banks, General Meyer cited postoffice records to show that money orders aggregating more than $100,000 were invalidated in the last fiscal year in the five western states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington. They were made payable to the buyers of the orders and evidently for savings purposes. General Meyer also explained that of the $3,125,000,000 of currency of the United States only $1,010,700,000 is in the banks and $333,855,053 in the federal treasury. This leaves $1,778,501,620 in the hands of individuals. The adoption of the postal savings bank system would cause a large share of this latter sum to be deposited in the postal banks and thus brought into the channels of active circulation. If any liberal share of such an amount were at once deposited with the postal banks there would be a prompt and final end to the currency famine.

Another argument offered by the postmaster general must appeal to the business men in every locality. The money thus drawn from hiding through the postal savings system would be redeposited in the banks of the same district, thus increasing the local circulation, instead of being sent to New York or other speculative centers. It would give savings banks everywhere, where there is a postoffice easily accessible, where now millions of people live at a considerable distance from banking facilities. It would encourage thrift in out of the way corners and would benefit the entire country by restoring idle money to business and industrial purposes. General Meyer is making an exceedingly strong case in support of his postal savings recommendation, one that congress can hardly afford to ignore or postpone.

POPULAR GOOD NATURE.

In the present banking crisis, with its attendant dislocation of facilities for doing business, the thing that stands out most strikingly is the good nature with which the people generally are accommodating themselves to conditions. While some of the bankers now and then complain about the unreasonableness of demands made upon them and the transparent flimsiness of pretexts for attempted withdrawals, the fact remains that these are the exceptions rather than the rule, and that the great body of business men and their patrons are cooperating to the fullest possible extent to help relieve the stress of the money stringency.

In this community checks and cashiers' certificates are passing as freely as bank notes and greenbacks, and people who have the money do not hesitate to use it to make purchases and pay debts. The people have been in no way stampeded, but have adjusted themselves to the new order of things, as far as possible, much more rapidly than was to have been expected. Neither are they indulging in indiscriminate complaints or wasting time trying to find where to put the blame.

In saying this we are speaking particularly for Omaha—its business men, their employes and their patrons. We doubt whether there is a city in the country doing anything like the same amount of business where the same popular good nature has been exhibited under trying circumstances and it speaks volumes for the intelligence and far-sightedness of our people.

RUSHING WORK AT PANAMA.

Engineers who predicted that it would require from ten to twenty years to complete the Panama canal will have to revise their estimates if no untoward event checks the rate of progress now being made on that enterprise under the direction of the army engineers. The report of Colonel Goethals of the work done in October encourages the belief that the completion of the canal may be accomplished within six or seven years.

In the month of October, with a rainfall of 17.1 inches, Colonel Goethals took out 1,844,000 cubic yards of earth from the canal prism, an increase of 23 per cent over the record for September, despite an increase of 45 per cent in the rainfall. The importance of this work may be better appreciated by comparing it with the former records. Under the regime of Engineer Wallace the largest amount excavated in any one month was 93,000 cubic yards, and Chief Engineer Stevens' record was but 850,000 cubic yards in a dry month. In twelve years, under the French management, but 70,600,000 cubic yards of earth were removed, or less than half the rate of progress shown under Colonel Goethals.

The result of last month's work is another demonstration of the president's wisdom in placing the work in the hands of the army engineers. The country has good reason to be satisfied with the progress that is being made.

The World-Herald takes refuge in the consoling fact that in those three counties, "favored with five speeches from Colonel Bryan," this year the democrats did not lose all they gained last year, but only fell down from 951 majority to 304 majority. Perhaps The Bee's original question should be revised to read in this way. "Wonder what would have happened if Colonel Bryan had made no speeches in Nebraska?"

Our amiable democratic contemporary lays it up to the "gum-shoe leadership" of the democratic campaign. Who is the "gum-shoe leader?" Is it Colonel Bryan, or his chief-of-staff, Editor Metcalfe? Or is it Colonel Bryan's distinguished brother-in-law, Chairman Allen of the democratic state committee? Or can it really be our own only democratic congressman from Nebraska?

