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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebrasia, Douglas County, 25.;
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THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and rallroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

A little railroad rate war at this sea son of the year would not be an objectionable diversion.

the 2-cent postage stamp, the nourishing qualities of the mucilage on the back will remain unaltered.

When the government contractors get armor plate down to \$100 a ton every well regulated household ought to have a small man-of-war as a parlor orna-

pole back with him it is to be hoped he will do it in time to have it placed on exhibition at the great Transmississippi Exposition next year.

shortage of sheep in Russia for the popocrats to fall back on.

We suppose the star adopted as the emblem of the Nebraska gold democrats is intended to be the guiding star by which the democrats that wandered off after false silver gods shall be led back to the temple of true democracy.

The Nebraska farmer is just beginning to convert his 1897 crop into cash. When he gets his harvest marketed and uses the proceeds to reduce his debts the record of mortgage releases per cent of the labor of the country was will take a sudden and noticeable jump.

The signal service of the govern ment weather bureau is experimenting with box kites. But it is not wast- in the percentage of organized labor in ing time with two-tailed kites. The dismal failure of the two-tailed popocratic kite experiment last year has put that device on the retired list.

All California fruit that reaches the London market in good condition finds ready sale at good prices. There is no about 14 per cent of the labor of that question that there is a great field for state organized and this is probably not American fruit growers to cultivate abroad, which they will invade success- Eagland and the middle states as a fully just so soon as the questions of refrigeration and cheap transportation bureau of labor at Washington contains are solved.

Now that the railroads are boasting of better business and increased receipts, a comparison of their present train schedago might show them where they could expand their traffic and promote the pub-He convenience by restoring a few more of the trains which they took off under stress of hard times.

The Postoffice department is looking about for improvements on the canceling stamps now in use. A canceling stamp that will enable the receiver to trace down the responsibility for delays in the transmission and delivery of his letter and make his complaint against the precise party who is to blame is what the postoffice patronizing public would like to have.

A minister who resides in the same town with Bryan takes decided exception to Mr. Bryan's classification of Kingdom, according to statistics given in preachers among the non-productive the September labor bulletin, taken from fathers was mintage of gold and silver elements. He insists that every one a report of the labor department of the who produces good in the world is en. British Board of Trade, the percentage titled to the name producer. It is to of organized labor is considerably be noted, however, that no objection has greater than in this country. been entered against Bryan classifying himself as a non-producer.

a syndicate of New York capitalists to measured by numbers. The moral infund its entire state debt, amounting fluence of organized labor, when judito \$4,900,000, in 3 per cent bonds. This does not look as if money were either proportion to its numerical strength and scarce or dear. It is safe to say that it is unquestionable that organized labor Bryan wishes to save his posterity is a when Missouri's state debt was con- has been a most potent force in securing scarcerow that does service for profestracted it bore interest at a rate at least | ameliorating conditions from which all | sional demagogues on the slightest twice 3 per cent. But the calamityites labor has benefited. The fact that it is provocation. That scarecrow is inviswill keep right on telling the people sometimes misdirected, that reckless men lible when Mr. Bryan advocates British that money is harder to get today than get into positions of leadership and that free trade and the subjection of Ameriever before, although they know that self-seeking political demagogues at can labor to British competition. It money is loaned today at smaller inter- tempt, often too successfully, to use does not affect his sensitive solicitude for est than ever before.

A CASE OF SOCIAL DYSPERSIA. quarter of a century made great strides toward perfection social dyspepsia still workingmen to organize is nowhere holds a foremost place in the list of our questioned in this land, or indeed anyloose in epidemic form every little while tion. Under the guidance of sound and fear, and that is that humanity will be and its victims are afflicted with horrible just principles and with wise and con subjugated and enslaved forever unless aster, moral, social and political, from the one object of bettering the condition Council Blaffs: 10 Fearl Street.

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Council Blaffs: 10 Fearl Street. nostrum.

