# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. ore me and subscribed in my day of September, 1896. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. The game in Montana and Wyoming ought to esteem it an honor to be sought

Net sales ........... Net daily average,

the United States army.

McKinley says the basis of all wealth progress and property is honest toll, The so-called wealth which is created the farmer and laborer has to use. by legislative flat is a delusion and a

Lockiaw is the latest manifestation to be successfully treated with antitoxin. Pretty soon we shall be vaccinating infants for whooping cough and inoculating men for toothache.

out that Shakespeare was in favor of nelly and his cryptogramic cipher.

of the two-tailed ticket. Why waste ounce, will buy more time and thought on the possibility of the impossible?

If there is any one running for office this year who is not in favor of good roads, he will discreetly hold his peace. There are too many wheelmen of legal voting age speeding along to be neglected or ignored.

in the field for re-election to the Nebraska state legislature the last vestige of danger that the New York Sun's galstriking names has fortunately been removed.

Republic talk about "McKinley's turnthe country, except the Omaha Worldbrought to light.

There is no danger that the United Great Britain yet.

Mr. Sewall is a shipbuilder, not a hand ready to be tapped for the benefit of the silver machine, he has to wait is more scarce than ever. for his ship to come in before he can comply with the demands of the campaign fund solicitors.

Tom Watson wants it understood that asks nothing that he is not entitled to. But when dealing with repudiationists, how can he complain if the repudiaagreement with the populists?

will have several other equally important tasks to perform. If ever the people stood in need of an opportunity to vote for men of first-class legislative timber that time is the present time.

The thrifty workingman who is no in debt has not been able to discover how he is going to gain anything from free coinage. On the contrary, he sees the nature of genuine reform or any plainly where he would be a heavy for free silver is simply shouting the present Turkish government. Aragainst his own interest.

Every few days a few new president the murderers have gone tial appointments are announced. These punished though the evidence last-of-the-term appointees, however. hold as a rule for four years unless they successor.

Under the election law prevailing in court the names of the judges and ing the past year and a half have clerks of election which it intends to shocked the civilized world. There can when protests may be entered against jects and particularly the Armenians. any one who is lacking in the requisite | If England contemplates a coercive qualifications. In other words, the election officers are not arbitrarily ing question is whether the other pownamed the day before election and the ers are in harmony with her. Undoubt rascals without an opportunity for the whatever policy she may have decided for coming Nebraska legislators.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

within the past few years is pointed out by the free silver advocates as conclusive proof that the farmers are victims of the gold standard. They take the position that because a given number of bushels of grain or pounds of meat would have paid a debt twenty-five years ago the same quantity of grain or meat should by rights pay the same amount of debt today. The fact that it requires more grain or more meat to buy a given quantity of gold is assumed to be proof positive that the value of gold has enormously appreciated. In other words it is asserted that the increase in the purchasing power of gold is due to the increased demand for gold and not to the cheapening of production by improved machinery, decreased cost of transportation and enlarged area of cultivation.

Everyone will agree that there has been a remarkable fall during the last twenty years in the prices of machinemade commodities. This includes not merely the products of the factory and mill but also the products of the farm, which have been brought into the class of machine-made commodities, since every branch of agriculture from plowing to harvesting is carried on with the aid of labor-saving machinery. This of Mexican silver at the expense of cheapening process is most marked on iron and steel and all the manufactured products of these metals, because every element of their cost from the first extraction of the ore to the final use of the completed product has been reduced by new discoveries, inventions and appliances. Building materials of all kinds are now produced almost wholly by machinery and consequently after by the commanding general of their prices have fallen as expressed in gold to less than one-half of what they were twenty years ago. The same is true of farm implements and for that matter of almost every article which

If all this decline in prices were really due to the appreciation of gold we should be compelied to assume that no material change in the cost of production has been effected by invention or progress made in the arts. If gold is really responsible for the fall of grain then it follows that gold has ceased to be a correct measure of value and medium of exchange and farm free coinage. Here is a new task which products should take its place. For ought to be eagerly seized by Ig. Don- this, no rational person will contend. We do know, however, that in the payment of the wages of labor, which is "Bryan might die after being elected, one of the largest functions money has to the presidency before his term shall to perform, gold has slightly depreciahave expired," suggests the populist end | ted. A fixed weight of gold, say one made commodities today than it did twenty years ago, but will buy less skilled labor. It is a delusion to think that low prices such as we have are new in the history of commerce. Between 1846 and 1861, before were practically as low as they have been between 1884 and 1891.

