

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$2.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$2.50; Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$2.50; Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$2.50; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

OFFICES. Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N. Street, Council Office, 19 Pearl Street, Chicago, 1400 Unity Building, New York, Temple Court, Washington, 301 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Omaha Daily Bee, including total circulation, paid circulation, and subscription figures for various months.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1899. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

It looks much as though Mr. Lipton would continue to drink his tea from the same old china mug. Admiral Dewey probably realizes by this time that all the enthusiasm was not concentrated in New York.

Since taking time to think the matter over Jonathan has concluded not to let Brother John have that cup, for a few days at any rate.

The popocratic organ is starting out early with its "paste this in your hat" advice. The chances are that the paste pot will run dry before the campaign closes.

Latest reports indicate that Andree succeeded in crossing the north pole, but what does it profit a man to cross the pole if only to leave his bones in an Arctic snow bank?

Passing resolutions requesting the railroads to expedite the construction of the viaduct seems to have little effect. Perhaps a little more vigorous action would produce better results.

From the long list of dates of popocratic speakers throughout Nebraska it is plain that the fusionists have a decided mental reservation when they express their confidence of carrying the state hands down.

All this talk about the sultan of Sulu must be double-discounted. It is dollars to doughnuts that in point of royal magnificence he is not in it with his highness Ak-Sar-Ben V, with the possible exception of the harem.

Omaha is entertaining the state convention of Nebraska Baptists and extends to the visiting delegates its most hearty welcome. The Baptists should have the keys of the city and the cordial hospitality of all its inhabitants.

The Omaha Woman's club has revived its active work and will continue to be a factor in the educational development of the city. The Woman's club has already accomplished much for Omaha and its power for good is unimpaired.

The new election law limiting campaign expenditures of candidates strikes the popocratic war heels almost as hard as a crop failure does the farmer. When the limited assessment has to be divided among three hungry crowds the apportionment is altogether too small to carry them through a hard winter.

Perhaps the officials of the Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb should fix the date for opening the school on November 15. By this time all the popocratic campaign work will be done and the officials have had time to recover from the shock occasioned by the election returns and be in a condition to render as good service as their capabilities will permit of.

The Union Pacific road is getting a good deal of free advertising out of a new fast train soon to be scheduled between Chicago and San Francisco, reducing the present running time a few hours. The traveling public will no doubt appreciate the enterprise, but the reorganized company is expected to put on a solid train between Omaha and Seattle, and when that is done this whole town will rise up and salute the railroad.

With more students in the High school now than ever before the necessity for enlarged high school facilities is becoming more and more pressing. Is it not time for another step toward releasing the money secured by the sale of high school bonds now on deposit with local banks? It is not only the loss of the interest on this money that the taxpayers suffer, but all attendants at the High school are constantly exposed to the dangers of overcrowding a building that has nearly outworn its usefulness.

A SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE.

In his remarks presenting to Admiral Dewey the sword voted by congress, President McKinley said: "There was no flaw in your victory; there will be no faltering in maintaining it." Thus the president has again said to the country that it is the purpose of the administration to vigorously prosecute the work of putting down the insurrection in Luzon and the obvious meaning of his latest utterance is that no effort will be made to bring about peace by other means than are now being employed. The only overtone that will be made to the Filipinos in arms will be conveyed from the mouths of the rifle and the cannon. The insurgents profess to be willing to end the war and accept a protectorate; but that will not do. They must surrender unconditionally and until they are ready to do that hostilities will go on. It remains to be seen how congress will regard this policy, but the probability is that it will be approved.

Meanwhile there is no indication that Aguinaldo and his adherents are thinking of surrender. The commission sent to confer with General Otis, while stating that the insurgents desire peace, gave no intimation that they may accept the terms of this government. On the contrary they still hope for independence. How much longer they can maintain the struggle it is impossible to say, but the remarks of the head of the commission show that they have confidence in their ability to continue it indefinitely. That is the opinion of some others who have intelligently studied the situation. On the other hand it is believed, and doubtless this is the view at Washington, that the suppression of the insurrection can be accomplished in a few months after the conditions become such as to admit of active and decisive military operations. Within a short time General Otis will have a force of upwards of 50,000, with everything in the way of supplies necessary to the energetic prosecution of a campaign. Such an army of the best soldiers in the world, if properly handled, should do most effective work in a brief time against such an enemy as the Filipinos, even though the latter do their fighting only in guerrilla fashion. Much is expected of the force of cavalry that will do service in the next campaign and we have officers in Luzon who are not unfamiliar with guerrilla warfare.