So long as this national disease mani fests its symptoms only in the individual the patient vents his spicen through such channels as afford access to the public ear. His pitiful jeremiads fill the calamity press and the magazines that eater to isms and eccentricities. When the contagion of pessimism has spread the national disease appears in the form it is amazing that after tweive months of a national organization for the rescue and redemption of foredoomed humanity. Such an aggregation of dyspeptics convened last week at Chicago to form what 19.694 they call the National Homescekers' association. From their platform we glean that the safety of the republic is threat-9,355 ened by the concentration of people in crowded centers and that the danger can be removed only by depopulating the cities for the benefit of the more sparsely settled country. We learn furthermore that nearly three-fourths of the American people are living in rented homes and that such a condition endangers the stability of the government. The conclusion reached is that the only hope of the nation lies in driving out of Amerlean cities all who have no homes of their own and setting them adrift upon the untilled prairies to build homes of their

This new freak is even more impractical than Henry George's scheme of divesting every home owner of his property in land and making him a tenant of the government. Henry George and his followers contend that the republic cannot survive many years unless it takes possession of all the lands and approprintes to its own use the increased rental values due to population, growth and crowding of cities. Quite the contrary, the national homeseekers contend that the republic will perish unless the cities are depopulated, their real estate values destroyed and their tenantry located in homes of their own. The ques tion how all these millions are to make a No matter what may be the color of living out on the broad prairies appears to have been postponed for solution by the next generation.

As a matter of fact the assertion that three-fourths of all the people in the United States are tenants is a palpable fabrication. A large majority of the American people are land owners and home owners. The tenants are not all naupers, Thousands of America's wealth-If Andree Intends to bring the north lest men are tenants occupying palatial residences belonging to other people, because they find it cheaper to pay rent than to own their own homes. Hundreds of thousands of people who live in rented homes own lands and homes that are oc First quality Ohlo wool is quoted at cupied by other people, because they prean advance of 60 per cent over what it fer it that way. And yet the governbrought the wool grower a year ago. ment at Washington still lives and the And there is no wool famine in India or stability of the republic remains unshaken except in the overwrought imaginations of the social and political dyspep-

ORGANIZED LABOR.

It is a fact not of general knowledge, and contrary to the common impression. that only about 14 or 15 per cent of the persons in the United States employed in industrial, mechanical, mining and transportation pursuits are embraced in labor organizations. An investigation made some years ago by Mr. R. J. Hinton led which aggregated 245,728. Merging the him to the conclusion that perhaps 29 at that time organized, but later investigation indicates that either Mr. Hinton's estimate was inaccurate or there has been in the last twelve years a decline the country at large. Doubtless in some localities there has been a relative in crease, but it would seem that for the whole country organized labor has not been relatively gaining. According to information obtained by

the Maine bureau of labor there is only far from the percentage throughout New whole. The September bulletin of the votes for McKinley, were almost a unit in Montana which shows 19 per cent for that state, but there is no doubt that this is much above the percentage in the country at large. Mining employs a ules with those they used five years large part of the labor of Montana and it is an occupation particularly favorable to organization, as is shown by the fact that 37 per cent of the persons employed in it belong to unions, while of those employed in milling and smelting only 6.8 per cent belong to such an organization. Omitting mining and smelting, only 11.5 per cent of all the laborers in the other enumerated occupations are organized. The New York Journal of Commerce, which has carefully studied classes of workingmen and women who are referred to commonly as "labor," but who do not include agricultural labor, or clerical labor. In the United

> Numerically, therefore, it is seen that organized labor constitutes a small part clously directed, is enormously out of prevails in Mexico,

national diseases. This disease breaks where within the boundaries of civilizanightmares of impending rain and dis- servative leadership-keeping in view at least in this republic.

BRYAN'S DELUSIVE DEMAGOGY.

An appeal from Peter drunk to Peter sober usually dispels the hallucination of intoxication. In the excitement of a presidential campaign Mr. Bryan might assertions and untenable theories. But keeps on harping on the same old fietions and singing the same old song. The divorce between cotton, wheat and

silver has exploded the absurd doctrine that these commodities, as well as all other products, are indissolubly linked together and their prices regulated by the price of silver. Yet in the face of the stubborn facts Bryan has the temerity to proclaim from stump and platform that he was right in the contention that the rise in the price of wheat, cotton, wool, cattle and other products of the soil is artificial and providential and in no way to be credited to the marked in crease in home consumption brought about by the assurance of a stable money system, the protection of American in dustries by tariff legislation and the consequent reopening of mills and factories, giving employment to the grand army of labor and putting into circulation millions of money previously locked up in bank yaults and private hoards.

