

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Statement of circulation: George B. Teasdale, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Bee during the month of October, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Rows for Daily (60,195), Sunday (15,000), Total (75,195), Loss delinquents (5,123), Net sales (70,072).

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In the preparation of his annual report Secretary Morton is leaving just enough alliterative phrases in the dictionary to suffice for his first official literary production next year.

The national convention of the American Ornithologist union prudently adjourned in time to permit its members to discuss the greatest American bird at home on Thursday of next week.

Eugene Debs now asserts that the free coinage of silver is no real issue, as it would change nothing in the present industrial system. The next thing we hear of will be a challenge to Mr. Debs by some free silver orators to settle the question with pistols and coffee.

Like the great Chicago World's fair, the Atlanta exposition is beginning to be appreciated as its close draws near. The crowds in attendance on the closing days at Chicago exceeded many times those in attendance on opening days. The same seems likely to be true at Atlanta also.

The cost to Sarpy county of breaking up the McCarty gang and prosecuting its members is estimated as approximately \$3,000. Justice usually comes high, but sometimes it is worth the money, and this appears to be one of the times when it is worth all it costs.

Senator J. C. Burroughs of Michigan is said to be an aspirant for the chairmanship of the republican national convention. If the worm goes to the early bird Mr. Burroughs will doubtless have the pleasure of seeing his ambition satisfied. But the early bird doesn't always get the worm.

Foot ball may have been introduced first with the eastern colleges, but the western colleges are rapidly becoming adepts in the game, as their eastern competitors are gradually finding out to their sorrow. A little more practice and the western teams will insist upon standing on equal footing with the best.

Are we to have another war? General Miles, in his annual report, intimates that thirty-five years have never passed in this country without being involved in war of some sort. But many things have changed wonderfully in recent times, and it will not be surprising if the period for recurring war has also changed.

Among the things that congress will be asked to do is to appropriate \$30,000 for pulling up snags in the Missouri river above Sioux City. This thing of pulling up snags in the Missouri river to improve its navigability is on a par with extracting moonbeams out of the sky. The more snags they pull out the more snags there remain.

Everyone must approve the renewed activity with which the postoffice authorities are getting after the people who use the mails to further the numerous fraudulent schemes. If the avenues of the postoffice can be closed to these swindlers, lottery promoters and fakirs, the number of their innocent but gullible victims will unquestionably be largely reduced.

Omaha Elks have, conjointly with the Commercial club, made a proposition to the supreme lodge officials offering inducements to that body to hold its next annual session in this city. We understand there is some probability of Omaha being chosen, yet it is necessary that energetic effort be put forth to that end. The natural advantages of this city will do the rest.

Old Senator Harris of Tennessee admits that there is no hope of democratic success in 1896 unless the silver democrats control the national convention and force "a plain, distinct and unmistakable declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver." The senator might as well come out with his admission without qualification and say that there is no hope for democratic success in 1896 whatever.

According to certain political wisecracks, the recent Paget-Whitney wedding had a peculiar significance for the political world on account of the different leaders who got together while in attendance upon it. The event is supposed to have aimed at a union of discordant political factions as well as at the union of the principals in the marriage ceremony. When weddings have to be utilized for political purposes, the democrats must be indeed in hard lines.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A question of paramount importance to this country, if we are to expand and develop our foreign commerce, is that of building up the merchant marine. In his report to the Department of State the consul general at Shanghai says that European nations are sustaining the efforts of their merchants to secure trade in China and Japan more substantially than the American merchant is sustained. Our merchants, he says, in competition for Asiatic trade, have to rely upon their own skill and energy, while the merchants of Europe are encouraged by the aid given to the great steamship lines which carry their flags and pour the productions of Europe into Asiatic ports. American merchants, says our consul, speaking from intelligent observation, cannot successfully compete for Asiatic trade, even with the natural advantages of their geographical position, when such advantages are so greatly neutralized by such resources and means as are at the command of their competitors in the way of transportation facilities.

