## THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Orman. Drafts, checks and postelles orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE HEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Dec Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the schul number of full and complete copies of the Dally, Morning, Evening and Sunday like printed during the month of August, 18.8, was as follows: 039,723 12 516 Net daily average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK

Now look out for the man with the foot ball hair.

Nebraska's prize cat fish has succumbed to the inevitable, but Nebraska's prize fish stories are bound to grow and live forever.

Lincoln citizens are growing envious of the people of Canton, who are reaping Incidental benefits from the location of a popular presidential candidate in their

No man ever built up his business by tearing down his own credit. No nation can establish its industrial supremacy by undermining public confidence and destroying national credit.

Senator Elkins promises West Virginia to McKinley by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority and the West Virginia senator never makes promises that he is not morally certain to carry out.

The Bryan club at the State university denounces the Yale students for disturbing Bryan, but it said not a word about the Bryan mobocrats of Lincoln and Omaha who interrupted the Cockran Coliseum meeting.

If this keeps up, the railroads will not be able to run enough special trains into Canton to accommodate the daily increasing number of political pilgrimages to the home of the republican candidate for the presidency.

McKinley's tribute to the administration of President Harrison as strong, wise, patriotic, American and with few parallels in history is the tribute of the next great republican president to the work of the last great republican presi-

Do the powers of the hypnotist extend to making his subject vote as the hypnotist directs? If so, we would have a new and insidious menace to the freedom of the franchise. This is something for our physicians and scientists to investigate.

The only thing that is "coercing" the labor vote into line for McKinley is the realization on the part of the labores that he has everything to gain by restoration of protection and reciprocity and everything to lose by the introduction of a 50-cent wage-paying dollar.

The German-American voters of this country have sound money traditions from which they would not break away if they could. The very idea of trying to pay a debt with money of less purchasing power than was borrowed is repugnant to the German mind. With honesty ingrained in them, the German-Americans can see nothing to harmonize their interests with depreciated dollars.

The original Forsythe letter forgery was dated from 911 Wall street, there being of course no such number. In transit among the Bryan organs the date line was changed to 11 Wall street, so as to make the fake more plausible. As printed in Bryan's personal organ, the Omaha World-Herald, of course the forgery appeared with the date line garbled.

And now that good Bryan organ, the St. Louis Republic, asserts that "Mr. Bryan's chances of carrying New York have not been lessened by the Thacher trouble." This is one instance where a silver paper has unwittingly told the truth. Mr. Bryan never had any chances of carrying New York and nothing that could happen therefore could subtract from what already was naught.

The state of Nebraska is a creditor more than it is a debtor. The outstanding bonded debt of the state would equal only a fraction of the securities it holds as investments of various state funds. Cut the value of bonded investments by depreciating the money in which principal and interest is paid and the state will find itself a direct loser to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One by one the men who gave the Donglas county bar eminence throughout the west in the early days are passing away. They came as pioneers to blaze the way for later generations of men, and the trials endured, the struggles that fell to their lot, are unknown to the majority of lawyers in Omaha today. They were men of sterling qualities, as a rule, who might have attained high rank in any calling. Their places still remain vacant and it is not easy to say whether the bar of Omaha will ever number men worthy to succeed them.

MARING MONEY SCARCE.

apply to every-day matters they would not allow themselves to be thus deelved.

Who is it that controls the source of money? Who owns the mines that yield the precious metals from which money is coined? Who owns the great the gold and silver mines of the world in 1873 was only \$176,000,000, or \$39,-000,000 less than the gold product alone of this year. Yet we are told that there is a conspiracy by the Roths-Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this let day of September, 1996. (Seal.)

Notary Public. childs and what is called the money power to make money scarce. As if it stood to reason that the men who could close the gold mines and thereby stop the increase of gold coinage if they wanted to make money scarce, would from year to year invest more money in gold mines and work these mines

without interruption. The whole cry of a conspiracy to make money dear is baseless. The fact is that the price of money represented by the rate of interest exacted for its use has been growing cheaper yearly. In 1864 the average market rate of interest in London was 7 per cent; in 1874 it was 33/2 per cent; in 1884 it was 2 3-5 per cent; in 1894 it had gone down to 1 per cent and in 1895 money was loaned in London at four-fifths of 1 per cent. If money is being made scarce to make it dearer. why did the money power, if there is such a thing, permit the interest rate in London to be beaten down from 7 per cent in 1864 to 1 per cent in 1894? The fact that commodities are cheaper than they formerly were cuts no figure with the money lender. The money lender never buys commodities. He loans money solely for the interest he gets for its use and he reinvests both principal and interest. If the purchasing power of money as measured by commodities increases, it increases in the hands of the borrower.