Bryan's delusive demagogy is strikingly illustrated in his most recent publie utterances. In a speech delivered at Mason City, Ia., last Thursday Mr. Bryan reiterated the ridiculous fiction that 6,500,000 American citizens voted in 1803 in favor of immediate free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of all other nations, while out of 14,000,000 only 132,009 declared for the gold standard. This bold perversion of the truth is not merely an attempt to mislead the people, but an effort at self-glorification. The great political prestidigitator would like to make people believe that every vote cast for him in 1896 was an endorsement of his financial fallacies. when he knows that millions of voters cast their votes for him not because of its predecessor, of immediate action they believed in what he advocated, but in spite of it. They voted for Bryan and Sewall because they were the nominees of the democratic party, with which they had affiliated all their lives and which they did not want to aban-

This was specially true of the democrats in what Mr. Bryan called "the enemy's country," including the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsyivania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana. Those states east over 3,000,000 votes for Bryan and Sewall, although not 10 per cent of the aggregate were in complete accord with the money plank of the Chicago platform. If actually 1,000,000 of the 3,000. 000 democrats in those states were converts to free silver they were more than offset by the democrats of other states who were not converts, but voted the ticket to maintain their standing in the party. The only simon-pure free silver vote east at the presidential election was that registered for Bryan and Watson, populist, silver republican and silver democratic vote, the highest possible estimate will not exceed 3,500,000 out of the 14,071,097 ballots east at the election of 1896. In other words the free silver sentiment as expressed at the last election includes less than one-fourth of the

voting population of the United States, Facts like these, however, do not seem to dispel the delusions under which Bryan labors. Not content with claiming a free silver following of 6,500,000 American voters, he asserts that only 132,000 of the 14,000,000 voters have declared for the gold standard. He deliberately forgets that the republicans of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who cast 2,384.250 in favor of the single gold standard, and a statement regarding organized labor he persistenly ignores the fact that fully one-half of the republicans of the other states, who east nearly 5,000,000 votes for McKinley, were also irrevocably committed against any change from the

existing gold standard. In his dramatic demagogy Mr. Bryan, bidding for popular applause, indulged his Mason City audience with the fol-

lowing peroration: According to the republican idea the restoration of the double standard does no depend upon what we want, but what other nations want. I am willing that my poterity shall live in America, ruled by Americans, but not in America ruled by Great

Bryan's attempt to conjure up a Brit the matter, estimates that organized ish bogy doubtless had its effect upon labor is about 14 per cent of those the crowd to which he was speaking, but rational people cannot be stampeded by meaningless gabble. The American people are intelligent enough to know the labor, or domestic labor, or professional difference between the double standard of Alexander Hamilton and Bryan's bimetallism. The double standard of the into coins which contained metal in value equal to the face. Their double standard required the mint to turn out dollars that had 100 cents worth of gold or silver in them. Bryan's bimetallism would introduce a spurious double standof the whole working or wage-earning ard, in which 50 cents worth of silver Missouri has just had an offer from population, but its influence is not to be would be stamped one dollar. Instead of a double standard it would give us single silver standard, the same as now

The British bugaboo from which Mr

mines by purchase by British goldbugs, popular demand for postal banks. His soul is burrowed up by only one he is elected president in the year 1900.

THE SHIP CANAL QUESTION.

There is no abatement of interest in mission appointed by President McKinley, under authority of congress, to report as to the most practicable route, it is said will recommend a different route have been excused for indulging in wild under the last administration-a route entirely within American territory and equally practicable. The previous comtime for sobering down Mr. Bryan still mission recommended the use of the St. Lawrence river to Montreal and then Lake Champlain and the Champlain canal to the Hudson river. It was oblected to this route that it would in evitably be tributary to Canadian rather than to American commerce and also that in the event of war with England our commerce by such a canal would be at the mercy of the enemy. Both these objections would be obviated by the route which it is said the present commission will recommend, since it is all through American territory.

