

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$2.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$2.50; Daily, Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$3.00; Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

Table with 2 columns: Description of publication and Circulation figures. Total circulation: 781,838.

Net total sales: \$77,087. Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of September, 1899.

There is no longer any question about Africa being the dark cloud on the map.

In England, as in every commercial country, the stock exchange is the war barometer.

An exposition plant that sells for \$50,000 after two seasons' wear and tear is an asset that comes in handy at the right time.

The Dreyfus decision is expected by Monday or Tuesday of next week and the whole civilized world is holding its breath to receive the news.

How well the republicans with indefensible official records know that they have always a haven of refuge and a willing defender in the local popocraic newspaper fence.

Chicago is having trouble in raising the money required for its fall festival. Chicago had better call home Col. Harvey and put him at the head of the touching committee.

Another whisky war is threatened between the trust and anti-trust distillers. Let the war be pulled off at once during the Kentucky campaign and it may be a boon to humanity yet.

The disappearance of \$10,000 out of an Omaha bank is no mystery at all beside the darkness enshrouding that \$3,600 pot which South Omaha city officials have been trying to locate.

Denver is announcing a new anti-trust smelter as an outgrowth of the great smelter strike. It is a cold day in mid-summer when Denver does not take advantage of every opportunity to push itself along.

Bryan says it is the same fight as 1890 over again, but a comparison of his speeches now and three years ago will show that all his arguments of 1890 have outlived their usefulness and had to give way to new songs.

By decision of the United States general appraisers, ink for typewriter ribbons has been officially classed as printing ink. All the typewriter operators may be expected immediately to apply for recognition among the printing trades.

The ministry in New South Wales is experiencing embarrassment in the shape of a Parliamentary vote of lack of confidence. If the Australian colonies do not do something periodically to attract the public eye Great Britain might come to forget all about them.

Coln Harvey is still delivering his "celebrated" lecture on law and civilization to Nebraska popocraic. It is celebrated nightly by passing the hat for contributions of cash, buttons and promises to relieve the democratic campaign fund and keep Mr. Harvey's expense account even.

Advices from Johannesburg are to the effect that the railroads can not accommodate the people anxious to get out of the country in anticipation of war. We suppose these people are the lineal successors of the emigrants to Canada during the war of the rebellion in the United States.

Every Omaha volunteer in the Nebraska regiments for the war should try to attend the reception Lincoln is preparing to tender the returned soldiers just to show that Omaha barbers no petty jealousy of the state capital. Omaha wishes Lincoln the fullest success in his undertaking.

It is worthy of note that the federal government is bringing back to the United States the bodies of the American soldiers who fell in the Philippines without expense to their relatives and that there never was any call for the hysterical attempt at brass band charity by appealing for public contributions to bring back the dead.

OPTIMISTIC PREDICTIONS.

Mr. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, is of the opinion that the war in the Philippines will soon be ended and it is said that his statements relative to affairs in the islands have made a deep impression upon officials at Washington. There have recently been optimistic predictions from other sources in regard to the Philippine situation. All such expressions are apt to be regarded with some incredulity, in view of the fact that so little has been accomplished since the beginning of hostilities. When it is understood that after six months of fighting the American forces occupy a territory which includes barely more than 1 per cent of the area of the islands and that American control embraces barely, if anything, more than 5 per cent of the population of the islands, it is not easy to believe that the task of suppressing the insurrection is so near the end as Mr. Schurman and some others profess to think.

The trouble is that these optimistic opinions are very likely based upon inadequate or inaccurate information in regard to the condition of the enemy. It has been pretty conclusively shown that the military authorities in the Philippines are not very well informed respecting the strength or the resources of the insurgents. Months ago it was said that their forces were not numerous and that their supply of the munitions of war would soon be exhausted. Within sixty days after the beginning of the war it was declared that the insurgent army was disintegrating, that a large proportion of it was anxious for peace and that it could not be long before it would be without the means of carrying on hostilities. Undoubtedly General Otis was persuaded that such was the case and hence his persistent claim that an army of 30,000 would be sufficient to suppress the insurrection.