Chairman Taggart of the democratic national committee is said to have sent for Mayor "Jim" to advise with him as to the details of the preliminaries for the next democratic national campaign. It is needless to say that the invitation was posted before the results of the late unpleasantness were made known.

One exhibit in progress at the Omaha Pure Food Show undertakes to produce ice cream, served for eating, within fifty-three seconds after the milk comes from the cows. Inventive genius will never rest satisfied until the breed of the cow is improved to the point where it will give ice cream direct.

General Horace Porter and Joseph H. Choate say the American people will be satisfied with The Hague conference when they learn what was accomplished. They are satisfied without bothering about what was accomplished.

Tom Johnson says he would rather be mayor of Cleveland than democratic nominee for president of the United States. The rest of the country, with the possible exception of Cleveland, is also satisfied.

Some people are trying to convey the impression that the defeated park bonds would have been used to acquire the proposed park around the old Cut-off lake. The fact is, they were never intended for that purpose and the Park board publicly disclaimed any design to use the proceeds except for improvement of existing parks and boulevards. The Cut-off lake park scheme, if it comes to fruition, will rest upon its own merits without any reference to an issue of park bonds.

A dispatch from a Maine seaport tells how the "Arthur Sewall came limping into port." That must recall that raw November day in 1896, when Arthur Sewall came limping into port lashed to the W. J. Bryan, also disabled.

The manifest disposition of the rank and file of Douglas county republicans is to raise the standard of qualifications for elective office. Now, let us have also a little raise in the standard of qualifications for appointive office.

Local railroad men insist that the car shortage problem is rapidly righting itself by subsidence of traffic. Strange to say, however, they do not seem to be sure whether to rejoice or be sad at relief from their trouble.

The canvass of the vote cast at the recent election in Douglas county will take a week. A machine that would canvass the vote as fast as the voting machine counts it would be a time-saver and a money-saver as well.

Congratulations to that Washington heiress whose engagement to a Spanish duke has been broken by him because her income is only $250,000 a year. Her poverty is a blessing in disguise.

The telegraphers' strike has been formally resoluted off by the local branch of the telegraphers' organization. The formality was entirely needless.

Mints Working Overtime.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The mint has stopped work on Filipino coins and will lose no time in turning out $70,000,000 in American gold. This amount, benevolently assimilated, together with the foreign gold coming in, ought to dispose of the last remnants of the flurry.

Spotlighting the Band Wagon.
Indianapolis News.

Another evidence of the near approach of congress are the announcements of various members that they are not committed to any particular plan of currency reform, thus leaving them in a position to climb readily on the band wagon that seems most popular.

Keep the Money Moving.
Philadelphia Record.

People who desire to prolong financial and industrial distress, blocking the wheels of trade and throwing workingmen out of employ, can take no better way to accomplish their end than by hoarding their money and neglecting to pay their bills. Money is the common drudge of trade. It is of no use when it lies idle. Keep it moving.

Let Well Enough Alone.
Portland Oregonian.

The Nebraska farmers who are refusing 48 cents per bushel for corn, because they expect to sell it for 75 cents per bushel, are tempting fate. The corn crop of Nebraska this year is estimated at 180,000,000 bushels, which at present prices would net a larger sum than has ever before been realized for a single crop in that state. The remarkable strength of the wheat market is a pretty good guarantee against lower prices for corn, but 48 cents per bushel is so far above the average price that it may not be improved on.

Good Losers and Good Winners.
Kansas City Star.

"The first lesson in self-government," said Secretary Taft to the Filipinos, "is to be good losers, and when that is learned, to be good winners, for self-government imposes restraint on both sides." This lesson is being impressed more than ever at home, in this the foremost of popular governments. The people, sometimes through parties, sometimes through independent movements, are fighting for the right, rather than for partisan success; and men who know they are right, are always better losers than those who are merely working for offices or party advantage. And they are better winners, too.

Squinting for Real Ballot Reform.
Minneapolis Journal.