General Otis regards the sending of the last commission as merely a ruse to gain recognition. This may be a correct view, but it is possible there may develop from it something more. "The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting," the head of the commission is reported to have said. If that is so it is reasonable to expect further overtures from them looking to peace. At all events they know fully the position of this government. There is to be no faltering in maintaining the victory won by Dewey.

PARTIES AND THE PEOPLE.

The efforts of democratic leaders to persuade the people that the republican party is not their friend will have no influence with those who know the records of the political parties. Such efforts will have weight only with the ignorant and the prejudiced.

In his speech at the democratic "carnival" at Dallas, Tex., Congressman Sulzer of New York said "the republican party was not and never had been in sympathy with the man who earned his living by honest toil; that the republican party was the party of plutocracy; that every law now on the statute books, both federal and state, in the interest of the honest workman, was put there by democratic votes." While Mr. Sulzer is one of the least consequential among the leaders of present-day democracy his utterly untruthful statement should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The republican party has been since its inception the consistent friend and conservator of labor. The republican platform of 1890 commended "that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence." Thus at the outset of its career the republican party recognized the duty of promoting the interests and welfare of labor and the principle it then enunciated has been faithfully adhered to ever since. It is to the policy of that party that the wage earners of the United States owe the fact that their condition is greatly superior to that of the wage earners of any other country. In no other land are the working classes as a whole so well off as here and the improvement in their condition has taken place under the operation of that republican policy which for more than a third of a century has fostered American industries and created a market for American labor.

There are hundreds of laws, federal and state, relating to labor and to assert that all of these were placed on the statute books by democratic votes is so willfully and obviously false that it is amazing any public man, having any regard for his veracity, would make it. Mr. Sulzer is convicted of misstatement by the record of the last session of the legislature of his own state, republican in both branches, which enacted an eight-hour law and amended various already existing laws in the interest of labor. Some of the best state labor laws are those of Massachusetts, where the republicans have been in continuous control for many years. In other New England states the labor statutes are due to the republican party and this is also true of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and the states of the northwest. So far as labor legislation is concerned, the republican party set the example, northern states under republican control being the first to adopt such legislation. It may fairly be doubted whether before the war a single law favorable to labor existed in any southern state and that section has been

slow to follow northern example in this respect.

Such wanton misrepresentation as that of Mr. Sulzer may be effective with a Texas democratic audience, but it will win no votes for the democratic party among the intelligent workmen of the north. These know what the republican party has done in their interest in every northern state and with few exceptions they are now realizing, in abundant work at good wages, paid in money equal to the best in the world, the benefits of republican policy.

THE ALLIED REFORM FORCES.

According to the World-Herald the allied forces of reform are carrying on a most vigorous and aggressive campaign in Nebraska. Who are these allied forces and what reforms are they striving for?

It is a matter of notoriety that the allied reform forces pretend to represent three distinct political parties acting in concert for one purpose and that purpose is not reform, but office and plunder. The only element of reform in this conglomerate body were the original populists who had separated themselves from the democratic and republican parties because they did not satisfy their demands for the repression of corporate extortion and railway domination. These people honestly believed that no redress could be hoped for from the old parties as then constituted and no reforms could be achieved by any alliance with either.

When the democrats and populists first fused five years ago the promise was made to the people that the agitation for corporate regulation and honest government should bear its fruit in the election of reform state officers. On this pledge Silas A. Holcomb was chosen governor. But how did he redeem these pledges? What reforms have the fusionist allies brought about in Nebraska under Holcomb?

In his first term Holcomb's excuse for inaction was that he did not have the backing of a reform legislature and that he was hampered by republicans holding all the other state offices.

In his second term Governor Holcomb had no such excuse to offer. The allied forces of reform had full sway in every department of the government. Instead of living up to their promises they pursued the policies and repeated the practices they had formerly denounced. They made compacts with the railroads whereby notorious corporation tools were given places on the railway commission. They enforced wholesale demands for railroad passes and enjoyed jankets all over the country at railroad expense. They adopted the old tax assessment of railroads, telegraphs and so forth without change and made a farce of all the legislation for the restriction of corporate greed. Instead of putting honest reformers into office Holcomb's appointments were dictated by the Omaha Tammany and selected from the rotten gangs that had been repudiated by their own parties.

And now the allied forces of reform are held together with no idea of reform or better government, but simply and solely by hope of plunder and patronage. While overrunning the state with reform orators who confine themselves exclusively to national issues the rings and ringsters in state house and state institutions are waxing fat on the overtaxed producer, who is given the lumps while they feed on the grain.