There is reason to think that the military authorities in the Philippines are no better informed now in respect to the strength and resources of the insurgents than they were four or five months ago. The enemy has shown remarkable shrewdness in keeping from us such information, while it is highly probable that the American authorities have placed too much confidence in a class of natives called "friendly," most of whom would not hesitate to make misleading statements. It is this class which Mr. Schurman has come into contact with and as one of the most trustworthy of the newspaper correspondents at Manila says, they are a quantity not to be depended upon. Evidence of this is supplied in the recent reports that a number of these so-called "amigos" holding civil positions within our lines have been found aiding the insurgents.

The American people would be very glad to believe that the end of the war is near, but the experience of the last seven months does not warrant such belief. Still with the large increase of the American forces provided for there is reason to hope that within the next six months the war will be ended and civil government established at least throughout Luzon.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Both parties in Ohio realize the general interest that is felt in the contest in that state and are making preparations for a most vigorous prosecution of the campaign. The democratic candidate for governor, John R. McLean, stated in an interview a few days ago that he proposed to conduct his canvass on state issues. He said that with no national officials to choose, the people can safely discuss their home issues free from the glamour of national questions.

But the republicans will not permit the campaign to be thus narrowed. The democratic platform deals almost wholly with national questions and the party will be compelled to defend the position it has taken. Having reaffirmed adherence to the Chicago platform, laying special emphasis upon the free silver plank, it will not be allowed to relegate that issue to the rear.

Meanwhile dissension among the democrats over the nomination of McLean appears to be growing. The politicians who are looking out for boodie are favorable to him, but of the more honorable element many are opposed to him. There is some defection in the republican ranks, but it appears not to be serious. An uncertain factor is the independent candidacy of Mayor Jones of Toledo, who will doubtless attract support from both parties and probably quite as many democrats as republicans.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Watch for The Sunday Bee. It has set for itself a standard so far above alleged competitors that it stands at the top in a class by itself. The Illustrated Bee Sunday will be devoted largely to the volunteers of 1801 and the volunteers of 1898. The veterans of the two wars will mingle together at the reunion of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic at Lincoln the coming week, making them the center of timely interest.

For the frontispiece we have a handsome large portrait of the department commander, John E. Evans of North Platte. The photograph which is reproduced was taken specially for The Bee and will form a fine souvenir of the reunion to be preserved and framed. Smaller portraits of other department officers are also given.

Among the striking pictures in the series showing the First Nebraska in the shape of the camera we have views of the final scenes at the camp at San Francisco, including the last regimental dress parade and the break-up after muster-out.

The last group photograph of Company I, Omaha, the Thurston Rifles, is shown in full size. This is the best picture of the Omaha company ever taken, showing the face of each member so distinctly that he is readily recognizable.

A group picture of Company M of Broken Bow will also interest their friends.

MEANTIME THE VICE CHAIRMAN WILL OPERATE THE LEVER TO THE MACHINERY THAT IS ALL SET FOR THE RENOMINATION OF BRYAN AND LET CHAIRMAN JONES TAKE HOLD AGAIN FOR THE FINAL SPURT.

The all-absorbing coming yacht race for the All-America's cup is the subject of some pertinent history of the various contests, illustrated by an excellent halftone of the coveted cup itself.

Another timely article relates to the preparations for the reception to Admiral Dewey at New York, with beautiful views of the sculptors at work on models for the great Dewey memorial arch.

The living fashion models are, as usual, of highest interest to women and Carpenter's Porto Rican letters need no special commendation.

Outside of the illustrated features The Sunday Bee will be unexcelled in every department of modern journalism, serving all the news in the most comprehensive and readable manner.

Read The Sunday Bee—the best paper. Sold by all dealers and newsboys at 5 cents a copy. Extra copies at The Bee office.

MAKING GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

The new election of directors of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, by which Great Northern interests are excluded and Union Pacific interests made paramount, is fresh evidence of gratifying progress toward the reunification of the lines formerly operated as the Union Pacific system. The bad effects of the unfortunate receivership that forced the segregation of the various branch and allied roads that made up the system are being gradually and surely overcome, because all these lines naturally and inevitably belong together.

While what Omaha suffered as the terminus of the Union Pacific through the breakup of that system can never be even estimated, the reuniting of the lines cannot but contribute materially to the trade and importance of this city. The extension of this great transcontinental route means the upbuilding of Omaha by centering the transcontinental traffic at this point.

