

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (except Sunday) One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.75; Three Months, \$1.00; Single Copies, 5c.

ADVERTISING: One square, 10c per line; one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 107 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Total, and Remarks. Lists names like 'The First Building' and amounts.

The rival charter members should get together. From now on until the last week of February predictions about McKinley's cabinet should be taken for what they are worth.

The periodical cutting down of the railroad fare list has begun. It never stays down, however, but has to be cut every year in about the same way.

Congress must grapple with the sugar trust and place the American beet sugar industry in position to compete with sugar imported from Germany and Austria.

Abundant fall rains and plenty of early snow in the mountains are putting the soil of the western states in fine condition for a repetition of this season's bountiful crops.

Judge Ambrose denies the soft impeachment that he is in any way connected with the Douglas county legislative contests, and the Bee cheerfully accords him the benefit of his disclaimer.

The miner's strike at Leadville has already burdened the state of Colorado with an increase of over \$200,000 in taxes, but up to date the Colorado papers have not traced the cause to the crime of 1873.

In 1890 more than 80,000 votes were cast for constitutional prohibition in Nebraska. In 1896 the total prohibition vote for presidential electors is less than 3,000. What has become of the prohibitionists?

The horrors of the Cuban insurrection are only beginning to be appreciated. The news that the captain general of the Spanish forces was compelled to sleep two nights on the ground in his recent campaign is harrowing.

Several district judgeships will be at the disposal of Governor Holcomb on or before the fourth day of March next and the number of applications for the impending vacancies has already reached exasperating proportions.

The recommendations of the postmaster general about the rural free delivery of mail will be awaited with considerable interest here in Nebraska, where in one county at least the experiment is being tried with more or less success.

Ohio farmers are urging the appointment of John H. Bingham for the position of secretary of agriculture. Ohio is proverbially modest, but why should Ohio be so backward in coming forward to ask for every seat in McKinley's cabinet?

Bryan seems to be more highly appreciated in Colorado than anywhere else. If he were to take up his permanent residence there he might pose in a month as Colorado's "favorite son," and get to be president of somebody or something.

It takes a good deal of sublime cheek for the political Jawsthat who constitute the defunct National Grange to present the name of their president to McKinley as the logical candidate for the secretaryship of the Department of Agriculture.

Weyler claims to have accomplished great things against the insurgents previous to his retreat on Havana. It looks to a man up a tree as if the most he had done was to get back under cover, out of the present range of Maceo's guerrillas.

The World-Herald finds Secretary Morton's annual report a most amusing document. If to be honest, economical and faithful in the discharge of his duties is diverting conduct on the part of a government official, it would be well if that kind of humor were more prevalent among the American people.

Ex-State Oil Inspector Hilton, who is charged with pocketing several thousand dollars in fees which he has turned into the state treasury, is at last to be brought to trial in the Lancaster county courts. When a public officer appropriates public funds to his own use he should be dealt with more severely than an ordinary embezzler or common thief, and no technically should be allowed to thwart the ends of justice.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE PROBLEMS.

It is not probable that anything will be done at the coming session of congress looking to the solution of the interstate commerce problems which demand attention, but they are likely to receive some consideration preparatory to definite action by the succeeding congress. One of these problems, involving the tariff, or at least the efficiency of the protective system, is of great interest.

The Interstate Commerce commission established a rule regarding import rates to the effect that the rate for the carriage of freight over a prescribed rail route, say from New York to Chicago, must not be higher where the earnings were wholly within the United States than where this route might constitute part of a longer route, including ocean carriage. The supreme court last March rendered a decision that this rule was not justified by the language of the interstate-commerce act.

While the commission is not likely to permit radical differences in rates, it will point out in its annual report that any difference at all in favor of the import rate opens the door for defeating the will of congress in fixing protective duties. This is obvious. It is said to be already the case that certain classes of iron can be laid down for a smaller combined charge for ocean freights and tariff duties at the American seaboard than the charge for railroad freights alone from distant interior points.

The effect of tariff duties at the seaboard is thus negatively while leaving them in full force, with additional freight charges, in the interior. The commission, it is stated, will clearly set forth this indirect assault upon protection and it is certainly a matter that should receive the careful attention of congress.

Another important question is as to the power of the commission to prescribe rates. The only power assumed by the commission in this respect has been, in cases where complaints have been made of unreasonable charges, to name the rate considered by the commission to be reasonable and to require the railways to conform to it. A recent supreme court decision has been construed as implying that the commission has only the negative power to declare a given rate unreasonable and not positive power to declare what it should be and it is stated that the railway attorneys have used this in the lower courts as a reason for refusing to sustain the commission in prescribing rates. There is now pending in the supreme court a case involving the issue and should the decision be adverse to the commission congress will be asked to confer upon it power to prescribe rates after full hearing of complaints of unreasonable discrimination.