GERMANY'S EXAMPLE. It was the statesmanship of Bismarck that gave Germany the protective policy, under which the empire has steadily advanced in wealth and expanded its domestic and foreign commerce. Thirteen years ago agriculture was the occupation of a majority of the whereas now the unifority are engaged in mining, metallurgy and manufactur ing. While there has been no material hange in the number of those engaged n agriculture, the increase of the number in other industries has been large, showing that nearly all of the growth of population in those years is employed in other pursuits than agriculture. Undoubtedly the agrarian depression in Germany has had something to do with his, but the fact remains that the protective policy has been in the highest degree beneficial to the empire and it is perfectly obvious that without it the agricultural condition would be far more serious than it is. With a protective tariff and a thorough system of industrial instruction the manufactures of Germany have been wonderfully developed and this has supplied a home market for the agricultural producers which they would not otherwise have had. If Germany had not built up her manufacturing and mining industries by means of protection the number of he people engaged in agriculture would be much larger than it is and the depression of that interest much greater There could have been no such growth in trade and in national wealth as has seen realized and Germany would not have advanced to the position it occupies in the world's commerce and it must be remembered that this progress has been accomplished notwithstanding the drain upon the country for the maintenance of a great military establish-

When Bismarck urged the policy under which his country has grown great industrially and commercially his example was the United States, He pointed to what had been achieved in this country under protection as the best testimony and argument in behalf of establishing that system in Ger- by the sparsely settled condition of a many. He had witnessed with wonder our marvellous material progress after a costly war and it convinced him that an economic policy that had been so fruitful in prosperity to this republic could not fail to be also beneficial o Germany. His wisdom has been justified by results and it is needless to say that he is still a protectionist. Moreover, he has a very large majority of the German people with him. There is no considerable party or element of his countrymen who do not believe that the economic policy of the empire should be maintained. There are many who think there should be more protection, a higher tariff, but the number is comparatively small of those who would lessen protection. It is true there is agricultural depression in Germany. That condition is, unfortunately, worldwide. But the German farmers would no more support men opposed to protection than would the wage workers whom that policy furnishes a market for their labor. On the contrary it is from the agricultural producers chiefly that the demand comes for greater protection against the competing products of other

The same reasons that make the agri-

One of the fictions which William tective policy apply here. It builds up their school systems. than to abandon it.

PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS.

It is said that the remarkable revelations of the New Orleans bank failures may lead to the adoption of new regugold mines of the world? The same lations for the protection of depositors men who are charged with conspiring in national banks. This history of the to make money scarce. If these men New Orleans cases shows that it is posreally want to make money scarce why sible to loot a bank, with the connivance are they operating the gold mines of of the officials, between the dates of this state: Africa, Australia and America to their two examinations and also to conceal fullest capacity? From 1890 to 1896 for years the fraudulent appropriation the output of these gold mines aggre- of deposits by the bookkeepers. It apgated over \$845,000,000, or \$180,000,000 pears that the two bookkeepers of the more than was produced by the placer Union National bank of New Orleans mines of California in twelve years robbed that institution of nearly \$600. from 1848 to 1860, the years of the 000 during the nineteen and sixteen greatest gold production in the world's years in which they were respectively history up to that period. The gold in service. It seems there was no \$215,000,000. The total product of all the two bookkeepers stood by each other, the proving of the deposit accounts being entrusted to no one else.

It is reported from Washington that the officials of the comptroller's office attribute the successful stealing in para to the use of the old system of deposit ledgers. This is a convenient and perhaps plausible explanation, but it will secur to most people that there must have been much loose management and adifference to details on the part of the directors and higher officials of the bank, or thefts continued through nineeen years would not have been possible under any system of keeping deposts accounts. It is suggested that the comproller of the currency will probably direct the calling in of depositors' books from time to time, in order to ascertain whether they correspond with the ledger the books to be submitted to a person other than the regular bookkeepers for the verification of their accounts. The mere fact that the books might be called n without notice would, it is thought deter a bookkeeper of ordinary prudence from practicing the frauds committee by the New Orleans officials. Very

