THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1896, was as follows:

1	20,677	16	20,420
2	22,366	17	20,167
3	21,602	18	20,167
4	22,604	19	20,230
5	20,526	20	21,060
6	21,150	21	20,208
7	23,425	22	20,248
8	20,159	23	20,262
9	20,158	24	20,274
10	20,115	25	20,274
11	20,627	26	20,324
12	20,168	27	20,300
13	20,800	28	20,556
14	20,343	29	20,814
15	21,213	30	20,562
Total			622,565
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			11,803
Total net sales			610,762
Net daily average			20,359

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1896.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

(Seal)

Down in Missouri the issue seems to have been shifted from Bryan to Bryan's father.

London is apparently a poor place for American shoplifters to thrive, whether they go by the name of kleptomaniacs or some other designation.

The so-called "free silver republican" is only the ass in the lion's skin. Make him declare himself on state and legislative tickets and his bray will betray him.

Hon. David H. Mercer has always done his best for the district which he represents. His constituents will see to it that his political interests do not suffer in his absence.

Archbishop Ireland is another old soldier whose words will be cherished now by veterans as they were when he served in the field as chaplain throughout the war of the rebellion.

Do the so-called "silver republicans" expect to be counted in on the proposed fusion city ticket? If so, is it the tie of silver or the tie of patronage that binds them to the popocratic combine?

A solid republican delegation in congress from Nebraska would mean that this state would be able to get almost anything it might ask of the national legislature. It is worth trying for.

No complaint has been found with the performance of the duties of state superintendent of public instruction since Hon. H. R. Corbett was elevated to that position by the votes of the people of Nebraska.

Hon. J. H. MacColl will give the people of Nebraska a state administration for which they will have reason to be proud, and will compare well with both his predecessors and his successors in the gubernatorial office.

The popocratic organs forget, apparently, that the republican candidate for the presidency is McKinley and not Chairman Hanna. When Mr. Hanna becomes a candidate he will be a fit subject for public discussion.

Depreciated currency always means the injury of the workingman. All history shows that wages never rise as rapidly as the prices of the articles the wageworker must buy. The laborer who votes to debase the coinage votes to reduce his own standard of living.

Fusion is defined by the dictionaries, in effect, as a melting together, with an implied loss of identity for all the factors employed. Populists object to the use of the word to indicate the present terms of union, which provide for a loss of identity for them and a decided retention of it by the democrats.

In the movement in favor of good roads the matter of throwing broken glass and other dangerous substances into the streets should not be forgotten. A few arrests have been made under the existing city ordinance, but the law is for the most part more honored in the breach than the observance.

Howard H. Baldrige has made a painstaking and efficient county attorney during the two years that he has been in office. He has performed the duties of the position conscientiously and impartially. There is no good reason why he should not be continued as county attorney for another term of two years.

Now would it not be a good idea for the publisher of the World-Herald to print a certified copy of a receipt from the treasurer of the popocratic state committee to show that he has paid over in cash that campaign fund which he is soliciting and that he is not merely raising money by false pretenses to apply on his own bills for papers and printing?

According to the reports printed in the local Bryan organ General J. B. Weaver is dealing "sledge-hammer blows upon the gold cause." These are the same sledge-hammer blows Weaver dealt for the greenback in the '70s, and he would deal the same sledge-hammer blows against the silver standard for irredeemable paper the first opportunity he got. Weaver is for silver because it is 47 per cent fiat, but he prefers paper because it is 100 per cent fiat.

WAGES UNDER PROTECTION.

In a speech on Wednesday Major McKinley said that under a protective tariff this country paid better wages than were given to the people of any other country and "not until 1893, more than thirty-two years after its adoption, had we failed to preserve our own high standard of wages, by long odds the best and highest of any other great industrial nation." The truth of this is known to every workingman who earned a living before democratic success four years ago menaced protection and especially to those who were wage-workers during the period from 1870 to 1893. The younger class of workingmen may not fully appreciate what was stated by Major McKinley, but the older ones, who experienced the steady advance of wages under the policy which developed our industries and created a market for labor, can do so.

