

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Name, Circulation. Lists various newspapers and their circulation figures for the week ending Oct 25, 1896.

Nebraska would suffer far more than Major McKinley in the remote contingency that Nebraska's electoral vote were cast for Mr. Bryan.

Jack MacColl is the friend of everybody. He is the friend of the farmer and the friend of the laborer. Put him in the governor's chair and he will be a friend of every one who has business of any kind in the state house.

Only four days more of the campaign of the front porch against the rear platform. When the votes are counted the two candidates will be found to be further apart even than their respective standpoints for addressing the people.

An official act of the secretary of state in strict conformity to law and backed up by a unanimous decision of the highest legal tribunal of the state, a non-partisan supreme court, is what the local Bryan organ calls an "outrageous action."

The frequent meetings of the Sound Money-Non-Partisan league are proving to be a power in the present campaign. The large attendance and unbounded enthusiasm which mark these gatherings bode no good to the enemies of the nation's credit.

One by one the old line democrats screw their courage to the sticking point and publicly proclaim their opposition to Bryan and the Chicago platform. There is nothing in free silver which should lead an honest democrat astray into populist hypnosis.

A business administration of the county's affairs is what every taxpayer in Douglas county wants. The election of the republican candidates for commissioner, Peter Mangold and Henry Ostrom, will insure a continuance of business methods in the county board.

Remembering the entreating appeals made in 1894 by D. C. Deaver and his silver friends for the support of Bryan, then working for the election of a golding democrat, it is decidedly rich for Mr. Bryan to boast that he has always put principle above everything else.

Haskell has corkscrewed through more political parties in shorter time than any other man on earth. He now wants to be returned to the council from the First ward as democrat. No decent democrat ought to let his partisanship blind him into voting for such a political jumping jack.

The delay of the Watson letter in reaching its destination is said to be owing to the insufficient postage attached. Can it be possible that the popocratic committee has had so little faith in Mr. Watson that it has declined to entrust to him the postage necessary for his campaign correspondence?

Since depression has interfered with business for months past, let patriotism. If necessary stop business altogether on election day. The traffic of the country would not be seriously impeded if November 3 were made a holiday by general consent, that no voter might be deprived of his privileges as a citizen.

MACCOLL OR HOLCOMB

The supporters of the candidacy of Governor Holcomb have sought to strengthen the fusion candidate for governor by representing that Governor Holcomb is the preferred candidate of the Bee. In support of this assertion they point to the fact that The Bee has said nothing derogatory to Mr. Holcomb during the present campaign.

Nebraska entered the union as a republican state. Nebraska has been in the republican column in every presidential year since 1858, and it should be the pride of republicans to keep up with the record. Without disparaging Governor Holcomb and without assailing his personal character or political conduct, The Bee can conscientiously commend MacColl to all classes of our citizens, believing that under his direction the affairs of this state will be administered with prudence, sagacity and executive ability.

A great hue and cry has been raised by the Bryanites press about the rulings of Secretary of State Piper on the official ballot. Mr. Piper is being scored for recognizing the straight democrats as a regular party organization entitled to a place on the official ballot. He is accused of inconsistency in overruling the protest, which action is claimed to be in contravention of the course he pursued last year in the factional fight between the two wings of democracy.

Reverse the situation. Suppose that the Bryanite wing of the party had cast the largest vote in the election of 1895. Suppose further it had been left out in the cold at Chicago and had nominated an electoral ticket and a state ticket, as it surely would have done under Bryan's lead, would it not have been the duty of the secretary of state to give its nominees a place on the official ballot under such designation as it saw fit to adopt?

Under the Australian ballot law a nomination made by a mass convention called to represent a political party or organization must have at least one percent of the aggregate vote cast at the preceding election. That would require from 1,900 to 2,100 voters. The so-called free silver republicans, who claimed to have nominated a ticket in mass convention, failed to show that they had come anywhere within the bounds set by the Australian ballot law. They had no public mass meeting to nominate a state ticket, and they had barely a corporal's guard in the star chamber meeting which they called a mass convention.