What is true of the Asiatic trade applies equally to that of the South American countries. We noted a few days ago the opinion of an American merchant recently returned from a business visit to Argentina and Uruguay that the most essential thing to enable us to increase our commerce with the countries of the southern continent is the establishment of steamship lines to the ports of those countries. This was pointed out by the representatives of South American countries in the Pan-American congress. They declared that their people were well disposed to trade with the United States, but that the commerce between this country and those to the south could never be greatly enlarged so long as our manufacturers and merchants are compelled to have their goods transported in foreign vessels and under foreign flags. It places them at a distinct disadvantage and involves, also, a loss of prestige. It may be merely a sentiment which causes a people to prefer buying of a country that can deliver its products in its own ships, but there can be no question that it is widespread and influential, and being so it would be the height of folly not to give heed to it. If we can enlarge the foreign demand for our products by providing our own facilities of transportation it is the duty of a practical statesmanship to do this and to do it without unnecessary delay, for our great commercial rivals are sparing no effort to more firmly entrench themselves in the world's markets.

It is a humiliating fact that during all the years in which our merchant marine in the world—into the pockets of foreign ship owners, our contributions in this direction going far to sustain the shipbuilding interests of Europe and especially of Great Britain. It is estimated that foreign ship owners annually take out of the United States for freight charges and passenger fares not less than \$100,000,000 and the amount is probably considerably in excess of that. It is a large factor in the annual account against us in our dealings with Europe.

The question is of interest to the whole American people, to the agricultural producers of the west quite as much as to the manufacturers of the east. All would be benefited by being enabled to export their products in American ships flying the American flag. They would be better served, there would be an enlarged demand for our products of farm and factory, and the money paid for their transportation would remain here to be expended among our own people. Besides the practical consideration there is the patriotic. We cannot be a really independent nation so long as we must depend upon European ship owners to carry our products to the world's markets.

INCREASING THE ARMY. Military men are practically unanimous in the opinion that the regular army ought to be increased. General Schofield recommended an increase in his annual report last year, suggesting that authority should be given to the president to increase the army to a maximum of 40,000, 50,000 or 60,000, as emergencies might require. General Miles, in his annual report, recommends an increase of the regular army to 35,000, expressing the opinion that a system for the gradual increase of the army with the growth of population should be adopted. Its minimum strength to be one soldier to every 2,000 of population. At the rate of growth of the last decade, about 1,200,000 a year, this would require an annual addition to the army of 600, but of course the growth of population in the future will be greater. If the army were increased on the basis suggested by General Miles the average annual addition for the next ten years would probably be about 1,000.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question and the arguments from the military point of view must be admitted to have plausibility and force, but it is not to be doubted that if the question were submitted to the people they would be found overwhelmingly opposed to increasing the army. In the first place the maintenance of a large standing army is repugnant to the spirit of our political system. The American people will not tolerate the idea that there is need of an imposing military force in order to preserve domestic peace or put down mob violence. Because there have been one or two occasions when the civil power proved unequal to the task of suppressing local outbreaks, largely for the reason that those intrusted with this power lacked the courage to finally grapple with the troubles, the American people are not prepared to admit that self-government must be

buttressed by a larger force of regular soldiers and that our institutions may some time be in serious danger if this be not done. All patriotic citizens take pride in the army and are quite willing that it shall be kept up to its present standard, but there are very few of them who do not believe that it is quite large enough for any demands for its services likely to arise and that it would be an indefensible addition to the expenses of the government to increase it. It is entirely safe to say that the representatives of the people in congress will not adopt the recommendations of General Miles in this particular.

AN OFFENSIVE NONPARTISAN. Were it not for the fact that we are gradually approaching the beginning of the twentieth century we should be tempted to remark that ours is an extraordinary age and that Omaha is a very remarkable town. Time was when men in public station were subject to public comment. Time was when candor and frankness in a public speaker were commended, while hypocrisy and deceit were regarded as despicable and contemptible. Times have changed, and the change is certainly not for the better.

A few days ago Henry D. Estabrook saw fit to indulge in some rather plain and pointed talk concerning the effect which the outcome of the recent local political contest will have upon Omaha. Incidentally Mr. Estabrook also saw fit to justify his own course as a non-partisan champion of municipal reform. His allusions have, it appears, given mortal offense to the tribe of pharisees that is about to grasp the reins of city government. Mr. Estabrook has been taken to task by the official organ for daring to give utterance to his honest convictions and roundly abused for his offensive non-partisanship. He is accused of insulting the guest of the occasion and slandering the fair name of Omaha.