The consensus of opinion among the most able political economists is that the causes which have lowered prices during the last quarter of a century have no relation to a money standard. lery of celebrities might run out of Science in its application to machinery for production and to the agencies for haracter of manufactures and agricul- he ture and revolutionized commerce. The world now has a common market and coat record." If there is any paper in prices are no longer determined by local conditions. The greater decline Herald, that has more of a turn-coat in the price of farm products within to them. No definite statement even record than the Republic it has not been the past three years is wholly due to that he is in favor of maintaining the the fact that every grain-raising country has produced superabundant crops and flooded the markets of the world States will become a province of Great with an enormous surplus. The best It was necessary that he should say Britain if it maintains the existing gold proof that the appreciation of gold is standard. It has maintained that not responsible for the shrinkage in standard since 1834, or over sixty years, prices is afforded by the fact that the and it has not become a province of price of cotton has been steadily advancing in the face of the decline in wheat, corn and oats. This year's cotton crop has been badly damaged and Mr. Hobart referred to the pensioners cooper. Instead of having barrels on therefore cotton is higher at the very time when the silver people say gold

A EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD. Is England preparing to compel Turkey to comply with the demands of the powers, including, perhaps, the he is no political beggar. He says he deposition of the sultan? The reported situation certainly indicates that such is the case. The utterances of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith and the Lontion candidate repudiates the fusion don press show that public feeling is very strong in favor of immediate and vigorous action on the part of the government for bringing Turkey to terms have no senatorial place to fill, but it and the naval movements indicate that the government is in sympathy with this public feeling. If such shall prove to be the case highly interesting developments may be looked for within a very short time.

Recent occurrences in Constantinople appear to have satisfied the British government, if not the other powers having surveillance of Turkish affiairs. that it is useless to expect anything in honest compliance with the reasonable loser. The workingman who shouts and just demands of the powers, from menians in Constantinople have murdered been ruthlessly their guilt was conclusive. The united efforts of the ambassadors to secure furnish grounds for removal, and they justice were utterly futile. There was will therefore be holding the fort for demonstrated in this the fanatical haover three years after the retirement of tred which the sultan bears toward his President Cleveland and associated Christian subjects and which is shared with the appointees of Mr. Cleveland's in by all who are under his influence. Toleration of this could have no other effect than to encourage the commission of further outrages against the St. Louis the Board of Election Com- Armenians, surpassing in cruelty and missioners files with the state circuit brutality, if possible, those which durappoint, and the list is printed in the be no doubt that the desire of the suldaily press stating the time and place tan is to exterminate his Christian sub-

movement against Turkey, the interestboards filled up with incompetents or edly she is quite able to carry out alone citizens to remonstrate. The St. Louis upon, but it seems improbable that she plan ought to afford food for reflection will make an aggressive movement without the concurrence and assistance

farm products which has taken place and war seems probable unless there interests and those of his comrades, reis complete submission at once on the part of Turkey.

WORKING FOR MEXICO. OFFICE OF "THE MEXICAN FINAN-CIER" (for fourteen years the authority on financial and industrial matters in Mexico.) CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1, 1896 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Dear Sir-We believe the Mexican Herald and Financier gives the most satisfactory data on the silver question of any publication on this continent. Placed in the hands of your readers at this time it will do more to clarify their minds on this vexed question than any other educating If you desire to run a complimentary advertisement for us, similar to the enclosed copy, until after the election we are sure to benefit the silver cause, and appreciating this it will benefit us. We will take the pleasure of reciprocating favors whenever the opportunity presents itself. Very truly yours,

CIA. EDITORIAL MEXICANA, S. A., PARKER H. SERCOMBE,

Gerente General We should like very much to clarify the mipds of the readers of The Bee, but we do not quite understand how this vexed question can be clarified no doubt that Mexico would derive incalculable benefit from the opening of the American mints to the free coinage the people of the United States. That

fact requires no clarifying. Free and unlimited coinage of silve by the United States would make Mexican mine owners share with American mine owners the profit accruing from whatever rise in the price of silver might follow. If the rise were 10 per cent Mexico's \$50,000,000 of coined silver would be enhanced in value by \$5,000,000, and upon each year's out put of its silver mines it would gain at least \$5,000,000 more. If silver vere to go up to \$1.29 an ounce, as Mr. Bryan and Senator Teller and other silver lights great and small predict, Mexico's immediate profit would be \$50,000,000 upon its coined silver and another \$50,000,000 every year on the annual product of its silver mines. No wonder the Mexican Financier is anxious to clarify the minds of the American people upon the vexed question.