According to reliable Washington advices the president has not only confirmed the sentence of Captain Carter, but has also directed Attorney General Griggs to look closely into the civil partnership by means of which the defaulting army officer succeeded in defrauding the government of so much money. The purpose of the president is to prosecute the partners of Captain Carter, who were not subject to military court-martial, by proper steps in the civil courts. Of course the popocratic newspapers will not say anything about this side of the president's part in the affair because it would not help them in making political capital out of the case. To the unbiased observer, however, it shows that the president is vigilant in the public interest and that he is anxious to have all the culprits brought to task.

An Omaha banker recently said that money is so plentiful in this region as to admit of loans at very low rates of interest—only one large loan not long ago being placed at 3 1/2 per cent, while approved cattle paper at 6 per cent is common. All this, too, under a gold standard of money, and as a direct result of the crime of '73, which is said to have struck down silver and made gold dearer. If money isn't worth 3 1/2 per cent it isn't worth much of anything, and if it gets much cheaper the people will begin to blame the gold standard for it.

Poutney Bigelow should either come home long enough to get acquainted with his own people and what is actually happening on this side or else cease to pose as an American. When he characterizes the people who favor the administration policy as a mob he has not the faintest conception of the situation. Neither those who favor the expansion policy nor those who oppose it are allowing their passions full sway. It is simply a difference of opinion.

Presumably the object of the proposed joint of the Real Estate exchange through Nebraska is to prepare its members better for the business of selling farm lands. No doubt many settlers will enter the state this year and invest in the fertile farms which have made Nebraska famous. If the Omaha real estate dealers can do anything in the way of attracting people to locate in Nebraska it may prove of mutual advantage for them to spy out the land.

The report of the Iowa state labor commissioner shows a steady and constant increase both in the number of men employed and in the wages paid

since the advent of the McKinley administration. General Wewer should take a day off and figure out some excuse for this evidence of prosperity in his home state.

Omaha appreciates the good feeling and kindly sentiments of Hastings as expressed in acknowledgment of Omaha's attendance upon the Hastings street fair. But Hastings is by no means exceptional in this respect, as Omaha is anxious to cultivate the close friendship of all the flourishing cities of the state.

IRITATING QUESTIONS.

Occasionally the Nebraska voters were so cruel as to ask Mr. Bryan about the dissolution of the partnership between silver and wheat.

Sure Sign of Prosperity.

There has been no large boast about the big crops of Nebraska, but it is absolutely certain that the farmers of the state are chock full of prosperity. Appendicitis has broken out among them.

Getting Out of Mischiefs.

With the completion of a French railroad through the Sahara desert begins work for France. That railroad means work and fight, and so long as a nation works and fights it has no time for such little meannesses as were exhibited at Rennes.

A Strange Admission.

The press censor of Manila gives grudgingly the credit of a virtue to the insurgents. He construes Aguinaldo's acts of kindness to American prisoners as a desire on the part of the rebel leader to propitiate outside nations. What would the press censor say if Aguinaldo cut off the heads of his prisoners?

Will Not Hear Inspection.

It is charged that the republicans are trying to confine the issues to national questions in Kentucky, Ohio and Nebraska. In the case of Nebraska, at least, the republicans ought to be willing to meet anything in the way of state affairs that their opponents can be made to acknowledge.

General Mix-Up Possible.

The rumor that Russia declined an invitation from Germany to mediate in the European situation, was instituted by the senate. The story that Germany and Portugal are considering the subject from the standpoint of Delagoa bay, but both are significant of the way the winds of diplomacy are blowing in Europe. There is good reason to believe that, in case of war, Germany will seize any good pretext to intervene on behalf of the Boers, if she can find any other power to help her.

Publicity Not a Cure-All.

We are told that publicity will protect the country against the evils of trusts. When congress was held up a few years ago by the sugar trusts, to control legislation, publicity was sought as to the methods of investigation, but that failed. An investigation was conducted by the senate to ascertain if any senators had been operating in sugar. The trusts padlocked the mouths of all their officers and agents and one broker knew so much that he went to Europe. The senate was unable to get to the stock operation between senators and outsiders.

Sure Harbinger of War.

