THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of August, 1898, was as follows:

1	28,240	17	27,993
2	29,049	18	29,126
3	28,573	19	27,470
4	28,740	20	27,793
5	28,420	21	28,190
6	28,060	22	26,872
7	28,005	23	29,265
8	27,709	24	26,840
9	28,734	25	26,425
10	29,793	26	26,738
11	29,035	27	26,332
12	29,059	28	26,435
13	28,383	29	26,331
14	28,340	30	26,286
15	28,049	31	25,953
16	28,026		

Total 864,864
Less returned and unsold copies.... 19,523

Net total sales.....845,341
Net Daily Average.....**27,629**

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of September, 1898.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America, and The Bee newspaper plant, conceded to be the finest between Chicago and San Francisco. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

This is a republican year, but it is not a year for over-confidence.

It is well to remember that we cannot annex Cuba without annexing the yellow fever with it.

With so many firemen in town fire insurance rates ought to have at least a temporary abatement.

Spain ought to be the czar's most ardent disciple in the movement for universal disarmament.

King Ak-Sar-Ben promises that his little exposition year jubilee is going to be something of a record-breaker itself. Keep your eye on the king.

Push the Sixteenth street viaduct. It ought to be completed by next spring and will be if the council wastes no time in getting it under way.

Modern wars are short, sharp and decisive. The days of the 100 years' war and the thirty years' war were passed when we emerged from the middle ages.

The late William E. Gladstone seems to have capped the climax of his statesmanship by writing his own will for himself without calling in the assistance of a lawyer.

Frank Ransom is smart enough not to be a candidate on the popocratic ticket this year. Frank knows how to dodge a landslide as well as any other trained politician.

How lucky the populist state officials have not fulfilled all the reform pledges they made when they were before the people two years ago or they would not be able to promise any reforms now.

The best way for local republicans to insure a big majority for their legislative ticket is to put up candidates who are more than a match for their opponents in character, reputation and influence.

Candidate Poynter has not yet explained why he hastened to visit the managers of the South Omaha stock yards so soon after that rantankerous stock yards plank was expurgated from the populist state platform.

Wilhelmina has one great advantage on her entrance upon the queen's estate not enjoyed by other sovereigns. She has the graphic object lesson before her taught by the horrible example of Spanish misgovernment.

The question of re-opening the exposition next year is too big a question to be decided off-hand. When the proper time comes it will have all due consideration from both the public and the exposition management.

There are fifteen names on the local fusion ticket, of which the populists have been generously accorded two. But the populists are meek and long-suffering and will, of course, submit to democratic dictation without word of protest.

Compare the republican state platform with the three platforms of the bipartite fusion combination. The republican platform is the only one that does not make you tired at the first reading. It is also the only one that is concise and clear in its meaning.

The new ratio established by the Douglas county popocrats is 12-2-1, which translated means that the democrats take four-fifths of the pie and let the populists and silver republicans fight over the remaining corner of the pie. It beats 4-11-44 all hollow.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

An eminent German historian said in reference to the czar's disarmament proposal that it was issued with the object of gaining time in a race against England and America, but its point was most directly against the United States. "America," he said, "is beginning to arm her position in the far east and will be in the future enormously strong. Russia fears her more than she does England. If Russia can obtain America's consent to adherence to this idea of a conference her object will be gained." There may be something in this view, although it has been stated that the Russian proposal had been under consideration long before our war with Spain. The result of the war in giving the United States possession of territory in the far east may have led the czar to conclude that the time was auspicious for submitting the disarmament proposition. It is quite conceivable that he may regard with no little concern the possibility of the United States becoming a potent factor in the affairs of the Orient, especially if as a consequence of our new relations in that quarter of the world the English-speaking nations should be drawn closer together. Russian statesmen fully appreciate what this would mean as to any designs of European powers in the far east hostile to the common interests of England and the United States.