The question is, Shall the people of the United States inaugurate a policy that would enrich Mexico and impoverish their own country? Shall they inaugurate a policy that would reduce them to a silver basis, ruin their national credit and reduce their wage workers to the level of the peons of Mexico in order to make silver mining more profitable in Mexico?

### THE NATION'S DEFENDERS.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan made a perfunctory reference to the union veterans. He said: "No nation can afford to be unjust to its defend- tions. ers. The care of those who have sufsilver had shown any decline, prices fered injury in the military and naval ticular. No other country in the world service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, than upon a large standing army adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have distribution has altered the whole this that if elected to the presidency tion which exists between industrial would favor legislation in the interest of the nation's defenders. Merely a general declaration that they deserve the care of the government and that the nation cannot afford to be unjust present pension system, which he may or may not regard as just to the veterans and those dependent on them. something and he could hardly have said less.

On the day that Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance was given to the public the letter of the republican candidate for vice president was also published.

as follows: One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum are due to pensioners of the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and sufferings endured in order to preserve this nation from disintegration. In many cases the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is the same that would inventive genius, for which the Ameriorganize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish, rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vote, of any patriotic citizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in convention at Chicago, had ever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the national life by proposing to scale their pensions horizontally and to pay them hereafter in depreciated

dollars worth only 53 cents each. So far as we are aware Mr. Bryan has never said or done anything in the interest of the men whose patriotism and valor preserved the union. We recall no word or act by him while in congress showing any sympathy or concern for the union soldier. It is very safe to say that if he had ever said or done anything of the kind it would have been made known long before this. What does the policy for which Mr. Bryan is now contending mean for the pensioners? It means that the value of the money which they receive from the government would be reduced nearly or quite one half, thus in effect cutting down their pensions to that extent. Could there be any greater injustice done to the old soldiers than this? The republican party has made generous provision for them, with which very generally they satisfied. It proposes only to maintain this to pay the pensions but money as good as the best in the world. The pensioners know that they can depend on the republican party to do this. That party has been faithful to them in the past and they

know they can confidently rely upon it in the future. They have no assurance of any friendly consideration at the hands of Mr. Bryan and the element that is supporting him. The only thing they can be certain of is that the there is a possible chance to pay them success of that party would largely reduce the value of the money they receive, the amount of which assuredly the United States consists of 100-cent would not be increased.

union soldler consistently and conscien-The marked decline in the prices of situation has a very threatening aspect tiously, having reference to his own shouting for Bryan and silver, but for ject the republican candidates and give silverites could not be converted to his vote to, the Chicago ticket? The sound-money by any argument. On the old soldler has never had a more carn- other hand there are people who are head. est and zealous friend and champion honest but have been deluded by Brythan Major McKinley, himself of their number. No man has spoken more The honest silverite can be made to see strongly than he in reprobation of the the error of his ways, and before the efforts of a democratic administration to discredit"their integrity and impair their rights, As president of the United States William McKinley would see that full Justice was done the union soldier and that every right which belongs to him under the laws was respected. Of this there can be no question or doubt. Could the same be expected of an administration con-

## A NATION OF INVENTORS.

in their behalf?

trolled by men who have never shown

One of the astute observations made by the Chinese viceroy while in this country was that the Americans, as a race, are the greatest inventors in the This fact has been long esthrough the Mexican process. There is tablished, but none the less the remark and energy to the work as will make of the great Oriental statesman is interesting as showing how general is the knowledge of it. In no other respect are Americans more distinguished than for their inventive genius and it appears from a report just submitted by the commissioner of patents to be as active now as at any time in our history. This report shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30 of 24,585 patents were granted and trade marks, labels and prints registered. The number of patents which expired during the year was 11,466, while the number of allowed applications, which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of final fees, was 4,014. other country in the world can begin to

make such a showing as this.