The matter of determining the route eems likely to prove the greatest obstacle to the carrying out of the ship canal project. If the great enterprise is ever undertaken it should be carried out on a scale that will meet the demands for such a waterway for generations. It would be a very serious mistake to build a ship canal which in a few years might be found inadequate to the requirements of the rapidly growing traffic between route entirely within American territory would be preferable if all other conditions are satisfactory. We do not want to construct a waterway that will benefit Canadian commerce unless it is neces sary to do so in order to better subserve the interests of our own commerce,

The conflicting reports in regard to a route will, it is to be apprehended, not improve the outlook for the project. The probability is that it will necessitate the appointment of another commission, or it may lead congress to drop further consideration of the question for the present. Of course there was no expectation, even had the present commission concurred in the recommendation by congress looking to the construction of a ship canal. The project is one of great magnitude, involving a large expenditure of money, and could not be undertaken in the present condition of the treasury, but agreement as to a route would have been an important step. However, an adequate waterway connecting the great lakes with the sea board will ultimately be built, because it is an absolute necessity to our growing commerce.

INCREASED PURCHASING POWER. In his recent letter on the economic situation Chairman Dingley of the way and means committee said that pros perity was likely to be permanent for everal years because of the greatly in creased purchasing power of the people This is a matter which perhaps receives too little consideration from those who discuss the conditions to prosperity.

Estimates of the average number of persons out of employment during the three years of industrial depression varied from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000—th latter figures being generally insisted upon by the popocrats. Probably half that number would be a fair estimate These people subsisted, but their purchasing power was greatly reduced. They did not buy so much food, or clothing, or other necessaries as when employed. Probably no one would seriously assert that there are at present 1,000,000 of willing workers in this country who are unemployed. Assuming that 1,500,-000 are now at work who were lille : year ago and that the average per capita carnings of these workers is \$250 per annum and it is seen that their purchasing power has been enormously in creased. Extend the computation so as to include those who are now working full time instead of only a part of the time and also the agricultural producers and it is not an exaggerated estimate that the purchasing power of the people has been increased within a year to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 annually, or about \$14 for every man, woman and child in the country.

This is a great gain and cannot fail to have a decided influence in promoting and perpetuating the general prosperity. With such a condition obtaining at the very outstart of a new economic policy. when the country is well stocked with the products of foreign mills and factories, why may we not look for a still more satisfactory condition when those stocks shall have been worked off and our manufacturing industries are not confronted by this competition? Why should there not be greater industrial activity a year hence than there is at presat, larger deman@ for labor and a rise in the wages of labor? All sound reasoning leads to the conclusion that this will be the experience of the United Statesthat we have started upon an era of prosperity which will not terminate in one or two years, but will be prolonged by reason of the greatly increased purchasing power of the people. Under normal conditions the American market is by far the greatest in the world. No people consume as freely as the American people. We are surely advancing to a full restoration of normal conditions.

The influence of Postmaster General Gary ought to go a great way in promoting the establishment of a postal savings system in connection with our postffices, and for this reason the advocates of the postal savings bank see enouragement in the declaration of the ostmaster general that he is heartly in favor of the project. The value and efficiency of the postal savings bank as people has been demonstrated again and organized labor for their own selfish his posterity when it comes to the Brit- again in European and other foreign gire its introduction here.

purposes, does not militate against the 1sh standard of weights and measures. countries. To visitors from abroad it is The shortest route to a man's affections truth that it has accomplished a very He does not demand that we discard always an occasion for surprise and reis said to be through his stomach. While great deal of good in the interest of all the pound weight, the quart measure or mark that the United States, which American cookery has within the past the toiling masses. Public opinion ap the yardstick, which are strictly British, beasts of its progressiveness, has not proves of organized labor. The right of nor does he go into a spasm over the adopted the postal savings system. Conacquisition of American silver and gold gress cannot resist much longer the

> Nobody denies to Governor Holcomb the right to make a change in the head of the state institution for the deaf. The governor has a perfect right to make a change every day it he sees fit. But the governor has neither legal nor moral the question of a ship canal from the right to give the care of the deaf and great lakes to the seaboard. The com. dumb wards of the state into the hands of a man who has had no experience whatever in deaf mute instruction. When the law says the superintendent of the school shall be an experienced from that proposed by the commission educator it means an educator experienced in the teaching of the deaf. It does not mean making the deaf and ing by unqualified employes simply to ladle out state salaries to populist politicians.