Has it really come to this, that a man who has lived in Omaha all his life and has grown up with Omaha and is part of Omaha subjects himself to the charge of disloyalty to Omaha whenever he expresses a doubt in the wisdom of the popular selection of particular public servants or ventures to intimate that in his judgment Omaha is liable to suffer in consequence? If the reputation of Omaha has been injured, surely it is not because of Mr. Estabrook's candid language remarks, but because of the facts on which they are based. If Omaha has lost caste abroad it is by reason of its failure to rebuke embezzlement and to stamp bootlegism out of the city hall and intolerance out of the school board. The failure of the men who overthrew Tammany would not have made them odious or have subjected them to the charge of disloyalty to the city of New York. Quite the contrary it would have been a stigma upon New York, placed there by the worst element of its citizenship.

In the eyes of the gang Henry D. Estabrook may be an offensive non-partisan, just as is every other true friend of Omaha who denounces helter-skelter, opposes jobbery and speaks boldly against star chamber proscriptive. It is safe, however, to predict that Henry D. Estabrook will survive the anathemas that are being hurled at him by mercenary sheets that prostitute journalism to the basest of ends.

THE TENTH STREET DEPOT. The complaints against the wretched depot facilities provided by the railroads that enter Omaha are well founded. That much, at least, is admitted by the railroad managers themselves. It is even conceded that Omaha never has had such depot accommodations as are usually given to every other traffic center of like importance. The consensus of opinion among practical railroad men also is that the Tenth street depot, completed in accordance with the revised plans of the Union Depot company, would not afford such facilities as Omaha requires. The president of the Union Pacific has done and again declared that the depot adjacent to the Tenth street viaduct, standing across the direct line from the bridge westward and forty feet below the viaduct level, would be an abortion, and could never be made satisfactory to either the railroads or the public. It is furthermore generally conceded that the proposed Tenth street depot would be altogether too small to serve as a union passenger station for six or seven trunk lines. Within a very few years it would have to be reconstructed or abandoned. Waiving all these objections, there is an insuperable obstruction in the way of completing this structure. It is stated in the pleadings of the Union Pacific Railroad company that the grounds upon which this building is located are included among the properties of that company upon which foreclosure proceedings have been ordered. This means that these grounds are now subject to the claims of the first mortgage bondholders of the road, as well as of the United States government, which holds a second mortgage on the same property. On the part of the Union Depot company, which had undertaken to construct this cheap station under pretext of building a grand union depot, it was admitted that not a dollar remains in its treasury. Does any rational person contend that capitalists would advance the money necessary to complete the Tenth street depot on a third mortgage? The thing is too preposterous to be thought of for a moment.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Union Depot company, which was organized on the presumption that it could raise money by bonding the depot grounds, is hopelessly stranded. It is not likely that the Burlington road will venture to invest any more money in a depot on grounds being foreclosed, and it is less likely that the Union Pacific can complete a building when it has no money to pay interest on its legitimate debt.

Under these conditions the Tenth street depot is doomed to remain unfinished. If Omaha is to have a union depot in the near future it will have

to be constructed by a depot company that has the necessary money behind it and on which there are not tied up in court proceedings and covered by successive blanket mortgages that cannot be lifted without the aid of congress.

THE GOLDEN OUTFLOW. The export of something over \$3,000,000 in gold the past week appears to have created apprehension that it is the beginning of an outflow that may in a brief time again deplete the treasury reserve below the safety point, if it be not already in that condition. It is reported that the secretary of the treasury is endeavoring to make an arrangement with the New York banks by which he can obtain a supply of gold, giving for it securities bearing 3 per cent interest, and it is said the banks will probably do this rather than allow another general financial disturbance as a result of unfavorable treasury conditions. It would seem, however, that if Secretary Carlisle contemplates another issue of bonds, and it is quite probable that he does, he will not limit it to a sufficient amount only to tide over a few months, but will make the issue large enough to put the reserve in a safe condition at least for the remaining months of the current fiscal year. In order to do that he would probably have to again appeal to foreign bankers, and it is pretty certain that he would not be able to induce them to take bonds at 3 per cent. He would be fortunate, indeed, if he succeeded in negotiating them at 4 per cent, in the absence of authority to make them payable in gold.

There ought to be no surprise at the existing situation. It is the inevitable result of an economic policy which encourages excessive imports at a time when there is a greatly reduced demand for our products, thus creating a balance against us which must be settled in gold. And the worst of it is that the country will probably have to suffer this experience for another two years.