likely such would be the case and yes this would not be an absolute safeguard. Such cases as those of the New Oreans banks, one of which went into the hands of a receiver because robbed by its bookkeepers and the other because its resources were dissipated upon worthless securities, cannot fail to renew attention to the question whether something may not be done to require doser attention to the affairs of national banks by the directors of those lastitutions and whether, also, there is not coom for a great deal of improvement n the methods of bank examination. It s difficult to understand how such : heff as that of the Union National bank could have gone on so many years if a horough supervision had been exercised by the directors and if it be admitted timi detection would have been impos effect must be bad upon public confl lence in the banks. There can be no prestion that a very large majority o he national banks of the country ar nanaged on the soundest business priniples and as to this are entitled to pube confidence, but such cases as those at New Orleans are very apt to impali ontideace, particularly in times like the

THE LAND OF POPULAR EDUCATION The latest report of the national commissioner of education emphasizes more than ever the fact that this is the land of popular education. The report is fo the period of the school year 1894-1895. yet the statistics therein given suffice t show the magnitude of the public school system of the country. For the year no ess than 16,000,000 of pupils were en colled as in attendance upon our schools and colleges during some portion of the time and of these 14,201,752 were in in stitutions supported by public funds The common schools of the United State. claim the vast proportion of this enroli ment, namely 14,201,752, an increase of very nearly 2 per cent over the enrols ment for the preceding year. The sign! ficance of this ratio is emphasized by omparison with the increase in popula tion estimated at 1.26 per cent. The commissioner notes also that for every 10,000 persons there were ninety-eighmore enrolled during the school year under consideration than there were in 1880.

Other statistics contained in the comnissioner's report are of equal interes to the public. While in the matter of enrollment the United States occupie an enviable position, attention is called to the fact that the average attendance 66.11 per cent, is below that of many countries, but this is readily explained large area of the country. The number of teachers employed in the public schools was 396,327, of whom 32 per ent were men. The value of the school property was \$429,070,000, and the expenditure for the year \$178,215,000 equivalent to \$2.59 per capita of popula tion and to \$18.98 per pupil. If the amount applied to the purchase of sites and buildings be excluded the current expenditure is found to be \$15.58 per The sources from which the aupil. money expended on the public schools vere: From permanent funds, 4.7 per ent; from state taxes, 18.7 per cent; from local taxes, 67 per cent, leaving 9.5 per cent from all other sources. The vide difference between the several geo graphical sections with reference to the amount of school revenue cannot escap notice. Comparison on the basis of the population 5 to 18 years of age, shows for the north Atlantic division, \$13.48 per capita; for the south Atlantic, \$3.20; for the south central, \$3.08; for the north central, \$10.80, and for the Western division, \$13.05. This showing, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the chief burden of the nation's illiteracy is on the two sections whose school funds are meager, is interpreted

many desire the maintenance of the pro- of federal aid for the development of

Jennings Bryan is constantly repeating the home market and creates a demand | When all the adverse circumstances of on his tour through "the enemy's coun- for labor. It fosters industrial develop- financial depression, rapid growth and try" is that there is a conspiracy among ment that is helpful to all interests and oppressive tax burdens are taken into the moneyed men of the world to make rapidly increases the national wealth. consideration, the showing made by the money dear by making it scarce. And It promotes the commercial power of a educational system of the United States there are millions of people credulous nation and brings into activity the enenough to believe that such a con- ergy and enterprise of a people. It is in the world's history. Doubts are somespiracy actually exists. If these people the policy that has made the United times expressed whether each new genwould only apply the same horse sense States what it is and the American eration appreciates the sacrifices made to the question of finance that they people could commit no greater mistake for them by those who maintain our educational institutions, but when they themselves come to contribute to the education of their successors they cannot fail to be impressed with the magnitude of the advantages which they have had.

IMPOSING ON CHURCH PEOPLE.

