

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO NEWS AND EDITORIAL MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending October 25, 1896, including total copies and subscriptions.

Not only does the Bee publish the news of the day, but it also publishes the news of the past.

Jack MacColl will make a good successor to Governor Holcomb.

The voters of the Sixth congressional district will appeal from Greene drunk to Cady sober.

There is no difficulty whatever in the way of Jack MacColl's eligibility to the office of governor, and there is little difficulty in the way of his aspiring an indefensible title to it.

The cross that Bryan and his followers will be crucified on will be the big black X marked on a majority of the ballots of the country opposite the names of the republican electors.

The French press is again protesting against interference by the United States in the affairs of Cuba. Some people have a peculiar faculty of crying out lustily long before they are hurt.

Mr. Bryan might have known Illinois was beyond his reach before he went there if he had only made a few inquiries of some reliable friends on the ground for uncolored information as to the situation.

Senator Roger Q. Mills has evidently posted in his hat what Editor William Jennings Bryan printed about him in his paper and that is the reason his eagerness to talk out in behalf of Candidate Bryan has not yet manifested itself.

The first of the week's roborbacks to be sprung by the populists was the wild fable that Hon. J. H. MacColl is not a fully naturalized citizen and is therefore not eligible to the office of governor. Unfortunately for them the records are against the propagators of this absurd yarn.

Do not neglect to register Saturday, if you have not already qualified by this necessary formality to vote on the following Tuesday, Saturday, October 31, is the last day in which you can register. If your name is enrolled make it your business to see that none of your friends are left out.

If, as the court has held, the election of 1896 is not a general election within the meaning of the city charter, it would be interesting to the public if the city attorney would explain how a city clerk happened to be elected under his advice in the year 1894 when no general city election was held.

Anton Kment has been a councilman for two years past, and is better equipped than ever to look after the interests of his ward in the council. He has tried to perform the duties of the office conscientiously and the people of the Second ward will be consulting their own good by re-electing him.

The army officer who has been resigned because he fears a national struggle in arms as a result of the election should be allowed to go without restraint. His letter of resignation conveys, and he is not both a fool and a coward, and he is not needed in either capacity in the United States army.

M. F. Singleton, the candidate for the legislature on the republican ticket, is an intelligent, representative colored man. He is a property owner and has all of his interests bound up in Omaha. His election will not only be a compliment to the colored race but will give Douglas county a careful, hardworking member of the lower house of the legislature.

If there is one thing above others why Bryan should be defeated in his presidential ambition it is that he deserves defeat as punishment for his ruthless desecration of the memories of Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine and other cherished statesmen whose speeches he has willfully garbled and into whose mouths he has put words which they would never have been guilty of uttering.

Mr. Bryan's paper that encouraged and defended the Bryan ruffians who tried to break up the Cochrane meeting in this city is very much exercised for fear the sound money people will interrupt the speeches which the poperaic candidate for president proposes to make in Omaha. Mr. Bryan's paper may calm its fears. The sound money people are all committed to the observance of law and order. Whatever demonstration may be made in the cause of sound money will be perfectly orderly and entirely legitimate as a feature of the campaign.

FRIVOLOUS OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Bryan's paper, the Omaha World-Herald, has taken a stand in opposition to certain of the constitutional amendments submitted for the ratification of the voters at the coming election, but the slightest reflection on the part of any thinking man will at once convince him that every one of its objections is frivolous and unfounded.

Objection is made to the amendments proposing to vest the legislature with the power to fix the salaries of the judges of our courts and of the executive officers of our state government on the ground that the state of Nebraska has no public official to increase the pay of any public official at this time. The fact is that these amendments do not increase the pay of any public official. They merely put it in the power of the legislature to increase the pay of such officials as are now underpaid, but to do this is a three-fifths vote of all the members of both houses is required. No one party, therefore, can ever raise the salaries of our judges or executive officers, but it must be done with practically the unanimous consent of the whole legislature. These amendments are further intended to put a stop to a great many abuses that have sprung up under the present system by which officers have obtained perquisites of which the general public knows nothing, instead of laying their entire compensation included in their salaries. Thus members of the supreme court have been voted money for private stenographers, the governor has had an appropriation for house rent and the treasurer has indemnified himself for losses by pocketing interest on public funds. There is no good reason why the judges of the supreme court should be paid only \$2,500 when the judges of the district court receive the same sum. There is no good reason why the governor of Nebraska should be paid only \$2,500, while the mayor of Omaha is paid the same salary. The city treasurer of Omaha receives \$6,000 a year, but the state treasurer receives only \$2,500. Under such conditions is it any wonder that a state treasurer who obligates himself to his friends for a bond of \$1,500,000 is tempted to farm out the public funds for private benefit?