What are the facts, for it is by these that men's judgment should be guided. The highest statistical authority on the subject is Labor Commissioner Wright, who under direction of the senate committee on finance made an investigation as to the movement of prices and wages in this country between 1840 and 1892. Commissioner Wright's tables take the year 1890 as the basis of comparison and using the number 100 as the average of prices and wages for that year it is shown that in 1891 wages had increased to 100.7, the increase over 1870 having been 27 per cent. It is noteworthy, also, that it was after the resumption of specie payments in 1879 that there was a steady advance, thus showing that the gold standard helped to increase the pay of labor. Another authority which sustains the statement of Major McKinley is the report submitted to the senate in 1893 by a special committee of that body which made a most comprehensive and exhaustive investigation regarding wages and prices. According to this report wages since 1860 had risen 68 per cent, while their purchasing power had increased to a much greater extent. There had also been a reduction during the period covered in the hours of labor.

Referring to these facts in a speech in the house of representatives, Thomas B. Reed said: "The history of the world shows nothing like it" and he stated an indisputable fact. Steadily under the policy of protection to American industries American labor advanced in earning power, in dignity and in independence. The industrious and thrifty workingman of the United States was enabled to enjoy more of the necessaries, the comforts, the pleasures of life than the workingman of any other land under the sun. That labor as a whole was highly prosperous during this period the vast accumulations in savings abundantly show, while it is safe to say that a greater number of workingmen secured homes of their own in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 than had done so in all the years before 1870 since the foundation of the government.

It was this that made the American market the best in the world. With well-employed and well-paid labor our people consumed more than those of any other nation. It has been said that while we are nominally 70,000,000 people, as a market for manufactures and foods we are potentially 175,000,000 as compared with the next best nation on the globe. In order that the American market shall continue to be the best in the world there must be a return to that policy which made it so by giving full employment to American labor at American wages. A judicious policy of protection will do this. Nothing else will. That policy is to be secured only through the success of the republican party. The opposition to that party is firmly committed against protection. It is the enemy of American industries and American labor. It makes no promise to the workingman that it can fulfill. The hope of the wage earner, as of all other producers, is in the triumph of republican policies.

A FLOOD OF MONEY.

It must be discouraging to most of Mr. Bryan's supporters to be told by him that there is no danger free silver would bring a flood of money. It is the expectation of a flood of money that makes the great majority of them so zealous and vociferous in the cause. Ask them what their chief reason is for advocating free silver and in ninety-seven cases out of a hundred they will reply that it is because money would be more abundant and more easily obtained. Not a few of the less intelligent of them, indeed, believe that with free silver they could get money without much effort—that it would be "lying around loose," so to speak. Mr. Bryan is certainly responsible for creating this impression by telling the people that if they owed debts or taxes all they would have to do when there was free silver would be to go out and secure the silver to convert into dollars and use the dollars to pay off their obligations. He does not, therefore, deal quite fairly with his deluded followers to tell them that free coinage will not make a flood of money. It will tend to dash their hopes and dampen their enthusiasm.

But from another point of view it may be asked, if there would not be a flood of money after free coinage how would the gap be filled which the expulsion of gold would cause? No rational man doubts that free silver would drive out gold. Fear of that policy has already practically done so, though gold is still performing the function of money. Unquestionably it would cease to do this as soon as the country got on a silver basis. This would contract the available currency over $500,000,000. The gap could not be filled with the free coinage of the United States for a long time, certainly several years. Unless there was a large inflow of foreign silver, therefore, we should have for a considerable time far less money to do business with than we have now and it cannot reasonably be supposed that under such circumstances people who have debts and taxes to pay would be any better able to do so than they now are. On the contrary they would find it more difficult to obtain money. Nor is it probable that with such a contraction prices would rise. The success of the free silver scheme depends upon a flood of money and when Mr. Bryan says this would not happen he strikes a blow at that policy. But he is likely to say the very opposite at any time, so that his followers need not feel wholly discouraged.

OUR INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

After all that has been said about sending a vessel of our navy through the Dardanelles and the refusal of the Turkish government to allow it to be done, it is gratifying to find that our government has never made any such request, or even seriously contemplated doing so. There has been no urgent reason why it should have desired to send a warship to Constantinople. It is true that the outbreaks in that city may have caused a feeling of apprehension at the American legation, but there has not been any serious danger and the relations of the American minister with the Turkish government insured the legation adequate protection. It might be pleasing to our national pride to have naval representation in the Bosphorus, but it is also possible that it might lead to our becoming involved in some complication and the common sense of the country will approve of the determination of the administration to avoid such a possibility. So far as appears American interests in Turkey are being treated with proper respect, or at any rate with as much respect as can reasonably be looked for from that quarter, and the obviously wise course is to do nothing that would be likely to disturb these amicable and satisfactory relations. We want no troublesome complications in that portion of the world and should keep as remote as possible from the controversy between the Turkish government and the powers whose duty it is to exercise a surveillance over Turkish affairs.

