

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the month of August, 1896, was as follows: Daily Bee, 10,750; Sunday Bee, 3,200; Total, 13,950.

Senator Hill and Senator Gorman can take hand and sit on the same bench to watch the performance.

Patronize home industry. Trade is not so plentiful that we can afford to send any of it abroad that can possibly be kept at home.

Nebraska honors itself by welcoming the old commanders, whose voices are uplifted for truth, like their swords a generation ago.

How can any one who pretends to belong to a reform party support a presidential ticket pledged to abolish civil service reform?

From now on until election day campaign oratory will be so thick that it can be cut with a knife and with a not very sharp knife at that.

Do the voters of the Third district, or of any district for that matter, propose to let any candidate ride into congress on a revised version of the same old "crime of 1873"?

The knowledge that Tammany has endorsed Bryan is enough to determine Dr. Parkhurst and all other reputable reformers that they want none of Bryan in there if they can help it.

When Watson comes west again he should bring a supply of Bryan and Watson banners with him, because he will be unable to find any where the Bryan-Sewall combination has dominated the fusion forces.

The chief drawback with fusion is that it requires a distribution of the places on the ticket on the same basis as payment of debts with 50-cent dollars. There are only half the places to be distributed and twice the number of aspirants.

Bryan's managers have practically given up the job of carrying the election for their candidate, but they will let Bryan keep on amusing himself until election in ignorance of the real situation. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

Well! Every one is waiting for the next Bryanite forgery. As soon as the Paik-Factor recovers from the shock of being detected in its J. Francis Forsythe fabrication, we may expect it to launch a few more similar fictions upon its defenseless readers.

Because the election of exposition directors has been postponed is no reason why interest in the exposition project should be permitted to lag. The majority of our people have yet to gain an adequate conception of the scope and magnitude of the Transmississippi Exposition enterprise.

In order to vote in Nebraska as a naturalized citizen, first papers must have been taken out thirty days before the election. There is therefore not much time remaining for foreign-born residents to determine their intention to become naturalized and secure the necessary documents.

In view of the thorough and exhaustive canvass of Iowa counties made by the World-Herald and veraciously reported in that paper, would it not save time, money and needless agitation to have the electoral vote of the Hawkeye state cast forthwith for Mr. Bryan? There may be obstacles to it later.

No feature of the present campaign is more significant than the unprecedented interest shown in its issues by the boys who will vote by and by and who will exercise the rights of citizenship which is specially provided for them by the best speakers. The coming generation may be relied upon to clear away any vestiges of the free silver heresy which the voters of the present may leave over from the election this fall.

DISCOUNTING THE RESULT.

The growing belief that the republican party will be successful in the November election is having a salutary effect upon business. In the east a number of mills and factories have resumed operations and preparations are making for the resumption of others. Of course a great many manufacturers are still disposed to be cautious and await the result of the election, but all the reports show that confidence is restoring and distinctly indicating a general resumption of industrial activity immediately following the election of McKinley. The free silver people talk of opening the mills as beginning at the top to restore prosperity and urge that the time course is to begin at the bottom by opening the mints, but there can be no doubt as to how prevalent men will view the matter. They will see in industrial resumption and the larger employment of labor and the certainty that more money will be put into circulation, that the purchasing power of the people will be increased, that more products will be consumed and that all classes of the people will be benefited. And this will come about peacefully and naturally, because it is indeed building up from the bottom, since as Major McKinley has said, industry must come first. When the industries are active and all the labor of the country is employed, when confidence is restored and capital is no longer afraid to invest, it will be found that there is an abundant supply of money to do business, for then the accumulated stores of Europe will be at our command and hundreds of millions of foreign capital will seek investment here.

Since the inflow of gold commenced, a few weeks ago, there has been received about \$37,000,000 and there is more coming. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that it is generally expected the gold drain from Europe will continue during October and says: "That American credit is rising steadily as the assurance of Bryan's defeat becomes more certain is shown by the firmness of United States railway shares," which are expected to advance sharply after McKinley's election. This means that republican success will bring millions here for investment in our securities, thus adding largely to our available capital. What man with common sense will turn his back upon this bright prospect and give his support to a policy which would inevitably bring panic and disaster?

THEN AND NOW.

