

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Senator Carter knows when to climb into the bandwagon.

Nobody will dispute with Bryan the authorship of his formal letter of acceptance.

Bryan need not worry over that second term. The want of a first term is giving him trouble enough.

Either Bryan was made to order for the Chicago platform or the Chicago platform was made to order for Bryan.

Populist Greene is apparently not so anxious to debate with his republican opponent for congressional honors as he supposed he was.

The council judiciary committee has again constituted itself the dragnet to catch every piece of important business that makes its way before that body.

The withdrawal of General Black from the third party state ticket in Illinois ought to open the way for some other dark horse to capture the honor which he declines.

The Honorable Thomas Crane now wants to be returned to the legislature. Does Mr. Crane really imagine that the people have forgotten his performances in the last legislature?

That employe in the World-Herald office who clipped the London Financial News distortion out of a copy of that paper received direct from London seems to have been mysteriously lost in the shuffle.

How can Bryan pretend to be at the head of an army marching in three grand divisions when up to this time he has persistently refused to say whether or not he is willing to be the leader of one of the divisions, namely, the populist party?

Bryan pretends to have made over one hundred speeches so far in the campaign. As a matter of fact, however, while he has spoken over one hundred times, he has only made one speech and repeated it with slight variations on each occasion.

New Jersey democrats refused to participate in the Chicago convention after the adoption of the free silver platform. New Jersey democrats are also refusing to participate in the silver primaries and conventions in that state. New Jersey can be put into the McKinley column right now without waiting for the November election.

Judge E. R. Duffie, demo-pop fusion nominee for congress in this district, says he has not yet decided to accept the hippodrome nomination at the hands of the untitled silver hosts. A place on the ticket which men like Gregory and Dunn were willing to resign unconditionally does not seem to hold out many allurements.

Omaha business men are waking up to the necessity of getting business men to go to the legislature. It is absolutely essential that legislative tickets this year give recognition to the substantial property-owning element in the community. The political party that nominates roustabouts and disreputables simply foredooms its ticket to defeat.

Another democratic candidate for elector has retired from the field because unwilling to aid the cause of currency debasement. This time the vacancy created falls to Missouri. With ever-increasing defections of sound money democrats the chances for McKinley and Hobart are constantly improving.

The democrats of Douglas county have called their convention for next week to name their legislative and county tickets. The plan is of course eventually to reach a fusion agreement and the democratic call is issued on this short notice in order to steal a march on their populist friends. If the populists get together and put their local ticket in the field first, as they did their state ticket, they would be in position to force the democrats to swallow their nominees as they did with the state ticket. Douglas county democrats would endorse a populist ticket if they had to do so, but if the populists let them get ahead of them and capture all the places they want like it much better.

READY TO SUBMIT THE PROOF.

The World-Herald still persists in its course of imposture. It prints a facsimile of a clipping furnished by a London Press Cuttings bureau and says it is the original of the alleged London Financial News editorial which it has been parading in support of its claim that free silver would help the United States by destroying English commerce.

Against this so-called proof, which is no proof at all, The Bee has in its possession the positive denial of the editor of The Financial News that the article printed in the World-Herald ever appeared in the columns of that paper. It is true that the letter to Mr. A. C. Platt is signed "The Editor" without the full name of the writer. But the genuineness of the letter cannot be gainsaid. It is the common practice of English editors to sign their correspondence in that way.

In order to put an end to further contention concerning The Financial News forgery, The Bee offers to submit the original documents in its possession to the inspection of a committee composed of Judge E. R. Duffie, Judge D. D. Gregory and D. Glenn Deaver. Judge Duffie has been selected as the congressional nominee in this district by the combined silver parties. Judge Gregory is president of the Silver League. Mr. Deaver is member of the populist national committee for Nebraska. We are willing to abide by the findings of this committee that the copy of The Financial News of August 13, from which we have quoted, is genuine; that the letter of the editor denouncing the World-Herald extract is genuine; that the letter from Walter Neef, London representative of the Associated Press, saying that he personally called on the editor of the London Financial News, and after exhibiting to him a copy of the World-Herald's extract told that the said extract had never been published in The Financial News, is genuine.