ONE CREDITABLE ACT. The South Carolina constitutional convention is to be credited with at least one meritorious act, that of incorporating in the new constitution an article to prevent lynchings. It does not go as far as could be desired, but it is a step in the right direction and will undoubtedly have a good effect. It is certainly high time that all of the southern states seriously considered this matter, with a view to legislation to put an end to lynch law in that section. The present year will probably have an exceptional record for mob lawlessness in the south. An estimate published some two months ago placed the number of lynchings from March 1, 1895, to August 1, 1904, there having been thirty-one in the month of July. Nearly all of these murders at the hands of mobs were in the south, and within a short time in Texas and Tennessee there have been two lynchings the fearful details of which shocked the country.

It is true that mob lawlessness is not wholly confined to the south. Several lynchings have taken place in California and Ohio and at least one in Iowa, but it has been remarked that it is a very dull day in the south when some man—nearly always colored—is not swung up to a tree and riddled with bullets, charged with some alleged offense against law and order and decency, and who could more wisely and safely be turned over to the lawful authorities to be punished in the usual and proper way. The facts show that the tendency to lynch law violence is constantly on the increase and it is a reproach to the country which every good citizen should desire to have removed.

South Carolina has set an example which the other states of the south ought to follow. That section of the country wants immigration, but it cannot hope to get it so long as it continues to furnish almost daily evidence of the lack among its people of respect for law and of the want of popular confidence in the ability of the courts to adequately punish those who violate the law. There is, unquestionably, a very large strong sentiment in the south against this form of lawlessness, but it seems powerless to prevent it.

An inquirer asks of an eastern newspaper "Why not an import tax on foreign titles?" Such an addition to our tariff might be expected to bring a considerable revenue from the dukes and counts who carry off American heiresses, but as a matter of fact it would be too easily evaded by having the bride migrate to Europe and having the marriage ceremony take place abroad. There is only one certain way of catching this game, and that is to put an export duty on millionaire heiresses. But as the federal constitution forbids the imposition of export duties that, too, will have to be given up as a bad job and we shall have to rely on the good sense of wealthy American girls to protect themselves and the country by marrying good American citizens.

When the honorable secretary of agriculture first entered office he declared official meat inspection was a farce, that it was supposed to assist the sale of American meat products abroad, but as a matter of fact it did no such thing. Just now, however, the secretary finds that meat found under inspection unfit for export is sold for consumption at home. So he has changed the point of demanding that American as well as foreign meat eaters be protected by his microscopic microscope hunters. We are inclined to side with the secretary's revised opinion in the matter. The American stomach is entitled to quite as much protection as is the European gullet, especially when Americans pay the tax.

In the face of recent troubles and tribulations that have overtaken Christian missionaries in Asiatic countries, notably China, Corea and Armenia, it is passing strange that renewed efforts are already being made to resume the labor of Christianizing and civilizing the heathen in such unpromising fields. It is still more anomalous that the greatest stimulus for this work should

come from New York City, where such an extensive field for missionary work exists year in and year out within a stone's throw of the steepled church spires and palatial residences of church-goers. There probably never was a time when work in home missions is more needed and would be productive of greater results.

The Woman's club of Omaha has entered complaint against the accommodations offered the public by the local street railway company. It suggests that sheltered stations of some kind at transfer intersections are something the company owes to the comfort of its patrons. It also intimates that occasional train service after midnight would not be out of line with metropolitan pretensions. In other cities the street railways go much further than this in liberal treatment of the public, and the complaints of the Omaha Woman's club are a reinforcement of the contentions of The Bee for some time past.

The latest report of the receivers of the defunct Iron Works of the Iron Hall contains items for \$15,000 for the receiver's compensation and \$30,000 for the fees of his attorneys. Having been duped and defrauded by the original officers of the swindling concern, the creditors investors are now watching the meager assets disappear in satisfying the claims of the men who are administering the trust for them. What the creditors would have received under the old regime would have been nothing, and what they will receive under the receivership will not be much more.

The alarm set up in Washington and Oregon that the dispute over the Alaskan boundary might expose that part of the country to British invasion will undoubtedly be followed by a demand upon congress for a liberal appropriation for coast and boundary defenses. As a pretext for asking the government to favor the North Pacific coast in the distribution of river and harbor bill plums, it will serve its purpose well. In the meanwhile the people will possess themselves in patience until that British invasion becomes imminent.