For eighteen years The Omaha Bee has been pointing to Judge Samuel Maxwell as one of the tribunes of the people. Four years ago The Omaha Bee condemned the republican party for refusing to renominate Judge Maxwell, and gave his successful competitor its "protestant" support. The Omaha Bee has for years declared that Judge Maxwell is a man of integrity, legal wisdom and sound judgment. It has sacred its party unmercifully for allowing the corporations to turn Judge Maxwell down, and it has called those who assisted the corporations in turning him down "ghost dancers," "howling derelicts" and other characteristic names. But a great change has come upon The Omaha Bee. Judge Maxwell today stands on a higher plane than ever against the encroachments of corporations and trusts seeking to control the finances of the people but the Omaha Bee now says his course is "logical," that it is a "specious appeal to credulity." Two years ago The Omaha Bee pointed to Judge Maxwell as a paragon of honesty and judicial wisdom—today it points to him as a deceiver, as a man guilty of perversion of historic facts. Why, then, has Judge Maxwell changed his opinion, or has The Omaha Bee changed its opinion?—World-Herald.

The Bee has nothing to regret or retrace that it has said concerning Samuel Maxwell. Its support of his candidacy for supreme judge was sincere and unbiassed. His qualifications for judicial position and his personal honesty were unchallenged and are not called in question now. A man may be eminently fitted for the bench and absolutely unfit to represent constituents in congress. The Bee supported E. R. Duffie for judge of the district court, but it opposes him now, when he aspires to a seat in congress. In that position there is no inconsistency or change of opinion.

We are told that Judge Maxwell is now advocating the principle for which The Bee stood a few years ago. This is not true. Nor do the extracts from editorials which appeared in The Bee in 1878, 1880 and 1890 in any way sustain the contention which Judge Maxwell has embodied in his recent appeal to the voters of the Third district. In 1878 The Bee was an earnest advocate of the restoration of the standard silver dollar into our coinage. At that time there were only 7 cents difference between the metal value and the face value of the silver dollar. In common with many leading republican papers, including the Cincinnati Commercial and Chicago Tribune, The Bee believed that this divergence was only temporary and would be overcome by the enactment of the Bland-Allison bill. Experience proved this to be a delusion. After twelve years of compulsory coinage of at least twenty-four millions of silver dollars each year the market value kept steadily declining. Had Judge Maxwell applied reasoning to the question based upon experience he certainly would not assert that with free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 there is little doubt that a billion of gold and another billion of silver would now be in circulation in this country. He certainly knows that we have coined more silver and more gold since 1873 than any other nation on earth and we have coined altogether only about twelve hundred millions of both gold and silver.

The citation by the World-Herald of an editorial published in The Bee in 1886 commending Senator Van Wyck's anti-gold contract bill is deceptive and misleading, as is also the citation of the editorial of 1880, commending concerted action on the part of western congressmen in matters affecting the local interests of their section. That can not by any means be distorted into commending the idea of sectionalism, which has been infused into the present campaign by the candidate who proclaimed his intention of invading "the enemy's country."

The Bryanite organ, which seeks to make such an ado about The Bee's criticism of Maxwell's manifesto, studiously omits reference to the fifth and tenth planks in the First district congressional platform of 1880, which read as follows:

HOW THEY GARBLED BISMARCK.

Reading into the Ex-Chancellor's Letter What He Did Not Write. For over a week past Bryan and the Bryan organs have been trying to make capital out of a letter from Prince Bismarck received by Governor Culberson and by him issued in a speech at the Texas capital. They have pretended that this letter showed Bismarck to be in sympathy with their efforts to reduce the country to silver monometallism through 16 to 1 free silver coinage. It turns out that the letter was ruthlessly garbled in translation and that instead of declaring a bill in 16 to 1 free coinage, it merely expresses adherence to the theory of international bimetallicism. The original letter and the garbled and correct translations are here reproduced:

TEXT OF BISMARCK'S LETTER. Friedrichsch, d. 24. August 1896. Gehehr Herr! Ihr gefälliges Schreiben vom 1. Juli dieses Jahres habe ich erhalten. Ich habe mich sehr über die Doppelwährung gefreut, die ich in Ihrem Briefe, den Sie mir durch den Fürst von Bismarck überreichten, zu lesen bekam. Ich glaube noch heute, daß es sich empfiehlt, das Einverständnis der europäischen Völkervereinigung zu betonen. Die Vereinigten Staaten sind vorzüglichlich in ihrer Regierung jeder einzelne der europäischen Staaten, und wenn Nord-Amerika es mit ihren Interessen vereinbar fände, in der Richtung der Doppelwährung einen selbständigen Schritt zu thun, so glaube ich, daß ein solcher auf die Herstellung internationaler Einigkeit und des Wohlstandes der europäischen Staaten von förderlichem Einflusse sein würde. Mit der Versicherung meiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung, bin ich Ihre Hochachtungsvolle, Euer getreuer Diener, von Bismarck.