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Major McKinley has recently talked strongly and unmistakably for that policy which will make a market for labor, stop treasury deficits and bring back prosperity to all classes of the people. The republican standard bearer is an earnest advocate now, as he has always been, of that cardinal principle of his party—protection to American industries and American labor. He is not advocating an extreme tariff, but such judicious protection as will keep the manufacturing industries of the country in full operation and enable them to pay good wages to those who are employed in them, while at the same time allowing the government to derive from this source sufficient revenue to put an end to deficiencies. Major McKinley rightly thinks that the prerequisite to prosperity is to give employment to idle labor. The wealth of the country is to be increased by the work of its people in the mills and factories and not by the opening of the mints. Slaughtering 50 cents worth of bullion as a dollar will not supply work for the hundreds of thousands of men and women now vainly seeking work. It will not improve the condition of labor in the great industrial centers of the nation. On the contrary it would render their condition worse by depreciating what money they have, intensifying depression and producing general business disorder that would prolong the period of idleness and augment the number of idlers.

It ought to be plain to every workingman in the land that his interest is in the restoration of the policy which experience has shown makes a market for labor and maintains the wages of labor. It ought to be equally plain to the agricultural producers that their interests will also be promoted by that policy, since with labor well employed the home

MUST PRESERVE ORDER

The republican party has always been the party of law and order. It was founded upon the corner stone of free speech and free press, and its battle cry has been "A free ballot cast by free men." No true republican will ever countenance the suppression of free speech by any act that would disturb the free expression of political views no matter how offensive they might be to republicans.

Although the campaign which will close next Monday has been intensely exciting, the republicans of Nebraska, and especially those of Nebraska's metropolises, have done nothing up to this time to justify Mr. Bryan's personal organ in its covert and designing effort to foment trouble between the contending political elements by predicting a disorderly conflict in the streets and thoroughfares of Omaha when the popocratic candidate makes his final appeal for support in this city next Monday night. On the contrary, the republican campaign managers are taking every precaution to prevent a collision or a disturbance. The program for the street parade and grand demonstration of McKinley clubs is being planned to avoid and avert any possible interference with the program laid out by the managers of the Bryan campaign.

On behalf of the republican party The Bee assures the public that no pains will be spared to insure the best order during Mr. Bryan's tour of our city, and if any disturbance should occur it will not be the fault of the authorities or the supporters of McKinley.

There appears to be no ground for the reports that have come from Washington to the effect that the return of Consul General Lee from Cuba next month will be followed by a change of policy on the part of the administration toward the insurgents. It is said upon trustworthy authority that there will be no significance whatever in the return of General Lee, who simply comes home to take his family to Havana. The entirely probable statement is also made that the administration does not contemplate any change of policy in regard to Cuba. The president's attitude is governed by considerations of international law and to recognize belligerent rights now, while it might be popular with the country at large, would be contrary to precedent. It is regarded as quite certain, therefore, that Mr. Cleveland will continue to observe the policy thus far pursued toward Cuba and leave to his successor to determine whether or not this government should take any action looking to the ending of the insurrection. In the event that it is not brought to a close before the change of administration takes place. It is not to be doubted that the conservative sentiment of the country will approve this position of the president, which is an assurance against any complication with Spain that might embarrass the next administration.

It is in one of his speeches in Chicago on Wednesday Mr. Bryan said that if he were elected he would pay the coin obligations of the government held abroad in either gold or silver. The policy advocated by Mr. Bryan would speedily deprive the government of gold and debase the silver dollar to nearly the market value of the metal it contains. Whatever the depreciation of the silver dollar might be, the payment of our obligations in that money would be repudiation to the amount of the depreciation. The money paid by foreign creditors for our government bonds was gold or its equivalent. To redeem those obligations in an inferior currency would be distinctly dishonest and dishonorable and it is no justification of such a proposition to say, as Mr. Bryan did, that these creditors took the risk of being paid in silver and charged a higher rate of interest therefor. What they did was to accept the pledge of the government to maintain our silver at a parity with gold and if that pledge should be broken we could not justly or honestly require those creditors to take debased money in payment of our obligations.