There's one sign of war that never fails. When the great American mule gets in motion the fighting is bound to begin. As long as the mule is in motion the broad prairie in unbridled freedom there is hope for peace, but the moment he is lariat and put into harness we know that the incarnate fiends of sanguinary strife are to be let loose. The road to peace is to be made by the New Orleans options and that thousands of miles are going aboard the transports at the Crescent City depots the last hope that Oom Paul and Johnny Bull will be able to smooth the wrinkled front of their controversy.

Chicago Salutes New York.

It is practically all over at New York, except paying the bills. The metropolis did its best and it came out with credit. A splendid topographical position, the assistance of the Freed States navy, an admirable facility in appropriating funds, the co-operation of the railroads and the presence of the man who of all others living evokes the greatest public enthusiasm and interest—indeed Father Knickerbocker to have a celebration that fairly beats the record in its kind. As was shown on a former occasion, Gotham's unique advantage in affairs of this sort lies in its waterway. Any possible "line of march" is a poor substitute for a fine naval parade.

FORCING-OFF OF HARRINGTON.

Faithful in Sixth District Resent McKinley's Out of Their Countee. Kearney Democrat.

The bosses have finally succeeded in accomplishing the deplorable undertaking of kicking M. C. Harrington out of the democratic ticket for congress in the Sixth district. This action has been taken at the demand of Mr. Bryan, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination for president. Mr. Harrington was nominated for congress by convention composed of democratic members, five of whom have not or do not ask him to withdraw. The democrats did everything fair and possible to nominate a fusion candidate, but Neville, the man for whom Bryan orders Harrington out of the county, refused to make any concessions or permit the convention to select a fusion candidate. And Harrington is in every way the superior of Neville except in staying qualities after an office and the Democrat is frank to say he is his weakness as shown by Mr. Harrington he has sadly disappointed his friends throughout the district.

It has been charged that Bryan and Holcomb have promised Mr. Harrington the clerkship of the supreme court to get off the ticket, but we do not believe that Mr. Harrington will be guilty of surrendering his manhood to such scheming bosses for such a small pot of mush. It is said that some of the chairmen of democratic county committees had written Mr. Harrington to withdraw, as it was the wish of the party. Such a letter was written by Gordon of Buffalo county. Gordon does not represent any portion of the democrats of Buffalo county in any way, but he is holding public jobs. There are not six democrats outside of that element in Buffalo county but who desired Mr. Harrington to remain a candidate just as long as Neville remained a candidate.

With Harrington off the ticket there is no home, or honorable way to place Neville's name on the ticket as a democrat. The democratic convention at Lexington did not authorize its committee or any other person to fill any vacancies upon the ticket and if the schemers attempt to place his name there the courts will be enjoined to stop the dishonest act. The democrats will not beajoined or coerced into voting for Neville except on their own initiative, but they will generally refrain from voting for congressmen at all, leaving the republicans and Neville's followers to fight it out to their own satisfaction.

Through the importunities and demands of Mr. Bryan Mr. Harrington has been made the unwilling instrument to cut the democratic throat in the Sixth district.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

His excellency the sultan of Sulu, known at home by the title "Majasari" meaning the spotless, the most pure, is one of the smoothest reconstructed pirates that ever cruised around the coast of Borneo. His success in breaking into Uncle Sam's payroll is an achievement calculated to arouse the envy of office seekers. But he had other cards up his sleeve which he played with the dexterity of a professional. After the Spaniards looted the hold on the islands and while your uncle's agents were investigating the size of the gold brick, the shrewd majasari foresaw the inevitable. His exchequer was low and needed replenishment. American officers were already knocking at the door of his balliwick and it behooved him to hustle. Gathering a few of the faithful about him he swooped down upon a neighboring island, levied tribute on the occupants and struck for home with \$5,000 in Mexican money in his jeans. When the Americans learned of the trick they concluded they had a lesson in smoothness and wisely refrained from disturbing the spoils.

The sums which the United States stipulates to pay the sultan and his chiefs (dates) are scheduled by Correspondent McCutcheon in a letter to the Chicago Record as follows: To the sultan.....\$500,000 To Dato Rajah Muda.....75,000 To Dato Calir.....75,000 To Dato Jookanin.....75,000 To Dato Amir Halissin.....75,000 To Hadji Buter.....75,000 To Hadji Saiful.....75,000 To Serif Saiful.....75,000 The salaries are to be paid in Mexican money.

Captain Casper F. Goodrich, who did such notable work in the blockading service during our war with Spain, is a very short but very dignified man. He tells how he was once in a Chinese port and visited the "prefect" who belonged to the ruling Manchou class, was naturally a larger man than the lower classes. When Goodrich had good-by to this dignitary said: "Your excellency, I now see how you, although a little man, come to command a great war ship. Were you only a little fatter you would be an admiral."