Correct Translation. FRIEDRICHSCH, Aug. 24, 1896.—Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallicism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavor of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce an agreement in the direction of bimetallicism. The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their government than any one of the European states, and if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take a substantial step in the direction of bimetallicism, I believe that such a step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement and the union of the European states. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant. (Signed) V. BISMARCK.

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BUSINESS MEN IN POLITICS.

The fact that Mr. Bryan is indignant because business men are interesting themselves in the campaign for the protection of their interests will not deter any of them from continuing in that very proper and commendable course. They realize that they have a great deal at stake and very generally they propose to do what they can in a legitimate way, as American citizens, to save their business from destruction by panic and to avert a great calamity to the country. Mr. Bryan says that any one who has contributed to a nation's prosperity or added to a nation's wealth or greatness is a business man. This definition leaves him out of the category of business men, but it embraces some of the noisiest politicians and "crisostome orators" who are supporting him. Such of these as have earned a living by honest labor have contributed to the nation's prosperity and wealth, but they have been slothful failures as business men and free silver would not improve them. In fact, most of them are howling for that policy with the idea that under it they would have less necessity than ever for trying to be business men.

It is a most instructive and significant fact that the substantial business men of the country—the men of commercial energy and enterprise—are taking an active part in the campaign for the cause of sound money. These men ordinarily take too little interest in politics. It is reassuring to know that they appreciate the importance of the present exigency.

BRYAN AND THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan wants it remembered that in this contest all the combinations of wealth are against him. There is one such combination that he should have excepted, and that is the silver trust, which Senator Hill and others who are likely to be well informed say is responsible for the free silver agitation. This combination is not incorporated. It does not exist by virtue of the law of any state. But it is not, therefore, any less effective in promoting the movement for striking down the standard of honest money and substituting a system of debased currency. And there is no wealthier combination in this country, nor none more selfish and greedy.

In assailing trusts, which men of all parties condemn, Mr. Bryan wants to convey the impression that the success of the policy he advocates would result immediately in destroying these combinations. He wishes it understood that as soon as we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver all the trusts would disappear. Desirable as this is, it is not apparent how it could be effected by the policy Mr. Bryan advocates. If that policy Mr. Bryan increases prices, as he insists, it is absolutely certain that the trusts would get their share of the increase and probably more. He referred in one of his Monday speeches to the coal trust. It is one of the most strongly entrenched, as well as most rapacious, of all the combinations. Can any sane man doubt that it would take the fullest advantage of any excuse or opportunity to advance the price of its product? If free silver would produce the effect upon prices which its advocates assert, certainly coal would be no exception and the trust would be very sure to put up the price so as to protect itself against probable continued depreciation of the currency. The same is true of the Standard Oil and the Sugar trusts. Nobody can be so foolish as to suppose that these great combinations would not take advantage of the opportunity which free silver would give them to advance the prices of their products. Sugar would go up and oil would go up and these great trusts would reap all the profit, at least for a time, because they would not at once increase the pay

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THE COMING VINDICATION.

Universal suffrage will get a vindication on the 24 of November which will give it new glory throughout civilization and disarm finally the skeptics regarding it which pessimistic political philosophers here and elsewhere, have been inculcating of late years. The American people will prove that there is a better way of raising them with the honor of their country.

FEAR IN BATTLE.

Sheridan reckoned that of able-bodied men about one-fourth have not the requisite capacity for courage and are therefore useless for military purposes. It could therefore be weeded out.—Fortnightly Review.

A FREE COINAGE PANIC.

Significant Confession of a Free Silverman. Indianapolis Sentinel (dem. org.) May 5, 1896. If it were understood that this country intended to substitute a dollar worth 53 cents for the present dollar, it is obvious that every one who had money coming to him would try to collect it before the change, and this is what free coinage means. It means silver monometallism. It means a silver dollar not kept at parity with the gold dollar, as at present, but reeling on its own intrinsic value, just as the Mexican dollar now does. Just as soon as it was decided that the change was to be made every creditor would demand payment of debts, banks would call in loans, lawsuits would begin for collection of debts, credit would be suspended. This would be a panic, and this is what free coinage would be. It would be a panic, and this is what free coinage would be. It would be a panic, and this is what free coinage would be.

THE PASSING OF THACHER.