The adoption of the amendments empowering the legislature to fix the salaries of state officers is an absolute necessity if we are to come back to the original intention of the constitution framers that the public official should receive his salary in compensation for his services and no more.

Objection is entered to the amendment giving the legislature authority to establish courts inferior to the supreme court on the ground that we do not need any more such courts. The best lawyers in the state say that we do need such courts and that the creation of an intermediate court of appeals would not only expedite justice but also save thousands of dollars annually to the state and to litigants whose suits now have to await tardy hearing. Under the proposed amendment the legislature could not exercise its power to create a new court except with the assent of two-thirds of the members elected, so that there would be no possible danger of its abuse. The amendment should be adopted in the interest of prompt and even justice for all persons, rich or poor, high or low.

Objection is made to the amendment giving the legislature authority to create additional executive officers on the ground that we have all the state officers we need. This amendment should be adopted because we have more state officers now than we need, but they are unconstitutional officers and it proposes to do away with the needless ones and make those that we need constitutional officers. Because of present constitutional limitations we have had the law stretched to multiply offices. The governor has been made nonultra state labor commissioner, while an appointed deputy labor commissioner gets the salary and performs all the duties of the office. The governor has been made nonultra state oil inspector, while an appointed deputy oil inspector and six assistants get the salaries and perform the duties of the office. Certain state officers have been made a state irrigation board, while an appointed secretary and assistant secretaries get the salaries and perform the work. Certain other state officers have been made a state board of transportation, while three appointed secretaries get the salaries and do the work. And so on for a dozen illegal salary drawers. The proposed amendment aims to abolish these abuses. Nor can the power conferred on the legislature be misused, because, in order to exercise it, a vote of three-fourths of both houses is required.

Objection is entered to the proposition relating to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located wholly or in part on the ground that there is no necessity for it and no demand for it. The people who oppose this amendment are either too dense to comprehend it or persist in misreading it. The amendment contemplates the abolition of useless offices that have been needlessly duplicated in city and county. Its result will be to reduce taxes, not to increase them. There is no good reason why the city of Omaha and Douglas county should maintain an expensive set of accountants to audit their books when one set can do the work as well, if not better. There is no good reason why the city of Omaha and Douglas county should each maintain a separate treasury and treasurer's assistants to receive and account for taxes paid by the same property owners when one set can do the work better. There is no good reason why both city and county should employ separate high salaried surveyors when one engineering department would amply suffice. By the adoption of the proposed amendment the people of Omaha and Douglas county will be enabled to merge these and other duplicated offices and save themselves thousands of dollars annually. There is always a demand for economy and retrenchment and the same demand exists for this amendment. It has nothing whatever to do with the extension of the city limits of Omaha. The legislature can now fix

THE CITY LIMITS.

the city limits where it pleases without any constitutional amendment. The proposed amendment therefore is wholly in the interest of reduced taxes and better government and should be adopted without a dissenting vote.

Objection is raised to the amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for the introduction of the voting machine on the ground that "there is no immediate demand or necessity for this improvement." The voting machine offers a step in the direction of election reform just as much as did the Australian ballot system. It is a reform assuring the voter an absolutely secret ballot and an unaffairing and accurate count. It is the most effective preventive of fraud at the polls that has yet been devised. All the progressive states are adopting the voting machine or are preparing for its adoption. Shall Nebraska refuse to mite the hands of its legislature so that it must for years to come remain behind in the march toward the most perfect election methods?

Objection is made to the amendment relating to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactures on the ground that it is "a scheme to enable cities or counties to vote bonds to swell the bank accounts of beet sugar factories." This objection shows the destructive statements of the World-Herald and the presidential candidate which it represents. Even if the amendment were intended solely to encourage the erection of beet sugar factories, would not that commend it to the voters of Nebraska? Can the state have too many beet sugar factories? Are not the people of a dozen communities ready to make sacrifices to secure such factories in their neighborhoods, knowing full well that the benefits sure to accrue from them would more than repay them several times over? But this amendment does not restrict the voting of bonds to beet sugar factories, but extends the power to include all manufactures. It is a clause factory employing several hundred men and consuming the products of hundreds of acres of surrounding farm lands could be secured by the assurance of a reasonable donation to tide over the extra expenses of its opening year, should we not be glad to seize the opportunity? And if the donation is to be made up, why should it not be raised by taxation instead of voluntary subscription, so that the non-resident property owners and the railroads and the other corporate holders of large interests that would be greatly benefited, should pay "their just shares along with the public spirited business man? According to the provisions of the proposed amendment, not a dollar of bonds can be issued except by a two-thirds vote of the people. Adopt this amendment and Nebraska will in a few years be dotted all over with factories of different kinds, giving employment to labor and consuming the products of the soil. Adopt this amendment and capital and labor will be attracted to the state, our industries diversified and an unexcelled home market created for the farmer.