Although for the present the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Navigation lines are to be operated as distinct properties, the management is practically the same in personnel as that of the Union Pacific and their policies in harmony with one another. They are drawing closer and closer together and the consummation of complete consolidation can be only a question of a few years at most.

THE SCHEME FAILED.

The scheme of disgruntled pension attorneys to induce the Grand Army of the Republic, at the national encampment, to attack the commissioner of pensions, failed and the men who for months past have been indissidiously and persistently assailing a faithful public official and an earnest friend of the union soldier have received a merited rebuke. The warfare upon Commissioner Evans started by the attorneys who were not permitted to dictate the administration of the Pension bureau had not a shadow of justification, as was conclusively shown by the investigation of the charges against the commissioner by a committee of the Grand Army. The animus of the attack was clearly indicated in the fact that Mr. Evans, in the strict performance of his duty, has compelled the attorneys and claim agents to keep within the law, that he has sought to protect the claimants for pensions against extortion, that he has endeavored to safeguard the government against fraud, and that in doing this he reduced the fees of the claim agents in the last fiscal year over 40 per cent from the amount they received the preceding year.

The simple truth is that Commissioner Evans has been honest in his office; he has been fair to fair men and watchful of those who seemed to be tricky. He has construed the laws liberally in the interest of honest claimants and he has been fearless in dealing with those whom he had good reason to believe were not honest. Perhaps the laws are in some respects faulty, as pointed out in the resolutions adopted by the Grand Army, but for this the commissioner is not responsible. He is an executive officer and must execute the laws as he finds them. This he has done fairly and faithfully and as now appears to the satisfaction of the great majority of the members of the Grand Army.

When Silas A. Holcomb turned in a memorandum of personal expenses incident to his nomination to the supreme bench he did not fall to mention the purchase of a round-trip excursion ticket to the tripartite convention. This item of expenditure will convince many voters of the cruel heartlessness of the silver republican convention, whose members adopted a resolution requiring Silas A. Holcomb and other nominees to appear before that body and pledge themselves not to accept railroad pass bribes. The fact that the action taken was reconsidered cuts no figure. The shot was directed at Holcomb and would have been effective had not Bryan put a bullet-proof coat upon him.

The delegates to the republican convention, no matter on what tickets they may be elected, should not forget the responsibility resting upon them. If they want to nominate a winning ticket they will have to put up only men who enjoy public confidence and who can count on getting not merely a full vote of the party, but also strength from independent and non-indifferent voters.

Senator Foraker is quoted as saying that there is no doubt about the result in Ohio and that the republicans will win just as they have in all recent elections. This is one point where Senator Hanna will probably be glad to echo his colleague.

Chairman Jones of the democratic central committee proposes to hold on to his position, notwithstanding the fact that his poor health has incapacitated him for active work on the committee.

STUFFING OUT A REPUBLIC.

Chicago Record: It is reasonably clear that the real purpose of England in seeking to obtain the franchise for the outlanders is not to alienate them from itself, but to enable them to make a conquest of the Transvaal by means of the ballot, and sooner or later bring the South African Republic permanently and completely under the British flag.

Springfield Republican: From the nature of the case it is clear that the British government is making an attack upon the very life of the South African Republic. If a British cabinet can legally dictate the domestic laws of that country, then the country is merely a part of the British empire. That it is not a part of the British empire, however, is too clear to call for argument. And it follows that in resisting the British claims to dictation, even to the extent of war, the South African Republic would be doing nothing more than to defend its own life. Self-preservation is no crime.

Washington Post: As appraised from this distance and in the light of the information now before us, Mr. Chamberlain's contention seems to be merely a screen for one of the most colossal schemes of spoliation Great Britain has ever engaged in. The Boer occupy their lands by virtue of original discovery, by right of purchase and the consent of the aboriginal possessors. England had no part in the enterprise, has no right to any participation in its profits, and would never have given the Transvaal republic a second thought had not her ferocious cupidities been aroused by recent discoveries of gold and precious stones.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is said that there can be but one issue to a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that the former would be the conqueror. This may be true. Great Britain could probably contain pouring troops into South Africa until the resistance was overcome. But what might happen in the interval? Disastrous defeats to the British forces, the destruction of fabulous amounts of British property, an enormous loss of British prestige. Then, if it should happen that France or Russia should deem the time opportune for making demands on China or Egypt, it might be that Great Britain would be obliged to turn to the Transvaal Republic in order to look after greater interests elsewhere. Chamberlain himself two years ago said that a war with the Transvaal would be long and costly. It is an experiment full of hazard and the British people know it.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL COMMENT.