These questions awaiting solution show that the interstate-commerce act is still imperfect in important respects. Its recent operation appears to have been fairly effective in some directions, but its faults and defects have not all been removed and they furnish ground for some opposition to the law.

ARGENTINE RETALIATION.

It appears that the government of the Argentine Republic contemplates a policy of retaliatory discrimination against the products of the United States when this country shall impose a duty in wool, which is very sure to be done by the next congress. Retaliation has been much benefited, so far as its wool interest, which is a very important one, is concerned, by the free wool clause of the present tariff. In the fiscal year 1895, under the old rates of duty, we imported from Argentina a total of about 14,000,000 pounds of wool. In the fiscal year 1896 the importation of wool from that country amounted to over 22,000,000 pounds. Thus under the operation of the present tariff the wool trade of Argentina with this country was considerably more than doubled and the prospect of its reduction had led the senate of that country to declare for the termination of all treaties containing the "most favored nation" clause, the avowed purpose being to prevent the United States from claiming the same duties on our exports as those imposed on the exports of countries that admit wool free of duty.

Inasmuch as our exports to the Argentine Republic amount to only about \$300,000 a year and have not very materially increased within the last few years, it is not likely that the threatened retaliation will exert any considerable influence upon congress in connection with the question of protecting American wool growers by a reasonable tariff duty. Unquestionably the trade we have with the southern republic is desirable, but it is altogether insignificant in its benefits in comparison with the benefits that will accrue to our own wool interests from a moderate protection against the destructive foreign competition to which it has been subjected during the last two years. As to retaliation, Argentina may discover that it is a game that can play at and in such a game the United States would very likely hold the stronger hand.

THE TAX ON ALCOHOL.

At the last session of congress a bill passed the house of representatives repealing the section of the tariff law which provides that any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of the tax on the alcohol so used. At the same time a joint committee of the two houses was authorized to investigate the relation of alcohol to the arts and manufactures and to report upon the feasibility of relieving alcohol so used from taxation. This committee met a few days ago and will give hearings to all who are interested in the matter.

The proposed repeal of the free alcohol section of the tariff law was vigorously opposed by the drug interest and by many manufacturers who use alcohol in their business, but its advocates in the house prevailed on the ground

GRANT'S 702,000 IN 1872 COMES NEXT.

Lincoln's plurality of 331,105 in 1860 was the third place and Cleveland's of 350,819 in 1868 the largest on record. A maximum prohibition vote this year is about 80,000, against 262,709 in 1892.

INTERESTED ADVICE.

Mr. Frower, the Kansas member of the national committee of the silver wing of the party, is committed to bimetallicism; the republican party stands upon the single gold standard. The issue which will be fought out in the United States in the year 1900, and a man who is not a democrat must be a republican.

SILVERISM IN KENTUCKY.

The democratic party of the United States says the Kentucky members of the national committee of the silver wing of the party, "is committed to bimetallicism; the republican party stands upon the single gold standard. The issue which will be fought out in the United States in the year 1900, and a man who is not a democrat must be a republican."

HOUSTONIAN INFLATION ORDERS.

The death of an Iowa man as a result of injuries received in the course of his initiation as a member of a secret society is not the first case of this kind. The result of the practice of these orders, from old times, when endurance was highly prized and praised, and the esteem in which a cavalier was held depended upon his ability to endure pain.

PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGES.

The property owners' charter committee has made public the changes in the charter which it deems desirable. Some of its recommendations are excellent and others will be found impractical. The proposed compulsory deposit of city funds in designated depositories without favoritism or discrimination will commend itself to all taxpayers, but the committee should have gone further by recommending that all school funds in the custody of the city treasurer shall be treated the same as all other city funds so far as relates to their deposit and an accounting for interest received thereon. On this point the law is sadly defective.

A GLANCE AT THEIR OPERATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The experience of France, England, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Canada and Australia with postal savings banks is an interesting study. The people derive decided advantages from having among them everywhere safe depositories for their small savings managed by the state.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The experience of France, England, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Canada and Australia with postal savings banks is an interesting study. The people derive decided advantages from having among them everywhere safe depositories for their small savings managed by the state.

NOVEL BEAR HUNT IN ALASKA.

Largest Grizzly on Record Killed by an Indian Hunter. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—H. F. Barling, who is identified with the salmon industry of Alaska as the owner of an extensive cannery plant at Kodiak, Kodiak island, has just returned from the north. He brought down with him some of the largest bear skins ever seen in San Francisco. One of them, a perfect and unblemished skin of an enormous grizzly, measures twelve feet from the mouth to the tail and is a large number of inches around.

REBUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

BENNETT, Nov. 26.—The Interstate Association of Building and Loan Associations has concluded its business and adjourned to meet in New York City on the third Wednesday of November, 1897. William Gibson of New York, E. K. Long of Baltimore, W. H. Henderson of Atlanta, W. H. Benton of Minneapolis, E. H. Webb of Denver and C. E. Beach of Columbus, Ga., were elected executive committee. Frankston Johnson of New Orleans was re-elected and William Gibson was elected treasurer. The secretary, Fred M. Robinson, holds over for another year, when his term of office will expire. Fred M. Robinson, Jabez Coleman and C. E. Beach were chosen a committee on revision of the constitution and good of the order.

MURDERS A DISSENT WOMAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Mary McDonald, a house character, known as "Irish Mary," was found at an early hour this morning in the rear of her home, 212 Twelfth avenue south, with her skull crushed in. A colored tough named Smith has been arrested for the murder. He tells conflicting stories and a colored woman named Pearl Wilson claims to have seen him dragging the body into the shed, where it was found shortly after midnight.

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 26.—It is evident now that Texas at the election of November 3 had more than 550,000 votes and that the plurality of Bryan and Sewall over McKinley and Hobart is at least 150,000. If the Bryan and Watson vote is added, Bryan beats McKinley more than 200,000. In other cases Texas gives Bryan the largest plurality of any state carried by him.

FERRY DISPUTE GOES INTO COURT.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The dispute between the Wiggins Ferry company and the Interstate Sand and Transfer company has now changed in aspect from a threatened bloody battle to a legal controversy. Judge Wood of the St. Louis circuit court will finally pass upon the case tomorrow and until that time a truce has been practically declared.

MINERS ENTER A PROTEST.

Maintain There is No Need for the Presence of the Troops. THEIR SIDE OF THE LEADVILLE STRIKE.

Issue on Address to the Public in Which Some Serious Charges Are Made Against the Authorities.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 26.—The Cloud City Miners union has issued an address to Governor McIntire and to the people of Colorado, which attempts to show that a conspiracy exists among the mine owners for the purpose of keeping the state troops in Leadville until the union is disorganized. The miners disclaim responsibility for the Colorado and other outrages that have occurred here and offer to guard property and aid in maintaining peace if the troops are withdrawn. The address concludes as follows:

"The only practical use to which the troops have been put so far has been to act as a body guard or escort of honor to convey the various invoices of imported lead miners from the depot to the mines and to make a display of armed force about the mines, in fact, neither the Missouri nor the miners are in any danger whatever from the miners' union."

"The presence of the militia in Leadville, for what the state has paid some \$200,000. Every day that they remain here will add something over \$2,000 to this large sum. It must all be paid from taxes. While the state neither pays nor has it any responsibility for the destruction of the miners' union, it is not likely that it will be so long before the state will be called upon to assist one class of citizens, strong and powerful against another class of citizens, weak and humble in comparison."

"The miners have always desired peace, harmony and justice between themselves and the operators amicably. When the Weldon mine was put in the hands of a receiver he was directed by Judge Dewey to pay the miners the rate of \$2 per day for underground men and \$2.50 per day for top men. While the union miners believed the arrangement made by the court as to the Weldon mine was a fair one, they would not have it so. Nothing short of the destruction of the miners' union and a level rate of \$2.50 per day would satisfy them."

"Whether these things ought to happen, justice and humanity alike determine that these ultimate purposes of the mine managers should be thwarted."

"Organization of workmen has become a necessity in all lands. It is lawful and commendable. The rich men, though wealthy and powerful, should not be allowed to crush and destroy it in this new western land. Much less should they be aided and encouraged in doing so."

"The miners of the union are anxious for an amicable settlement of this trouble. They opened the fields of this immensely productive district. They made it possible for millions to arise from it. They have in it the interest of their day's pay, bread and meat, shelter and clothing for themselves and their families—others have in it the interest of rapidly accumulating fortunes. The miners are ready and willing to entertain and consider any reasonable offer for the settlement of this trouble. They will meet the operators in a spirit of fairness and justice. They cannot, of course, consent to the destruction of the union, for that is the butchery of their safety. It stands between respectable labor life and tramp life."

"Neither are we content to perform our hard and exhaustive labor, undergo this constant hardship and face its manifold dangers, for less wages than will supply the needs of our families. We demand that these two things are all they demand. The right for their union to live. The right for themselves to live."

MINERS ENTER A PROTEST.

Maintain There is No Need for the Presence of the Troops. THEIR SIDE OF THE LEADVILLE STRIKE.