BRYAN'S IDEA OF "THE MANLY THING."

I am glad to come to this city, because in coming it gives me a chance to say a word in defense of Senator Pettigrew among his own people. My friends, there are times, there are occasions which try men's souls. To leave old party associates is not an easy matter, and far more difficult does that duty become when the person who leaves is one who received honors at the hands of his party. But, my friends, I believe Senator Pettigrew did the manly thing and the courageous thing when he determined to protect the interests of the people instead of bowing under the yoke of the gold standard.—William Jennings Bryan at Sioux Falls.

What was "the manly thing" for which Candidate Bryan went out of his way to praise Senator Pettigrew? Was it anything anyone else would call "manly?" Was it anything Bryan considered "manly" at the time it took place? If Mr. Bryan thinks it "manly" now, why has he changed his mind? Did he think it "manly" when, as editor of the World-Herald, he printed in his paper of March 27, 1896, this scathing denunciation of the senator's conduct under the caption "The Passing of Pettigrew?"

The friends of Senator Pettigrew will read with disappointment and regret the report of the proceedings of the South Dakota republican convention. Mr. Pettigrew not only favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but he has pointed out with force and eloquence the injury done his people by a gold standard. He went to the state convention and made a fight against the goldbug element, but was overcome. So far, his record was consistent and his course honorable. But Mr. Pettigrew wanted to be a delegate to the national convention, and the goldbugs would not let him go unless he would promise to vote and work for the gold standard policy. Ambition silenced his conscience, and he bartered away his convictions for the paltry honor of being a delegate. When a man agrees to work for the accomplishment of a thing which he believes to be ruinous to the country he reaches the end of his usefulness. Senator Pettigrew is a candidate for re-election, but he will find re-election impossible.

Not content with stigmatizing this "manly thing" as the bartering away of conviction, Mr. Bryan followed this up in the World-Herald of March 30, 1896, with some more parting hot shot:

Poor Pettigrew! The goldbugs are rejoicing at his humiliation and the silver men refuse to sympathize with a man who is willing to purchase a temporary honor by a surrender of principle. Defeat might have come to the senator without any fault of his own, but dishonor was of his own choosing.

But Pettigrew, after surrendering principle and choosing dishonor, achieved the distinction of doing "the manly thing" by violating the instructions of a convention which he had taken oath to execute and joining with the bolters at the republican national convention at St. Louis. How did that affect him in the eyes of Bryan? Witness the editorial pirouette which Mr. Bryan performed in his paper of June 22, 1896:

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has vindicated himself. When it was reported that he had agreed to vote for a gold standard in order to go as a delegate to St. Louis the World-Herald criticised him. His bold stand for silver is a sufficient answer to the charge and we offer an apology.

What are we to think of Bryan after such a performance? Can a man be sincere and consistent who brands an act as dishonorable and then characterizes it as manly and courageous? What are we to think of a man who asserts that one betrayal of trust is dishonor, but that two betrayals of trust are commendable? Mr. Bryan prates about devotion to principle while he praises surrender of principle. He makes just criticism of faithlessness and then retracts and apologizes for doing so. If "dishonor" can become "manly" there can be no longer any occasion to distinguish between right and wrong.

That J. Francis Forsythe forgery continues to bob up every now and then wherever a popocrat thinks he has found a dupe to be gulled by it. The Forsythe letter is one of the boldest campaign fakes that have been manufactured this year. It was circulated by the Bryan organs with full knowledge of its spurious character. No party that resorts to such impositions deserves the confidence of the people.

The weekly report of the packing house output of the country shows Omaha well to the front in the increase of business over last year. The figures indicate the number of hogs killed by local packers this season as 22 per cent greater than for the same period in 1895. Chicago shows about the same rate of gain, while Kansas City is only doing about 11 per cent more than last year.

If, as City Attorney Connell contends, the election this year is not a general election within the meaning of the charter at which city officials may be elected, how came it that City Clerk Higby was elected for the first time two years ago, and that with the city authorities acting on Mr. Connell's advice? Does Mr. Connell reverse his opinions every two years?