Not a single objection has been raised to any one of the proposed constitutional amendments by the World-Herald or by any one else that can have the slightest weight with the intelligent citizen. All of the objections are frivolous or irrelevant. Vote for all of the amendments.

WHERE TO FIND PROSPERITY.

"We shall find prosperity just where we lost it," said General Harrison in one of his recent speeches. "You lost prosperity when you inaugurated this democratic policy (referring to the tariff), and you must go back there again; and take my word for it you will find what you have lost." A return to the conditions which prevailed four years ago will bring back the prosperity of that time and nothing else will. This country wants a policy that will renew industrial activity and make a market for labor. Debasing the currency by injecting more silver into it will not make a demand for the idle labor. Probably 2,000,000 of people are now unemployed or working only a part of the time. The impulse given to silver mining by the free and unlimited coinage of that metal would not furnish employment to 2 per cent of the now idle people, while the conviction that free coinage would greatly increase the number of unemployed. It is a plain business question which any fairly intelligent man can settle for himself. A judicial revision of the tariff which will permit the mills and factories to resume full operations will be in the interest of the working classes and in the interest of the agricultural producers. General Harrison's statement that we shall find prosperity where we lost it is continually sound and sensible.

RETURNING REPUBLICANS.

Reports from states where there has been a considerable defection of republicans to the free silver cause say that many of them are returning to their old political affiliations. This is said to be especially true as to farmers who were republicans, though there are also large numbers of workmen who were seduced by the free silver delusion who have had an awakening and will support the party of protection and sound money. Thus it is seen that the campaign of education has been effective with those people whose minds were open to conviction, instead of being closed and sealed against the argument of facts and experience. The farmer who has seen his products rising in value while the advocates of free silver were telling him that he could expect only a decline under the existing monetary standard would be strangely constituted if he did not doubt the legitimacy and soundness of the free silver contention. Likewise the workman, when he seriously reflects upon the proposal to take away a large part of the purchasing power of his earnings, without any assurance that his wages will be increased, must question whether that sort of policy would improve his condition and enable him to better provide for the needs of himself and family. And when a man begins to doubt the wisdom and honesty of the free silver cause it is entirely safe to conclude he will drop it.

Validating the Democracy.

Every democratic vote for McKinley is a vote to vindicate the McKinley party and to clear its proud record from the delinquent of repudiation.

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It is a significant fact that Bryan has quit declaring that free silver is certain to suc-

It cannot gain questioning.

It cannot gain questioning. It requires of its supporters blind, unreasoning, fanatical devotion. But there is another explanation of the return to the republican party of men who have been lured away from it in this campaign. It is very hard for most men to sever connection with a political organization to which they have given long allegiance, and no other political party in our history had such strong claims upon the loyalty of its members as the republican party. It has a great record. Grant that it has made mistakes, still it has done more than any other party for the progress and prosperity of the nation. Before the advent of the republican party our national growth was slow. In the so-called "bimetallic" times, when the "money of the constitution" received full recognition, there was little industrial development, labor was poorly paid and the people as a whole were not prosperous. In the three or four years before the war, when the mints were open to gold and silver on equal terms and we had the nearest approach to free trade in our history, the condition of the country was deplorable. Both the government and the people were impoverished, and so low was the public credit that money could not be borrowed at a less rate of interest than 12 per cent. Those were democratic times.

An Election Half-Holiday.

During the present week it is the duty of the employers of labor everywhere in the United States to grant the shameful charge of coercion which is hurled at them so persistently by Chairman Jones, Mr. Bryan and his cabinet of New York. By coming every fourth letter and holding the address toward the southwest you will find the sentence "Bryan is beaten." This is important.

Ridiculous Claims of the Poperaic Managers.