Here is a fair proposition to which no silver man who wants to know the truth can take exceptions. At all events, however, the proof is conclusive that the 10th of March Financial News article which the World-Herald printed was a downright forgery; that the 30th of April, 1894, article is not a true copy of the alleged cutting which Mr. Devine says he circulated; that against the unsupported word of a cuttings bureau we have the printed editorial denial of The Financial News that any such article ever did appear in that paper.

MR. HOBART'S LETTER.

The letter of Mr. Hobart, republican candidate for vice president, presents a practical discussion of the currency issue which commends it to the careful consideration of all citizens who are studying this question. Mr. Hobart is a man of affairs and therefore speaks not as a theorist, but as one having a knowledge of the operation of financial laws.

There is one very strong point presented by Mr. Hobart which has not before, so far as we have observed, been brought forward. He observes that the consequences of the free coinage of silver would probably be cumulative in their effects. "The crop of silver, unlike that of hay, or wheat, or corn—which being of yearly production can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed once for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Drought or other accident of the elements not more than probable," asks Mr. Hobart, "that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an over-supply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all." There is absolutely no doubt that the free coinage of silver would stimulate its production, not only in this country, but throughout the world. Mr. Bryan has said that this is conjecture, but the substantial reason for the opinion is the fact that past legislation in the interest of silver continued to increased production, although the demand was limited, as under the act of 1875 and 1890. Certainly making the demand unlimited could not fail to have a like effect. It manifestly would give greater encouragement to production of the white metal.

Now as Mr. Hobart points out, silver is not like wheat or corn a commodity which is consumed and that is perishable. The annual production of grain and other food products, or the greater part of it, is consumed from year to year. There is never any very great surplus of these commodities in the world for any great length of time. There is not a continuous accumulation. But whatever amount of silver is added from year to year to the world's supply remains. It is not consumed and it does not perish. It goes on accumulating. The amount of coined silver now in the world is over \$4,000,000,000. This vast sum will not diminish, as will the supply of wheat and corn. On the contrary it will be steadily augmented. If it be admitted that the supply is not now excessive, the question is how long, particularly in the event of a largely increased production, the augmentation can go on before there is an over-supply, with the necessary result of depreciation? It ought to be perfectly clear to any one of ordinary

intelligence that the world cannot go on adding to the already enormous quantity of silver without forcing down the price of that metal and it ought to be equally clear that it is impossible for the United States alone to hold up the price of silver under such conditions. It may be questioned, indeed, whether it could be permanently accomplished by the combined action of all the great commercial nations.

There are other practical and instructive suggestions in Mr. Hobart's letter that make it well worth careful reading.

A WORKINGMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. William A. Carney, first vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was the spokesman of a delegation which recently visited Major McKinley. In the course of his address Mr. Carney said: "I am a workman and I know the hard workingmen of this country will not be carried away by the balloonists in this campaign. I know and they know that no matter whether we have fifty billion dollars in silver or one dollar, to get money we must earn it by honest toil and when we do get it we want it to be equal to the best in the world."

Here is a man who has evidently given this subject intelligent consideration and has arrived at the only conclusion that such consideration can lead to, which is that coining silver free for the producers of silver will give nothing to the masses who labor for a living. They must continue to toil for what they get, though silver dollars were piled as high as Ossa. They have no bullion to take to the mint. Their capital is their labor. The only commodity they have to sell is their ability to work and when they offer this in the market they want to receive for it the best money there is and not a debased currency of uncertain value from week to week. They want dollars of the greatest purchasing power, dollars which if laid aside for the "rainy day" will not shrink and depreciate, dollars which will not rob them, dollars that do not deceive and lie to them, dollars that are good everywhere.

Mr. Carney is right and the workingman who will not heed his counsel is blind to his own interests. Free silver holds out no promise of benefit to labor. It will not start up the industries of the country or create a demand for work for the hundreds of thousands who are idle. On the contrary the inauguration of that policy would produce conditions more disastrous to labor than any yet experienced. The loss and privation which the millions of working people in this land have suffered from the effects of democratic tariff policy would sink into insignificance in comparison with what would follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

HOW MR. BRYAN WOULD ACT.