Increased traffic in grain is reported to have again embarrassed a number of the railroads which are never provided with cars beyond ordinary requirements in such an emergency. The roads have been looking for this business so long that they ought to be ready for it at last that it has arrived. The increase in railway grain traffic is a good sign.

In at least two cases on the first day of registration voters who announced themselves as native born were bidden by registrars to produce their naturalization papers; and this not in joke, but in sober earnest. Such displays do not indicate that degree of intelligence which should be required of election officials.

Another indication of Omaha's coming prosperity is seen in the awarding of two important government contracts to a local firm of manufacturers. And yet some croakers discourage all attempts to locate factories in Omaha on the ground that they cannot compete with concerns in other places.

Talking Nonsense.

Philadelphia Times.

What nonsense for Chairman Jones to talk of sweeping the whole country when by his own confession he can't raise even a little dust.

No Year for Dress Parades.

New York Sun.

It is no year for dress parades. Patriotism demands that Bryan and Sewall be not merely beaten, but beaten monumentally and beyond all precedent.

Will Watson Accept?

Chicago Record.

It seems settled that Mr. Watson will stay on the ticket, but really he ought to write that letter of acceptance after kicking up such a row to be notified.

A Good Index.

Globe-Democrat.

Speculation in silver is as dead as if it had already experienced the dull thud of November. It is probably as good an index as any of the chances of Bryan.

Insulting Blaine's Memory.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Blaine wrote a letter on September 23, 1891, in which he referred to the free coinage plank in the Ohio democratic platform as one for the corruption of the currency." And still Bryan continues to quote Blaine as favoring the free coinage of silver. Bryan may think he is honest, but, if so, his mind is strangely distorted.

The Question on the Coast.

Portland Oregonian.

Can McKinley carry the coast? Well, can he carry New York? Can he carry any state not a mining camp, and removed from the fear of negro domination? Will the intelligent, patriotic voter be any less amenable to reason in Oregon than in Maine, in Washington than in Vermont? That is the question. The facts are the same, their presentation is the same, and to doubt the like effect of like causes is to come very near being illogical.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Samuel J. Barrows, who has been nominated for congress by the republicans of the Tenth district of Massachusetts, is a well known Unitarian clergyman and editor of the Christian Register of Boston.

Silver advocates at Princeton, Ky., tried to break up a sound money meeting by scattering cayenne pepper on the floor of the hall. The guilty silverite was peppered with shoe leather and taken to jail. Then the meeting proceeded.

William D. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., who was for many years president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been a life-long democrat, twice elected to congress by that party, but a few days ago he made a public speech in favor of McKinley.

Rev. C. G. Macpherson of Louisville, Ky., who has just signed the petition to put Palmer and Buckner electors on the ballots, voted for Andrew Jackson in 1828, and has voted for every democratic presidential nominee since then except Greeley. He could not support Bryan.

Admiral Belknap, on the retired list, writes to a friend: "I am combating the heresies of free silver coinage and the abominations of the Chicago platform. As an old A No. 1, live-oak, copper-fastened democrat I shall vote the republican ticket this year for the first time in my life."

It is almost impossible to find any betting on the presidential election in New York City. A pot of $700 was raised by the employes of the only free silver organ in the city to back Bryan, but they wanted odds of 5 to 1. Odds of 2 and 3 to 1 on McKinley have been offered without takers. One bet of $15,000 was offered, without takers, that Altgeld would be defeated for governor of Illinois by 25,000.

Reports from all large cities show an astonishing increase in registration. Three days' registration in Louisville, Ky., shows a total of 41,376, an increase of 5,000 over last year. The registration system of Kentucky includes also the registration of the political or party allegiance of the voter. In Louisville the voters registered were divided as follows: Democrats, 16,159; republican, 17,327; unclassified, 7,290. The republican plurality is, according to these figures, 1,768. Last year the democratic plurality shown by the registration books was 5,000. In five precincts of the city the democrats were asked to state whether they were for Bryan or Palmer. The result was Bryan, 84; Palmer, 148. The first day's registration in New York City shows a gain of 14,173 in republican districts and 4,332 in democratic districts. The gain in Brooklyn in one day was 22,000, the total being 90,000. Boston shows a large gain, and 75 per cent of it is republican. The registration in Philadelphia was nearly 25,000 greater than last year. In Baltimore the registration has decreased and it is charged that the silver campaign manager failed to get out the democratic vote. St. Louis reports an immense increase, the total amounting to 140,000. The interest manifested in that city has caused much alarm in democratic circles, because the increased registration is notably heavy in republican wards. Republicans estimate that McKinley will poll 30,000 more votes than Bryan in that city.