The report of the commissioner of

patents for 1895 gave a summary of the

progress of invention for the twenty

five years ending with 1894. One of the tables presented named twenty-five Americans who had been granted more than one hundred patents each during the quarter of a century, the whole number of patents granted to these persons during that period being 4,894, Thomas A. Edison being first in the list, with the great number of 711 patents. The figures compiled by the commissioner from the patent reports of the world show the total number of patents granted to have been 1,544,419, of which 981,961 were granted outside the United States and 562.458 within the United States. These figures cover all the great states of Europe and practically represent the inventive capacity of the producing and manufacturing na-They clearly show the superior ity of the American people in this par shows even half the number of patents granted in the United States, either relies upon voluntary service rather during their entire patent history or during the last quarter of a century. France comes closest to the United States in proportion to population, while risked their lives in its defense and Great Britain is far behind and Gerfor those who are dependent upon many still farther. The commissioner them." No promise or assurance in remarked in his report that the relademand and inventive activity is very Each may be said to be dependent upon the other. In any line in which there is little or no call, there will be little inventive effort. On the other hand should any change or advance in industrial conditions cause a sudden increased demand for some articles, means for producing that article or its equivalent will be created very rapidly in the brains of ambitious

inventors. It is this great progress of invention that has reduced the cost of production in every department of human activity and cheapened all kinds of commodities. Even Mr. Bryan has borne testimony to this. In his speech in congress against protection, in 1892, Mr. Bryan said that the reduction of prices must be attributed "to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could not de fifty years ago." This can people are peculiarly distinguished, has been serviceable to the producer in common with all other classes of the people and it is still being exercised for the general good.

The severe tornado in Paris seems to have resulted in very little damage to life and property. The same storm in an American city would without doubt have razed buildings right and left and rendered hundreds homeless. The difference in the destructiveness of storms in American and European cities is to be explained by the difference in the character of the architecture. Continental cities are composed of substantially built structures, none of them more than four or five stories in height They have few if any frame houses and the buildings are erected not for speculation, but to stay. Improvements in the construction of American cities would beyond question materially reduce the danger to be apprehended from cyclones/tornadoes and high winds

Nebraska furnishes another case of a nan scared to death, this time by a burglar at Grand Island. When the coroner's jury in the Smith lynching brought in adverdict that the victim had died of fright there was considerable discussion whether a man could be scared to death, and if so whether the person responsible for causing the fright came within the provisions of the penal code. "Scared to death" is a common enough expression, but authentic examples of the phenomenon are scarce.

There are people who will not go straight if there is a possible way by which they can go crooked. They will in dishonest money. What distresses them now is that all money issued by dollars. If they thought free coinage Such being the case, how can any would not give them a dollar worth suffer punishment.

less than 100 cents they would not be some other form of repudiation. These anite fallacies and misrepresentations. campaign is over ought to be enrolled among the sound money forces,

There appears to be a misapprehension in certain quarters that each trade and profession is to have an individual representative on the new board of directors of the Exposition association. While the board ought to be and will doubtless be made up of representative citizens so as to enlist the active supthe slightest sympathy with the de- port of all classes of the community, fenders of the nation or done anything it is unreasonable to expect that an apportionment will be made among each of the trades and professions and business occupations. The choice of directors is with the majority of the stockholders. They will doubtless exercise their good judgment in making such selections from the best qualified men who are willing to devote time

the management most efficient. Senator Hill said at the Chicago con vention that he was a democrat, but not a revolutionist. He characterized the demands of the platform as reported by the resolutions committee as revolutionary. As Bryan has repeatedly affirmed and reaffirmed his adherence to every plank in the Chicago platform, it is difficult to see how Senator Hill can countenance the popocratic candidate without bringing himself within his own definition of a revolutionist.

The silver democrats profess to sean opportunity to carry off the electoral vote of Delaware by crawling in between the two republican factions in that state. But there is no repub lican division on the question of money in Delaware, while there is a strong sound money democracy supported by Ambassador Bayard and Senator Gray Because Delaware is small is no reason why the silver people will be permitted to capture it.

In his letter of acceptance Bryan re fers to the necessity of the government making generous provision for those who risked their lives in its defense Bryan's organ, the Omaha World-Her ald, in November, 1892, wanted to know how much longer we were to b burdened with the generation that felt itself injured by the war. How can the Bryan sheet support Bryan in his appeal for the soldier vote?

Bryan ought to have directed his ap peal for campaign contributions to the people of Mexico. He anounces his purpose to raise the value of the Mexican dollar to that of the American silver dollar. The owners of Mexican dollars are the ones who ought to feel it incumbent on themselves to supply financial support for the Bryan movement.

