

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee
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says that the actual number of full and
complete copies of The Daily Morning,
Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during
the month of September, 1898, was as fol-
lows:

1.....	29,400	14.....	25,319
2.....	24,932	15.....	25,749
3.....	26,096	16.....	25,110
4.....	26,225	17.....	25,336
5.....	25,092	18.....	25,485
6.....	25,284	19.....	25,928
7.....	25,425	20.....	25,588
8.....	26,290	21.....	26,000
9.....	25,018	22.....	25,960
10.....	24,943	23.....	25,490
11.....	25,154	24.....	25,678
12.....	25,002	25.....	26,050
13.....	25,455	26.....	25,344
14.....	25,148	27.....	25,360
15.....	25,281	28.....	25,505

Total.....760,107
Less returns and unsold copies.....10,453

Net total sales.....752,654
Net daily average.....25,088

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 30th 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 news-
paper building in America.
The Bee Building is a new
plant, conceded to be the
finest between Chicago and
San Francisco. A cordial
welcome is extended to all.

The deadline in the peace commission
will be resumed at Paris today.

The exposition still continues to be
the focus of attraction to people from
the far east, as well as the far west.

Next registration day will be on Fri-
day, October 28. Paste this in your hat
if you have not already registered.

Because last year's registration was
unusually light does not make this year's
registration figures show up any better.

It costs only \$25 in South Omaha for a
permit for slugging a man to death in
the prize ring. That is almost as cheap
as killing birds in the packing house
slaughter pens.

Base ball has been projected upon
Manila by the American soldiers. But
the other national game that is played
with stacks of reds and blues landed
and became acclimated first.

Dr. Parkhurst says New York is get-
ting just what it deserves for going back
to Tammany. And the eminent divine
may be taken as an expert in sizing up
the deserts in store for New Yorkers.

Populists who honestly desire to bring
about the reforms to which their party
is pledged and redress the abuses from
which the people have suffered will help
to smash the state house machine on
the 8th of November.

Up to date, Judge Robinson has not
explained to the voters of the Third con-
gressional district what bargain was
made with Poynter to insure the turn-
ing down of Judge Maxwell by the
demo-pop conventions.

Every sound money democrat in Ne-
braska will this year vote for repub-
lican candidates for congress and the re-
publican state and legislative ticket. No
democrat who supports the popocratic
aggregation can rightfully claim to ad-
here to sound money doctrines.

President McKinley has been named
as the executor of the estate of one of
his deceased friends. The president,
however, has also been named as the ex-
ecutor of the business of this great re-
public and the public business will con-
tinue to have his first consideration.

President McKinley is doubtless glad
he is back in Washington, but he is also
glad he accepted the invitation to at-
tend the Omaha exposition as its guest
without which he probably would not
have made his western trip on the
itinerary and at the time that he did.

As was to have been expected, the
World-Herald rushes forward to lend
its columns to the defense of the im-
mense South Omaha prize fighters and
their abettors. No class of people are
too low for that popocratic sheet to cater
to for the purpose of soliciting their
votes for the candidacy of its editor.

Arrangements have been made by the
Postoffice department to exchange
money orders between the United States
and Corea after the commencement of
the New Year. With this improvement,
no well regulated American family need
suffer for want of facilities to send his
savings to friends or relatives in Corea.

Through the contest that has been pre-
cipitated over the appointment to the
vacancy in the colony of the First
Nebraska volunteers now in Manila one
noble hero stands forth in lustrous glory
in the one company captain who has
succeeded in appending his name to the
petitions of both candidates for the
place.

POYNTER'S INDEFENSIBLE RECORD.

Article III of the constitution of Ne-
braska provides that at the first regular
session of the legislature after the
census enumeration by the state,
and at the next regular ses-
sion of the legislature after each
enumeration made by authority of the
United States, "but at no other time,
the legislature shall apportion the sena-
tors and representatives according to the
number of inhabitants, excluding In-
dians not taxed and soldiers and officers
of the United States army and navy."

W. A. Poynter was a member of the
state senate of the twenty-second legis-
lative session. On January 6, 1891, Mr.
Poynter was duly sworn in. "I do
solemnly swear I will support the con-
stitution of the United States and the
constitution of the state of Nebraska and
will faithfully discharge the duties of
member of the legislature according to
the best of my ability," etc.