POPOCRATIC INSULTS TO CATHOLIC CLERGY

Bryan Organ Unblushingly Accuses Archbishop Ireland of Selling Himself.

South Omaha Daily Sun, Bryan Organ, October 14, 1896.

"Archbishop Ireland, who has launched out as an apologist for the gold standard humbug, has fallen several notches in the estimation of the loyal citizens of this country, who have always been of the opinion that he was a friend of the people and a true Christian gentleman instead of a weak and servile tool of the English shylock. But then the flesh is weak and $ Hanna's $ are sometimes all-powerful."

LABOR'S REVIEW OF MEXICO.

Chicago Tribune: The labor commission which has just reported on the conditions in Mexico appears to have found that the country is better adapted for omission than commission. There is a conspicuous absence there of about everything that makes life worth living.

Chicago Times-Herald: The report is a scathing and unanswerable arraignment of silver monometallism as a currency system. It is a staggering blow to the free silver propaganda that seeks to deceive and betray American labor. The revelations it contains are a stinging rebuke to the repudiationists who are endeavoring to persuade American mechanics that their condition can be improved by Mexicanizing our currency.

Buffalo Express: After reading this description of the conditions existing in Mexico how ridiculous sounds Mr. Bryan's talk about classes and masses in this country! When an American toiler is told by a silverite campaigner that the Mexicanizing of American currency will bring prosperity to this country let him, with the report of these Chicago workingmen in his hand, ask if the kind of "prosperity" which exists in Mexico is what is meant.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Every American workingman who is asked to vote for Bryan and free silver should read that report for himself, bearing in mind that the figures of Mexican wages should be divided by two in order to ascertain their equivalent in American money, one American dollar being equal to two Mexican dollars. No laboring man who has taken up the idea that free silver would be a good thing for him does his duty by himself and his family unless he reads every word of this warning by his fellow laboring men.

Detroit Free Press: Accepting the style of economic deduction so popular with Mr. Bryan and all other free silver advocates—that of holding the monetary standard responsible for existing industrial conditions—what must be said of free silver in its relation to labor, as illustrated in Mexico, where artisans and mechanics get from 37½ cents to $1.25 per day and day laborers receive a daily average of 37½ cents. Behind his logic of English financial domination with which he has sought to stampede the wage-earners of the United States, Mr. Bryan has been very careful to conceal the horrid specter of free silver Mexico.

Kansas City Star: The report of these plain men telling the plain truth as it was revealed to them on the evidence of their five senses should serve as a rebuke to the theorists who have manufactured a "prosperity" in Mexico to be held up as an example for the United States. That there is a Mexico today more prosperous than the Mexico before the strong hand of President Diaz choked down the professional revolutionists is true, but Mexico is only to be compared with Mexico and not with the great republic of the United States, which can find in the smaller, weaker, poorer and more ignorant country nothing to imitate or desire.

SOLID FOR M'KINLEY.

Healthy Bodies and Sound Minds Set the Pace.

New York Sun (dem.)

"Persons who ride bicycles have healthy bodies and sound minds, and that accounts for their hatred of the morbid and unwholesome principles of Bryanism."

This remark was recently made by the head of a large New York bicycle house. A like sentiment has been expressed by several other wheel manufacturers, some of whom positively assert that they know of not one wheelman who will vote the Bryan ticket. At the national meeting of the League of American Wheelmen in Louisville a few weeks ago politics was one of the chief topics discussed. McKinley buttons and badges were to be seen everywhere, and the gold men apparently had things all their own way.

These facts may seem of trifling importance unless one considers that, in America several millions of persons ride bicycles. Add to this the great number of men who are engaged in manufacturing, selling and repairing bicycles and making tires and wheel sundries, and it will be seen that the aggregate number of persons connected with the bicycle industry in America is portentous. There are 150 large bicycle companies in this country, several of them having over 1,000 agents each, and their agents altogether number fully 125,000. Judging from the men of their guild that one meets in this city, bicycle agents are by no means slow or short-sighted in acting for their own interest, as well as that of their employers, and the immense army of bicyclists who create the demand for their services.