While it is true that the bonds of the United States are made payable in "coin," it has been the uniform policy of the government to regard this as meaning gold and both the interest and principal have always been paid in gold or its equivalent. The act of 1869, the declared purpose of which was to strengthen the public credit and which had that effect, was universally construed as a pledge to pay the obligations of the government in gold. At that time the interest on the obligations payable in coin had uniformly been paid in gold, the customs receipts had been set apart to this end, duties being paid in gold, and the silver dollar had, as money of payment, been out of use for years, so that it could not have been contemplated in any measure having for its object to provide for the payment of sums so large as the interest on the public debt, at that time amounting to \$130,000,000 annually. Gold had for many years been treated as the principal money of coin payments in legislation and in the transactions of the Treasury department. All subsequent legislation has been understood as meaning that the obligations of the government were payable in gold or its equivalent and to claim at this late day that there was never any such understanding, because it was not expressly nominated in the bond, is to invite the contempt and reproach of the civilized world.

What Mr. Bryan proposes, in view of the fact that the popocratic policy would drive out gold and debase silver, would be destructive of public credit and most damaging to the public honor. It would degrade this country in the opinion of the world as nothing else

could, and would put the government in the position of taking advantage of a technicality to avoid the payment of its highest obligations in honest money—money as good everywhere as it received for them. It would be nothing more or less than repudiation of a part of our debt contracted in good faith. No man who desires the maintenance of the national honor and credit can approve of such a proposition. No man who proposes such a policy of dishonesty is worthy of popular confidence and support. There can no longer be any doubt that Mr. Bryan and his party are for repudiation.

The official ballot showing the names of candidates for national, state and county offices will be over three feet long and will contain 151 names. Of these names voters are expected to mark thirty-six with the cross of approval. Beside this ticket there are separate and distinct ballots to be filled out for city officers, for members of the Board of Education and for proposed amendments to the state constitution. To mark all these tickets properly and finish within the time allotted by law will be difficult, if not impossible, to many voters of they do not study the tickets carefully beforehand. An unlimited quantity of sample ballots is provided by the authorities to meet this very difficulty. A little practice along this line by every voter will aid greatly in the rapid handling of the enormous vote which is looked for next Tuesday.

Public Securities Affected by the Threat of Free Silver

Our table of coming bond elections at which citizens, whether or not they are property owners and tax payers, may vote for or against issue of municipal bonds, shows that on November 3, next—the time of the general or national election—no less than forty different cities, towns and counties in every section of the country will vote upon issues aggregating over \$9,000,000. Very few of these proposed issues are for financing the purchase of or refunding of bonds, which the municipalities cannot conveniently pay off at their approaching maturity. Thirty-three of the forty proposed issues are for the purpose of public improvements by the construction of buildings, sewers, water works, etc., all public enterprises giving large employment to both skilled artisans and common laborers.

It may possibly prove that it was a mistake or at least a misfortune that the date of these elections to authorize bonds was fixed at the same time as that of the national election, for the important question of whether we are to go upon a silver basis or remain upon a gold standard has not been definitely announced for the guidance of voters. But voters who are called upon to decide as to the issue of bonds may find the convenience of the last three months since the nominations were made not only food for thought but a serious obstacle to their course. They have seen the mere threat of the free silver policy completely stagnate the whole municipal bond business, so that over \$100,000,000 worth of bonds during the last three months campaign have either been rejected, withdrawn or defeated at the polls. What will happen if the silver act is really passed, or if it is merely a scare tactic, is hard to imagine. There would be no market whatever for our bonds abroad, unless they were specifically made payable in gold. The silver issue, if any municipality after the election should offer to issue a gold bond. He could not sell it at home or abroad, and acting as his own lawyer, sued out an injunction to restrain Lincoln, Neb., his home which not campaigning, from issuing gold bonds as a municipal enterprise. In September it could not borrow \$170,000 to save it from defaulting on its paying bonds, and its laborers were obliged to work on the public streets because there was no money to pay them. Municipalities other than gold bonds cannot be sold at home or abroad even when they are offered at a discount. The silver issue, if elected and it is easy to perceive that in every community some fool plaintiff would rise up in imitation of Bryan to restrain the sale of gold bonds.