But there is another point of view in respect to the influence exerted by this country. Old world statesmen realize the great advantage which the United States enjoys for industrial and commercial development in not being heavily burdened, as the leading powers of Europe are, with enormous military and naval armaments. While since the close of the civil war the United States has been steadily forging ahead toward the attainment of industrial and commercial supremacy, the nations of Europe have been steadily increasing their armaments and augmenting the weight of taxation upon their people. At this time the military expenses of the European powers are at least double what they were thirty years ago. Not only are the producers of these countries heavily taxed to support the armaments, but the great standing armies diminish the productive force of the nations, the loss from which is computed to be greater than the cost of maintaining armaments. Thus, in the language of the Russian note, national culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. As the United States has pressed forward in material development, the handicap suffered by Europe in the form of vast armies and great fleets has been more keenly felt. That this has impressed European statesmen there can be no doubt, but whether the impression made has been so strong and deep as to bring about a change of policy is a question. In any event it is not to be doubted that American example has exerted a great deal of influence in creating a sentiment in Europe favorable to lessening the burdens imposed by vast armaments.

Shall America continue to exercise this beneficent influence, or shall it fall in with the European policy? Advocates of a large standing army and a great navy are numerous. Do the American people want an experience of the burdens that weigh so heavily upon the peoples of Europe? If not they must reject the policy of imperialism.

NATIONAL CURRENCY CONVENTION.

All preparations for the meeting in Omaha next week of the national currency convention have been completed. The convention will be held under the auspices of the National Sound Money league and the promise is that it will be one of the most notable assemblages for the discussion of the currency ever held. It will be attended by some of the ablest exponents of the several phases of the monetary question in the country and they will come prepared for a thorough discussion of the subjects presented. The sessions will occupy three days, the first day to be devoted to a discussion of the gold standard, the second day to silver and the third day to paper money, each session closing with a general debate.

The convention is timely and it should receive a great deal of popular attention. There have been assemblages for discussing the currency, but none in which the subject was considered in all its phases, as it will be in this convention. The opening day will be September 13.

UNTOUCHED SOURCES OF WEALTH.

Under this heading the New York Commercial Advertiser points out that there are still sources of wealth in the region west of the Mississippi that are untouched, remarking that the notion that the natural resources of this section have been nearly exhausted is erroneous. While there is very little of the territory of the United States that has not been fully explored and most of it is settled as far as settlement is at present practicable, in many portions of the newer western states, observes that paper, the resources of the country, especially in the way of mining and agriculture, have been scarcely touched and these possess possibilities of wealth which, under right conditions, promise to equal anything the nation has yet seen.

The Commercial Advertiser refers to the still abundant mineral wealth of several of the western states, which only need better access to them to render the development of these resources very profitable. Given railroads, says that paper, and nothing is to prevent these unworked mines of gold, iron and coal and these waste tracts of land from adding immensely to the wealth of the country. "And it is not probable," it goes on to say, "that railroads will long be wanting. Cost of building these iron highways has greatly diminished in recent years and along with this change has come more scientific and economical methods of production in every branch of industry. All this is certain to make for early development of the resources of the region in question."

Our contemporary is right. People who have an idea that there are no more opportunities in this country for the profitable investment of capital are simply ignorant of the yet untouched sources of wealth, particularly in our western states. Colorado, Utah, Montana, Washington, all still offer invitations to investment with a promise of far more satisfactory returns than would probably be derived from investments in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines. The region west of the Mississippi is very far from being fully developed. It is capable of sustaining a population several times as large as it now has and there is not an acre of good land in all this region that will not be more valuable ten years hence than it is at present, while there will always be a market for its mineral resources. There is money to be made in the great west from judicious and legitimate investments.

A CONSCIENTIOUS LEADER.

The workingmen of Omaha are to be congratulated upon their selection of Samuel Gompers as their Labor day orator.