We believe, too, that the men employed in wheel factories are as anxious to have work at good wages next year as are the agents and, if present indications go for anything a big majority of the voters among the several millions of persons referred to above will go to the polls on November 3 resolved to uphold honesty and honest government by voting for the honest-money candidate, William McKinley.

A HOT QUESTION.

The Shifty Candidate Dodged It with His Usual Agility.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mr. Bryan spoke in St. Paul Saturday, and this report is sent of a scene that occurred:

A man in the audience inquired how it would be any easier, under free coinage, to get silver from the silver kings than it is to get gold from the gold kings.

Mr. Bryan replied: "Is that all the difficulty my friend has, or has he some other I can explain at the same time? (Applause.)

"My friends, the gentleman has asked a very simple question, and I am glad that it is asked, because it will show you what tiny things can be stumbling blocks for those who do not want to step over them. (Applause.)

"The gentleman wants to know how we are going to get money from the silver kings. I want him to remember this: That he has two arguments (if he represents the gold standard) which I would like to have him reconcile when he has time. They tell us that the silver king will convert what is only worth 50 cents into a dollar and make the difference. That is one of the troubles, is it not?"

The man: "It is."

Mr. Bryan: "Answer, then, when he has done that, it will be a 50-cent dollar; that is another difficulty, is it not?" (Great cheering.)

"Now, when you have time to think about it, I want you to try to figure out how that can be a 100-cent dollar long enough for the miner to make 50 cents on it, and how it would then become a 50-cent dollar for all the rest of the people. (Applause.) The only way in which the mines can make that profit is by converting a piece of silver now worth 50 cents into a dollar which will be worth 100 cents. If, when he gets through, he has only converted a 50-cent piece of silver into a 50-cent dollar he has not made anything by the operation." (Applause.)

How shifty this is! How thoroughly characteristic it is of Mr. Bryan!

The man asked the question, How would it be any easier to get silver from the silver kings than gold from the gold kings? Read all that follows, from beginning to end, and nowhere will you find an answer. Instead of answering, Mr. Bryan led the mind of the questioner away, just as a small pettifogger in court attempts to divert the issue, got some great cheering from the crowd, by starting a new question and in the noise escaped the interrogatory that had been propounded.

He himself propounded a question which reminds one of the old Greek syllogism: "It either rains or it doesn't rain; it doesn't rain, and therefore it rains." A Bryan could easily convince many of his hearers that there is dampness any day.

BISHOP KEANE'S SUCCESSOR

Twelve Men Will Have to Make the Choice Next Week.

NAMES TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE POPE

Approaching Meeting of Catholic Clergy Deemed to Be of Especial Interest and Importance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The approaching meeting of the Catholic clergy at Washington will be one of special interest and importance. Not only are the administrators of the Catholic university to meet on the 21st inst., but the archbishops, representing the controlling force of the church, have determined to change their place of meeting, which was set for New Orleans, and meet here following the university meeting. The two bodies are entirely distinct, as only six of the thirteen archbishops have a vote on the university board. These six are Cardinal Gibbons (also an archbishop of the Baltimore diocese), Archbishop Williams of Boston, Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, Ireland of St. Paul and Chapelle of Santa Fe. They hold their places on the board by virtue of being charter members. The other archbishops have an advisory membership on the board, but no vote. This last feature is important in view of the vote on the choice of a successor to Bishop Keane as rector of the university. Seven bishops also have a vote on the board, viz: Spalding of Peoria, Marty of St. Cloud, Mates of Covington, Foley of Detroit, Horstman of Cleveland and Keane, late rector of the university. Bishop Spalding is in Europe and will not be present. Bishop Keane is not expected to return for the meeting. Mgr. Farley of New York and Fr. Leo of Washington make up the remaining voting members of the board. There are three lay members, Waggaman of Washington, Jenkins of Baltimore and Banigan of Providence, who have no vote on the choice of rector, that being a function of the clergy especially committed to them by the pope. This makes twelve voting members, with seven constituting a majority.

NAMES ARE ONLY GUESSES.