Mr. Bryan says the issue of interest-bearing bonds during the last few years was without excuse and explains that it could have been avoided if the government had used silver instead of gold for the redemption of its paper obligations. This suggests what Mr. Bryan would do if he were elected president. He would put the country at once on a silver basis by using such silver as the treasury could employ for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks and treasury notes, the amount available for use in this way being no more than the seigniorage. He could not employ for this purpose the already coined silver against which certificates are outstanding. Consequently he would be able to redeem only a small part of the legal tender paper money with silver, but none the less we should be precipitated to a silver basis.

With this assured, what might be expected to take place before the inauguration of Mr. Bryan, four months after his election? The treasury would be depleted of all its gold and would go to a premium, how much can not now be foreseen. This would happen even should the congress elected be opposed to Mr. Bryan. Financial panic would ensue, with complete industrial and business prostration. A vast army of workmen in every department of labor would be thrown out of employment, thousands of merchants would be compelled to close their doors, savings banks would be forced to suspend by the clamor of depositors for their money, mortgages due would be foreclosed; in short, a tidal wave of ruin and disaster would sweep over the land, carrying down before it all classes of the people, but inflicting the greatest injury not upon the rich, not upon the capitalist, but upon the poor, upon the working classes, upon the men who are doing a small business, upon those who have a little savings, upon the people who have mortgages due they cannot pay.

There is Mr. Bryan's own word that the adoption of the policy he advocates would cause panic. Nobody doubts it and everybody understands what panic means. Do we want to go through so terrible an experience without the promise of benefit to anybody except the millionaire owners of silver mines?

It is amusing to hear the local silver organ extol the virtues of "Judge" John T. Martin. Martin was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the Chicago convention by the old golding democratic national committee and it was only after a stubborn fight that the silverites consented to repress their eagerness to kick him out on account of his gold proclivities. It was Martin who was called all sorts of names by the Bryan delegation because he gave the admission tickets allotted to Nebraska to Tobie Castor and his friends. But now that Martin has buried his convictions and is talking for Bryan, he has suddenly become a great and good man.

Apparently republicans across the river are quite as active as those in this country. A poll of Pottawattamie county has just been completed which gives promises of a safe majority for McKinley and sound money. This is only a corroboration of reports coming from Iowa that the Hawkeye state will roll up a tremendous majority for the republican ticket. On this point there

has never been any doubt in the minds of men in a position to know the real situation.

W. L. Greene, populist candidate for congress, declines to debate the declarations of the Chicago platform on the ground that he is running on the St. Louis platform and is not in accord with the Chicago pronouncement. But Greene expects and hopes to have his candidacy endorsed by the Sixth district delegates at their coming convention. The democrats might do well to find out where Greene is at before they put the democratic stamp upon him.

A press dispatch telling of retrenchment on the Northern Pacific road contained an intimation that the Union Pacific would soon apply the ax. So far as we can learn there is no foundation for the report. The Union Pacific is still in the hands of the federal court and reductions cannot be made on the system except by order of the court. Local officials know of no such measure of retrenchment, as the force is now reduced to the minimum.

Just as Li Hung Chang is passing through Canada and British Columbia the people of Vancouver are trying to induce the Canadian government to increase the Chinese head tax to \$500. With this evidence of Canadian friendship for the Chinese thrust upon him, Li Hung will probably wish heartily that he had accepted the invitation to make his transcontinental trip through United States territory rather than by the Canadian route.

The Foot Measure. Sioux City Times. "Bryan will again set foot in Nebraska today," says The Omaha Bee. The news shows that Bryan puts his foot into everything.

Padded by Three Hundred. Chicago Times-Herald. The enthusiasm of Bryan's home coming is attested by the fact that Omaha, with 150,000 people, sent 600 of them to the station to meet him.

Crowding Sewall to the Rear. Chicago Chronicle. The question will be settled in a few days of exclusive debate as to whether a democratic in the democratic and populist combine on national candidates. Arthur Sewall of Maine represents the democracy and the combine and on the ticket if there is any.

In Nebraska, for instance. Detroit Free Press. Mr. Bryan's delicate comment on human nature—"We are all hogish"—and his remark that "one of the duties of government is to put pigs in the noses of hogs" may have been inspired by the terms of fusion insisted upon by the populists in the various states.

Regarding Forgery. Globe-Democrat. What should be thought of an editor who deliberately forged an article designed for publication in a newspaper? The editor of the Omaha World-Herald while that journal was under his control.