A short time ago The Bee received the following letter from a friend of sound money residing at Beatrice, in

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 18.-To the Editor of The Bee: In looking over that great exponent of free silver ideas, the World-Herald of your city, I notice in their saue of September 18, the statement that T. De Witt Talmage, the noted minister, and several other ministers whom they say are noted, have expoused the cause of free silver. Now this may or may not be true. and if it is we do not know that it makes product for the year 1896 will reach method of detecting the theft so long as their position any more tenable as a newspaper, neither does it assist in proving that they are right on the political questions of the day; but it has occurred to me that possibly they were making a mis-statement in regard to Dr. Talmage. Hence I thought to call your attention to the matter if you have not noticed their statement already. We feel confident that the sound money cause is gaining here daily. Yours truly,

R. H. YALE. Acting on the suggestion, the editor of The Bee at once wrote to Dr. Talmage at Washington, inquiring if it were true that he was supporting Bryan and free silver. The autograph reply just received reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23-Dear Sir: Your letter asks me if I have espoused the cause of free coinage of silver. I have not. Yours etc.,

T. DE WITT TALMAGE. It transpires on looking up the original article in the World-Herald, that while that sheet does not say T. De Witt Talmage has repudiated the cause of sound money, it prints a list of names of alleged ministerial silver converts concluding with "Dr. DeWitt C. Falmage, New York," eleverly arranged with the evident intention to deceive readers into believing that the wek known divine, formerly of New York, but now of Washington, has become a

supporter of Bryan and free silver. There is no question that this despicable ruse has had the desired effect upon great many admirers of T. De Witt Falmage. TNo reputable newspaper would resort to the use of such a disreputable device, but in its campaign of forgery, fabrication and imposture he World-Herald is stopping at nothing. The letter of Dr. Talmage denying unequivocally other he has espoused the cause of free coinage of silver should effectually set at rest the false report started by the World-Herald.

When Germany went to a gold standard, just after the Franco-Prussian war, it tried to call in and dispose of to ereater part of its silver coinage but had to stop because of the loss in rolved by selling its sliver at the marke arice, whereas it had bought it when diver was up, Germany would like nothing better than to dispose of its surplus silver by sending it to be stamped at American mints and thus made receivable in payment of Ger many's debts in this country at twice its present bullion value.

The Western Freight association eems now to be on the verge of disso lution. The railroads apparently de not want a permanent organization Each thinks it can make gains by dropping out or shifting from an old association to a new one. As members they are always ready to under mine their associates and always suspicious that their associates are under neining them. That is the reason different railway associations have followed one another in such rapid succession.

The local Bryan organ in 1893 was profuse in its praises of the congressnen who repealed the Sherman silver purchase law and at that time as serted that the repeal removed one of the principal causes of the financial depression. Now it is engaged in recounting the repeal of the Sherman law imong the numerous "crimes" against silver. But, then, the World-Herald changes its mind so often that it bar lost the confidence of even the smar public that once believed it.

It has been suggested by the retailers that another society circus be pulled off in November and no doubt the suggestion will meet with favor. The date, however, should be fixed late in the month, if it is desired that Mr. Bryan be invited to participate as ringmaster. n which capacity he distinguished himself last year. By that time he will have secured a needed rest and will have partially recovered from the shock that awaits him November 3.

Queen Victoria now has an indisputa ble claim to being the longest reigning monarch that ever occupied the Engish throne. The queen has been at the head of the British government since June, 1837. Her longest reigning predecessor was George III., who was king for fifty-nine years, three months and record and is only 77 years of age.

-The latest great crime against silver is heralded from Missouri, where the story has been concocted with every detail that the miners sent from Missouri to take the places of the Leadville strikers are all democrats who were gathered together and shipped out of the state with the distinct purpose of forfeiting the right to vote. Such silliness is so absurd that it calls neither for denial nor refutation.

It is to be noted that the New York Journal's admission that New York is irrevocably lost to the popocratic ticket is made just after the second visit of culturists and the wage workers of Ger- as emphasizing the need of some form | the popocratic candidate to the Em- sense of humor.

## BRYAN AND BEECHER.

## Great Preacher Responds to the Call for His Views on Repudiation.

William J. Bryan at Brooklyn, September 21.

I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to defend the cause which has been espoused in this campaign, and I am glad to be permitted to present that cause to the people of Brooklyn. I only wish that that distinguished divine whose name has added even to the fame of your great city. Henry Ward Beecher, were with us today that he might ngain champion the cause of the people in their great fight.

Henry Ward Beccher's 1877 Thanksulving Day Serme Whoever tampers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. As now byfacility of intercourse all the world is one open market, the need of one and the same standard of money nuiform, untversal and unalterable, becomes imperative. Gold is the world's standard. Gold is the universal measure of value. In the court of the commercial world's conscious, we shall be convicted of endeavoring to cheat men who have come to our rescue in the dark days. This congress would not have existed, nor any government of the United States, but for the strength given to our armies by foreign capitalists; and now to return their aid by base treachery is to deserve an infamy as deep as the lowest depths of hell. But wee to those men, bullheaded, without eyes, who are attempting to undermine the integrity of the

pire state. We may be sure that the WHERE ARE THEIR COMMANDS? principal silver organ in the country would not have given up hope of carrying New York for Bryan unless convinced that it would be folly to keep on claiming it.