Thus far the names mentioned in connection with the succession of Bishop Keane are wholly conjectural, as it is expected that each of the voting members of the board will come here with a candidate to support, and until they come there is no use trying to learn the consensus of opinion.

The view prevails that the board will incline to a trained teacher, rather than a prominent member of the clergy. It is pointed out that Bishop Keane was best qualified as an organizer and manager. He was not trained as a teacher, as he was raised from a parish priest to the position of rector of the university. Now, however, the institution has passed through its period of organization, when a strong executive manager was required, and has entered upon its teaching period, so that a rector having the teaching characteristics is said to be more essential. Such a teacher may be drawn from the ranks of the priesthood rather than from the bishops, who are prominent mainly through their administrative ability. This opens so wide a field that there can be little definite information as to who the appointee will be until the administrators get together.

The prominent part Vice Rector Garigan has taken in the affairs of the university leads to the mention of his name. Among the more prominent teachers of the church who have been associated with the university are Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, an authority on church history, Rev. Dr. Pace, head of the school of philosophy, Mgr. Schroeder, professor of dogmatic theology, and some others. While there has been no special movement toward any of these names, attention is directed to them in view of the feeling that a teaching cleric will be named. In making the recommendation to the pope the board may suggest three names, as is usual when a bishop is to be named, or confine their recommendations to one name. While the action of the administrators will doubtless be final in shaping the action of the pope, yet there will be room for private presentations to Rome up to the time of the final confirmation.

FIND A SEE FOR KEANE.

The meeting of the archbishops, following the university meeting, will have a number of important questions to deal with. The pope's recent letter to Bishop Keane gave him the rank of archbishop and added that a see would be designated by the archbishop if he elected to remain in this country. He so elected, but there was some ambiguity as to the acceptance of the advanced rank. An authority on church administration says that the pope's language was effective in creating the rank and that Bishop Keane is now, in fact, an archbishop. At present, however, there is no vacant archbishopric, so that the rank will be nominal unless a new arrangement of archbishops is attempted.

The archbishops also deal with the administration of Catholic Indian schools, allotting the sums to be used for Indian education in the several localities. The changes made by the last congress as to government support for ecclesiastical schools may necessitate some new methods of teaching. By the act of congress all government aid is to end on July 1 of next year, and as the Catholic schools received the bulk of this aid the archbishop will be called upon to determine how the work can proceed unaided by the government.

The coming of the archbishops and bishops will afford the first opportunity for a meeting before the heads of the American church and the new delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, and it is expected that several imposing ceremonies will occur.

MARRIES AN ENGLISH SOCIETY GIRL.

Secretary Wells of the United States Embassy Takes a Wife.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—At St. George's church, Harper's square, today, Hon. David Dwight Wells, second secretary of the United States embassy in London, was married to Miss Marietta Ord of this city, daughter of a prominent West End physician. Although it was intended to keep the function fairly quiet, over 200 persons were present. The church was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and lilies. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by Rev. Mr. Bachbridge, rector of St. Thomas church, Regent street, to which the bride's family belong. C. W. Everard, formerly British consul to Ichang, China, acted as best man.

The bridesmaids were Miss Evelyn Ord and Miss Beatrice Carpmall, cousins of the bride. They wore dresses of cherry satin, with pale pink chiffon fichu crossed and carried round the waist and hanging in sash ends down the skirt. Their hats were large and of black velvet, with plumes and pink ribbons. They wore brooches of pearl and turquoise forget-me-nots, arranged in a wreath, the gift of the bridegroom. They carried white directoire crooks with bunches of pink carnations fastened with pink and white ribbons.

The tulle veil of the bride was fastened to the hair by a diamond and sapphire sword pin, the gift of the bridegroom. The wedding ring was an old family heirloom, dating from the time of the Spanish armada. Her dress was of ivory satin, having a plain court bodice with collar or pearls embroidered on lisse, pointed back and front, edged with deep frills of Point de Flanderes lace, the latter the gift of the bride's sister, Mrs. Campbell Thompson. The going-away dress was a tailor-made gown of dark blue cloth, with deep collar and revers of white cloth braided in blue. The bride wore with this a scarlet and white hat.