Mr. Gompers is pre-eminently qualified to speak for organized labor. He has been actively identified with labor unions for a lifetime and knows from personal experience and studious observation the condition of labor and its present and future needs. He has done as much if not more than any other labor leader for the amelioration of the working classes and is thoroughly devoted to their interests. While we doubt the soundness of his views on national finance and some other questions of political nature, he must be accorded the credit of sincerity and unselfishness in whatever he may advocate.

It is also to his credit that Mr. Gompers has no political ambition to gratify and no other aim than to serve the breadwinners, who have elevated him to the highest position within their gift.

WELCOME THE FIREMEN.

Omaha takes pleasure in extending a cordial welcome to the firemen who have come to this city from all sections of the country to participate in their national tournament.

The men who are enlisted in fire-fighting are known for their manly qualities of courage and endurance. Their lives are risked for the protection of the lives and property of others and every community depends upon their vigilance and fidelity.

The fire tournaments in which they compete with friendly rivalry are not mere exhibitions of brutal strength, but practical lessons in the skill acquired by experience and special training. These demonstrations, watched with intense interest by thousands, will contribute much toward arousing just appreciation of the work of the firemen and the advantage of drill and discipline in handling fire extinguishing machinery.

The tournament should also be of great benefit to our local fire department in bringing its members into contact with the best representatives of the best fire forces of the country and in enabling them to compare their methods with those employed in other cities.

It goes without saying that the visiting firemen will find abundant recreation during their stay in Omaha, and especially at the exposition grounds.

The high-handed outrages perpetrated by Chief Gallagher and his reform police in not only arresting inoffensive citizens without warrants, but in throwing them into jail without filing any charge against them or permitting them to communicate with friends who might go their bail are becoming worse from day to day. No police officer has any right to deprive any one of his liberty in this arbitrary fashion and every person so imprisoned has good grounds for suit for damage against the offending officer and his bondsmen. While this is but the natural consequence of the lawless operations of the outlawed police board, the abuse calls for a popular outcry against such flagrant denial of individual rights.

The yellow journals forgot to feature the interviews of the three governors of New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin who have been visiting the camps in the south and unanimously characterize as grossly exaggerated the sensational stories about starving soldiers and neglected sick. Such testimony could, of course, be multiplied indefinitely, but it would have no weight with the yellow fakirs, who are fabricating all sorts of wild stories to harass the administration and detract from its glory in the brilliant victory over Spain, which has challenged the admiration of the whole world.

There are several peace celebrations on the calendar in different American cities, but none of them pretend to compare with the great peace jubilee to be held at the Omaha exposition next month. The Omaha jubilee will be the grand national peace demonstration, while the others will be but local in scope. There is therefore no good reason why any of these projects should clash with one another and they certainly cannot detract from the national importance of the celebration at Omaha.

If any bond propositions are to be submitted to the voters this year they should be thoroughly discussed and carefully formulated and presented to the public with ample time before election to digest them and consider them in all their bearings. The eleventh hour bond proposition always runs an extra risk of being snowed under.

The inspiring news comes from Honolulu that the Hawaiian commission is getting down to work in earnest. As the general impression is that the commission was sent there for the purpose of working and not for a mere summer excursion this is reassuring. Hawaii has been annexed and cannot now be divorced no matter what changes may overtake general public sentiment and therefore the sooner the terms of its government are settled the better for all concerned.

Members of the French cabinet profess to have their belief in Dreyfus' guilt confirmed rather than shaken by recent developments in the case. This ought to be sufficient proof that the cards were stacked before Dreyfus was ever permitted to have a hand in the game.

The United States can keep on expanding population and wealth without extending its territorial boundaries at all. The development of the resources of the western states is a field big enough for all its energies for years to come.

An Element of Civilization.
Philadelphia Times.

How largely the American journals figure in our modern civilization is evident from the fact that 230,000,000 copies of them are published every month.

A Tip for the Czar.
Globe-Democrat.

The czar will notice that the United States understands the art of disarmament. After disarming Spain it is rapidly reducing its own military establishment.

Glory and Mileage.
St. Louis Republic.