On April 3, 1891, house roll 280, a bill
for an act to district the state of Ne-
braska into senatorial, representative
and congressional districts and for the
apportionment of senators, representa-
tives and congressmen, and to fix the
number of the same, and to repeal sec-
tions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Com-
piled Statutes of Nebraska, was read
the third time and placed upon its pas-
sage in the house of representatives and
was passed by a vote of 64 to 25, as re-
corded on page 1891 of the house jour-
nal. The bill was sent to the senate
and by that body was referred to the
committee of the whole. It was re-
ported back April 4 with the recom-
mendation that it be indefinitely post-
poned.

William A. Poynter moved "that the
report of the committee of the whole
be adopted," and his motion prevailed.
By this action a large section of west-
ern Nebraska and many counties in the
eastern part of the state were robbed
of their just representation in the legis-
lature and so remain today.

A review of the population of a few
senatorial and representative districts
will point out how Mr. Poynter
violated his solemn oath to support
the constitution.

In round numbers, by the census of
1890, this state had a population of
1,050,000. Divide this number by
thirty-three and it gives us 31,812 as
the basis for one senator. Douglas county
had 158,000 inhabitants and is entitled
to five senators.

Again divide 1,050,000 by 100, which
gives 10,500 as the basis for one rep-
resentative. This would give Dou-
glas county fifteen members of the house,
instead of nine, as at present. Nemaha
county, with a population of 12,980, to-
day has two members. Pawnee county,
with a population of 10,240, has two
members. Sarpy county, with a popu-
lation of 6,875, has one member. Adams
county, with a population of 24,208, has
one member. Box Butte, with a popu-
lation of 5,494; Sheridan, with a popu-
lation of 8,687; Dawes, with a popu-
lation of 9,722; and Sioux, with a popu-
lation of 2,452, aggregating 26,355,
have only one member. Nemaha
county has also a float with Johnson
county.

This is enough to show the great in-
justice perpetrated against the people of
Nebraska when house roll 280 was, on
the 4th day of April, 1891, indefinitely
postponed in the senate on motion of
W. A. Poynter.

Has a man who deliberately violates
his solemn oath of office and willfully
votes to deprive thousands of his fellow
citizens of their rightful representation
in the legislature any claim for endorse-
ment by elevation to the position of
chief executive of the state?

MENACE OF A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Hon. John E. Cowen of Maryland, a
sound money democrat, believes, with
General Palmer and other prominent
sound money democrats, that it is the
duty of such democrats to vote for re-
publican candidates for congress. Mr.
Cowen, as president of the Baltimore &
Ohio railroad, is brought into contact
with large financial operations. In a re-
cent interview he declared his conviction
that the election of a democratic house
of representatives by the present demo-
cratic organization would have a
strong tendency to depreciate every
American security, both on the ex-
changes of this country and abroad.

The financiers of Europe, said Mr.
Cowen, would regard such an election as
a step backward and the timid capital-
ists would fear to invest in our securities.
Capital at home would likewise hesitate
to make new investments and many en-
terprises would be delayed and restricted
while capital was waiting to see what
would be done.

There is no doubt that such would be
the effect, for while a democratic house
could do nothing to affect the currency,
its election would be so distinct a
menace to the cause of sound money
that a severe shock would be given to
financial confidence and capital would
again become timid and distrustful.

The first evidence of this would be seen
in the depreciation of American securi-
ties, but this would not be the only evi-
dence. Productive enterprises would be
unfavorably affected and the move-
ment toward a higher measure of pros-
perity would receive a check. The re-
sult of the election of 1890 added hun-
dreds of millions to the wealth of our
people from the advance in the market
value of American securities. Savings
banks and other financial institutions
holding these securities were thereby
greatly benefited, as well as thousands
of individuals who have about all their
means thus invested. The election on
November 8 of a democratic house of
representatives, which would be domi-
nated by the free silver element, would
take away a considerable part of the
benefit to the holders of American securi-
ties—hundreds of thousands of whom
are people of moderate means—
which they derived from the victory for
sound money two years ago. On the
other hand, the election of a republican
congress would maintain and strengthen
the value of American securities and in
the reassurance it would give to capital
all property would be benefited. Pro-
ductive enterprises would be promoted
and the movement toward a greater
prosperity would be accelerated.