Among the guests present at the church and afterward at the reception at Dr. Ord's house, 27 Upper Brook street, were the staff of the United States embassy, Hon. and Mrs. David A. Wells, parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. and Miss Florence Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. George Dwight Pratt of Springfield, Mass., who came over specially from Paris; Mrs. Lancey, Sir James Yule, grandfather of the bride, and Lady Yule, Lady Hamilton, and a number of distinguished persons.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, was unavoidably absent in Scotland. The drawing room at Dr. Ord's was gracefully draped with American and British flags, under which the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends.

Late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Wells left for Bournemouth, where the honeymoon will be spent. They will return to this city in two weeks and will sail on November 7 on board the American line steamship Paris to take up their residence in America, Mr. Wells having resigned his position in London.

There were a large number of presents, which, in view of the intended departure from England, mainly consisted of valuable jewelry, and included a diamond and opal marquise ring from the bridegroom's parents and a diamond and sapphire bracelet from the parents of the bride, pearl and diamond bracelet from Mr. and Mrs. George Ord, mother-of-pearl opera glasses from Sir James Yule and a pearl and diamond brooch from Lady Yule, diamond tiara and necklace from Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ralli, lace and mother-of-pearl fan from Sir William and Lady Broadbent, diamond crescent from Mrs. Thornton West, Dresden coffee set from Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ord, silver toilet set from Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Jones, traveling clock from Dr. and Mrs. Billings. Mr. Everard, the best man, presented an ancient imperial Chinese cake box of Soo-Chow red lacquer.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Boston Transcript: It is said betting is a fool's argument; but we have noticed that the man who wins is never referred to as a fool. The fool is the chap who loses.

Detroit Free Press: Wife—How is it that you are whining about being hard up when only yesterday you told Wobbler you had money to burn?

Husband—That was when I was paying two prices for our winter's coal.

Cleveland Leader: Clerk—Great heaven! Druggist—What's wrong?

Clerk—I gave that boy carbolic acid instead of alcohol.

Druggist—Say, are you trying to drive me out of the business? Carbolic acid costs me just three times as much as alcohol!

Indianapolis Journal: "My brother," said the minister, "do you not know that the use of liquor shortens your days?"

"Zass ze reason I stay up so late at night—to get even," replied Mr. Lushforth, cheerfully, and the good man moved on.

Detroit Tribune: "Shall I say au revoir, and not good-bye?" he whispered, soulfully.

Her long lashes swept her damask cheek. "I hardly know," she faltered. "Your French is pretty rank, but then—"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Weary Walker—Say, what makes you breathe so kind o' jerkin'?

Born Tired—Ain't you onto that?

Weary Walker—Naw, I ain't. Wot is it?

Born Tired—It's cause I'm so humane. That's what it is. I don't want to work both me lungs at once?

Indianapolis Journal: "Everything is foot ball nowadays," said the gentleman in the peagreen whiskers.

"Is it?" asked the gentleman with the putty nose and the bald wig.

"Yes. I went into a cigar store today and laid down a half dollar for three cigars, and what do you suppose the man did?"

"What did he do?"

"He gave me a quarter back."

THE EDITOR LADY.

Detroit Free Press.

Once I wrote my love a letter—
She's a newspaper girl—
And the answer that she mailed me
Made my poor head whirl.

On the pages that I sent her—
Asking if she would be mine—
She just simply scored a comment!
"Not at all in our line."

AN AUTUMN TRAGEDY.

F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

He sat him down to write a lay of autumn—
golden, grand;
Had burnished pen, and violet ink, and
everything at hand;
Of course he used the stock in trade—the
russet cloaks and capes,
And rolled through arbors "reeling with fat
and juicy grapes."

The "waiting woods" and "meadows brown" were patent in his verse;
He sang of gleaming worlds of gold—some distance from his purse;
And littered all the land with leaves by morn and moonlight pale,
While "dropping nuts" fell 'round him like a heavy storm of hail.

He sang, and fairly sang, and told as
As ever poet uttered, till he struck the
"nut-brown ale;"
And then he reeled so in his verse he
shocked the critic's gaze
And the sorrowful recorder gave him ten, or
thirty days.

A Fall Overcoat

IS THE most necessary as it is the most convenient garment one can have in the cool, autumn days. It may even make it possible to put off buying a new suit for awhile, although that isn't what we are interested to have you do.

But it will save you a lot of discomfort, and if you want one we hope you'll examine ours. We have them for as little money as any one can ask, and we have the finest kind of coats at prices that are not high for the quality. Without regard to cost of materials, however, they are all cut with equal reference to fit and style.

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