By the time General Merritt gets back from his trip to Manila by way of Paris he will have traveled nearly 20,000 miles. He has extracted an abundance of glory out of the war and more mileage than anybody.

Cannon for Emergencies.
Chicago Chronicle.

As an evidence of his pacific intentions the czar has just placed with the Krupp foundry an order for several hundred rifled cannon. "I want peace and harmony in this here gathering," once remarked the late Buck Fanshawe, "and in order to secure it I have brought an ax with me." Nicholas is no fool.

Well Earned Respect.
Collier's Weekly.

Of one thing Americans may already feel assured, namely, that hereafter, in foreign harbors, whether in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean or the Pacific, when they see the stars and stripes unrolled, it will be saluted by the stranger with a respect instilled by dread, and will be felt by themselves like the grasp of a hand not only friendly, but mighty, stretched out from their native land.

Large Job in Education.
Springfield Republican.

If education be at the basis of successful self-government, we have quite a task before us to fit Cuba to govern herself. The last Spanish report was for 1888-9, and, according to it, less than 2½ per cent of the inhabitants of the island attended public schools, the percentage being but 3¾ including all who attended private schools. The work to be done is enormous when we think that the Cubans speak a language different from our own and are unused to unsectarian schools, where they know of schools at all.

Lesson of the War.
Indianapolis Journal.

The lesson is that in time of peace we must prepare for war. It is training that makes the soldier and "soldiers" means not merely privates but officers of the company, field, brigade, staff—all. If we had had at the beginning of the war an adequate army of trained soldiers, trained officers, trained commissaries, trained quartermasters and trained men to direct them, all men who understood their business and who knew that war was no holiday affair, the country would have been spared the present humiliating clamor. It is one of the penalties of unpreparedness for war.

NUISANCES IN ADVERTISING.

Defacement of Natural Scenery and Plastered Dead Walls.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A few days ago the Editorial association of the state of New York appointed a committee to confer with the governor in regard to measures to end the illegal use of street and other cars for advertising purposes, which, it is truly remarked, is but one of the branches of a great evil. The association further says, and with perfect accuracy, that "The whole business of advertising by printed posters, defacing not merely the street cars, but our towns and villages and the face of nature miscellaneously—vulgarizing the taste of the community and making all our public places hideous—is a direct diversion of legitimate business from the newspapers and magazines." It is added that in France and Italy a large sum is derived from a stamp tax on poster advertising, and that congress made a mistake by not including such a tax in the war revenue bill. All of which is quite correct. The newspaper men of New York will unite to put an end to a flagrant imposition on the public and an aggressive raid upon a legitimate business. Every observer knows that the nuisance has grown of recent years, and that it is a constant invasion of public and private rights.

Defacement of natural scenery is but one of the myriad forms of nuisance advertising. The streets of cities are plastered over with all sorts of poster monstrosities, printed in the most glaring colors and in design often crossing the border line of decency. In former days a few bill boards and dead walls sufficed. Now two-story board fences, hundreds of feet in length, are propped up on vacant lots and covered with advertising running riot without system, regulation or taxation. A nightmare of huge placards, daubed on in cheap but blinding tints, offends the eye on all sides. The streets are littered with dodgers thrust upon the public and traversed by cumbrous advertising vans, making a bizarre noise to arouse curiosity. Street cars, originally allowed to use the avenues for the transportation of passengers, have gone methodically into the advertising business and will no doubt add other branches of trade in due time. Nothing is sacred to a sapper, they say in French, and nothing is sacred to the guerrilla advertisers of the resent time. They have prepared a coat of many colors for the town and will make it pay for the privilege of carrying a nuisance on its back.