When in congress Bryan explicitly ronounced his opposition to every measure of encouragement to the beet sugar industry, no matter whether they took the form of protective duties, sugar bounties or reciprocity arrangements. No harder blow could be given the beet sugar industry than the election of Bryan to the presidency, with a congress in harmony with his well known free trade views.

The Wilson tariff law which Mr. Bryan helped to enact reduced the duty on Mexican cattle imported into the United States from \$7 to \$2 per head. If Mr. Bryan had had his way he would have thrown the doors open wide to the admission of Mexican cattle free of duty. When Bryan had a chance to show his devotion to the interests of the American farmer, this is the way he improved it.

The fact remains irrefutable that along with the fall in the prices of commodities has gone the fall in the price of money as measured by the interest rates exacted for its use. The bonded debts of the great nations of the world are floated today at lower interest rates than ever before in the history of mankind.

One Happy Community.

Restaurant and hotel men in Canton, O., have all come to believe in special provi-dences and protection.

Stretched to the Limit.

It requires a violent exercise of the imgination to believe that a nation which has aid nearly \$2,000,000,000 in pensions to its steadily declining in wealth and industry

Philadelphia Record. "General" Coxey, who paid \$16,000 for stallion before he organized the Comconweal army, has traded the steed for a 125 mag and \$8 to boot. Coxey is a shining ample of the financiers who want a chance jockey the national credit.

Grandest of Human Industries. 'Every woman," says Li Hung Chang.

ould get married." Yes, but how?ashington Capital. By a ciergyman, in the presence of the mily, if possible; but a magistrate with ie bridegroom and one or two witnesses esent can make a legal marriage. Of all human institutions marriage is the

Fortune for an Inventor.

A substantial fortune and high hono who invents a way of sprinkling asphalt pavements without turn ig them into pools of slimy mud. A rol f wet cloth in the shape of the present treet sweepers, the cloth kept we y a spray of water, might solve the prob thus wiping the street with a wet rag and laying the dust without raising the mud. The inventive Yankee is badly eeded on this problem, for the present sys em is a disgrace to civilization.

One by One They Go.

One by one our available articles of for have been reduced by the discovery of their inwholesome properties, until it has beme a hard matter to find anything tha it is safe to eat. The latest addition the forbidden list is the tomato. A P urg professor has discovered that the feet of this popular vegetable is "invalably injurious; that it produces, so who eat of it, "an arrest of vital ac vity" and a peculiar cardopathia which he esignates as the tomato heart. We have long been expecting this, id not know what was the matter

he tomato, but so many people like i hat we were sure it must be injurious. Of course the danger of appendicitis from he seeds of the tomato was obvious; but since appendicitis has been turned from a error to a joy, albeit still one of the uxuries of the rich, the doctors do not twell on this. The tomato, it is well snown, bears close family relationship to nany plants of a distinctly criminal charcter, and in spite if its superficial charmhe poisonous trint survives in it. nces the tomato heart, and whatever that may be, we must all take pains to avoid it. FUN FOR THE GODS.

Ample Provocation for Amazing Jollity.

Philadelphia Record (dem.) immortal gods, if they ever my attention to mundane politics, the an States must afford food for amazed jollity. The capture of the Chicago convention by Altgeld and Tillman, the nomination of a populist candidate and the adoption of populist platform, and the beginning of a serious campaign outside of the hospitals has recently made her will, leaving the bulk for the insane on the issue that \$3 cents of her fortune to the Princess Eugenie. four days, and who died at the age of should be accounted a dollar, made up a 82. Queen Victoria has beaten that spectacle of contradictory cussedness which observed from an Olympian standpoint, must sve been supremely ridiculous. Then came the rush of the political pot-hunters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampahire, Vermont and other states to get down in the populist dirt and and Sullivan in their topsy-turvey creations have conceived nothing more laughably ab-

But it has remained for the New York poilsmen to make the farce more comdetely farcical. They first "unreservedly" dorsed Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago Matform and then nominate a "gold bug" or governor. Not to be outdone, the ernatorial nomines, while sticking to his "gold bug" notions, has accepted the free silver nomination and, repudiating the Chicago platform, has declared that he will vote for the Chicago candidates! If Zeus be not shaking his sides and fill

eachinnation, it must be because he has no

Gallant Soldiers Rallying Again In Defense of the Nation's Honor.