A majority of all leases of buildings now being erected in New York City contain the gold clause. While Bryan is spilling speeches in Chicago, 400 sound money orators are penetrating the district and treating the silver issue as a matter of life and death. James F. Corroll of Chicago has waged \$10,000 to \$5,000 on McKinley winning and \$5,000 to \$10,000 on Tanager being elected governor of Illinois.

A St. Louis factory answers the charge of coercion by displaying a sign which reads: "All employees of this corporation will vote as they please or be discharged." Although the sign is somewhat different, it is not in spirit. It is a somewhat different. He dined with a banker at Jacksonville, Ill., and the banker said to him in an interview: "I am going to vote for McKinley and my wife and all it represents, and for that reason I shall vote for the republican candidate." Colonel Harry C. Swears and Billy Edwards, who are handling McKinley money in New York, have raised the odds on McKinley from 3 to 4 to 1. Odds are given on McKinley carrying New York City.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, heretofore a democrat, has taken a stand for sound money and national honor. In an interview he says: "I am going to vote for McKinley and my wife and all it represents, and for that reason I shall vote for the republican candidate." W. J. Russell of Chicago offered W. J. Bryan a Dakota farm conditioned on his answering forty-two questions concerning the Chicago gold standard and another farm in the business of answering questions, there is no danger of the farm being transferred from the Russell family.

Michael Dwyer, a prominent democrat of St. Paul, was challenged by an Indiana man to cover a wager of \$2,000 on Bryan carrying Minnesota, \$2,000 on Bryan being elected and \$2,000 on both bets. Dwyer telegraphed the Hoosier: "I accept your proposition and you can double it as many times as you wish." A crowd of sound money meeting in Indianapolis a man claiming to be a workman said he had been threatened with discharge by his employer if he did not cease working on a republican button. One of the sound money leaders offered to pay all expense of prosecuting the case and to give the complainant \$100 if he proved his case. The man promised to make an affidavit to what he said, but on the way to a lawyer's office he broke away, mounted his horse and fled.

To show the anxiety of eastern business men in the result of the election in Nebraska and their desire to see the state line up against debased money, the manager of the great canal at Ogdensburg, N. Y., wrote to a friend in Omaha: "Election night, as early as you can, will you send me one or two telegrams telling the result in Omaha and the probable result in the state." We are very anxious here, believing that the election of Bryan will bring appalling disaster to our business and that our country is in a perilous position.

Popocratic "argument" against sound money is taking on a variety of forms. A McKinley flag was torn down and trampled in the dust in Indianapolis and another flag was publicly burned by free silver holdouts at Springfield, Mo. A sound money orator was assaulted by toughs in Chicago last Monday. At Ogdensburg, Ind., a crowd of political thugs attempted to assault Bourke Cockran, but were persuaded to desist with police clubs. A well organized attempt to prevent T. V. Powderly addressing the voters of Sioux City was thwarted by the mayor of the city.

Mme. Adeline Patti during the course of her operatic career has earned \$5,000,000. The king of Greece is reported to have said: "It is an august but deplorable confession to be a king." Henry Van Nostrand, a New York retired banker, who recently was one of the most noted conchologists in the world and leaves a collection of shells of great value.

The last grand entertainment in Paris to a Russian character was given on the 25th of October, 1896. It was given to Alexander III in 1887 at the Hotel de Ville. It cost \$180,000. Russia now has more doctors. She has only 6,000 in 1887. The rate is by far the highest in Europe. Germany has one to 3,000, France one to 1,800, and England one to 1,200. The United States is still more numerously supplied. The authorities of Westminster Abbey have given permission for the erection of a memorial to Walter Scott in the abbey. The Marquis de Blandy has decided that the memorial shall take the form of a copy of Chaucer's bust of the novelist, to be executed by John Hutchinson.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

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Prof. R. Worlwin of Brussels, Belgium, now visiting Washington, holds the chair of applied electricity in the University of Ghent. He says that while in Europe he has advanced in the knowledge of the theory of electricity, in all applications of that wonderful power to commercial uses the United States is far in the lead.