The president makes an eighteen-hour trip by rail to use up four minutes casting his vote. Some day we shall have it arranged so that a man won't have to expend so much energy to accomplish such a short task. Why, for example, should not the president vote in Washington? Why shouldn't a ballot be sent to him to mark, with a return envelope directed to the judges of election in his precinct? Why should not every man, when we have learned how to guard against fraud, vote at his home instead of taking a roundabout route to some grocery store to stand in line in the bleak November to cast a ballot?

River Commerce for the West.
New York Times.

When river commerce was developed by private capital the railways protected their business by methods which did not commend themselves to all. They will be at a disadvantage in competition with the nation's investment, and there will be born a new sectional question in the rivalry between the east and the middle west. But there is no possibility of standing still. Rivalry among ourselves should not obscure the fact that this improvement is one means of keeping for ourselves the trade within our "sphere" which otherwise is offered for competition to Europe and even to Japan. The west, which long has been restless under improvement of our harbors, may easily think it has a fair case for asking the development of its riverways.

An Indiscreet Admiral.
Boston Transcript.

Whether the Pacific fleet goes around the Horn to a fight, a feast or a frolic, we have no doubt that its commander, Admiral Evans, will be distinguished as a participant in the resultant occasion; but he missed an opportunity for distinction when he made his alliterative utterance. Reticence is a very becoming quality in a commander at all times, but especially after dinner. The obligation is peculiarly strong when an admiral is about to sail on a mission so puzzling that the public does not know whether to call it a junket or a menace, and is certain only that it will be very expensive. Were a Japanese admiral about to visit our shores in command of a fleet to parallel Admiral Evans, how exultantly our jingoes would cite his words as justifying them in descrying on the horizon a war cloud as big as a donkey's ear.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

The Talent of Drawing Crowds and Repelling Votes.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

It would be no surprise if Mr. Bryan should now announce that he will not be a candidate for the democratic nomination next year. He has deferred committing himself on this point, and probably because he wanted to see the portents of the elections that have just occurred. Their indications are decidedly unfavorable for a third Bryan battle. Mr. Bryan's greatest effort in the recent campaign was in Kentucky. He drew immense crowds wherever he spoke. Many thousands stood in the rain to hear him. Yet there was a republican landslide of 40,000 votes in Kentucky, and the state thus passes into republican control after a long period of democratic government. Nebraska is the other state in which Mr. Bryan took an active part in the recent campaign. Though it is his own state, and aware that he is within reach of another nomination, Nebraska gave a heavy republican majority.

Mr. Bryan may not have materially affected the result in Kentucky or Nebraska but it does not appear that his speeches in either state were of the slightest benefit to the party whose cause he advocated, and for which he was the acknowledged coming standard-bearer if he would but give the word. Will the word be spoken now? It is doubtful. The game seems not worth the candle. Multitudes flock to hear Bryan, the orator. They want to see one of the famous speechmakers of the time. But handing him the reins of this great government is a different matter. That proposition has been tried twice before the people, with an emphatic negative from them. The elections just held show that Mr. Bryan would be likely to lose one of the limited number of states he carried in 1900, and there is not the slightest sign that he could gain any. Can Mr. Bryan face his party and say that he is hopeful as its nominee for 1908? If not, he is without hope, and the party feeling must be the same in regard to another Bryan campaign.

Bryan and His Home State.
Indianapolis News (ind. rep.).

Of course, Nebraska is a republican state, and, therefore, it would be most unfair to expect Mr. Bryan to carry it for anyone, even for himself, though he did this in 1896. But really the state need not have given the largest republican plurality in years, which is what it did last Tuesday. It elected the republican candidate for supreme judge by a plurality of 20,000. In 1900 it gave the republican candidate for governor a plurality of only 861, and the best it could do even for McKinley in that year was a plurality of 7,822. In 1902, 1903 (here again for supreme judge) and in 1906 the pluralities were, respectively, 5,355, 9,127 and 12,973. In view of these figures it will have to be conceded that the result this year is remarkable. Bryan, as far as we know, was not an issue. But still he has been in control of the party in Nebraska for years, as he has been the dominating figure in the national organization. At the present moment it is admitted by everyone that he will either be the candidate next year, or will name him. There is nowhere any effective opposition to his will. Other men who might be candidates, and who are in every way qualified, are saying that they will not come forward if Mr. Bryan wants the nomination for himself. Bryan is more than the dominating figure—he is the dictator.