Italy shipped from 300,000 to 500,000 more boxes of lemons to the United States the season just closing than it did a year ago, and yet because of the been most unprofitable. Even lemons have been subjected to the financial favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule.

# Prayer Against Wickedness. "Save us from dishonesty," is the invoca-tion put into the prayer which Bishop Pot

and really this is just now the

wickedness that threatens most harm to the country. Extent of the Conl Stenl. The hard coal trust will rob the people of an even \$69,000,000 this winter by rais ing the price of each ton of its 48,000,000, ton output \$1.50. Is there no federal of

has sent to the clergy of his diocese

# state official courageous enough to defend the people against the coal trust?

Must Have Big Feet. Street car magnates complain that the bicycle has materially reduced their divilends. Yet they charge the same priceovercrowded car, and hanging onto a creak ng strap while the conductor walks back and forth on your feet gathering in the

# Building Associations in Iowa.

Of the 110 building and loan associations in Iowa the auditor of state reported a few days ago that but twenty-four had been issued certificates to transact busines, under the new law. All but six of the as sochations have signified their intention of complying with the law, and the delay in issuing certificates is due almost en tirely to the fact that examination of their papers is slow work.

# The Agitation Strikes Home.

Already sixty-five towns or villages hav ailed entirely, or have refused on account o ow price, to place their bonds. The amount represented foots up \$11,904,456. cludes the projected issue of \$3,637,756, re quired for school and other improvements in this city. If the mere agitation of free coinage is sufficient to cause distrust among investors the actual accomplishment of it would result in nothing short of panic.

# An Architectural Dream.

Silesian glassmakers are making possible They are producing substantial glass bricks for building purposes. Since glass can easily be made translucent without being trans parent light may be evenly diffused through a building of glass, while its occupants and contents remain invisible from the outside It does not require a very lively imagina-tion to perceive that many pleasing effects may be produced when glass is used as the material of dwellings and other structures. Besides, people who live in glass houses will not be struck by lightning

## Big Scoundrels Go Free. John Bardsley has been pardoned by the

Pennsylvania Board of Pardons. He wil go free if Governor Hastings approves the action of the board. Three years ago Bardsley was convicted of a wanton betrayal of trust, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He was a man of business education who deliberately planned a scheme for stealing public funds. At the time of his trial public opinion approved the sentence. Just now friends are trying to procure the pardon of Lewis A. Hill, the former receiving teller of the St. Nicholas bank at New York. His application for pardon has been signed by District Attorney Fellows and ex-Recorder Smythe, before whom Hill was tried. Hill stole \$42,000. not pay their debts in honest money if wrecking the bank. While the guilt of there is a possible chance to pay them men is so well established as in these cases there would seem no possible justification for the pardon of defaulters. The betrayal of trust is a kind of crime that should be severely punished. No opportunity should be given for the familiar criticism that big scoundrels go free while little ones

LABOR'S ARISTOCRACY

Chief Arthur and the Brotherhood

Washington Post Arthur has long been the official d, possesses to an exceptional degree the respect and confidence of the public. To fact may possibly account for the triendly feeling occasionally manifested Mr. Dobs toward Chief Arthur, On a recenates indulged in sharp criticisms of Mr. Arthur and the Brotherhood, to which the chief thus replied:

chief thus replied:

I advise men to shun saloons and gambling dens. If that is preaching aristocracy I am an aristocrat. If I had my way I would close all the saloons, and there would be no occasion for a Kecley institute. The workingmen are their own worst enemies, but the brotherhoods are making better men of the men in the train service. It is said that the Engineers' Brotherhood has failed to give protection to its members. Wherever it has so failed it has been because of the perfidy and treachery of the members themselves on the road where the griev. treachery of the member on the road where the griev