> > The heathen Chinee residing in the countries to the north and to the southment for free transportation to China, enviable reputation for being peculiar. If the Chinese restriction laws enacted by congress were not also so peculiar. the Chinaman who wants to go home would have to pay his own steamship

Not only is the decrease in the reported number of weekly business failures a sure sign of improving conditions, but it should be placed side by side with the number of new business enterprises and resumptions, enlargements and extensions of existing concerns to give the the west and the scaboard. Certainly a true color to the picture. It is not only mills that are opening, but every kind of business undertaking.

> "Spain is the last country in Europe to wish a war with the United States, but if war is forced upon us the Spaniards will make a good fight." This is the talk said to have been given by the naval attache of the Spanish flag drop's in defeat. Now is the time for embassy at London. When a country picks a quarrel with another and comes | manity and liberty. Congress and the people out licked it always says the war was will stand by the president. forced upon it.

Legs Safer Than Arms.

That the war In Cuba has run so long stifies less to the use of arms than of legs.

No Time for Stone Throwing. Mexico may be in a very low state of civil cation and the lynching in its capital city may be an evidence of it. But we in this untry are not going to say so just at

Kicking the Under Dog

New York Tribur The terms of peace are said to be unsatisactory to Greece. There is no reason to uppose there was any general desire on the art of the powers to make them otherwise. Voe to the conquered is still the rule Covetous Bands Off.

If Japan is really yearning for trouble with he United States she can have it; but Uncle ! resorting to harsh measures in dealing th the ambitious little Oriental power tha a fixed its covetous gaze on the Hawaiian slands.

How to Help the Exposition.

Nebraeka has much to say of its comb xp-silion, the first to be held west of the dissouri river. One of the best ways to prere for it, in the estimation of the world ovember.

Nourishment for Cheap Lawyers.

The Anneke Jans heirs have formed ompany to push their claims, but its share re not yet listed on the Stock exchange not inked as gilt-edged securities. If it pro ides pap and lollipop and other nour shing spoon victuals for a lot of morally lebilitated lawyers it will be all that any ody except the heirs themselves, who over ork the common privilege of stupidity really expect of it.

A Mysterious Cornerstone. Much comment is heard just now co ning the mysterious disappearance of th rnerstone of old Independence hall. It has eared at all. There is no record of it aving been seen by any one, or, indeed out it ever existed. However, as the laying a cornerstone is a custom that is en-cient as civilization itself, it is reasonable that one was placed under Inde nitence hall when the foundations were laid o trace of it. If it could be found the rec is buried in it would form exceedingly in resting reading at this time. The search ill be kept up until it is known absolute! ether there ever was a cornerstone or no

American Butter Abroad.

England is dependent for the greater part her supply upon other countries. Much it comes from Australia, from the low es and from Sweden. The U secretary of agriculture has ountries and from Sweden. conducting some market experiments by his search for health. sending quantities of American butter to dealers in London. The last consignment was in June and the results were only par tally satisfactory. It cost 21/2 cents a pound by the ton to carry butter from central nesota to London . The London dealer oald from 15 to 191/2 cents per pound for paying at the same time 20 cents fo It was sold to customers 24 to 26 cents-the retail price of the Danish butter. The producers in Minnesota about 2 cents a pound more for the tter sent to London than they got for the same butter sold in New York. A consignment of New England creamery offer was sold for less than the producers

POSTAL SAVINGS IN CANADA.