Chicago Tribune: Thacher appears not only to have fallen outside the breastworks, but to have dragged a large boy of the South Dakota flag with him.

Philadelphia Ledger: John Boyd Thacher has the courage of his convictions and it takes a deal of courage to hold such conflicting convictions as his.

Chicago Times-Herald: Of Mr. Thacher it might be said that nothing became his political life so much as the leaving it. And now, in the face of the new standard, he is forced, there would, of course, be a rise in prices, but that would be small consolation to those who had gone to pieces in the meantime.

Why Politicians Ignore Grant.

In making the quotations from the great man of the past, Mr. Bryan is careful to skip Grant, who said in his first message to congress that he was not in favor of a repudiator of any farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far to strengthen our public credit, which ought to be the best in the world."

Mauley on Cheat Money.

New York Times. William Louis Mauley, secretary of treasury of England in 1865, proposed that upon the coinage the new shilling should be worth only nine pence or nine penny-halfpenny. Of him Mauley says: "He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the king's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the sound laws which govern the price of a piece of metal which does not bear the king's head, and that it was no more in the power of Parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a

THE RIGHT KIND OF TARIFF.

Should Yield Ample Revenue and Ample Protection to American Industries. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Free coinage organs in various parts of the country are trying to keep sound money from being made for us by McKinley by declaring that the election of the republican presidential ticket in November means the re-enactment of the McKinley law. This assertion is a gross misstatement of the facts. The Commercial Advertiser has already denounced it as such. We believe that the time has come when all genuine republican newspapers should join with us in exposing and condemning this campaign fabrication. Although the tariff is not a prominent issue in this contest, all parties admit that prompt action by congress is indispensable if the treasury is to be saved from bankruptcy. The income of the federal government must be speedily raised to a party with its necessary expenditures by practical legislation in order that further costly and burdensome loans may be avoided.

The republican party believes in the fullest and fairest protection to every legitimate American industry. It believes in protecting the material as well as the finished product. It stands always for American interests as against foreign interests. It maintains the latest list of all for the welfare of American homes and American citizenship. This is a cardinal policy of republicanism which people at the polls. It is a fundamental article in the republican creed, as unalterable as the party's loyalty to honest elections by the nation's vote. It is the American right in every quarter of the globe; to the honor of the flag. But protection is not a schedule. It is a principle which should be applied in a judicious and equitable manner to every industry. The McKinley law was a patriotic and useful enactment, which proved a tremendous stimulus to domestic industries, established many important new interests, such as the manufacture of American tin plate, and raised the country to a higher level of general prosperity than it has ever known before. It was enacted in 1890 to meet the requirements then existing. Between the date of its passage and the date of the earliest possible tariff legislation, a republican congress and president, a period of seven years will have elapsed. The industrial situation has undergone a radical change. Tariff rates which were excellent in 1890 would be a mist in 1897. Republican statesmanship is far too progressive and too enlightened to make the mistake of reviving the letter of a statute constructed to meet the necessities of the past.

What the country wants is a business tariff framed on just and scientific principles by a commission of experts, who shall act with careful observation of existing needs. In the judgment of republicans of the great nation, the leaders the best plan is to revise the present tariff thoroughly in accordance with protective policies rather than attempt an absolute repeal of the McKinley law. The Wilson-Gorman act is a dismal failure as a revenue producer, it yet affords a basis upon which the work of tariff revision can proceed without the disturbance of business. A few of its schedules are fairly protective, thanks to the determination of a handful of northern democratic senators, who stubbornly resisted the onslaught of the free trade bourbons upon the interests of their respective states. The remainder of the act can be reconstructed by raising the duties wherever required to the point of moderate and efficient protection.

Very few democrats of intelligence and information appear to oppose to the McKinley law. The element in the democratic party which is for absolute free trade is made up chiefly of visionary theorists in the north and unscrupulous bourbons in the south. The progressive, practical part of the party—the section which is outspoken in its opposition to Bryanism and free silver disbelievers in a moderate degree of protection and in a tariff which will produce abundant revenue for the government. Voters of this sort need have no hesitation in supporting McKinley. The day for extremely high tariff duties has passed, and there is abundant evidence in the broad, patriotic addresses of Major McKinley that the republican candidate fully recognizes this fact. Capacity for growth is the surest test of statesmanship. No one who has read the masterly speeches which Major McKinley has delivered to the successful delegations of visitors at his home in Canton can fail to note the signal development in breadth and clearness of view which they exhibit. The fear that the election of McKinley means the early enactment of a radical new tariff, with the consequent unsettlement of all business enterprise, has no real foundation.