The democratic party is hopelessly
committed to the free silver heresy. Ex-
cept in a few eastern states it has
everywhere made this the issue in the
congressional campaign. If it shall se-
cure a majority in the next house of re-
presentatives adherence to free silver will
be intensified. It would seem that all
sound money democrats must see that
their plain duty is to vote for republican
candidates for congress.

BRINGING PIGS TO WRONG MARKET.

Twelve years ago the people of Ne-
braska were besieged by an army of
woman suffrage agitators, who came
from all points of the compass to urge
Nebraskans to change their state con-
stitution to conform to their demands
for the ballot for women. After pa-
tiently submitting to the ordeal the
voters of Nebraska declared through the
ballot box that they had not been con-
verted by the imported female crus-
aders.

Eight years ago an attempt was made
to force upon Nebraska constitutional
prohibition through the influence and
pressure of agitators imported from
states, most of which had voted down
similar propositions or repealed their
prohibition laws after due trial. Again,
the people of Nebraska turned their
backs upon the intruders who sought
to accomplish here what they had
failed in at home.

And now comes George Fred Wil-
liams all the way from republican Mas-
sachusetts to tell the people of Ne-
braska why they should pursue a policy
repudiated by the people of Massachu-
setts. While this may not be an im-
pertinence, it is certainly a presumption
that the people of Nebraska need in-
struction as to their own best inter-
ests from a man who is notoriously a
failure as a political mentor.

The population of Nebraska is made
up of plain people possessed of good
sense, who know enough to know that
the moon is not made of green cheese,
that they cannot acquire wealth with-
out working for it and that they can-
not repeal the laws of supply and de-
mand. They know, even if George
Fred Williams does not, that the teach-
ings of experience offer a safer guide for
their conduct than all the fine spun
theories he may conjure up.

They know also that the price of
silver has no more relation to the price
of wheat than has the price of iron or
copper. They know that wheat advanced
to \$1 a bushel last year while silver
was lower than it had been when wheat
was 40 cents a bushel. They know that
the price of cattle and sheep went up
just as soon as the tariff on cattle, hides
and wool was restored.

They know, what Mr. Williams does
not want to know, that the mortgages
have been lifted from their farms, not
because Bryan lives in Nebraska and
not because the popocrats hold the fort
at the state house, but because confi-
dence has been re-established and busi-
ness prosperity restored through the as-
surance that the man at the helm of the
national government is neither a free
trade theorist nor a free silver delu-
sionist.

For all these reasons the sophistries
of George Fred Williams of Massachu-
setts should have no more effect upon
the voters of Nebraska than had the
fervid appeals of Susan B. Anthony or
the frenzied prohibition oratory of Rev. Sam
Small of Georgia.

COMMERICAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

There are certain commercial rights
in China secured to the citizens of the
United States by treaties. The opera-
tions of Russia and Germany in that
empire have appeared to menace these
rights and while it is probable they do
to some extent, there is reason to be-
lieve the danger has been somewhat
exaggerated. However, it is manifestly
important that all proper efforts be
made by the commercial interests of the
United States having in view the main-
tenance of American rights in China
and the organization in New York for
this purpose of the American Asiatic
association is to be commended. This
association is not composed exclusively
of New York commercial men, but its
membership is drawn also from other
trade centers.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Says of the association that the charac-
ter of its membership is very high, in-
cluding as it does representatives of the
great exporting and importing houses
doing business in the far east, as well
as of the leading iron and steel works,
locomotive builders, electric companies
and cotton manufacturers in New Eng-
land and the south. The objects are to
foster and safeguard the commercial
interests of the citizens of the United
States and others connected therewith
in the empires of China and Japan; to
secure the advantages of sustained
watchfulness and ready action which
will accrue from united and permanent
organization and association of those
having interests and pursuits in com-
mon. Certainly these are most meri-
torious objects and it is easy to believe
the statement that the association has
already exercised a salutary influence in
educating public sentiment to a recog-
nition of the magnitude of the interests
which this country has at stake in the
far east. Such an organization should
be able to accomplish a great deal in
fostering the commercial interests of the
United States in Asia and so regarded
of national interest. An association of
this character, proceeding on strictly
practical lines, cannot fail to exert a
potent and useful influence, both at
home and abroad.