Chicago Times-Herald. That band of soldiers passing through the west, attring the embers of patriotism and sending the flames higher and higher, is attracting widespread attention. Sickles, Howard, Alger and Corporal Tanner are national names, and Stewart is an effective orator.. Hundreds of thousands of western people will listen to their patriotic ut

grances on this novel and successful misslet

their country's honor.

Some of this multitude of listeners will ask themselves where are the young men who followed these brave old leaders? Where are the heroes of the gallant Third corps who followed Sickles at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg? Where are the men of the Eleventh and Twentleth corps and those of the Army of the Tennessee who followed Howard? Where are the rough riders who followed Alger from Shiloh to Appointtox? They are represented in fifty national cemeteries. More than half of them have passed Thousands of them died on fields of battle and in hospitals-died that the government might exist. These battle-scarred heroes, their old leaders, are paying tender tribute to their sleeping soldiers in this contest by earnestly contending for the honor of the land that drank their patriotic

As we see and hear these sturdy veterans let us recall the tens of thousands of men who followed them in that other campaign for a nation's honor and existence

THE DWINDLING GRAND ARMY. Recruiting the Mighty Host Beyond the Divide. Chicago Times-Herald.

The report of Pension Commissioner Murphy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, is chiefly interesting from the fact that it reveals a loss of 44,093 pensioners from the rolls during the year. encampment of the Grand Army of the Re-public showed that the "blue line" is fast fading away, the rate of mortality among the veterans who carried the flag to victory ing greater than during any previous year in the history of the organization. The report of the commissioner of pensions also indicates a mortality among pensioners. corresponding period in the history of the

particularly among those who served in the war for the union, far exceeding that of any ureau. This loss was more than offset, owever, by the addition of 40,374 new usioners and the restoration of 3 873 who had been previously dropped, making a net gain of 154 names. It is assumed that gain of 154 names. from this time forth the roll will show a marked and steady diminution unless coagress should enact still more liberal provisions than are now upon the statue books. The whole number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,678 and the amount \$1,592,575 as compared with the previous

Ohio leads in the number of pensioners the total number on June 30, 1895, being 105.160. Pennsylvania is a close while New York, Indiana and Illinois fol-low close behind. The total disbursements reached high water mark in 1893, when the sum of \$158,155,342.51 was distributed among the voterans. Since 1860 the government has paid out to the disabled defenders o the war of 1812, pensioners of the Mexican war and veterans of Indian wars, a grand total of \$1,996,449,838.20.

A gratifying feature of the report for 1896 is the evidence of a vigorous effort on the part of the commissioners to prosecute offenders against the pension laws, 339 in-dictments having been found during the year, resulting in 167 convictions.

As the old veterans are responding to the last bugle call at the rate of 30,000 a year, patriotic Americans who enjoy the institutions of liberty for which they fought are animated by a stronger impulse than ver to make peaceful and happy the last days of the grizzled warriors who wore

the blue. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Oscar Silver, who lives at Lead, S. D., and feals in copper and iron, is a radical gold man.

Two important pieces of statuary are to be unveiled in Fairmount park, Philadel-phia, next spring, namely, the Washington monument and the Grant statue. It is understood that every European sov ereign now leaves instructions, on retiring at night, that he is to be called in case a

morning. The puglist style of combat has been adopted by the nations. On the days when England is ready to fight Russia is not, and when Russia is eager for war England i

general European war breaks out before

Handel's organ, given by the composer to the London Foundling hospital in 1750, is being renovated. Handel played on it himself at the dedication, when the crush was so great that gentlemen were requested "to come without their swords, and ladies without their hoops.

James M. Aldrich, who has just died in Fall River, Mass., at the age of 79, was prominent in the anti-slavery movement be fore the war. He severed his connection the Society of Friends because fused to open its meeting houses for antislavery meetings.