The legitimate newspaper business is a matter of some importance to a city, and has its rights like every other branch of activity. It offers by enormous odds the best known facilities for advertising. It is not engaged in defacing the streets nor in occupying them for gain. The newspaper business represents a large investment, an extensive industry and substantial objects. It pays its full share of taxation. It is not necessary to enlarge upon its usefulness to the community and to each citizen as well. A large part of its revenue comes from advertising. But for that source of income the reader would have to pay much more for his paper. He has a direct pecuniary interest in this question. If the streets are to be turned over to any man who can raise a paint pot and street car lines allowed to expand into advertising corporations a new condition of affairs is brought about. The New York newspaper men are acting in good season. They have spotted a huge and increasing nuisance, responsible to nobody, and dodging taxation with foxy smartness.

YELLOW EXAGGERATIONS.

Indianapolis Journal: The truth is, and sensible people must begin to realize it, a great deal of phenomenal lying has been done regarding the condition of the troops. There have been crowded camps, some incapacity and ignorance, causing privation and illness, but when comparison is made with other wars it will be found that as a whole the loss of life by disease has been light.

Indianapolis News: General Wheeler's statement is a powerful defense of the administration, at least against the wild and unreasoning charges that have been made by sensational newspapers. The Santiago campaign was entirely successful, and it is pleasant to know that the expedition was so ably supported by the government, and that the men who did the fighting are being so well cared for. The task undertaken was full of the greatest difficulties, and the country ought to be thankful that it was so brilliantly performed.

Kansas City Journal: One of the first and most imperative duties of congress should be to put the army on a new, modern and intelligent basis, to clean out the cobwebs and scrape off the barnacles which have accumulated in many years of peace. Many of the delays and much of the suffering during the recent war can be traced directly to the army regulations of a past generation which prevented the prompt delivery of supplies furnished in abundance and promptly shipped. Had General Alger been able to personally look after many minor details, both in this country and in Cuba, and had been able to conduct the war as he would conduct a business enterprise of his own, many lives would have been spared.

Globe-Democrat: Fortunately, the people are studying the official camp reports for themselves, and find there no confirmation of the copperhead stories. One authority which is collecting the statistics of the war states that the American army loss was 250 killed or mortally wounded. The names of 1,284 who died from disease have been collected from all the camps and transports. The naval loss was fifteen killed and mortally wounded, while the ships have suffered no more from disease than in time of peace. As far as the names have been obtained the loss of life in the American army and navy, from all causes, during the war with Spain, is 1,649. This includes those who have died from disease since the protocol was signed. Was there ever a war of equal magnitude in which the losses of one of the combatants were kept down to such figures? The record does not indicate incompetence in the government or feebleness in American manhood. What is revealed is copperhead falsification for partisan purposes.

THE SHAME OF FRANCE.

Buffalo Express: The pardon of Dreyfus will not satisfy justice. There must be punishment for those who conspired against him.

Springfield Republic: The effect of these exposures upon the French army must be deplorable, since they reveal a deep-seated cancer of official corruption that must shock the French people and seriously impair their confidence in the nation's military strength. Yet how much better for France must full exposure be than to allow this dry rot to eat out the heart of the nation in secret.

Philadelphia Times: Colonel Henry's fine sense of French military honor, which did not prevent him forging a document to prevent justice being done, it seems, when appealed to, did prevent him brazening the thing out before Cavaignac. Which only goes to show that French honor, like the pure Spanish article, is a fearful and wonderful thing. Better common sense and common honesty than such honor!

Philadelphia Record: Daniel Webster once said that the only alternatives left to a murderer were confession or suicide, and that suicide was confession. The wretched end of Colonel Henry in Paris shows that the philosophic principle is as applicable in forgery as in murder. Cynics may scoff at consciences, but conscience has been a higher law than the faulty French law in the Dreyfus case; and it may yet pluck out the heart of that dark mystery.

Detroit Journal: The cabal of the military establishment trembles and quakes with apprehensive fears. If a new trial of Dreyfus be ordered, if he be given the privilege publicly to defend himself, he may lead the way up to exposures which will disrupt the military establishment, disgrace high officials, and possibly precipitate a conflict with Germany. The Dreyfus case has dragged France to the brink of a volcano. The question uppermost in the minds of all is as to whether France can save herself from the impending eruption.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is unjust to class the young queen of Holland with the Orange family. Wilhelmina is a peach.