This country needs two things above all else to insure its firm prosperity and its leadership among the great nations of the world. The first is an absolutely sound and stable currency. The second is a tariff which shall yield ample revenues and afford adequate protection to American industries without overstepping the limits of justice and fairness. The republican party is pledged to accomplish both these results. It can be trusted to fulfill its pledges.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES.

Colonel A. K. McClure's Estimate of the Presidential Contest. Philadelphia Times. There are 447 voters in the electoral college of the United States, requiring 224 to elect a president and vice president.

We now feel reasonably safe in classing the following named states as certain to vote for McKinley for president: Connecticut 6 New Hampshire 4 Delaware 3 New York 34 Florida 10 Ohio 23 Indiana 11 Pennsylvania 23 Kansas 3 Rhode Island 4 Maine 4 West Virginia 6 Maryland 10 Wisconsin 12 Massachusetts 11 Total 220

In addition to these we regard McKinley's chances as better than Bryan's in the following states: California 5 Washington 4 Nebraska 4 Oregon 3 Total 20

The following states may be classed as fairly doubtful with the chances in favor of Bryan: Alabama 11 Tennessee 12 Idaho 2 Texas 15 South Carolina 7 Wyoming 3 Montana 3 North Dakota 3 Total 56

This leaves as the only absolutely certain states for Bryan the following: Arizona 3 Colorado 3 South Carolina 7 Georgia 5 Louisiana 7 Mississippi 7 Total 35

Many citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are contributing a fund to erect a bronze statue in honor of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt in appreciation of his generosity in founding the university which bears his name and is the pride of every resident of Nashville.

English judges receive more in pounds sterling for salaries than the Canadian judges do in dollars, and yet Lord Chief Justice Russell said in a speech on his recent visit to Montreal that the average English judge made a great sacrifice in income in taking a seat on the bench.

"Don Paul" Kruger will go to Europe next spring on an unpolitical visit. He has recently become very dear, especially in the right ear, and he intends to consult the continental and British experts. His medical attendant has advised him to give up smoking, but the old man will not agree to such heroic treatment.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Somerville Journal: When a man finds he is getting beaten in an argument he tries to get ahead sometimes by talking loud.

Life: Miss Kedwick—"Ethel can't be after money. She has broken her engagement with that wealthy tea man." Miss Goodwick—"Don't be too sure. She fitted him for a man who owns a bicycle repairing shop."

Philadelphia Times: Learners on the wheel even can't be convinced that for a fire to pick up a tack is a valuable point gained.

Detroit Free Press: Pompous Mistress—Who is that man at the door, Hannah? New Girl—He says he's the rent collector, ma'am.

Pompous Mistress—But, Hannah, we don't pay rent. New Girl—That's what he says, ma'am.

New York Press: "Here you are!" shouted the traveling book peddler. "The money question is a nutshell. Walk right up and examine it."

"You don't fetch me this time," said Uncle Ruble, grinning. "I tried it once before and guessed the wrong shell."

CAMPION SONG.

Tune Du-du. Words by M. B. Kent, Elkport, S. D. A great campaign has now begun; Du-du, du-du, du-du. With the demagogues we'll have some fun; Du-du, du-du, du-du.

Chorus: We're bound to work all night; We're bound to work all day; To seat McKinley in the president's chair; For eight years there to stay.

Protection now is what we want; Du-du, du-du, du-du. And stop free trade right on the spot; Du-du, du-du, du-du.

The silver kite will never sail; Du-du, du-du, du-du. Too little head and too much tail; Du-du, du-du, du-du.

The sound money men are all on deck; Du-du, du-du, du-du. Bundle up the baggage and get your check; Du-du, du-du, du-du.

The silver craze is dying out; Du-du, du-du, du-du. We'll put its forces all to rout; Du-du, du-du, du-du.

Have you heard the joyful news from Maine? Du-du, du-du, du-du. She holds to the teachings of James G. Blaine; Du-du, du-du, du-du.

It is Ridiculous To expect first class goods at fourth rate prices. It is equally ridiculous to buy fourth class clothing at any price.

Common sense rejects "shoddy" in practice or principle. Our especial aim is to maintain the highest attainable standard in the making of fine clothing ready-to-wear. We charge no more for it than is justified by the character of the goods. The great volume of our product, indeed, makes it possible for us to offer the finest garments in competition with the cheaper sorts at no higher prices than the small dealers charge.

Sole agents for the celebrated YOUNG'S HATS. BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.