Chairman Jones is reported as claiming a couple of days ago that Illinois would give a majority to Bryan. The majority against Bryan in Illinois will be twice or three times that number of votes. It is more absurdly to claim that Illinois will give a majority to Bryan than it is small. It shows a lack of intelligence or a lack of honesty which is a disgrace to political leadership.

How the Government is Doing Something for Silver.

Secretary Carlisle, replying under date of October 3, to the queries of a Washington correspondent, makes this instructive statement: "Since November 1, 1892, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act, standard dollars have been coined in the United States to the amount of \$17,863,491, or more than twice as much as was coined during the whole period of our history prior to 1874."

THE BEET SUGAR BELT.

Importance of Fostering the Development of the Industry. Nothing has been more effective in dispelling the idea that the farmers can make their calling more profitable by voting for an abundance of silver money than the tendency of the wheat market to go in a direction opposite to that of the silver market. But this simply illustrates one phase of the great interest the farmers have in the issue of the pending campaign. If the claim that farmers ought to vote for forcing up the price of silver in order to raise the price of their products is a fallacy it is not a greater one than many other claims put forth in the interest of the Nebraska candidate.

Arrested and Then Released.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The executive warrant on which Edward E. Watson, a Boston merchant, was arrested here as a fugitive from justice, at the request of Kansas City authorities, has been revoked by Governor Wolcott, and the sureties on Wilson's bail recognizance were discharged by Judge Allen in the superior court today.

THE KENTUCKY INFAMY.

Louisville Post, (dem.): "Every true Kentuckian will be indignant at the silver or gold's most desecrated insult to Kentucky's most distinguished citizen, and notice with shame the failure to punish the few scoundrels who perpetrated there."

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English Syndicate After the Famous Mariposa Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Two prominent mining engineers from London are now on their way to this city. One of them is Louis Janin, jr., son of Louis Janin of this city, the last and only son of the late Louis Janin, formerly an editor of the Mining and Engineering Journal of New York. Janin was at one time a mining engineer and is now in the employ of a London syndicate. His stay here will be short, as he is going to Australia to examine some property that the London syndicate is thinking of purchasing. Hamilton Smith of the London Exploration company, the largest mining syndicate in the world, is the other mining expert coming here. It was on this gentleman's report that the company in question recently bought the famous Anconada mines in Montana. The company owns the Omaha property in Colorado county, California, the Alaska Treaswell, the Steele Rock in New Mexico and the Minas Pretas in Mexico. It is believed his trip to California has reference to do with the rumors that his company is thinking of purchasing the famous Mariposa grant in Mariposa county, California, consisting of the famous Mariposa property in Colorado county, California, owned by John W. Mackay. The property is owned by J. P. Jones of Nevada and the Hobart estate. If the proposed deal is consummated, it will be the biggest mining deal ever consummated in the west. It is also stated that Mr. Smith may arrange for the purchase by his company of the Homestake mine in South Dakota.

HANDS RAISED INDIAN TERROR.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY Terrorized and Robbed by Outlaws. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—A special to the Times from Guthrie, Okl., says says: The Sac and Fox Indian agency sixty miles southeast of here, was held up and robbed this afternoon by the same band of bandits that looted the town of Carney last week. Sac and Fox is only thirty miles from Carney. There were four robbers masked, mounted and armed. They first rode to the agency and then to the store. They demanded the money to be paid as annuity to Sac and Fox Indians next week. Agent Thomas has \$46,000 in greenbacks ready to pay the Indians. Thomas was not in the store when the robbers then went to the store and Mrs. Fanny Whittier, covered the inmates and took \$486 and valuable papers from the store. They held up J. W. Moffitt's place and got \$25 and a gold watch. Chief Keokuk's place was robbed of \$80 and \$300 worth of notes.

TRAGIC ENDING OF A BULL FIGHT.

Maddened Animal Killed by Tormentor. MADRID, Oct. 27.—A bull fight with fatal results occurred at Nogales, Sonora, Sunday, and for a short time caused a panic in the audience. One of the bulls becoming more enraged than usual at these rather tame fights, rushed about the arena going everything within its reach. A horse was dismembered. A pleader, Jose Angelo, in an attempt to restrain the animal, was killed and the animal was caught on one of its long horns, which pierced him like a sword. He was tossed and fell to the ground, bleeding and mangled, where the beast held him between his horns and hit and pawed him. He was frightfully injured and died a few minutes later. There was intense excitement in the audience, who at one time it was on the verge of a panic, but was quieted by the killing of the bull.