Operations of the Institution Across the Border. New York Tribune

The system of postal banks in Canada, as other countries, has been successful since s inception. Last year its depositors num-158,398, and their deposits aggregated 2,926. The expense of handling and managing this fund, including salaries and outlays, was only \$58,340. Every Canaian postoffice, great and small, is a bank posit, the minimum sums rec \$1 and the maximum \$3,000. minimum sums received draw interest at the rate of 3 Married women, and children over 10 vs old, may deposit and draw money on vown account. The money received is depositor wishes to withdraw money he ms the postmaster general, who a check on the bank named, which is, a thrift-stimulator for the common ticular plan, Postmester General Gary is BLASTS FROM RAWS HORN.

Fog is the goestps' sunshine. Honesty has never found a substitute. He is very unfortunate that has no trou

The best safe for your money is a pruden

The sting of vice will live after the pleas

will grew until the Jos scholar is dead. The ass might sing better if he didn't

If only good men could marry the worl would be full of eld maids. The man who travels the same road ever, day soon ceases to admire the scenery. If you talk to a mule about voice cultur ake care to keep away from his heels,

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

Philadelphia Times: The great danger war with Spain would seem greater to most of us if we did not know that she had already put herself in bock.

Cincinnati Tribune: Weyler has sent l dumb children subjects for experiment- cepted; Minister Woodford has delivered his ressage to the duke of Teluan, who has said that he would reply to it as soon as Meantime, the war the court gets home. goes merrily on in Cuba, and there is no sign that the end is being hastened by any iction of Uncle Sam.

Philadelphia Ledger: General Weyle of us, as well as in this country, is said as he expresses it, to "pacify Cuba"—in four months. General Lee says he sees no end to the war. The news that comes to this tion clause of our Chinese registration country, telling of the almost unrestricted law to work the United States govern- operations of the insurgents and the uninportant movements of the Spaniards, ten-The heathen Chines has long had an General Lee has been until now as near the scene of operations as General Weyler is and has more inducement to take an un-biased view of the situation.

Philadelphia Press: Some occurrence may

any moment make action necessary b

United States, but until some reason equiring a change in this expectant attitude omes no administration at Washington lkely to act until it is clear that the situ will be the fault of Spain if the barbarity her officers, the failure of her arms an he ignorent obstingey of her policy of crue and unavailing repression makes it impos-sible for the United States to see the islanicsolate and humanity outraged by the origer continuance of a war which neither arty wins, both destroy and either I rless to compel a peace from the other, New York Journal: Victories everywhere or the gallant army of the republic uba-General Garcia at Victoria las Tuna General Gomez at Placetas and General Acosta at the very gates of Havana. The

thunder of the patriot artillery is music the ears of all liberty-loving men and w men. One Spanish stronghold after another as fallen in the onward sweep of the Cu ban forces. Spain is bankrupt; her leader ment of the United States raise its voice in behalf of civilization, hu

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Dr. Mary Walker is writing her auto ography. It is generally admitted that the marquis

Blandford has the usual pull. Spain can make an easily successful at ick on the Gulf coast of the United States she will send a few yellow fever case: ahead of her troops.

Detroit is one of the few cities in the Inited States that has a good thing in nunicipal water works. A reduction of 25 per cent in water rates will go into effect n the first of the year.

John G. Stowe, who has just been ap-cointed United States consul at Capetown South Africa, is one of the best know business men of Kansas City, and has been rominent for many years in the republicauncils of Kansas.

Dr. Hunter of Kentucky was acquitted of the charge that he tried to purchase three votes for \$5,000 each while compaigning for United States senator. The jury wisely concluded that as the votes were not dered the offer was not made They say that the reason why the Italian

rument has recalled Baron Fava from Washington is because he located his legaion in the rear of a barber's shop and otherwise manifested an inclination to thriftess, regardless of the demands of his ex-One of the pioneers of St. Louis was Mot

thew B. Curtis, who has fust died. He was a native of Ringwood, N. J., and began his usiness career in New York City, whence he emoved to St. Louis, fifty-three years ago He joined the republican party on the day of its birth, and never ceased to be a mem-