JAIL THREAT FOR BISMARCK

German Government Fears He May Tell Why He Resigned Office. Disclosures Made by the Ex-Chancellor Rest with Ill Grace Upon the Mind of His Majesty, Emperor William.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A special from Berlin says it is understood there that the proposed prosecution of Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, for publishing state secrets has been abandoned out of fear of the harm such a step might do to Germany's foreign policy. It is added that, however, should Prince Bismarck publish the circumstances under which he resigned office, the government will be forced to act, and it is said that it would probably treat Prince Bismarck in the same manner that the latter treated Count Von Arnim.

Count Von Arnim was arrested in October, 1874, and confined in Berlin for refusing to give up documents sent to him as ambassador, on account of illness he was released on bail some three weeks later, but was again arrested in about two weeks time. He was tried in December, 1874, was convicted of making away with ecclesiastical documents, was fined 100,000 marks and sentenced to three months imprisonment. He appealed, was tried again in June, 1875, and a verdict was rendered condemning him to a term of imprisonment of the same year, it was announced that Count Von Arnim was to be prosecuted for treason in a pamphlet entitled "Pro-Nihil," published at Zurich in January, 1887, which he died at Nice, as a result, it was said by Prince Bismarck's enemies, of the persecution to which he had been subjected by the chancellor.

It is known that M. de Nidloff used very strong language to the Sultan, and it is apparent that the latter was convinced that the Russian ambassador was in serious trouble. This, supplemented by grave reports received by the Sultan from the Turkish embassies at London and Paris, pointing out the danger of a rupture with Russia, led to the attitude of Turkey, has brought about eager professions on the part of the Turkish government of a desire to honestly push the work of reform in Armenia, a committee of five Christian deputy governors have been appointed in Armenia, and it is probable that there will be changes shortly in the composition of the Turkish ministry.

English Statesman Announces His Retirement from Public Life. BELFAST, Ireland, Oct. 29.—The marquis of Dufferin, newly retired from the post of British ambassador to Paris, was given a banquet here tonight, at which he made a speech. He declared that owing to his age and infirmities he had definitely retired from public life.

This Time a French Journalist is Travelling on His Service. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 29.—Among the passengers from the Orient on the steamer "Victoria" was M. Ch. Broard, "Maurice Boukay," of Gil Blas, a French journalist, traveling around the world, not in luxurious style that most globe trotters do, but as best he can. He left Paris February 25 with 3 cents in his pocket and made a wager that he would circle the globe without stopping and be back in Paris by Christmas. He leaves tomorrow for San Francisco.

Reports are current on the other side that the Japanese are secretly working the Marikopa against Spain, and the matter is now being the subject of official inquiry.

Falls to Shake the Relations Between Russia and France. PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Franco-German alliance was discussed by Prince Bismarck in the Hamburger Nachrichten, regarding the secret alliance between Germany and Russia from 1874 to 1890, says: "Russia discovered that the treaty was a veritable delusion for her, and when Prince Bismarck asked her in 1887 to renew her declaration of her neutrality in the event of the attack upon France, which was then planning in Germany, Russia formally refused to do so, and thereafter, all the bandwagons of Prince Bismarck only served to increase the friendship of France and Russia."

These prices are under the regular price. We are afraid to wait too long, and to be doubly sure. MAKE A FEW SPECIAL PRICES. Seeing is believing, so come and look us over, and at the same time remember our Clothing. You will see Suits for \$12.00 and \$15.00 that can't be duplicated for less than \$25.00 or \$30.00 in tailor shops. (EVERY ONE WARRANTED.) BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.

GRANT ON SOUND CURRENCY

Honored Memories Not Scared from Popercate Publications. Jesso Grant is a man whose name would not for a moment arrest the attention of the American people but for the fact that he is "the son of his father." Yet he is not "the son of his father" on the money question, though that is the subject on which he has been seen to air a crude opinion which has attracted notice only because of the honor associated with the family name. He shows ignorance as well as presumption when he says he believes his father, if living, would today favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. President Grant's own words throw a clear light on the position which he would have taken had he been spared to participate in this campaign. In his first annual message to congress, December 6, 1869, President Grant said: "I earnestly recommend such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of our currency."