Therefore, his personality is more or less involved in every election that is held, especially is it involved in elections in his own state. If he is strong anywhere he ought to be strong there. As we say, no one asks that he carry it at every election, or indeed at any election, but it does not seem unfair to argue that at such a time as this, with the national conventions only a few months away, Nebraska ought not, if Bryan is really strong in the state, to give one of the largest pluralities in its history to a republican candidate. That surely is rubbing it in.

Rumbles of a Coming Event.
New York Sun (rep.).

Ominous rumblings in Washington admonish us that the faithful are preparing to receive the Peerless One's surrender to their passionate importunities. The proportions of the Bryan dinner to be consumed at the capital some time in the latter part of the current month are steadily dilating. We are told that no less a personage than the Hon John Sharp Williams is to preside. There are prophecies of halcyon revelation. Great thoughts are booked for launching. Poignant language is to be released upon a waiting world, and oracle masquerading thinly in suggestion prepares us for the vision of the Prophet of the Platte rising from a sea of finger bowls and capitulating once again to Destiny.

We are getting roseate tips from other parts, from the hazel brush of Kansas, from the pawpaw fastnesses of Missouri, from the snuff belt of Tennessee, from the chaparral of Texas, from the hills, the prairies, the swamps and the headwaters everywhere. Of course Carmack and Bailey are at work, if John Sharp Williams is. That scintillating triumvirate will be as harmonious for the campaign of 1908 as it was at St. Louis in 1904. Carmack and Bailey have seen a great white light since the Sage of Yazoo rode Bryan to the senate last July, and both are in sad need of just such expedition. Along the political roads down south neither common sense nor patriotic foresight blocks the way. Why should not the wise adventurer bestride the handy back and gallop on to place and salary? Since the democratic party will not help itself to the fatness offered to it by circumstances, surely its Hungry Joes may snatch a morsel from the neglected board.

It looks like Bryan, verily; like a third experience of folly and disaster. The democracy and opportunity do not even bow as they pass by, it seems.

Strength of the Taft Candidacy.
Kansas City Times (ind.).

It should not be surprising to anyone that the only presidential candidacy on the republican side that is making progress is that of Secretary Taft. Every possible plan that could be devised by the opponents of the present administration and of Mr. Taft has been adopted to discredit the War secretary and to make a strong field against him. But so far none of the reactionary candidates has made the least headway outside of the "favorite son" states. And such help as has been given or promised these candidates in their own states is largely complimentary. In some of these states the reactionary organization will not be able to control the delegations when eliminations are made from the "field." As the impossible reactionary candidates are dropped, at least some of the delegates will go to the progressive side, although there is not at this time the least indication that their votes will be needed to nominate Secretary Taft.

The republican situation is simply this: The country must choose between a man who represents the Roosevelt administration, with all its achievements and projected policies, and a man who is opposed to these policies. The republican party has but two factions—one in sympathy with the regulation of corporations and finance and the other opposed to such regulation and seeking an opportunity to undo the work of the Roosevelt administration. Can any sane man doubt which end of this alternative the party as a whole will take?

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

An increased flow of spring water is noted as one of the many abnormalities of modern Kentucky life.

It can be announced without qualification that Santa Claus will be around on time this year as heretofore.

Chicago reports 250,000,000 eggs in cold storage there. Local theater-goers think the supply is equal to the necessities of the season.

It may be true that Cincinnati once belonged to George Washington, but that was a good while ago. Another George has the title now.

Formerly Mr. Bryan and his friends were content with dollar dinners. Now a three-dollar dinner is on the cards. The rise in the necessaries of campaign life is truly appalling.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who is booked to wed a foreign title, controls a fortune of $12,000,000, and can issue cashiers' checks without the advice or consent of any old clearing house.