Why Not True Today? St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In 1892, while discussing the tariff question, Mr. Bryan used the following words: "You must attribute it to the decline of prices to the inventive genius which has multiplied a thousand times many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could do fifty years ago. That is what has brought down prices down in this country and everywhere."

It was doubtless true in 1892, and we submit that a brief space of four years is not sufficient in which to show the responsibility for "inventive genius" to the "appreciation in the value of money." The silver proposition is absurd.

Accepting Existing Evils. Carl Schurz's Chicago Speech. It is not my habit to boast of a warm heart for the poor and suffering. But my sympathy is not confined to an Englishman, nor to a man of my own race, but to all men who are suffering from the common poverty constantly at my tongue's end. If there be those who are satisfied with the present state of things, I am not of them. There are few, if any, who abhor that which may properly be called plutocracy or detest the arrogance of wealth more than I do. I know that the industrial developments of our time have brought hardship to some classes of people which only the more sagacious, active and energetic among them have been able to counterbalance profitably with their benefits. There are laws and practices which had I the power to change would be more in accordance with common justice and equity. But because I am so minded, I must oppose to the utmost a policy which I am convinced will immeasurably aggravate existing evils.

FREE SILVER AND WAGES. Some Questions Asked by a Street Railway Conductor in St. Louis. "First—Will the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 increase the rate of wages paid the workmen in the United States? If not, will it increase the rate of free coinage country in which the workmen are paid wages as high as they now receive in the United States?"

"Thirdly—Mr. Bryan and other advocates had not best say that it will increase the price of all commodities. If it should increase the price of the things which the workman has to buy, and does not correspondingly increase his wages, will he not be most seriously affected by the change?"

"Fourthly—It is true that between 1860 and 1890 the rate of interest was 10 per cent with paper, the price of all commodities rose 116 per cent, while wages only rose 42 per cent. Wages only increased about one-third as much as the price of things for which wages had to be exchanged between 1860 and 1890, when hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were reduced to soldiers, did you believe wages would increase so much under conditions that would follow Mr. Bryan's election?"

"Fifthly—The railroads of the country derive their incomes exclusively from freight and passenger tariffs that are practically fixed by laws enforced by state and national governments. If free coinage increases the price of all the commodities necessary to the operation of railroads, and their income is kept down by law, can the large body of employees of the railroads hope for an increase of wages? As a matter of fact, would not a cut in wages be about the only way in which the railroads could meet the increased cost of operation?"

"Seventhly—The street railway systems of this city are operated under municipal ordinances which fix their income at 5 cents per passenger. If the price of coal, oil, gas, in laying free coinage will increase prices of all commodities used by street railways, can you advise the conductors, motormen and other employees of the street railways to vote for free coinage, with the hope of improving their condition?"

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Where Do They Come In, In the Free Silver Deal?

The only democratic daily newspaper in the Twin Cities of Minnesota friendly to the free silver cause is the Minneapolis Times. But it does not swallow the claims of free silver advocates regarding the curative value of free coinage. On the contrary it discusses the question with due regard to history and economic truths. As a consequence, the Times frequently pulls the props from under the cardboard structure reared by the advocates of the white metal.

In its issue of the 9th inst., replying to the following questions: "Would you kindly state your next issue what the prices were of wheat, oats and corn before the demonetization of silver and the prices now; also the wages of the laborer then and now; and there is a direct answer to a direct question put to me to-day by a farmer, viz: How will the free coinage of silver benefit me?" the Times says:

The average price of wheat in September, 1873, was 75 cents, corn, 22 cents, oats, 27 cents. At the present time wheat is 47 cents, oats, 14 cents and corn, 17 cents. It is not difficult to see that the farmer prepares a table that would fairly justify the question relating to wages. It must suffice to say, as to the rise and fall of information on that point which we can find at this time is the following table of average prices of 264 articles and also of wages represented by the index number 100 as the basis of comparison, and the index number for each year indicating the rise or fall from that basis. This table was prepared by the United States Labor Commissioner Wright:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Average Price, Average Wage. Lists prices for various commodities from 1870 to 1890.

The United States senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages presents the following table of wages in leading occupations from 1870 to 1890, the time before the war, in comparison with wages in 1890:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation, Wages per diem. Lists wages for various occupations like Plasterers, Bricklayers, etc.