Prof. Leopold Noa, who has just died in Danvers, Mass., was a graduate of the Unicosity of Berlin, and was for a number of cars professor of ancient languages in Wash ington university, St. Louis. He was an in-timate friend of the late Dr. Frederick H. Hedge of Harvard, conjointly with whom he made an English translation of Goethe's

works. Bears protected by the government in Yellowstone park kept a party of distinguished tourists camping there up a tree for two days. As the government protects the animals by not allowing campers to have firearms, the party was obliged to tire out the beasts. The tourists have put in a vigorous kick to the Department of the Interior

The manager of the mythical "Universitas Nationalis Illinoisensis," having struck a pretty good thing for himself, is now ready to immortalize people with money to burn You can have a memorial window in the new university, to be built in Chicago, taking 100 shares of stock at \$5 a share. ground floor price. A dangerous case of heart enlargement for a Chicago man.

Aubrey Beardsley, the founder of the strange decadent school of art which bears his name, is in a most pathetic condition. He is in the last stages of consumption, and can only drag himself from his bed to his easel, where he works till he is exhausted and has to be helped back to bed again. He is making a brave effort to kee, up his work, for he has his mother and sister to support, the golden harvest that he first reaped so abundantly having been spent in

DO WE KNOW ANYTHING! Relation of the Question to the Means

bread is the staff of life and that bread and milk is the proper food for children; bread

of Protonging Life. We have been taught all our lives tha

and butter has atood as the representative of all that is essential to human diet. "To irn one's bread and butter" was an expression tersely representing ne's maintenance, while tobacco and alcoho and all parcotics have been considered solutions, more or less slow. But now the Eng lish proces tell us of the death of Sir Isaac Holden, a man of great wealth, acquired ceputably, who died at the age of 91. His father was poor and the lad began to work at 10. He combined study with labor, and took up Latin and mathematics as he could, and at the age of 21 became a teacher of mathematics. He continued teaching for several years, gradually increasing the number of subjects of which he was master. He vented lucifer matches, but did not patent the invention, and so lost the fortune he might have gained. At the age of 24 he became a manufacturer and ultimately the head of a manufacturing business, with branches at Bradford, at Croix and at Rheims, which now employ 4,000 hands. A few years ago the queen made him a haronet as a recognition of the general usefulness of his life rather than for any single achievement. He sold, may deposit and draw money on was thoughout a consistent and conscientious use account. The money received is member of the Methodist church; but now member to the positive positive which it in the Pank of Montreal. When suggests the question, "Do we really know goositor wishes to withdraw money he may the positive positive positive positive process the process that the the process How did he manage to overrun by so many years the limit which Scripture has put to of course, negotiable anywhere. There has human longevity a limit any of us ought been an annual increase in the deposits to feel a delicary in exceeding?

administrative details are executed as smoothly as those of an ordinary savings bank. Without being committed to any particular plan, Postmaster General Gary is understood to favor the one which has worked so well in the Dominion and to despite its introduction here.

Everyoody wants to know how to live long: Ecilecour, Paris, Vactor Gilbert, Paris, G. Jean, Ind., Paris, Paul Seignac, Paris, G. Jean, Ind., Paris, Paul Seignac, Paris, Charles Londelle, Paris, E. Bichter, Paris, E. Bic

cannot make you young again," replied: longer." So we easerly query of Sir Isaac what was his method of life? It appears that he took plenty of fresh air, being out of doors for an hour in the morning and an your in the afternoon, and ate fruit and o llittle mean. He took little or no bread or farmacous foods, holding, in accordance with the most recent medical theory for fad) that starchy foods emily the arieries and block up the system with lime. He also drank a little wine or spirits every day and smoked a good deal, and at 91 he died "suddenly." Apparently he and his friends expected that he would continue well into the twentieth century. What is the use of having the children in the public echools. aught the effect of parcolles and the nourishing qualities of bread? What the use of having pictures exhibiting the appearance of the stomach of the moderate drinker and of the habitual smoker if such things are allowed to take place, and if the newspapers owed to take place, and if the newspapers re to be permitted to publish them? Unless, ideed, these statements are accompanied by the demonstration that Sir I was ought to have lived to nine score and that he was cut off in the very midst of his days in Consequence of his unhappy indulgences.
We recur to the question, "Does anybody know anything about anybody or enything?"