An advance idea of what is coming to Omaha next month may be gathered from the melancholy fate of a New Yorker who was arrested at his own door for using a corkscrew as a nightkey.

Carrie Nation is shouting and spouting and swinging her hatchet in the surrounding hot air down in Indiana. In one way or another Hoosier poets and romancers get what is coming to them.

The Union Pacific has paid Charles Cramer of Mitchell county, Kansas, $2,500 for the loss of three fingers and a portion of another. His friends advise Mr. Cramer to quit raising alfalfa and go to raising fingers.

A social note from Ohio mentions the artistic beauties of an embroidered balloon which a society matron will present to her husband at Christmas. It is a toy affair. The husband will be sent up in the air in the usual way.

The coming banishment of the raffle and the oyster of the church sociable as game of chance in Omaha finds an early echo in Long Island, where the managers of a church fair announce that purchasers will get the goods and the right change. The square deal policy makes for wonderful reforms.

Don't put the blame for inferior milk on the milkman. He has troubles of his own. A government test of breakfast food for cows showed a compound of bran, plaster, crushed oats, hulls and fine sawdust. To extract the required amount of butterfat from that feed is expecting too much of the animal.

There is no scoff coming from the west to that Big Four engineer who saw spooks on the track, put on the emergency brakes and caused the explosion of a car of powder. Other engineers "see things" at night. It is written in Nebraska railroad history that one of the class mistook a rising full moon for a locomotive headlight, and wisely pulled into a sidetrack to escape a head-on collision.

There are only two democratic United States senators not representing southern states, and one of these, Newlands of Nevada, was southern born. The other, Teller of Colorado, was a pronounced republican and the enemy of everything democratic until he tearfully left the St. Louis convention that nominated McKinley in 1896 because it declared for the gold standard, Colorado being the chief silver producing state.

STANDING THE TESTS.

Foundation of the Country's Business Unshaken.
Wall Street Journal.

The business of the country has been subjected this year to the severest tests in a generation. It is a matter of congratulation that it has stood these tests with a showing of remarkable strength. After all, the most notable development of these times is not the panic, but the way that the panic has been checked. It is not the losses, but the fact that these losses have not struck deep down into the wealth-producing power of the country. It is not the fact that certain financiers and institutions have gone to the wall, but that the number of such disasters has been so circumscribed, and that those who have conducted their business upon safe and sane lines have so generally weathered the storm.

Rarity Makes it Remarkable.
Boston Transcript.

The arrest of a young woman stenographer in Chicago upon the charge of having stolen and sold information of a confidential nature should not strengthen any of the very few arguments standing against the woman in business. For this case weighed in the balance with thousands of women who as private secretaries and clerks have been true to the trusts reposed in them, guarding secrets of their employers safely and sacredly, makes barely a shadow on the wrong side. With fair-minded people reflection upon this instance undoubtedly will turn upon the exceptional character of it.

Can't Please Him.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

We do not observe deductions that the elections have killed the Bryan boom. A boom that can survive two square defeats in presidential elections is not to be killed off by the indirect results of off-year contests.

No Hope at Home.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan's own state again admonishes him that he has nothing to expect from the electoral vote of Nebraska.

FARMERS TO THE RESCUE.

Provide the Business and Gauges the National Balance.
Washington Post.

The American farmer, with his all too crude methods of tillage, is yet the dependence of the country in time of stress. There is now on the ocean steaming for this land, a vast sum represented in gold coin and bullion, to be applied to the payment of the balances in our favor created by exportation of cotton and tobacco, grain and provisions.

The Steel trust, the Oil trust, and kindred combinations are not in it with the farmers of America when it comes to making balances in our favor in international commerce. They have a monopoly of the home market, and refuse to compete in neutral markets, except to dump their surplus to be sold for what it will fetch. It may be said that the farmer, too, sends only his surplus abroad, and that is true; but his surplus is deliberately created, while the surplus of the Steel trust is an accident.