John M. Tanner is said to have resigned the chairmanship of the Illinois republican state committee in order that he might be free to become a candidate for governor, and through the governorship secure a seat in the senate. This well laid plan is liable to miscarry. Men who attempt to use a governor's chair as a stepping stone to senatorial honors sometimes miss connections.

As was to have been expected, the alleged gold discoveries near Milford, Neb., now have rival gold fields near the southern border of the state. "Every man a gold mine owner" will soon be the motto of the Nebraska farmer. But the gold dug out of the earth can hardly hope to equal in value that obtained in exchange for the products of the soil.

Explaining the Verdict. Massachusetts voters decided at the rate of two to one to let the women keep on keeping house, or did they?

A Cheerful Alternative. Boston Herald. How jolly it must be for the sultan of Turkey to come down to breakfast in the morning and find a note on the table requesting him to abdicate or die!

The Philosophy of Success. Indianapolis Journal. The newspaper givers are no doubt anxious to titillate foreigners who come over here for the first time, but the dukes and counts take it philosophically. They understand that all large commercial enterprises have some disagreeable features.

Limited Supply of Doubtfuls. Washington Post. The point that Ohio is not a doubtful state ought not to operate against McKinley. In fact the supply of doubtful states is so limited that this question will cut a very small figure in the selection of the republican nominee.

Excessive Cost of Electric Light. New York World. It is alleged that in fifty towns where electric lighting is done by private companies the average cost averages \$114.58 per light, while in fifty other towns which own their own plants the average annual cost is but \$57.88 per light. Whatever else such figures may argue they will convince most people that private charges ought to be reduced at once.

Municipal Reform in England. Robert Porter in North American Review. The new school of municipal administration in England enters into the life of the people. It not only takes upon itself the unprofitable side of the local budgets, but argues very plausibly that a well governed municipality can afford to give no privileges by which corporations may enrich themselves at the expense of the community; that such profits belong to the community at large or should be used to promote the general welfare. Beginning with the municipalization of gas and water, the idea has extended to tramways, markets, baths, libraries, picture galleries, technical schools, artisans' dwellings, cricket fields, foot ball grounds, tennis courts, gymnasia for girls as well as boys, regulation of refreshment tariffs, free chairs in parks, free music, and, though not least, it is proposed to include the sacred rights of selling something that nobody wants and which is dear at any price.

Ring Off. An Intolerable Nuisance that Ought to Be Suppressed. Philadelphia Times. While there will be no inclination to dispute Director Bellamy's conclusion as to the lack of law to deal with the nuisance, every householder must lament the absence of some effective legislation to prevent the annoyance caused by incessant ringing of door bells by book agents, sewing machine agents, hucksters, notion peddlers and the various mendicants who in one form or another solicit aims under the guise of selling something that nobody wants and which is dear at any price. In many houses this incessant door bell ringing is more than a nuisance; it is an unendurable affliction upon the sick and nervous, relief from which can only be secured by disconnecting the bells and rendering them useless. If there is no law to prevent this there should be, and it should go further and protect those in health and possession of strong nerves from the loss of time and patience involved in answering the successive mendicants or vendors who go from door to door in an almost endless procession.

The average head of a city house does not only know what he wants in the way of household supplies, but where to get it. Ample provision has been made for those who sell as well as those who want to buy, in the establishment of markets and in the thousand of retail stores located in every part of the city. If these are not enough to insure sufficient variety the hucksters who cry their wares in the public streets and alleys can easily supply any deficiency. Those who want to buy can find everything they need; those who don't should not be compelled to kick peddlers and vendors off their doorsteps to secure the privilege of living in peace and quietness.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Detroit Free Press: One cannot but envy the serene confidence of those American missionaries who say that they feel safe among the Armenians. Daniel in the lion's den was about the only individual of history that displayed a like faith under kinder circumstances.

Boston Globe: Some startling facts have been made public by what is known as the federation of Christian churches in New York City. These go to show that there is a "churchless element" in the metropolis equal in number to the whole population of Brooklyn. Two districts are cited as particularly barren. One has 28,266 souls, with one saloon to 158 people, and one church to 9,422 people. The other includes 49,359 souls. Within its bounds there are 237 saloons and only five churches.

New York Tribune: Looking at the question in the large, without any reference to statistics, it seems to us that the churches still derive their chief strength from the working people, using the term in a broad sense to include all who work for wages or an income. It is this class which has constituted the bone and sinew of the churches in the past, and it is this class which is being more and more important question can come before the churches today than that of bringing back again into the fold of the church the rapidly increasing multitude of working people who have become either indifferent or hostile to the appeals of religion.