Do the physicians and hygienists meet every year for the purpose of inventing new discovered interobe and devising new rules o ealth, just as the ladies or comebody for em in Paris every year devise new fashions n dress, prescribing now full sleeves and now tight; now horizontal stripes and now perpendicular, and now spots, all for the ako of making dressmakers prosperous and usbands de pontent? Manufacturers tell us that they can get along with almost any tariff if they only know what it is going to ie—if it will stay put. Would not our physi-ians kindly consent to agree upon some sys-em of diet and to let it remain for a few yeara? Another question occurs: "la it jus-tiliable for anyone to live to old age while violating every law of healts?" A few years ago there died in New York a survivor of the battle of Waterlee who lived to the age 90 and upward. We shudder to state that e was habitually, though moderately, adleted to wine; he smoked and chewed and suffed tobacco, and, as though this was net cough, he also ats onlum. In the interest f the public welfare, ought not the Board Health to be empowered to say to such a nan, "You must abanion these infamous ealth-destroying, life-shortening practices or else we must bring your career to a close We can be longer allow you to be cited as an illustration of health and longevity according with wine, tobacco and optum. If a man dies, why, he dies, and that is the end of it; but if the laws of health are broken, where are we?"

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Indianapolis Journal: "When did she first seem to become dissatisfied with your present?"
"When she accidentally ran across the price mark."

Brooklyn Life: Miss Charmynge-Don't on think I was meant for a business More Mark Hustler-No. 1 don't. 1 think you were meant for a business man.

Chicago Record: "Do you think pros-perity has come to stav?"
"My wife evidently does; she has begun to go through my pockets again."

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Greene-I sup-pose you miss your husband a great deal, The Breaved One-Oh, yes. It seems so strange not to have to leave the gas burn-ing for somebody when you go to bed.

Detroit Free Press; "How do you know Detroit Free Frees; "How do you know that his love dream is over?"
"Because I heard him tell Hetty, as they left church list hight, that he knew a shorter way of reaching her home than the route they had been taking."

Chicago News: George—Dearest, I would gladly lay the whole world at your feet. If it were possible.

Grace—Well, as it isn't practicable, why not compromise on a honeymoon?

Detroit Journal: The wifely wife's lip quivered.
"I try so hard," she protested, "to pre-pare some dainty new dish to set before my husband each day at dinner!"
The tears gathered in her eyes, for she would fail today; she had had such wretebed luck with her paints.

Chicago Post: "I would like to know our intentions, sir," said the old man to he youth who had been calling on his he youth who had been calling on his laughter with great regularity for a long

"Same here," replied the young man promptly, "I'd like to know yours." Puck: "My daughter is very spiritual; she kept up her church work through all the hot weather."
"What kind of church work?"
"She went to the seashore and came home engaged to a clergyman."

Chicago Tribune: "The reason they make so much fuse over my birthday," explained Kitty to the young man in the parlor, who was waiting for somebody else, "is that I've only had six. Sister's had thirty-two and she's so used to 'em she don't even mention 'em. How many birthdays have you had, Mr. Spocnamore?"

Indianapolis Journal: "The perfect man," said the brown-eyed girl who was reading a Sunday paper, "should be six feet two and one-half inches in height."
"What nonsense," said Mrs. Bryde, "Edgar is only five feet nine."

THE GOLDEN NOW.

When o'er the past we vainly dream,

When to the future we would turn, in search of balm for which we yearn To still the poor heart's plaintive mosn, We dread to face the yet unknown—So dark and dreary. The past reflects no ray of light;

The future holds no promise bright For God's poor creatures here on e For him of high, or lowly birth— For prince or pensant. on earth.

But stars do now with glory shine; There flows today Love's cheering v Forget the days forever flown, Live not in fear of the unknown-Live in the present.

The withered flowers of the past
Will bloom no more while earth shall last,
And thoughts of them can only trace
The signs of sorrow on the face,
And cloud the brow. So let us lauch, while yet we may, The past and future both away; And let not fear or pain annoy, But brayely smile, and well employ The golden now.

M. L. H.

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