"The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when congress should look to a policy which would place our currency on a par with gold." In his second annual message, December 5, 1870, President Grant said: "The preservation of our national credit is of national importance; next in importance to it is to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having the regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par." In his message of December 7, 1874, President Grant said: "It is very easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to them to have a currency which is abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others. But even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result. It is all produce the wealth and abundance which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the great part of the burden of existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the workingman, who must be all the while producing the goods and services which support the nation in two ways: by the deprivation of employment and by the increased purchasing power of their salaries."

These are all sturdy blows at currency inflation of every sort, providing a national currency of every sort, including free silver devaluation and free silver debasement. They are convincing evidence that if President Grant were to live, he would be as implacably opposed to free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 as he was to the scheme of currency inflation proposed in 1874 when he was in the White House. He would water our currency with an additional four hundred millions of greenbacks.

ROBBERS' LIVES. Roxbury Gazette: "A man is foolish to bet on election, isn't he?" "Yes, how much have you lost?" Boston Transcript: "Clara—Do you call Bessie a beauty? Maude—To her face, yes." Truth: "Misses—Do you understand all the duties of a waitress? Servant—Yes, ma'am. Misses—Can you make mayonnaise dressing? Miss—No, ma'am, but I can do plain sewing." Puck: "The Clergyman—He had no idea profanity was so prevalent (ill) he began to ride a wheel. His wife—Do you hear much of me in 1874 when I was a young man? Nearly everyone I run into swears frightfully!" Brooklyn Life: "She—The minister asked for further contributions for the missionary work. He—Hm. He's an ecclesiastical lion, isn't he? She—What do you mean? He—Why, he's always calling for war on Sin and Satan and demanding big appropriations to carry on the fight."

Yonkers Statesman: "She—I see you have now 'Woman's Dictionary.' Do you suppose that differs from any other? He—Probably has more words in it." Chicago Record: "Daughter, I am convinced that Mr. Lampton is really in love with you." "Why, mamma?" "Why, mamma?—I'm kidding your dog when you are not looking."

Indianapolis Journal: "Minnie—When that odious masher tried to smile at me I just looked daggers at him." "Mamma—What?" "Minnie—I think so. I heard him whisper to the other odious wretch who was with him that he was 'stuck on that girl's looks'."

PHILADELPHIA RECORD: "Weary Willie (with a scrap of newspaper in his hand)—Here's just two words from one of Bryan's speeches in Albany. Would you care to be a regular mill reader? Tell it's Bryan's speech that he two is always calling for war on Sin and Satan and demanding big appropriations to carry on the fight." A GEORGIA OBITUARY. Atlanta Constitution. "He early found 'The heavenly road; To Him that's weary, 'Tis the way he knew. The way he knew. 'His form he gave 'Unto his race, And now he owns 'A heaven's place.'"

OVER-LIVING. Written for The Bee. With all your steps to music, And all your soul a song, How can you be so happy, How can the night be long? Look up, dear heart, and listen To purest harmony, See fairest faces beaming With spirit sympathy. Let not your strong faith tremble Nor your courage waver, Know there's a world of care Above the world of care.

With one sweep hope to guide you, You have a steadfast friend, To Him that's weary, 'Tis the way he knew. Whatever fate may send, —BELLIE WILLEY GIBB. Winado, Neb.

"A HAT AS IS A HAT" Can Be Found Here. You are going to get a new one to wear this winter—either buy or win one on election. We have got one of the largest and best assorted stock of Hats ever shown at retail. Can give you the various blocks—Yonnans, Knox or Dunlap style—for \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. These prices are under the regular price. We are afraid to wait too long, and to be doubly sure. MAKE A FEW SPECIAL PRICES. Seeing is believing, so come and look us over, and at the same time remember our Clothing. You will see Suits for \$12.00 and \$15.00 that can't be duplicated for less than \$25.00 or \$30.00 in tailor shops. (EVERY ONE WARRANTED.) BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.