MUST PAY THE WIDOW A RANSOM.

Life Insurance Company Muteled by Order of the Court. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Owing to a court clerk's error the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York must pay the widow of a man who died in 1894, with interest and costs, making over \$100,000. Such was the decision rendered by the United States circuit court of appeals in this city.

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MIRTHFUL GLEANINGS.

Chicago Record: "I tell you, these little vacation trips to a fellow an immense amount of good." "So they do; I feel braced up enough to bluff every creditor I have."

Sanbury Gazette: "Dublin—the members of the Athletic Club, the best members of the Dublin Athletic club."

Dublin—Why, he's no athlete! Dublin—That's true; but then he pays his dues regularly.

Town Topics: Will—So our friend Smithson has gone into Wall street as a stock broker.

San—Yes, and he'll soon make himself a laughing-stock broker.

Philadelphia North American: "When you've got a minute to spare," said the insurance agent, "I'd like to talk to you."

"All right," replied the busy man. "Come in in about a year."

Chicago Tribune: "Can I show you something in neckties, madam?" inquired the salesman.

The new woman, who had been looking near the showcase, slowly shook her head.

"No," she said. "I think I'll wait till the next time I have to buy a necktie."

Harper's Bazar: Smith—I wish I had studied boxing when I was a boy. You see, I need it so much in my profession.

Smith—No. As a father.

Washington Star: "Did you know," said the man who was reading an article about the contraction of metals, "that a clock ticks faster in winter than in summer?"

"No, I never noticed that about a clock. But I know a gas meter does."

Chicago Post: "Fride goeth before a fall," she quoted.

"So the poet says."

"Well, all I have to say is that Fride has to have her bicycle headers I've seen somewhere else."

New York Post: "What shall I order for dinner tonight, love?" asked Eve.

"Oh, any old thing," returned Adam wearily. "As long as it's not a spare-rib, I'm sick of 'em."

He savagely swatted a rock at a garter snake.

Puck: Mr. Dowell—Why is it you continue to employ brass bands at your meetings?

Campaign Organizer—Well, we've first thing, brass bands, and the audience will listen to any orator so long as he keeps the band quiet.

SONG OF THE TIMES.

Written for The Bee. O, Bryan's very anxious— He travels near and far— He rocks the office earnestly From the platform of a car. He looks for credit in November. While he talks the silver cause— East, west, north, south he travels. We watch him with amazement.

CHORUS: O, Bryan, have you heard, sir, About the falling stone? And would that I were his son! To take the proverb home! We think him very grimy. He's doing all he can. Think man should seek the office, Not the other seek the man. He's looking for the White House, And he's always out of sight; His speech are silver dollars, And he can't see through them, quite.

CHORUS: McKimley's not so restless; Men seek him at his home. They crowd to do him honor. He does not have to roam. On the 2nd of November The people all will come. To vote for honest money. And the man who stayed at home.

CHORUS: McKimley, you are wise, sir. To stay at home while you can; You'll have many four good years, sir. When the office gets the man. C. E. W.

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THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ALL LAW AND GOVERNMENT.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.): Secretary Carlisle's experience at his old Kentucky home shows the extreme bitterness of the campaign in that state. It was a gross outrage on his dignity and a shame to the people. The free silver leaders, realizing the damaging effect of such tactics upon their own cause, have endeavored to restrain their followers and great efforts will doubtless be made not to have the secretary again insulted.

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Collars and Cuffs.

ARE ACTIVE AND IN GREAT DEMAND. SO, TOO, ARE OUR WHITE SHIRTS, WHICH WE GUARANTEE TO FIT TO YOUR INDIVIDUAL MEASURE AND TO BE JUST RIGHT IN THE LENGTH OF THE SLEEVES, A DETAIL THAT IS NOT ALWAYS SUFFICIENTLY CONSIDERED.

NECKWEAR OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COLORS AND DESIGNS, SUCH AS FASHION DICTATES FOR THIS SEASON, IS HERE IN RARE AND TASTEFUL PROFUSION.

UNDERWEAR THAT FITS AND IS COMFORTABLE IS NOT ALWAYS EASY TO GET. WE HAVE IT IN A VARIETY OF WEIGHTS AND WEAVES AND IN ALL THE SIZES THAT MEN OF VARIOUS BUILDS MAY DESIRE. BUT THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT THAN WE CAN MENTION.



BROWNING, KING & CO. 15 W. Cor. Douglas St.