Undoubtedly our government will be
found ready to give full protection at
all times and in all circumstances to
American commercial rights in China.

As we have said, apprehension of dan-
ger to these rights has probably been
somewhat exaggerated. There is really
very little substantial evidence of a
purpose on the part of either Russia or
Germany to interfere with American
rights and interests in any portion of
the far east and the fact that our trade
is steadily growing in that quarter of
the world is certainly reassuring. None
the less it is our duty to be watchful of
our interests there and to see that every
right secured to American citizens by

treaty is respected by other nations.

The United States wants nothing to do
with any complications of European na-
tions in Asia, but it will not tamely per-
mit any of its rights there to be disre-
garded or trampled upon by any power.

AS WAS NATURALLY TO HAVE BEEN EX-PECTED.

the question of the American citizenship of the inhabitants of Porto Rico has already obtained by the ap-
pointment of a former citizen of Porto Rico for registration in New York under
claim that by the annexation of that
island he has become naturalized as thor-
oughly as if he had taken out all his
papers under the naturalization laws.

There are supreme court decisions to
the effect that aliens can be naturalized
by treaty as well as the famous Boyd
case, in which it was held that the ad-
mission of Nebraska into the union op-
erated to naturalize persons living in the
territory, which would tend to support
the position that the Porto Ricans have
been made citizens of the United States
unless they elect to repudiate such citi-
zenship. The controversy, however, may
be expected to get into the courts again
and result in more interpretations of
the constitutional provisions relating to
naturalization.

NO BOND PROPOSITION HAVING IN VIEW THE PURCHASE OF TWO ADDITIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SITES.

The purchase of two additional high school sites and the erection of two new high school buildings would carry this year. The people of Omaha are not in a frame of mind to load this city down with a bonded debt which can be deferred for ten years when the burden of taxation will be divided among a larger number of property owners and correspondingly decreased by reason of increased property valuations. The people of Omaha are not in a frame of mind either to favor any project that will double or treble the annual outlay for high school instruction and maintenance of high school buildings. This view is held also by a majority of the Board of Education, whose action will doubtless be governed by a desire to carry out the wishes of their constituents.

THE BEE AS A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

has forborne from pointing out objectionable candidates on the republican legislative ticket in the hope that the men who have assumed the management of the local campaign would see the folly of attempting to foist unworthy men upon the people and rectify the mistake by reconstruction of the ticket. In withholding comment upon the character of the republican candidates and refraining from discriminating among them, The Bee has therefore been acting with good motives for justifiable ends. But how about the World-Herald, as the popocratic organ? What good reason could prompt it to be silent about the rotten timber on the republican ticket if not a desire to keep the weak men in the field and an assurance that its editor will benefit thereby in his candidacy for congress?

FEELING YELPS OF THE YELLOWS.

Globe-Democrat.

Democratic editors print fewer charges of army neglect and corruption since they were officially invited forward to give particulars. Not one of their stories has been verified.

AN UNPIONEERED PROBLEM.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The managers of the Omaha exposition, with a balance in their favor of \$300,000, will be confronted with a problem which, so far as we know, has never before been presented to an exposition management in this country.

CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER.

Minneapolis Tribune.

A Nebraska young man lifted his sweet heart at the altar because he discovered that she smoked cigarettes. The young man is to be congratulated. A young man who neglects his opportunities during courtship like that is not worthy of any live young woman's devotion.

MALIGNANT PARTISANS.

Minneapolis Journal.

The democratic journals are endeavoring to give their readers the impression that the War Investigation commission is organized to suppress the facts and that witnesses are carefully selected to make favorable statements. This is, of course, a base and malignant slander, for the commission has summoned, from the beginning, witnesses from every source likely to yield the truth, and the testimony has been unsparingly given. The really weak features of the War department administration have been brought out.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

The Development of the Former and Its Effect on the Latter.