A bust of Lamartine was dedicated last Milly, Saone-et-Loire, France The bust, which is on a simple pedestal, is o replace a little monument which long ago crun.bled to pleces. It was at Milly that Lamartine passed his infancy and The chateau in which he lived is still in exof his family.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie daughter of Princess Beatrice, and grand daughter of Queen Victoria. If the rur true and the empress' well known affection for Princess Beatrice lends color to the assertion-the little princess may be regarded as the richest royal heiress in Europe. It is benefit largely under the will of Queen Vic-

The fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of nnaesthesia by the use of other will be ob-served at the Massachusetts General hospital, in Boston, on October 16. Among those who will read papers are Drs. John Ashurt, ir., of Philadelphia; Daniel W. Cheever and John P. Reynolds, of Boston Charles W. McBurney of this city: William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins faculty, and S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. Dr. Mitchell will read his new poem on "The Birth and Death of Pain."

The Thucker Straddle. This is a disheartening situation to the mocrats of New York, Insuring as it does 1 youd question the loss of the state.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A man may wear religion as a cloak and When some people have nothing to say hey seem to talk the most,

The aim of many sermons is too low for annels, and too high for men. Obscurity on earth will not keep anybody from becoming tamous in heaven.

The devil always goes to the wedding when people marry for money. No man prays in earnest who does not spect to get just what he asks.

The man who would have the power to ove mountains must begin on grains of The more a mean man has to say in

burch, the more it burts the cause of true Ever since Eve ato the apple one of coman's troubles has been about something

to went. DOMESTIC IDYLS.

tice that almost all these misers reported in the papers are single men?" asked Mr. Watts, "Yes." answered Mrs. Watts, "married misers are too common to be worth mensionly

What is it?" Bargain counters." New York World: "Do you let your wife have her own way in everything?" said Mr. Barch to Mr. Bloobumper, "Do I let' her?" replied Bloobumper, with particular emphasis on the "let, "What a dry joker you are, Mr. Batch."

Chicago Record: 'Digby tells me he ears his wife is the victim of a wasting

Sydney Bulletin: Mrs. Featherweight to cabman)-"You're sure you won't run way with me?" Cabby-"No, mem; I've seen married this twinty year!"

Cleveland Leader: They had been sitting n the dark for a long time. Suddenly she

sked:
"Have you a match?"
"No," he replied, "but if you'll help me
can make one."
The cards are out. Texas Sifter: He—I saw you out sketching the other day. Do you draw with a free hand. Miss Mamie?" "Entirely free," replied the young lady, as she cast down her eyes in soft confusion and waited for him to follow up the opening, and now she wears a diamond engagement ring.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you ever no-Puck: She—I don't see what reason you have for expecting anything but a refusal, never gave you any encouragement. He (just rejected)—Oh, Miss Gotrox—daud! You did—you most certainly did reatly encourage me! You told me you rere worth \$200,000 in your own name.

RESPONSE TO A SERENADE. Up-to-Date.

Beneath my sweetheart's window I play my soft guitar. And sing there, while the tomcat Is my echo from afar.

But hush! an echo softer Forth from her win!ow creeps— A long-drawn sound that tells me She sleeps—my lady sleeps.

THE DAYS GONE BY.

(With Apologies to Mr. Riley.) O, the days gone by! O, the days gone by! Honest money in the country wasn't then the workman's cry;
Better times were never than when Ben was in the chair,
And the flag of Freedom spread its folds so proudly in the air;
When we had our daily work to do, and wages running high,
O, 'twas then our hearts brimmed overing the days gone by!

pensioners from the
The last national nd Army of the Re"blue line" is fast of mortality among d the flag to victory iring any previous the organization. Inissioner of pensions y among pensioners, e who served in the xceeding that of any

O, the days gone by! O, the days gone by!
With McKinley for our leader and Protection for our cry.
We will have once more the grand old times we had in ninety-two,
And uphold America's honor—the old Red-White-and-Eluc;
Restore the Nation's confidence, that was not born to die,
In the golden olden glory of the days gone by! n the golden olden glory of the day, gone by! CLARENCE P. M'DONALD. OMAHA, Neb., 1896.



## 15 Surprising

To many persons, who have been paying tailors' prices for custom-made suits, to find upon visiting " our store that our suits and overcoats are as handsomely made, as fashionable in cut, as elegant in trimmings and as fine in materials.

We guarantee them in every particular and save you many dollars into the bargain.

Indeed our patterns are as nearly "exclusive" asthe tailors' patterns are, for no one else has them and we do not make up too many of a kind.

One may retrench in his expenses for clothing here without any loss of . style.

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