There has been no material reduction in the wages of most of the employments above named. Day labor averages from \$1.10 to \$1.25. The wages of skilled workmen have suffered some diminution and possibly painters and wheelwrights are compelled to accept lower compensation, but they can find employment which is by no means as regular as formerly.

The question whether free coinage of silver will benefit the farmer is one no person can answer positively, although there are many partisan plodders on both sides who assume to be able to do so. The Times can only give the figures and facts and let the farmer make his own deductions. The average price of wheat in the United States, as we have shown, was 75 cents, and from 1873 to 1893 it was 47 cents, and from 1893 to 1895 it was 45 cents. Now as our market reports show it is less than 50 cents, but about 44 cents per bushel, or less than the price it commanded prior to 1873 in Minnesota, when many farmers hauled their wheat 100 miles to market with ox teams and got 44 cents a bushel for it in money known as wildcat money.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mexican Silver and United States Gold Paid Workmen. New York Tribune Review.

"Object lessons" in which the Mexican silver dollar is utilized are becoming a familiar feature of the present presidential campaign. The Atkinson Furnishing company, with headquarters at Boston, and five branches in Maine, has for some weeks past been paying its employes alternately in Mexican dollars and \$5 gold pieces. Every employe who received his pay in Mexican coin got with it a letter in substance as follows: "Our company has decided to pay your wages this week in Mexican dollars. We bought them in the open market at a cost of 50 cents each. We pay them to you at the rate of two for one of United States money. When you come to pay your bills with these dollars you will have a good illustration of the real value and actual purchasing power of the 429 grains of silver contained therein." With the gold coin the employes received a letter in part as follows:

"To our Employes—Last week we paid you in silver dollars, at about the real value of silver contained in them. You received twice as many as you do this week; your wages, measured by the number of dollars received, were increased 100 per cent. We have given you what the silver ornaments say you need—cheap money and plenty of it. This week we pay you in gold. If you are a man who believes that the silver party will be successful and you want to make money on the plan which they advocate you can keep this gold until the next election, when the new plan becomes law, then exchange your gold for silver bullion, carry it to the mint, have it coined without charge and get twice as many dollars as you had before. If you find you can not buy any more with them than you could with half that number before, don't mind a little thing like that, but get more of the gold. It is the gold that you want. Any of them you don't spend immediately will be found useful in the household as stove lids and dinner plates and could be used in any way you like."

It is humiliating, indeed, to our national pride to be obliged to admit that such object lessons are necessary among a people who have boasted so much of the superiority of our public school system and the superior intelligence of the average American as compared with the average European. The spread of the free silver cause on a craze seems to show that brain trusts are lacking no school books can be of much service.

BRYAN GARIBES LINCOLN.

Specimen of the Usual Method of the Populist Candidate. Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Bryan's habit of garbling what other men have said is making a slave of him. His latest victim is Abraham Lincoln. He quoted Lincoln in part only at Sharpshooters' park Labor day, the omission being cunningly contrived to make Lincoln say what he would not say. He said another man could convict Mr. Bryan and do justice to Abraham Lincoln. The text is that of a message to congress December 3, 1861:

How Bryan The suppressed part of the message is that Lincoln was not a man of whom Lincoln which are as worthy of said "labor is prior protection, as any other labor is prior protection. Now, if it is to and independent, that there is, and probably ent of capital and ways will be a relation capital is only between labor and capital the fruit of it—producing mutual benefits, and could "The error is in assuming never have ex that the whole labor of the listed if any commodity exists within had not first ex that relation. A few men is a t e d. (A) p-own capital, and with their plause. (B) p-own capital, but by their higher consider- holder cla, neither work for others nor having any work for them."

Mr. Bryan omitted the entire passage quoted on the right and resumed his quotation subsequently to it as if there was no such passage. His phrase "is then added" is clearly designed to mislead, because it is a seeming link between the two passages connected by the implication in the "then." Garbling is the cousin of forgery.

SON TO LINCOLN.

Colonel Dana's View of the Presidential Campaign in Nebraska.

There is reason to believe that by energetic effort on the part of the republican leaders, and by patriotic co-operation on the part of the sound money democrats of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's own election can be carried against him in November. The electoral value of Nebraska's eight electoral votes in this contest is considerable, but the moral advantage of a victory there would be incalculable.