Issue on Address to the Public in Which Some Serious Charges Are Made Against the Authorities.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 26.—The Cloud City Miners union has issued an address to Governor McIntire and to the people of Colorado, which attempts to show that a conspiracy exists among the mine owners for the purpose of keeping the state troops in Leadville until the union is disorganized. The miners disclaim responsibility for the Colorado and other outrages that have occurred here and offer to guard property and aid in maintaining peace if the troops are withdrawn. The address concludes as follows:

"The only practical use to which the troops have been put so far has been to act as a body guard or escort of honor to convey the various invoices of imported lead miners from the depot to the mines and to make a display of armed force about the mines, in fact, neither the Missouri nor the miners are in any danger whatever from the miners' union."

"The presence of the militia in Leadville, for what the state has paid some \$200,000. Every day that they remain here will add something over \$2,000 to this large sum. It must all be paid from taxes. While the state neither pays nor has it any responsibility for the destruction of the miners' union, it is not likely that it will be so long before the state will be called upon to assist one class of citizens, strong and powerful against another class of citizens, weak and humble in comparison."

"The miners have always desired peace, harmony and justice between themselves and the operators amicably. When the Weldon mine was put in the hands of a receiver he was directed by Judge Dewey to pay the miners the rate of \$2 per day for underground men and \$2.50 per day for top men. While the union miners believed the arrangement made by the court as to the Weldon mine was a fair one, they would not have it so. Nothing short of the destruction of the miners' union and a level rate of \$2.50 per day would satisfy them."

"Whether these things ought to happen, justice and humanity alike determine that these ultimate purposes of the mine managers should be thwarted."

"Organization of workmen has become a necessity in all lands. It is lawful and commendable. The rich men, though wealthy and powerful, should not be allowed to crush and destroy it in this new western land. Much less should they be aided and encouraged in doing so."

"The miners of the union are anxious for an amicable settlement of this trouble. They opened the fields of this immensely productive district. They made it possible for millions to arise from it. They have in it the interest of their day's pay, bread and meat, shelter and clothing for themselves and their families—others have in it the interest of rapidly accumulating fortunes. The miners are ready and willing to entertain and consider any reasonable offer for the settlement of this trouble. They will meet the operators in a spirit of fairness and justice. They cannot, of course, consent to the destruction of the union, for that is the butchery of their safety. It stands between respectable labor life and tramp life."

"Neither are we content to perform our hard and exhaustive labor, undergo this constant hardship and face its manifold dangers, for less wages than will supply the needs of our families. We demand that these two things are all they demand. The right for their union to live. The right for themselves to live."

CURRENCY REFORM.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): The fact must be borne in mind that neither the election nor the revival of business which has followed it has in any degree assuaged the necessity for an active and energetic public sentiment in behalf of currency reform. The movement is still as urgent as ever and it is the general recognition of this truth which has given an impetus to the non-partisan currency reform movement first started by the business men of Indianapolis.

New York Question (rep.): The handling of this great question ought to be entrusted only to a committee of military experts, and the only danger that suggests itself now is that which lies in making the proposed conference so large numerically as to be unwieldy. It cannot be too broadly representative of the highest business and financial intelligence of the nation, but experience teaches that the more the most influential organizations get representation through their smaller and less representative members.

Boston Journal (rep.): The lesson of the last campaign must not be lost. We must never again go into a national contest with a divided mind. It is not likely that the theories which we oppose are so dangerous, yet our money system is really inefficient and in need of improvement. It is the only way to stand and act as a national body, to avoid all divisions and passing such legislation as will put our financial and financial system in as strong and efficient a position as possible and provide sufficient money for the needs of the people.

Boston Herald (dem.): So far as national prosperity is controlled by a thoroughly sound money system of finance and a safe and acceptable currency system, it is possible for us to gain and maintain it if we will only enter upon proper constructive legislation. It is not likely that Mr. Cleveland is in a position to do much in this direction though it is possible that the present administration will do so. Mr. Cleveland is in a position to do much in this direction though it is possible that the present administration will do so.

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

SOOTHING REMARKS.

Philadelphia Record: "It makes you suffer for this," exclaimed the little brown jug to the man who was pushing it.

Detroit Free Press: "That is a curious looking case, Colonel. Is it a momentary of the war?"

Life: "The King of the Canfield Islands had a letter hold over for a week and he had passed the postmaster. What time was it?"

Yonkers Statesman: "Crimsonback! That alarm clock of mine went last night for the first time in a year."

Chicago Record: "Louise, did I sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' with the necessary expression?"

Chicago Record: "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "There has been some increase in public confidence since the election, hasn't there?" asked the man who had dropped in. "Yes, indeed, but the way you say it 'everybody in the room feel like going home.'"

Chicago Tribune: "