Chief Arthur said that the brotherhood had paid \$5,000,000 insurance. Today it has 107 written contracts with railroad companies as to wages. In one year It pelled 376 members for drunkenness, an is steadily raising the moral standard of Mr. Arthur knows that he cannot "close

all the saloons," and that no device, legis-lative or otherwise, has succeeded in preventing the sale and use of liquors. Knowing this and appreciating the importance of sobriety among locomotive engineers, he urges them to "shun saloons," During the past ten years some of the largest rallway adopt stringent rules for the enforcement on trains and in other capacities where absolute fidelity to duty is essential to the safety of life and property. Some of the great railroads will not employ any who uses liquor even moderately, and many roads will not trust a train to the care of an engineer who is known to be a patron or even a visitor, of the saloon. There is no fanaticism in this-it is simply sound business sense. Of all places on earth where is there one requiring a more complete control of all faculties of mind and body than that of the locomotive engineer? A drunken doctor might do a retail killing business, but a drupken engineer might slaughter men, women and children by wholesale, and cause almost incalculable damage to property, to say nothing of enormous liabilities for killing and injuring passengers. The risk of accidents by rall is great enough when transportation is safeguarded by every possible precaution, and experience has shown that the drink habit among railway employes is a con drinkers themselves, as well as the passengers on trains, to needless danger. We believe Mr. Arthur is fully justified

in his assertion that "the brotherhoods are making better men of the men in the train The increased speed of railway travel and the greatly augmented business of the roads consequent on the growth of the country in population and business have not been attended by a corresponding increase of fatalities. Improved tracks and rolling stock and the adoption of safety devices are generally credited with the reduction of casualties; but there is no doubt that the "better men" to whom Mr. Arthur refers are an important contribution to that happy result.

statement that \$6,000,000 has paid in life insurance to the heirs of loco motive engineers is a splendid tribute to the brotherhood. It shows capable and honest management, as well as faithfulness in the payment of dues. In expelling drunkards from membership the brotherhood no only protects the public, but takes reasonable care of its insurance fund. It turns out who are likely, at any time, to cause their own death and produce a railway slaughter. The kind of "aristocracy" tha Mr. Arthur "preaches" is a wholesome va

#### BRYAN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE Turning Back the Wheels of Progress for Spoils Hunters. Chicago Record (ind.)

One of the most remarkable planks in the platform promulgated by the Chicago convention was that containing an attack or civil service reform. In his letter of ac ceptance Mr. Bryan makes direct reference inferiority of the fruit and the low to that plank for the first time since his prices secured, the lemon business has nomination, and gives it his approval. He

"That the American people are not in make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitution

now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency. The desire to "open the public service to a larger number of citizens" is simply another version of the old spoils conception tha positions in the public service are rewards for partisan activity, and that these positions are to be divided among the camp followers of the victorious party like spoil people have shown their opposition to life tenure in the civil service by the frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. Chief executive officers and representatives in legislative bodies stand for policies, and it is right and proper that

they should stand or fall with the policie they espouse. But a subordinate clerk in one of the departments should be chosen and kept in his position solely because of his ability to do the work which he is called upon to do. There is no good reason why these subordinates should be turned out at every election and inexperienced men put in their places. Whenever the American people have had a chance to declare themselves upon the subject of civil service re form they have declared in favor of it, a witness the election in Chicago a year and a half ago. Workingmen through their organizations are committed to civil service reform. To a considerable extent working men are favorable to a larger measure of government ownership, and for them to ask the government to engage in the operation railroads or similar enterprises on a spoils system basis is simply preposterous The leaders of American thought have been struggling for years to destroy the

vicious spoils system and to make merit the sole qualification for holding a position in the public service. Now as their efforts are being crowned with success it is re actionary in the extreme and turning bac the wheels of progress for a political party to advocate a reversion to the old spoils

# PASSING OF THE BRAKEMAN.

Improved Appliances in the Handling of Modern Trains. Chicago Tribune.

The rapidly progressing disappearance of the railroad brakeman as a necessary ad-junct of the handling of a train has been a natural result of improvements that have made the work he performed practically automatic. It is curious, also, that largel to the same agency is attributed the marke decline in the number of casualties to thes brakemen and other railroad employes. Re ports to congress by the Interstate Commerce commission show that during the las year 1.823 employes of American railroads were killed and 23,422 injured, while during the year previous the number killed was 2,700 and the injured 32,000. The commissinners admit that some of the decrease is due to greater efficiency among the men but the larger portion by far is accounted for by the increased use of these automatic appliances.

The government has officially recognize the effectiveness of these improvements in reducing the dangers of operating railroads to the lowest limits by including in the interstate commerce law a mandatory provision that all railroads must "equip their cars with automatic and continuous brake and couplers, and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes." In obedience to this regulation nearly one-half of the 1,200,000 freight and coal cars in use are provided now with these appliances, and all, with few exceptions, of the 28,000 passenger cars and 8,000 mail and baggage cars are similarly equipped.