By joint resolution of congress, approved August 15, 1894, the commissioner of labor was authorized and directed to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive industries, and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and further, whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor, or the introduction of power machinery. Since that time the investigation has been in progress, and the results are published in the thirteenth annual report of the commissioner for 1898.

The facts obtained are extremely interesting, but unfortunately for those who have long taken opposite sides on this question of whether machinery has worked a benefit or an injury to laborers, Commissioner Wright observes that the statistical method is not conclusive in determining whether wages have been bettered or lowered through machinery, since so many other factors inevitably enter into the problem of wages.

The statistics prove one or two things, however, beyond the possibility of dispute: The first is that machinery has lowered the cost of manufactured products, and secondly it has increased the number of persons required to produce the same amount of goods. The report, embracing 678 in which hand and machine labor could be best contrasted. This means that machinery has given a far greater number of persons employment than though nothing but hand labor were still in use.

But all this does not settle conclusively the real effect of machinery upon wages. The fact is that the problem of wages contains so many and so diverse factors that no one factor can be honestly said to be a controlling one—not even the great specific known as a protective tariff.

But whatever be the truth as to wages machinery has come to stay. We could not abolish it if we would. How things can be adjusted so that it shall not cheapen wages at the same time it is cheapening products and increasing the number of wage seekers is the great unsolved problem which all good citizens ought to be interested in settling.

STATE PRESS ON STATE POLITICS.

Norfolk Journal (rep.): It is safe to bet that Auditor Cornell will get the unanimous vote of his relatives. He gave all of them jobs at the expense of the state and they have to be ungrateful.

Tekamah Herald (rep.): The popocratic candidates two years ago promised to reduce the salaries at the state house. Did they do it? The salary of Mayor, the governor's private secretary, was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year, for what? For wire pulling, swinging the party lash and dictating to party caucus.

Week's Review (rep.): Poynter is having a hard time to explain the prohibitions why he did not stay with them and the democrats ask him to explain why he got up in their convention a few years ago and denounced the democratic party. He is now back in the democratic party, but is running for governor on the fusion ticket.

Wahoo Vapour (rep.): When the shortages of the "bullet" (that) crowd throughout the state are fully known there is no doubt that they will figure up a total of more than a half million dollars. In Gosper and Hamilton counties, where popocratic shortages occur, they even burned the court houses, together with all the records, that the crookedness might as far as possible be covered up.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): The publishing of the delinquent tax list this year furnishes some facts which the calamity howlers will have a difficult time to explain away in more ways than one. They say that the times are not more prosperous. The tax list this year says the times are more prosperous, because the delinquent list is considerably smaller in nearly every county in the state than it has been for several years.

Aurora Republican: Our populist friends are telling us that the state penitentiary under populist rule is self-sustaining. What became of the \$37,000 drawn from the state treasury since January 1, 1897, for the support of that institution? These are pertinent questions, but they are prompted by the conflicting statements made by the state officers to bolster up their claims for reelection and the people want to know the truth in the matter before they go to the polls to vote.

Aurora Republican: In the populist campaign document got out by the populist officers Hamilton county is reported as paying into the state treasury as its proportion of state taxes \$13,017. An examination reveals the fact that Hamilton county's proportion of state taxes was \$13,755.24. Now the question is, What became of the balance, \$738.17, that should have been paid into the state treasury? This is a very serious matter the voters should look about before they go to the polls to vote.

Alliance Times (rep.): The returns are not all in yet, but they show so far that since populism and reform projected themselves into the government of our beloved state ("Stand up for Nebraska"), \$170,000 in the aggregate has been stolen from fourteen counties in the state by county treasurers who lifted up their voices for fusion and 16 to 1. Not a blessed one of the embezzlers has been prosecuted or punished, though Bartley has been juggled and the popocrats have got away with more than half what he did, but then, it's a present.