New York Times: A queer church quarrel in a remote Scottish parish, where the congregational clergyman has sent his congregation in twain by trying to suppress a debating society connected with the church. This society, it seems, recently considered the relative influence of the modern press and the modern pulpit, and decided by vote that the creators who sustained the newspaper side of the controversy had the better of it. The reverend gentleman therefore declared himself himself and the church, gravely insulted, and peremptorily ordered everybody connected with the debating society to resign from it. Nobody obeyed, and the result has been a quarrel which has not yet been settled. The church has taken the only possible means of settling the matter, and that, in one instance, at least, the verdict to which he objects was perfectly correct.

THE FESTIVE BEAN. Chicago Post: The United States supreme court knows beans, or it thinks it does. Kansas City Times: The decision of the United States supreme court that the bean is a vegetable will be a surprise to those who have always regarded this edible as a species of shell fish. Kansas City Journal: The supreme court in deciding that beans are really a vegetable has opened the way for large quantities of food, greater stability to the republic and an approximation to the Boston ideal hitherto suspected to be unattainable.

Chicago Inter Ocean: In nothing has the advancement of learning, to which that great lawyer, Francis Verulam, contributed so much, been more eminently exemplified than in that decision of the supreme court of the United States of America which recently we chronicled in solemn gladness. Beans are not seeds of the coal-oil plant, as some fondly have imagined; neither are they implements of war, nor are they material for street paving. They are vegetables. The supreme court has said so, and therefore they are so.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The decision of the supreme court does not affect the status of the bean in the Interior department. The cause of temperance will not be checked should the powers take the porridge along with Turkey. C. Oliver Keelin of yacht racing fame has opened a restaurant and awarded a cup for his prowess as a prevaricator. Judging by the frequency of their ebullitions, the representatives of the powers at Constantinople must be training for a prize fight. Josiah Quincy is the reform candidate for mayor of Boston. What Josiah doesn't know about reform would fill a large printing contract. Sir Charles Russell received for his services in the Bering sea arbitration at Paris in 1893 a fee of \$30,500, an equal sum being paid to Sir Richard Webster. This is one of the largest fees, probably the largest known to the English bar.

Mayor Strong expresses himself in favor of the scheme to materially reduce the number of liquor saloons in New York. He thinks 4,000 licensed places would be sufficient for the city, and favors a gradual reduction. He thinks 500 could be cut off next year. Evidence is piling up in sufficient quantity to justify the impeachment of the foolkiller for neglect of duty. Only the other day two silly kids of Gotham found a French duelist for possession of a young woman. Now let her give the victor the marble heart and all will be well. James Campbell Matthews of Albany, N. Y., a Cleveland democrat, who was turned down as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was chosen recorder of his home city at the last election. John Boyd another also received a vindication in the same city, at the same election.

Hannibal Andrews is Maine's latest hero. He is a brick mason of Milton Plantation, 71 years of age, who, crippled with rheumatism, had the neighbors hoist him with ropes to the roof of North Woodstock's new school house and laid the last brick on top of the chimney.

Samuel Minton Peck. Where purple elderberries vie With summer's crimson shell, A flood of mellow minstrelsy O'erflows the winding glade. A rill of insect voices flute And rival throats peep. No tree, no bush, no flower, is mute When autumn passeth by.

When autumn passeth by. The spiders thread their gossamer With jewels for her head; The thistles strew the down for her; That softly she may tread; The crooklets still its summer glea Where'er her feet draw nigh, And gently she dresses in the dew-bee When autumn passeth by.

Strange sorceries the spirit bind, And work a haunting spell; Weird voices echo on the wind, And whisper benediction knell. At eventide a lonely star 'Comes forth to light the high, And sheds its quivering light afar When autumn passeth by.

The sweetest song that ever flows From the throat of sorrow's knell, The keenest joy that mortal knows Is always half a pain. So life and death combine their art To charm the ear and eye, And lovely pathos to the heart When autumn passeth by.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Filigrande Blatter: There are such things as adorable faults and insupportable virtues. Gateways News: Theatrics do very well as food for the mind, but the body needs beef. Semerville Journal: Competition may be the life of trade, but it is death sometimes to a lover.