It is reasonable to empose, also, that the same cause is responsible parties for the

same cause is responsible partly for the steady decline in the number and serious-ness of accidents in which passengers have been involved. In the last year, when 540,

000,000 passengers were carried on all roads, the New York Sun shows in a tabulation that only one was killed to each 1,668,791 carried, or one to each 44,103,228 miles traveled. By the automatic process miles traveled. By the automatic process trains can be stopped so quickly on levels trains can be stopped so pulckly on levels or grades, curves or bridges, that "full-boad" collisions are rare and collisions with all forms of obstructions less probable. The took the brakeman many minutes to perform, and does it much more effectively. An explanation of the operation recently published brings it within the comprehen-

"Under each of the cars is a rubber pipe onnected with an air compressor on the connected with an air compressor on the an air reservoir under each car. These reservoirs are loaded from the engine with compressed air to the amount of seventy pounds each. The pressure of this air keeps open the brakes, and as long as the com pressed air remains in the reservoirs under the cars the brakes are open. By turning the lever on the engine the compressed air is released, and as it is released the brakes on each of the cars close automatically, pressing against the wheels and practically locking them. As soon as the train is brought to a full stop, of which the panting of the compressed air as it escapes from under the cars gives notice, the reservoirs are again filled by a turn of the lever on the engine, and this fills the reservoirs under the cars and thereby automatically releases all the brakes at once."

There have been many other devices forthe safeguarding of the lives of travelers, but it is doubtful if the interests of safety

have been promoted more extensively by any other one agency.

#### DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Chicago Record: "Is Madge engaged of "I don't know; when I asked her she said

Detroit Free Press: "Husband and I have never quarreled," declared Mrs. Hotly. "What a perfectly angelic disposition he must have," purred her dearest friend.

Truth: He—We will suppose now that T have kissed you. She—Impossible. He—Then you destroy my line of argument. She—Well, we will suppose that you are going to kiss me. Now, go on with your argument

Chicago Tribune: Bashful Lover—I—I fear I must seem a very Sahara of duliness this evening, Miss Clara. Self-Possessed Young Woman (tired of waiting)—No, Mr. Pankins, you are not at all like a desert. You haven't any sand.

Cleveland Leader: "What an unsophisticated and delightfully frank little thing that Miss Lanfrey is." "Yes, she told meyesterday that you were the only man she had ever led around by the nose for the mere fun of the thing." Chicago Record: "We girls are going to

harvest-home festival."
! to show big pumpkins and things?"
"No such nonsense-engagement rings and v

Harper's Bazar: "It's a great shame," said Wilkes. "There's that Miss Burleigh with \$3,000,000 in her own right, and hopelessly ugly."
"What? Nonsense!" said Barlow. "Why,
my dear fellow, a woman with that amount
of money can't help being a perfect belle."

### THE CHOIR SOPRANO. San Francisco Wave. There was a soprano whose name was Miss

Byrd. The finest soprano that I ever hyrd. She sang so divinely that 'pon my wyrd, Would melt into tears, their souls were so styrd.

No critic would venture her voice to malign, Her singing it was so remarkably fign. But, alas! she said "Yes" when the bass said "Be mign," And straightway from the choir Miss Byrd did resign.

# THE CONQUEROR.

saw an angel with majestic mien, And radiant brow, and smile divinely

Sweet.
Strong human passions writhed beneath his feet;
There, too, expired those coward faults which screen
Themselves behind inheritance, and lean On dead men for their strength, and think '. It meet— All, all, lay prostrate, owning their defeat. Then to the spirit with eyes screne I cried aloud in wonder and in awe

"Oh, mighty One, who art thou that thy Can circumvent heredity, cheat chance, And conquer nature? What thine occult And conquer nature? What thine occult law?
Art thou incarnate force—the over-soul?"
The angel answered: "I am self-control."



# Autumn Leaves.

are putting on new colors and why shouldn't autumn men and boys?

Some of the fall patterns in cloths are almost as beautiful as the leaves.

Light weight Overcoats are beginning to be worn and we'd like to have you look at our lines. There is a variety of materials. to choose from and they are lined and finished in various styles at prices to accommodate purses of different sizes.

But with the lowerpriced as with the more expensive garments, the cloths are right and the fit is guaranteed.



S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.