The Smith family reunion at Plainfield, N. J., last Tuesday, was attended by nearly 3,000 people of that name.

George H. Russell, who has just been elected president of the Bankers' association, is a self-made man, having begun life as a yard foreman in a Detroit iron works.

The farmers of Minnesota, having paid off most of their mortgages, have become discouragingly indifferent to the fate of split dollars. Even Towne cannot work up a hurrah.

Meissonier's widow made France a worthy bequest in leaving to the state all pictures, drawings and sketches remaining in her possession at the time of her recent death at Poissy.

Blanco is putting Havana in such good condition, pending the arrival of the American commissioners, that he might almost be suspected of a desire to be its governor general under American auspices.

Captain Concas, one of the prisoners from Cervera's sunken ships, wants to go home, but another Spanish officer has written home that he would like the war to continue another year simply to stay here and be well treated.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, owns the biggest part of Florida that is improved, and the government is paying him an enormous rent for some of the camp grounds of our soldiers. He owns the railroads on which the troops and supplies are hauled to these camps.

Booker Washington tells of a young colored doctor who prepared to practice among his race in the south by making a special study of nervous diseases! Mr. Washington's advice to make a specialty of chills and fevers show how his common sense and humor, too, stand him always in good stead.

According to a London paper the pope is by no means so weak as recent reports would make out. It is said that while walking in the vatican gardens recently he suddenly turned to an officer of his household and said: "The doctors will have it that I am ill, but see here." Then he handed to a guard the stick on which he had been leaning heavily and walked some forty steps at a brisk gait.

Dr. G. Alder Blumer, superintendent of the Utica State hospital, has advanced the idea, with some data in suport of it, that a portion of the increase of insanity of the present time is traceable to the disfiguration of the natural scenery by the monstrous advertising signs which greet the eye in growing numbers along all lines of travel and in all places where people seek rest or recreation. This is on the theory that even a slight annoyance, if constant, and of a kind to cause resentful anger, may in time produce dementia.

DISPOSAL OF GRAZING LANDS.

Protection of Irrigation Land the First Essential.

Frederick V. Coville in September Forum.

The economic objection to the immediate, irrevocable disposal of government grazing lands rests upon our lack of knowledge of the real value of those lands. The present classification recognizes only three kinds of public lands—mineral, timber and agricultural. Before the government can dispose of grazing lands it must determine which portions of the land now lumped as agricultural are really such and which portions are fit only for grazing. Especially must such areas of arid land as are capable of irrigation and which, therefore, are really agricultural, be segregated from the areas not capable of irrigation and be classed as grazing. It is only by the actual application of engineering and hydrographic methods that the exact location and extent of the irrigable portions of the arid lands can be ascertained, and in the natural course of events this would require many years. Clearly it would not be to the interest of the government to grant patents as grazing lands to large areas really irrigable and worth, therefore, five or perhaps twenty times as much. Furthermore, the economic conditions and the trade relations of the west in general have not yet become sufficiently well established to indicate the true value of land. Land values have been too high at one time or place and too low at another. It will require at least one or two more decades of successes and failures to show the real money value of our grazing lands. We do not know whether their present estimated values are too high or too low. * * * I do not wish, for the mere purpose of supporting an argument, to draw too black a picture of the decadence of western grazing lands; but I do wish to assert as strongly as possible my belief that if the laws governing our arid lands remain unchanged, lawlessness will continue, the destruction of private property and human life will go on, the prosperity of communities will be lessened, and one of the rich resources of the nation will be wasted.