Norfolk News: Here is continuity of purpose. William J. Bryan in 1892, free trade specialist; William J. Bryan in 1898—free coinage specialist; William J. Bryan in 1900—anti-trust specialist.

Pawnee Republican: It seems probable that the democracy in 1900 is about to repeat its action in 1894, when it defeated the national convention that the war policy was a failure and demanded its abandonment. It is recalled that it was many years thereafter before the democracy secured even a measure of the country's confidence.

St. Paul Republican: Silas Holcomb's promise to refrain from riding on passes during the campaign have been fittingly compared to a case of deathbed repentance. As election day approaches his faith in the hereafter for political sinners will grow stronger with each passing hour, but we are sure that he has been long in taking steps to protect himself from public wrath.

Norfolk News: Mr. Bryan says voters are influenced by their stomachs. When he runs up against the abundant wheat crop of the northwest and the immense corn crop of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa and the overflowing supplies of the workmen, who are everywhere being employed at higher wages, he will find that he has spoken the truth. The full stomach of the American people is what bodes disaster to Bryanism.

Kearney Hub: Bryan is to make a tour of Nebraska. Harvey has been putting in his best looks in the state for months. The democratic national committee will leave no stone unturned to carry the state this year, not that it has any personal interest in Holcomb, but to save Bryanism from collapse before the next democratic national convention gets around. But this herculean effort will in all probability fail of its purpose. If the people of the state are wise they will anticipate the campaign of next year by putting Holcomb under the ban and electing a republican congressman in the Sixth district.

St. Paul Republican: Seriously, how can any one be deceived by Attorney General Smyth's grandstand play against trusts on the eve of a state campaign, in which the need for a new issue is sorely felt by the "standard" of the oil company and the American School Furniture company, against both of whom he has commenced action, have been doing business in Nebraska for years and the anti-trust law under which he is proceeding has been on the statute books ever since the late attorney general. Why has it required three long years for him to get ready to prosecute? How does he expect to fight the cases to a successful finish in the short time that remains of his second term?

SENATOR CARTER TOO FRANK.

Gives Too Much Credit to the Dollar Side of Imperialism. Philadelphia Ledger (rep.) Possibly, or probably, in response to the Ledger's recent appeal in respect to the necessity of a proper observance of franchise regarding our Philippines policy, Senator Carter of Montana has, with most cynical frankness, stated his characteristic view of the subject in the words following:

"This is a practical age. We are going to deal with this question on the basis of dollars and cents. If the American people believe that the Philippines are going to do us any good, let them say so. If, on the other hand, they find that the Philippines mean a constant drain and small return, you will find the verdict of the people to be against permanent retention. Such a right to sell the islands will have much influence in determining the verdict. The great question will be, Will it pay? If we can show the country that it will, I think we can, the American flag will never come down from the Philippines."

There may be some objection made to this startlingly frank expression of opinion by Senator Carter by the opponents of the "manifest destiny" and "providential interference" view of the Philippine question, but it will have the effect of making the ghost of Hamlet's father, if it is an honest one. Speaking as a national statesman, in full sympathy with the administration's policy, Senator Carter says that whether the American flag shall ever be hauled down from the Philippines is not a question of "religion or sentiment," but of "dollars and cents." Was it not Lowell who once said of another American statesman, president of the Carter sort, that if he were given a Fate to chisel he would sell the marble block? Yet Senator Carter should not be too severely condemned. He is an honest, even though he is a sordid, statesman.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

If war comes in South Africa, the suggestion that the Boers will move first by raiding Natal is by no means improbable. It was in the northern projection of Natal, the principal Transvaal territory, that the principal engagements of the war of 1881 were fought. Majuba Hill is in this region. The country is mountainous and the population is Dutch, rather than British. The passes are few and easily guarded. At present they are in possession of the English and on this account Natal offers the easiest route for the invasion of the Transvaal. But if the Boers should make up their minds that war must come, they would naturally desire to seize these passes. If possible, since by so doing they could close the eastern route, their success in beating the English on what they would regard as a very ground eighteen years ago, when they assaulted seemingly impregnable positions, would not only give many confidence to attempt the same enterprise. They would find a much stronger British force in Natal than they did in 1881, but as yet the bulk of this force has not been sent to the frontier. It would be their policy to strike before the garrison could be reinforced.