A writer in the Ladies' Home Journal relates this story of the cable cutting at Manila: "Being asked by an intimate friend if he really cut the cable between Manila and Hong Kong, not to shut off the Spaniards from home orders, but rather to get beyond quick reach of the United States Navy department, Dewey smilingly said: 'We had no apparatus for sailing on board ship. But even if we could have obtained it, the cable company would have been obliged to refuse to receive or transmit messages in that way. It could not have afforded to do anything that would enable the Spaniards—in case they returned to power in Manila after the war—to withhold payment of their subsidy. Don't you think these reasons are good enough?'"

Among the invalided soldiers who landed at San Francisco recently was D. W. Krier, of Wharton, O., of Battery K, Third Infantry, who gained the distinction of being the worst wounded man in the war. In February last he was with his battery in a native attack on Manila, when word came to fall back. With battery in the rear, in the same order, but failed to observe it and a shrapnel shell from the battery exploded. Two men were killed and Krier received twenty-six wounds from the shrapnel bullets, while at the same time a Mause bullet passed through his chest and carried some of the bullets and it is doubtful if he will ever recover his health and strength.

DEWEY AND OTHERS.

Globe-Democrat: The men who stood behind the guns at Manila bay do not find a republic ungrateful.

St. Louis Republic: Dewey loves women, children, sailors, horses, dogs, pet lions and trout. There's a candidate and a platform calculated to carry a virile nation by storm.

Baltimore American: The tribute of Admiral Schley to Admiral Dewey as "one of the greatest sea fighters of all times," is the tribute of a man who knows something about the sea fighting himself.

Minneapolis Tribune: Admiral Dewey all but hugged Rear Admiral Schley when they met in New York yesterday and the crowd fairly went wild over the scene; while the hero of Santiago received only a less hearty ovation on the line of march than that of his great fellow-fighter. Schley ought to be able to ignore the petty annoyances of the little navy clique hereafter.

Boston Transcript: It was the naval victory of Santiago and not that at Manila that destroyed the sea power of Spain, and thus compelled the early cessation of the war, and that victory was Sampson's planning. And yet he has never received a single special reward from congress for his services. No one yet for Sampson. The disparity between popular rewards is striking.

Chicago News: A French paper, commenting on the popularity of Admiral Dewey, remarked that a French general in the position of the American admiral would probably begin figuring on ways and means of overthrowing the existing government. Dewey's ideas are exactly in a reverse groove. Instead of desiring to overthrow the government he is working hard to head off people who wish to become a candidate for the presidential chair.

Kansas City Star: The pressure upon Sampson was one of those fearful experiences which history will never be able to describe or his countrymen to fully estimate. From him the weight of the naval campaign. He had done everything, he had done everything, and only waited to strike the blow. The whole thing was the converse of Santiago, where the ships advanced to the attack in the splendid order of the naval power. At Manila the hero, Dewey, stood upon the bridge of his ship and the whole wonderful panorama of imperishable fame went on under the watch of his hand. At Santiago the silent, gray Sampson—who had done everything—in a moment of ironical ill-fortune, turned away, and the climax occurred. While the engines of the flagship New York thrashed as if in frenzy, but never did the admiral see the battle—the battle—recede from him. Never did a man have a more exultant spectacle under his eye than George Dewey, as the Spanish ships burned and sank to the bottom of Manila bay. Never did a man stand in the presence of such bitter fate as Sampson at Santiago. While all men admire the way Dewey has borne his triumph they should no less admire the way Sampson leaves an American officer, has borne his disappointment.

REUSE SATISFIES ALL.

York Republican: With nothing to excuse and nothing to fear, the republican party of the state goes into the state campaign with supreme confidence. The name which stands at the head of the republican ticket is without reproach, made honorable by long years of honorable citizenship, and the standard bearer of the party will win if ability and merit count. Past friends of the republic have placed him in false positions in years past, but today he stands without a superior in a state that is full of good men.

Winner Free Press: The republican state convention in selecting M. B. Reese for supreme judge, has insured victory for the party in the coming election. In legal ability there is no comparison between M. B. Reese and Silas Holcomb, and in clearness in political life the difference is still more marked. Those who make it a rule to vote for the best man, those who believe that a judge of the supreme court should be noted for his legal learning, judicial ability and integrity, rather than a political trickster, will be compelled to vote for M. B. Reese.