It must, however, in fairness be stated that, bad as conditions now are, the remedy is easy, and that, if soon applied, recovery will be quick. If an area of overgrazed land be fenced in, and stock kept off, the grass, if not actually killed, will after a time regain its original vigor—in some cases in a year or two, in others in five years. Hundreds of instances may be found where a small area of private land, fenced and not overstocked, maintains its full forage-crop; while outside the fence there is practically no grazing whatever. In many places rich stockmen or companies have acquired title, by purchase from homesteaders, of tracts of watered land covering large territories; and, by fencing them in, they have been able to control all the grazing land of those regions. No other stockmen can bring their cattle on those areas, because they can get no water for them. The resident cattle owner, therefore, while without legal title to the land outside of his fences, has, de facto, the exclusive use of it. He accordingly manages it as if it were his own property, that is, he does not overstock it. As a result, the grass crop is maintained at its highest limit of continued productiveness.

WATTERSON'S ADVICE.

He Gives it Gratis to the Boys in the Trenches and Elsewhere.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is enough to give every one of the boys in the trenches a show for his marbles. If we can't make Mr. Bryan president of the United States ,what is the matter with sending him to Cuba to come back a senator? It may be that he would prefer Porto Rico, and, in that event, as in Cuba, there may be a good deal of hell developed to the square inch, and as Mr. Blackburn is out of a job, why not send Joe to Cuba? Governor Altgeld, being of foreign birth, cannot be president. He would doubtless be satisfied with Hawaii. There are fourteen hundred islands in the Japanese archipelago, a Philippine apiece for those that be hungry and thirsty, all the way from Debs to Urey!

Good Lord! in the face of such a prospect, think of the patriotic and famished democrats trailing after John Sherman and Carl Schurz. Think of William Jennings Bryan trailing after Grover Cleveland! It is just simply awful, is it not? Give us Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and we can work off all our surplus silver upon the native and have governorships, senatorships, and postoffices to burn! What's the matter with a new shuffle, cut the deal of the pictorial pasteboards? It is too, too late for William to go hobnobbing with Grover! Come, Billy, come! Better get up in the band wagon with the rest of the old-fashioned, manifest destiny, expansionist democrats and join in the chorus, "Where the flag flies there fly we!" You may not be able to lift yourself into the White House by your shoulder straps.

But they give a mighty fine finish to the gentleman and democrat who would lead the boys in the trenches throughout the nation, as well as in Kentucky, Nebraska and Texas, where leading is easy and costs only wind and noise. But if you cannot lead the grand old party to victory, at least do not lead, or try to lead, it into a blind alley, such as witnessed the death of the old federalists and the old whigs. They died because they refused to see the handwriting on the wall. Shall we? They died because they could not keep up with the procession. Shall we? What we really want, Billy, dear Billy, is to call you our "Sweet William," not to hear folks use about you such improper language as "Billy be d—d!"

An now, ladies and gentlemen, whilst Mr. Bryan meanders down the center aisle, the band will please play "Home, Sweet Home!"

Big Parade at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 5.—A conservative estimate of the number of visitors at the Cheyenne Frontier celebration today is placed at 10,000. The parade, which embraced Buffalo Bill's Wild West show and floats representing all of the business houses in the city, has never before been approached here. The weather is cool and invigorating.

Has a Big Roll of Money.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 5.—C. G. Schaefer of the Ponca agency, Indian Territory, stopped at the Manhattan hotel in this city last night on his way to Washington. He turned over to the proprietor and took a receipt for $190,000 in currency, which he had in a roll. He left this morning with the money.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TART AND TICKLISH.

Detroit Free Press: "Julia, aren't you glad to be at home again?"

"Glad? My dear, even your angel-cake tastes heavenly to me."

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, I see a good deal in the papers about infernal machines. What is an infernal machine?

Mr. Chugwater—Well, sometimes I think it's a lawn mower and sometimes I think it's a piano.

Cleveland Leader: Old Grinders—See here, young man, how do you account for the fact that you were seven minutes late in getting to the office this morning?

Weary Employe—I don't account for it at all. I've just succeeded in getting another job.

Washington Star: "A penny saved," said Uncle Eben, "is a penny earned. But a penny in debt is li'ble ter grow ter 'bout 'leven dollars in purty near no time."