The reassembling of the Italian Parliament is imminent and the government has issued a warning notice that if there is any repetition of the disturbances that occurred the last time it was in session the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved by royal decree and the sense of the country be expressed by the instrumentality of a general election. It is not an unwarranted warning, as the conduct of the deputies upon the occasion referred to was certainly disgraceful, but it is safe to say that only misconduct of the most flagrant kind will suffice to impel the ministry to recede in its threat. Its own position has been too seriously weakened for it to be willing, except under the pressure of an imperative necessity, to take the grave risks inseparable from the course which it suggests. It will not appeal to the country if it can help it, for it has too much reason to fear the nature of the response. The industrial situation in Italy is not such as to produce content and the causes which led to the present outbreak a few months ago are still operative and influential.

Great industrial activity prevails in Japan at the present time, and evidences of this activity are shown in the fact that the market has made a high premium in all of the financial centers. It is said that the national banks are paying 6 per cent on fixed deposits and that safe investments are procurable yielding 7 per cent interest. An evidence of the confidence in the government is the natives is afforded by the fact that nearly all of the English, German and American professors in the principal universities of Japan have been gradually retired as the terms of their contracts expired, and have been replaced by Japanese scholars who had been educated abroad. It is said that every time a new piece of machinery imported into the country is taken apart by Japanese mechanics before being put into service, and in some cases the parts are duplicated and sent copies of the machines to secure the native machine shops, so that the native workmen may learn to construct as well as to operate the machine.

A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, writing on certain aspects of the Dreyfus case, says that it is quite possible that General Rogot may have been justified in saying that he had never personally seen any official denials by the German or Italian military attaches, as it is the ordinary practice of these military attaches to communicate officially to the French authorities. He adds, however, that there can be no doubt that the heads of the French government, notably President Faure and Loubet, were fully informed. He then goes on to declare that the report that the Paris Figaro had in its possession a duplicate of a detailed statement in the handwriting of Colonel Schwartzkoppen was no idle rumor. That the French attaché, who had then published, because the revisionist leaders had declared that Dreyfus had a superb case and required no foreign testimony to support him, were anxious both to avoid all charges of having recourse to German intervention and to spare French military susceptibilities. Those who most energetically opposed the publication of the statement in question were the members of Dreyfus' family, who communicated with the Figaro as soon as they heard what was being done. The correspondent intimates that more may be heard of the statement in the event of matters taking an unfavorable turn for Dreyfus.

PARCELS POST TRAVEL.

First of its Kind Made with a European Government. Minneapolis Journal. On October 1 the treaty establishing a parcels post with Germany will go into effect.

This is the first treaty of the kind with a European government. Under this treaty articles of merchandise put up in packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight may be exchanged at 12 cents a pound of fraction of a pound, between the United States and Germany, and 2 marks and 40 pfennigs per parcel of whatever weight between Germany and this country, of 1 mark 60 pfennigs for a parcel not exceeding two pounds and three ounces in weight. The German mark is 25.2 cents. The arrangement will be of decided value in increasing trade between the two countries, bringing them closer together, and so tending to remove any bitter feeling or misunderstanding.

In England the parcels post has been in operation since 1882, through the post-office, and in a few years far surpassed expectations, and the latest report shows that the English postoffice handled 67,823,000 parcels in 1897-98. The German parcels post covers Austria, and the charges are 6 cents for distances up to forty miles and 12 cents for greater distances within Germany and Austria. At Berlin, a city of 1,800,000 population, as high as 50,000 parcels have been delivered in one day in Christmas week. On parcels weighing over eleven pounds up to 150 pounds the rates are in proportion to the excess of weight. For 3 cents the government delivers a parcel at a residence. In 1898 Germany received and dispatched over 11,000,000 parcels in the international mails, and some years the German parcels business with other nations exceeds \$100,000,000.