We do not speak of Nebraska as the "enemy's country." There is no enemy's country, and the prospect of the white and blue banner is dying. The enemy is the advocate of repudiation, who, through ignorance or dishonesty, is now assailing the nation's honor, and the respect of the American workman. Such a creature is a public enemy, whether it lives in New York or in Nebraska. Mr. Bryan's campaign managers seem to believe that there are enough of such citizens in Nebraska to make that state sure for the 55-cent dollar.

Our own advisers from Nebraska and the judgment of veteran observers familiar with the politics of every county of the state, incline us to regard it as a promising field for special endeavor during the next eight weeks. At the last presidential election Nebraska voted for Lincoln, and the pluralism over Weaver, though the combined populist and democratic vote exceeded Harrison's vote by about 20,000. At the moral election last fall, with a total less than that of 1892, the republican vote had decreased by about 8,000 only, while the populist vote had fallen off by 12,000.

It is more certain than the recent political changes in Nebraska afforded by a comparison of the 1892 vote with that of 1894, when a governor was chosen, and the total vote was almost exactly the same as that of the 1892 election of the year. The comparison is worth studying:

Table with 4 columns: Total, Rep. Pop., Dem. Pop., Total. Lists population and vote data for 1892 and 1894.

This stalwart democratic residue of 7,000 votes, impregnable to populist attack and resisting all temptation even to fuse with the democratic party for temporary purposes, is the nucleus for a sound money democratic vote which, if cast correctly by Mr. King, may save Nebraska from Bryanism. Omaha and Lincoln and the other larger towns of Nebraska are centers for the dissemination of honest money, and the republican vote is the lightness of Mr. Bryan's amiable, thespian character and the incapacity of his political managers to understand him by their neighbors.

If the republican campaign committee will do its full duty in Nebraska, and the honest money democrats will stand in cordial partnership to patriotism for the sake of crushing out this portentous evil finally and forever at the November election, Bryan can not be elected president of the United States. We therefore strongly advise Brother Mark Hanna to mark Nebraska well up in his list of states wherein activity is especially desirable.

We advise Brother Bryan to regard Nebraska as a state where no especial effort should be made to induce honest money democrats to vote for those excellent candidates, Palmer and Buckner.

We advise the honest money democrats of Nebraska to vote for the republican ticket of 20,000 in number, to force the luxury of voting for the third ticket, and to mass their conscientious suffrages for once upon a republican candidate for president of the United States.

The prize is worth the sacrifice. On to Lincoln, brethren!

SEWALL MUST GO.

Some Reasons Why Watson's Demand Must Be Complied With. Chicago Record (ind.).

Judging from the tenor of his latest speech Tom Watson is a factor that must be reckoned with if the republican party mean to carry on their campaign peaceably and with harmony in the ranks. The Georgia orator's speech at Dallas, Tex., leaves no doubt as to the extent of his influence in case the free silver democrats refuse to recognize his position on the ticket. He is not only one of the best organized candidates need the votes of the free silver populists if they are to win the election, and he points out that to remove the populist vice president from the ticket is to kill the populist party. Consequently, he argues, all populists who want their party to survive and all democrats who sincerely desire to see Bryan elected must demand efforts to induce Sewall to step down and make way for Watson.

There is considerable force in what the Georgia candidate says, and his arguments are likely to have a weighty effect upon Bryan's managers. The populist party in recent years has grown amazingly, and it is now an important factor in elections in every state. The republican national convention assembled agreed to give its support to a democratic silver candidate, asking in return only that it be allowed the privilege of holding the second place on the ticket. The populists endorsed Bryan, but they nominated Watson, and now the question is, shall they as a party vote for the republican ticket, or shall they make the fusion complete, and by voting for Bryan and Sewall run the risk of expunging their party from the platform?