For ten years the American farmer has been a prosperous man. From 1873 until 1897 his cry was calamity; but the moment the coinage question was settled the farm began to flourish; the mortgage was lifted, additional buildings were erected, machinery was purchased, live stock improved, and instead of being a debtor to the money changers the farmer is become a depositor in the banks.

Prices have been high—too high—due to several causes, not the least to our rapid increase in population. While our birth rate is greatly in excess of the death rate, we get accessions from abroad to our population of about 1,000,000 annually. It is quite likely that the American farmer will find 20,000,000 more home mouths to feed in 1910 than he had on his hands in 1900, and certainly that will be true, if the present wave of immigration holds without ceasing.

If the American farmer practiced the economies and the thrift that maintain in Belgium he could feed the world, but he has drawn all too prodigally on field and forest, and today he has his hands almost full feeding our own people, compared with the immense surpluses of food he sent abroad in the '70's.

But methods of tillage are improving and the farmer is beginning to pay attention to seed selection, a matter wholly neglected for centuries. Heretofore the country has been blessed with cheap meat and bread, and that, more than all other causes, made our marvelous growth as a nation.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

The Russian anarchist, having killed an official, was fifteen minutes later sentenced to be hanged.

"The court was considerate in not finding me guilty of suicide, too," he commented as they led him away.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I'm introducing an automatic machine," said the caller, "that will pay for itself in a year."

"I'll take one if it will do that," promptly replied the manufacturer.

"If it will pay for itself in—"

"No, if it will automatically pay for itself in a year."—Philadelphia Press.

Bacon—I hear some Philippine cigars are a foot and a half in length.

Egbert—Perhaps that accounts for their clamoring for more hospital accommodations out there—Yonkers Statesman.

He—You promised when we were married, to love, honor and obey me, and it was false pretenses.

She—And you promised to endow me with all your worldly goods, and you haven't got shy.—Baltimore American.

"Your face seems familiar, Miss Johnby. Do you come to this church often?"

"Indeed I do, Miss Brownson. I've been coming regularly for the last three or four years."

"Why, so have I. How does it happen that we have never met before?"

"I sing in the choir."—Chicago Tribune.

The Ute brave had been informed that he must go to work.

"Tell the Great Father at Washington," he responded, "Injun heap ready, like work."

"What kind of work?" asked the agent, much encouraged.

"Chase um buffalo," responded the warrior, drawing his government blanket around him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"It's a deplorable thing, this greed for gold," said the mournful person.

"Of course," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "If the greed for gold were not so general you and I might have a chance to get some. It's a case of too many people recognizing a good thing and trying to get in on it."—Washington Star.

GUISEPPE TO HIS DOG.

T. A. Daly in the Catholic Standard.

Hi! Carlo, jomps down from dere,
You lazy dog! Com', see,
Dees jontleman would have dat chair
For seet an' talk weeth me.
Eh? w'at! you gona growl an' bite?
Aha! I show you dat is right;
Don't go, Signore. Wal, alla right;
I hope you com' agen.

* * * *

Ha! Carlo, w'at you theenka dat?
You drive da man away,
You lazy, ogly lumpa fat,
You good-for-notheeng! Eh?
Seence time w'en I was kind to you
An' peeck you from da street,
Ees not wan leeta theeng you do
For earn da food you eat.
Eef you would even chase da rat
You might be worth to keep,
But, no, you are so dumb, so fat,
You jus' can eat an' sleep.
How dare you do sooch ogly treeck
An' growls so like dat?
Jus' wait onteell I got my steeck—
Now, see w'at you weell gat!
Eh? Don'ta roll your eyes at me;
Keep steell your talla, too,
No leeck my hands! Don't you see
Dat I am creese weeth you?
Ha! stop! You theenk dees mak' me feel
You love me like you should?
Not mooch! Jus, keep dat tailla steell
An' I weell beat you good.
You theenk because I gat so few
Da frands dot lova me,
I am afraid for whippin' you?
Jus' close your eyes an' see;
Aha! so now you run away,
O! wal, dees steeck weell keep;
I gona beat you good som' day—
Som' day w'en you are sleep.