Indianapolis Journal: "If Wabble wasn't so confounded lazy he could have made quite a success in life."

"But he has made a success. He has done as much as he ever tried to do."

Chicago Record: "This war criticism reminds me of the two sisters who keep my boarding house."

"How's that?"

"One does the work and the other does the grumbling."

Detroit Free Press: "This war has been a good deal on the nickel-in-the-slot method."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, we drop in a few bullets and take out an island."

Chicago Post: She threw a flatiron at him and broke a window three feet to his right.

"Spaniard!" he cried derisively.

When she sued him for divorce he tried to argue that the epithet was justified, but in view of the fact that she came within three feet of her target the jury held it was not.

Detroit Journal: The fat man in the pink blazer rose at once.

"Please take my seat!" he urged.

The slender girl who carried her lunch in a music roll was altogether overcome.

"This is too much!" she protested, with emotion, sinking into three-eighths, or at most two-fifths of the seat that had been his.

WATERMELON MORALS.

Chicago Times-Herald.

You Wi'yum, come here, suh, dis instunce. Wu' dat you got under dat box?
I do want no foolin'—you hear me?
Wut you say? Ain't nu'h'n but rocks?
'Peahs ter me you's owdashus p'ticler,
S'posin' dey's of a new kine.
I'll des take a look at dem rocks. Hi yi! der you think dat I's bline?

I calls dat a plain watermillion, you scamp, en I knows whah it growed;
It come fum de Jimmersun cawn-fiel,' dah on ter side er de road.
You stole it, you rascal—you stole it! I watched you fum down in de lot.
En time I git th'ough wid you, nigger, you won't e'n be a grease spot!

I'll fix you. Mirandy! Mirandy! go cut me a hick'ry—make 'ase!
En cut me de toughes' en keenes' you c'n fine anywhah cn de place.
I'll larn you, Mr. Wi'yum Joe Vetters, ter steal en ter lie, you young sinner,
Disgracin' yo' ole Christian mammy, en makin' her leave cookin' dinner!

Now ain't you 'shamed 'er yo'se'f, suh? I is. I's 'shamed you, my son!
En de holy accorjan angel, he's 'shamed er wut you has done;
En he's tuck it down up yander in coal-black, blood-red letters—
"One watermillion stoled by Wi'yum Josephus Vetters."

En wut you s'posen Br'er Bascom, yo' teacher at Sunday school,
'Ud say ef he knowed how you's broke de good Lawd's gol'n rule?
Boy, whah's de raisin' I give you? Is you boun' fuh ter be a black villain?
I's s'prised dat a chile er yo' mammy 'ud steal any man's watermillion.

En I's now gwiner cut it right open, en you shain't have nary bite,
Fuh a boy, who'll steal watermillions—en dat in de day's broad light—
Ain't—Lawdy! It's green! Mirandy! Mirand-y come on wi' dat switch!
Well, stealin' a g-r-e-e-n watermillion, whoever yeered tell er des sich?

Cain't tell w'en dey's ripe? W'y, you thump um, en w'en dey go pank dey is green;
But w'en dey go punk, now you mine me, dey's ripe, en dat's des wut I mean.
En nex' time you hook watermillions—you heered me, you ign'ant, you hunk—
Ef you do' want a lickin' all over, be sho dat dey allers go "punk!"

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6, 1898.—A firemen's tournament on a grand international scale opens in this city today. Every section of the United States, besides Canada and Europe, will be represented by visiting companies, and the town is crowded with fire fighters.

About Ninety Per Cent.

of these fire fighters buy their clothing at our store. That's why they're so well dressed, Fire fighters want good stylish, serviceable clothing and that's what they get when they wear B., K, & Co's make.

We've still a few left of those fine madras and oxford cloth hot weather shirts, at $1.

The first invoice of our fall weight suits are on our tables, —ready for you to make your elections.

BROWNING KING & CO.
S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.