New York Advertiser: The motto of Irish diplomacy: When in doubt send an ultimatum. Atlantic Globe: It isn't the working for a living that provokes us; it is the kind of living we get for our work. Atholton Globe: Many a nice man bosses his wife because of the belief that if he doesn't boss her she will boss him. Kansas City Journal: It is asserted that a man cannot destroy his life by holding his breath. But he may prolong the lives of others.

New York Herald: Boys are apt to be forgetful about a good many things, but they do not often start off to school on Saturday morning. Chicago Record: The average winter has made a long step toward success when he realizes that his penmanship is not as legible to editors as typewriting.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Life: "After all, love and war are the only proper themes for poetry." "Why do you say love and war?" "Why don't you just marry them?" Philadelphia Record: Ruggins-Wiegman beats his wife, Muggins-Horrible! Muggins-Horrible beats her out of an election bed the other day. Texas Siftings: "Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost 12 apiece?" "Yes," "Well, here's a whole lot of 'em, all colored that I bought at the bargain counter for 3 cents."

Salem Gazette: Miss Pert—Is Miss Strait loose circumvented? Miss Caustic—Circumst—Why she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon. Bangor Commercial: Miss Bloomer—I wonder when Charlie Newboy will ever learn to ride properly. Miss Knickerbocker—What's the matter with you? Miss Bloomer—Why, he works so hard peddling that he doesn't have breath enough left to propose.

Indianapolis Journal: "It must be just love to be so thick on the eye," said Maud Ethel. "Just think of being able to look straight ahead of one's self and look back and see whether the other woman has on at the same instant!" Boston Transcript: Ethel—I suppose I shall have to wear this veil; it's the only one I have. It's so thick one can hardly see by face through it. Edith—Oh, wear it, by all means. Everybody says you never had so anything half so becoming.

Chicago Record: "John, dear, we'll really have to quit boarding." "Why, what now?" "Don't you know? I noticed this morning that Johnnie's right arm is already longer than the left one!" Syracuse Post: Henpeck—I dreamed of heaven last night. Henpeck—What was it like? Henpeck—I couldn't tell. You were in front of me. Chicago Tribune: "There's no doubt that Jones killed himself?" "None whatever." "What caused him to do it?" "He got a divorce from his wife on Tuesday, and on Thursday she fell heir to \$40,000."

Texas Siftings: Mrs. Yergo was dressed to go to the ball. She had on a new dress, but Great Caesar's soul she looked like a woman who had these hard times," remarked Colonel Yergo. "Lor', Charles, what do I care for money when it comes to making you happy?" replied Mrs. Yergo, with a whole lot of beaming smiles.

WHEN AUTUMN PASSETH BY. Samuel Minton Peck. Where purple elderberries vie With summer's crimson shell, A flood of mellow minstrelsy O'erflows the winding glade. A rill of insect voices flute And rival throats peep. No tree, no bush, no flower, is mute When autumn passeth by.

When autumn passeth by. The spiders thread their gossamer With jewels for her head; The thistles strew the down for her; That softly she may tread; The crooklets still its summer glea Where'er her feet draw nigh, And gently she dresses in the dew-bee When autumn passeth by.

Strange sorceries the spirit bind, And work a haunting spell; Weird voices echo on the wind, And whisper benediction knell. At eventide a lonely star 'Comes forth to light the high, And sheds its quivering light afar When autumn passeth by.

The sweetest song that ever flows From the throat of sorrow's knell, The keenest joy that mortal knows Is always half a pain. So life and death combine their art To charm the ear and eye, And lovely pathos to the heart When autumn passeth by.

Free With every purchase of \$6 or over in Children's Department, an order on Hinehart for a one-half dozen cabinet photos. Suits Monday-- At three popular prices we show three splendid lines of men's suits. They're the Browning-King this year's suits—not an old, stale, out-of-date garment among 'em. Bright, new, latest style, dressy garments. They're the sort that look well 'till you've worn 'em out. Cloth is compact, firm, elastic—holds shape. They're correctly cut and tailored. All colors, black, blue, brown, grey, mixed—cheviots and cassimere—smooth and rough effects—diagonals and plain weaves. About 350 suits. While they last, these three prices hold good on the three grades: \$8.50 \$10.00 \$12.50 (Big Line Overcoats on 3d floor.) Browning, King & Co. Southwest Corner Fifteenth and Douglas, OMAHA.