In this country the rate on a pound package is 23 cents, as compared with the English rate on a similar package of 10 cents. The excessive charges in this country are

CORN VERSUS SILVER.

Effect of an Abundant Crop on the Political History of the Silverites. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Whatever chance free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any other ratio, ever had in the campaign of this year or next is obscured by the fact that actual agents of prosperity abundant coinage of corn. In this, by the irony of fate, Colonel Bryan's own state of Nebraska comes into the arena as Kansas' rival in turning out a surplus far above the usual supply.

The export demand for corn is very good, and the gratifying feature about it is that it comes largely from Germany, Holland, Belgium and other continental countries. Of the 4,655,000 bushels of corn exported last week from Atlantic ports, 1,314,000 bushels were taken by Germany. Great Britain took 1,441,000 bushels, the remainder having been shipped to other continental countries. There will be a surplus for export, but it will have to come largely from the two states already named, Kansas and Nebraska.

The condition of Kansas and Nebraska's corn crop has suffered no deterioration since the issuance of the government crop report for August, but on the contrary, in many places in those states, the outlook is better, so that exporters and cattle feeders of other states can be promptly supplied with corn by the Kansans and Nebraskans, provided they pay the prices asked by the producers.

TART TAKES-OFFS.

Chicago Post: "I'm standing up for the woman who is the best of the men with two strings." "If you really wanted to show your friendship for them," returned a man in the back row, "you'd sit down a while."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I never judge a woman by her looks," said the man with two strings. "I suppose," replied his better half sarcastically, "that's why you go to so many bordelloes about."

Chicago News: "Is there any money in mixed drinks?" inquired the man with two strings. "Yes, sir," responded the man behind the bar, "the julep is a regular mint."

Philadelphia Record: Prison Visitor—Remember, my man, always try to do right. Convict 4-11-44—That's what brought me here. "Impossible!"

No, sir; I knew a fellow named Wright and he tried to do him. Now I'm doing time.

Washington Star: "I shall denounce him," said the French officer, excitedly. "For what?"

For his outrageous mendacity. He has unblushingly testified to the truth, after his solemn promise to me that he would do nothing of the kind!"

Chicago Tribune: "What is it? An amateur concert?" "Yes, but it is to be given by the best talent in the neighborhood and it's for charity."

"How much are the tickets?" "Fifty cents, but I'll give you a couple of them and go."

"I'll give you four of them and not go. Here's your money."

WHEN BELLSTEED LEADS THE BAND.

Yer blood's hot, gits ter runnin' like er freetier in heven ting. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' yer catch a little hint of how the bells in heven ting. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' yer mem' er takes yer buck across th' half-forgotten years. An' yer lips will be er smilin' while yer eyes are filled with tears. When Bellsteed leads th' band.

He sorter makes a hammock fer ther muske fer yer soul. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' he sets th' thinkin' to a swinin' with a captivatin' roll. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' yer jist set thar and hug yerself a gain' inter space. While th' cornet pipe ther treble with th' rumble of the bass. When Bellsteed leads th' band.

Yew settle back and cross yer legs an' heave a little sigh. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' yer soul goes chasin' rainbows in th' land of Ey and By. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' yer eyes are filled with tears. An' yer wonder if its pleasure, an' yer wonder if its pain. When Bellsteed leads th' band.

Yew feel th' joy of Hevin' an' yew feel the sting of death. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' it sorter hurts yer 'round th' heart when'er yew take er breath. When Bellsteed leads th' band; An' yer happy an' yer sorry, but yew like to hear 'em sing. An' yer can't help wishin' yew could hear 'em every single blessed day. When Bellsteed leads th' band.

—WILLIAM REED DUNROY.

ADVANCE STYLES IN TOP COATS.

We've already had a cool evening or two, and the light-weight top coat comes to mind. We are ready with some early selections that will please you to see. They are beautifully made and up-to-date in every respect.

There are coverts, whip cords and gray and rough effects.

The prices range from \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20 and up to \$30.00.

New styles and patterns in suits for fall are now ready also, and we are quite sure that we have never shown a finer assortment of such finely made clothing.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. MAKES THE FOOD MORE DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME.

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