This, at all events, is the question as it presents itself to Mr. Watson, and evidently the Georgia does not mean to have his party ignore it. The logic demands that Mr. Sewall, who is "a dead weight to the ticket," retire and make room for himself. In case Mr. Sewall refuses to step down, he implies the populists should vote to save their party, but only on the condition they vote for having endorsed Bryan? Mr. Watson seems to be quite dependent upon Mr. Sewall's generosity.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The new shah of Persia is anxious to open his country to international commerce and favors the introduction of electricity and steam. Vienna will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Franz Schubert next year by an exhibition of objects connected with the composer and a series of performances of his works. The Key Monument association of Frederick, Md., now has a total of \$97,000 toward the \$10,000 required to place a suitable monument over the grave of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

In Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans the funeral of the late Hon. Charles F. Potter of Kansas, and Rev. T. H. Hagerly of St. Louis. The fact is to be remembered, that most of the chaplains were comparatively old men when the war began. Rabbi Pereira Mendes has been appointed by the grand master of Free Masons in the state of New York to the office of grand chaplain of the grand lodge of the state of New York. He is a descendant of the Israelite who has received this honor since the institution of the grand lodge of the Masonic fraternity over a hundred years ago. He was born in the city of New York on the 11th of February, 1818. His father, Bishop Potter of New York is the associate of Rabbi Mendes.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Somerville Journal: These are hard times indeed. Even the days are getting short.

Chicago Post: "What makes you thin, Mr. Van Bibber is such a strong man?" "Why, I overheard him telling you that he had carried a load home every night for two weeks, and he says he can't get a bottle larger high for cod liver oil?" "Brought—Ordinarily, yes; but you forget, sir, that you get this by prescription."

Chicago Record: "Cecile Simon, what is the difference between a statesman and a politician?" "The politician puts the wagon and the statesman gets the horse."

Indianapolis Journal: "You look as if you had had a bad day, poor man," said the kind lady. "Permit me to state, madam," answered Donald Dawson, with pride, "that my greatest specialty is not allowing myself to be used as a horse for a politician."

Chicago Record: "Yes, when the crowd saw me they set up a cheer." "What? Didn't they set up anything more substantial than that?" "Brooklyn Life: Maudie—That's the girl who's saying her hair in unbecoming make it light. "What? What a waste! If she drank it, it would make her just as light-headed."

Chicago Post: "And how do you like it, sir?" asked the seaside landlord. "Splendid!" replied the guest. "I saw a sea serpent yesterday," replied the landlord. "John," whispered the landlord to the clerk, "put \$5 extra on his bill for sea serpent."

Kansas City Star: The death of a St. Louis man, says the paper, illustrates the danger which may result from a very sudden change of habits. Buffalo Times: Bubbles—My wife and I were by accident, thrown together in a canoe, and it was a very bad thing. "Did you break the bicycles?" Brooklyn Life: First clerk—She's a married lady. Second clerk—How do you know? She ordered two hammocks.

Chicago Tribune: "What will it cost," asked young baby's father, "to give my boy an education?" "The Lord only knows," replied the professor, "but I don't think you can get him through college for about \$2,000."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "I wish you would tell me," said Mrs. Brown, as she reached home from down town the other evening, "what's the matter?" "What's the matter?" asked her husband. "Been having baby's picture taken. They have a way of taking them instantaneous now, you know." "How long were you at it?" "Three hours and a half."

A SHORT STORY.

Chicago Record. He went west and she went east. So a little romance did, what the landlady means by giving me a damp rag. "I think," gurgled the cheerful idiot, "that she laid your board bill on it before breakfast and it was all overdone." Detroit Free Press: "I am tired to death," declared Mrs. Brown, as she reached home from down town the other evening. "What's the matter?" asked her husband. "Been having baby's picture taken. They have a way of taking them instantaneous now, you know." "How long were you at it?" "Three hours and a half."

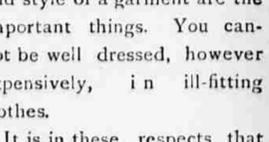
There are so many, many things that the millionaires can only eat. And when he's ill, he's just as ill as either you or I.

Ask Your Best Girl-

Perhaps that's your wife, but she'll surely bear us out in the assurance that the fit and style of a garment are the important things. You cannot be well dressed, however expensively, in ill-fitting clothes.

It is in these respects that the custom tailor is supposed by many persons to excel. But we make all our clothing as he makes his, using equally fine materials, just as "exclusive" patterns, sewing them as well and shaping them as fashionably.

Our great advantage is in the time and money we save you. Our fall suits are ready to wear when you buy them and the volume of our business enables us to beat the tailors' prices by about one-half.



Browning, King & Co., S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.