Albion News (rep.): The Argus intimates that there is danger that Mr. Poynter will not carry his own precinct, and asks, "Suppose he should fail, what of it?" Well, nothing in particular, only the Argus has been claiming that lots of men were going to vote for him because he was a neighbor and citizen and his own precinct, a stronghold of the populists, being considered doubtful, it might be inferred that the more remote the neighbor the more probability of his getting his vote. If Rosema precinct is doubtful Mr. Poynter might as well come home and save the wear and tear on his railroad passes.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): The entire state ticket nominated by the republicans can be highly recommended this year. Every one of them seem to be good, able men, men of the highest integrity, and they should be elected. The editor of the Independent is personally acquainted with Mr. Mortensen, the candidate for state treasurer, and knows him to be a very careful and honest man, and if the rest of the state ticket is just like Hayward, as our populist exchanges tell us, then Hayward and the rest of the ticket must be just like Mortensen. Vote the republican ticket this fall and stand up for Nebraska.

Red Cloud Argus (rep.): The fusion forces in Nebraska have abandoned all issues of importance by declaring that the campaign is one of state reform in the public institutions. In their great desire to create a record for economy the managers of these institutions have practiced downright cruelty on the unfortunate inmates in depriving them of necessary comforts. The fare furnished is as scanty as can be and sustenance, clothes are thin and worn and for

bed clothes a single blanket must suffice. The taxpayers of the state do not want "savings" at the expense of these unfortunate inmates.

Norfolk Journal (rep.): The people of Nebraska will elect Judge Jackson attorney general because they want a man in that position who at least will know how to get a case into court. Judge Jackson, unlike his opponent, isn't very particular about the curl of his mustache, the fit of his coat or the extent to which his cuffs show below his coat sleeves, and doesn't care a continental whether the women admire his graceful figure as he arises to address the court, but he tries a lawsuit for all it is worth and generally wins.

Beatrice Express (rep.): Republicans are endeavoring to win votes in this campaign by force of argument and by calling attention to the merits of their candidates and the advantages and justice of their cause. The enemy is pursuing a directly contrary course. Abuse and misrepresentation have been freely indulged in from the outset and as election day approaches, all the old mud batteries are being opened. They are paying no attention to the deluge of abuse, and so it falls harmless. It takes two parties to make a quarrel, and, as the republicans refuse to engage in a squabble, the squabble is tottering in a lop-sided way.

Hastings Tribune (rep.): If it is true that the son of Senator Sykes quit his job at the Hastings asylum because the officials of that institution attempted to compel him to pay over to a committee a certain amount of money every month for the purpose of raising a campaign fund then the young man should go to his pater and demand that the great "reform" party be reformed and that the work should be commenced at home. The populist party is corrupt and therefore its followers judge the republican party to be in the same fix. If leaders split their throats yelling "reform" when if the mask were removed and their true character revealed the common members of the populist party would shrink from them and hold up their hands in holy horror.

IN THE CONGRESSIONAL FIELD.

Premont Tribune (rep.): Candidate Hitchcock of Omaha is the only one of the lot of the fusionists in Nebraska who is forcing the silver question in this campaign. Perhaps he is shrewder than the rest, but we doubt it, with reference to this particular question. Candidate Hitchcock is only sitting up with the corpse.

Arlington Times: The voters of the Second congressional district will no doubt remember that three years ago G. M. Hitchcock sold out two columns of the World-Herald to the republicans. Wouldn't it be dangerous to send such a man to congress, for fear that he might sell out, body and soul? Stand by honest men, who have been tried and found true to his constituency.

Kearney Hub (rep.): When the congressman with the silver tongue fails to arouse enthusiasm or even interest among the populists there is certainly a screw loose in the old machine. It was a frost that Congressmen Greene encountered at Broken Bow last week, right at the home of the governor and the former abiding place of Kem, and in the very center of the most rankerous populist population in the state. But it is true it is saddest to Congressmen Greene. He tried to account for it, but he can't do it. The people are not with him this time and he continues to wonder why.

Tobias Gazette (rep.): One of the cleanest campaigns ever put up by any candidate is being made by Hon. E. H. Hinshaw. He has no issue in all his talks or speeches. His arguments are convincing. His appeals are to men's reason and his deductions are based upon facts and not fancy. He does not wish to mislead or cover up but to make plain. The course that he is pursuing will win him friends every day and he will go out of this congressional district with a good majority of the votes.