Seward Reporter: Not if many years has a republican state convention in Nebraska been so satisfactory work as was done last Thursday, when M. B. Reese was nominated for supreme judge. The convention had but one idea, to nominate the man who would give the highest standing to the ticket, and for whom no and no \$10,000 have to be offered. Several good men were brought before the convention, but while each had his friends, the delegates quickly saw that Judge Reese was the one man whom all could unite, and his nomination came as a natural consequence of the situation. It was a happy solution of the question and is meeting with favor all over Nebraska.

Holdrege Citizen: There is much rejoicing among republicans over the nomination of Judge Reese for supreme judge. Judge Reese has been tried on the supreme bench and made a clean record. Now he has been placed in nomination, and voters who believe that capable, honorable men of experience should be placed on the supreme bench, are glad to see that Judge Reese is again elected to that position. The manner in which the nomination came to Judge Reese shows that he was nominated, not as a result of a natural influence, but because of the strong feeling on the part of the rank and file of the republican party that this gentleman, well known for his legal ability and rugged honesty, should be given that honor.

General Signal: The nomination of Judge Reese for supreme judge was very gratifying to the republicans of this county. The delegation from this county went into the state convention expecting to give its support to Judge Sedgwick of York, who would also divide Judge Reese's vote. Judge Sedgwick had served six years on the supreme bench and the people of the state know him and like him. When his name was proposed in the convention it was seen that he could be nominated and when the balloting had progressed far enough to make this apparent, Hon. Charles H. Sloan of the Fillmore county delegation moved that the nomination of Judge Reese be by acclamation. The motion was adopted with shouts of approval. The news was telephoned to Judge Reese at Lincoln and he replied that while he had not sought the nomination, he would obey the party's call.

Tekamah Herald: The nomination of Judge M. B. Reese by acclamation for the supreme bench by the republican state convention last Thursday gives universal satisfaction to the republicans in Burlington. It was the strongest nomination ever made in the state. Judge Reese served six years on the supreme bench in the state and made a splendid record. Some of the best decisions in our supreme court reports are those handed down by Judge Reese. But county republicans feel elated over his nomination. They believe in him, they were among his most loyal supporters for re-nomination ten years ago, when he was elected by rail-roads. In recent years Judge Reese has occupied the position of chancellor of the law department in the State university. He is an able attorney, possessing a clear judicial mind, his official record is without blemish, his character is spotless. Therefore, he is most eminently fitted to occupy the position of judge in the highest tribunal in the state. The Herald believes the honest people of the state who believe in maintaining the integrity of our courts will see to it that Judge Reese is triumphantly elected in November.

BOER STRENGTH IN AFRICA.

In a Race War They Would Far Out-number the British. New York Herald.

Suppose a conflict between Great Britain and Transvaal should develop into a race war between the British and the Dutch of South Africa, as some think probable and may not at all improbable, what fighting force can each side marshal from the inhabitants there?

That is the timely question that Mr. H. A. Bryden, writing from a personal knowledge of South Africa extending over twenty-three years, and "as an impartial and conservative" undertakes to answer in the Fortnightly Review.

It is vitally important, he says, to bear in mind that the Dutch Afrikaners greatly outnumber the British, that the Boers of the Transvaal Orange Free State and Cape Colony are very closely allied by bonds of blood and sympathy, and that they are exceptionally good marksmen. The Dutch population of the Transvaal is between 80,000 and 85,000. Of these there are about 22,000 Boer burghers ready and capable of taking the field at an hour's notice. The total British population, chiefly concentrated at Johannesburg, does not exceed 50,000, including men, women and children. From the ranks in the splendidly equipped Boer army of 2,500 effective soldiers could be drawn. In case of a general racial war the able-bodied fighting men, from which the forces on either side might be recruited, are thus estimated:

Table comparing military strength of British and Dutch forces in South Africa, listing units and their respective numbers.

It is apparent from these figures, says Mr. Bryden, that the British would be in an extremely awkward position in the possible event of the Dutch having been wrought up to such a pitch of national feeling as to join hands all round and take up arms. The

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Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

It is the greatest tonic stimulant and tonic. All druggists and grocers. Avoid adulterated, cheap imitations. Duffy's is a proprietary name and each bottle is guaranteed to contain pure malt whiskey.

British could hold the towns and in some localities take the open field, but as a general rule the Dutch would be masters of the inland country. Mr. Bryden does not doubt the power of Great Britain to crush the Boers and conquer South Africa. But it will require, he says, in addition to the force now there, an army corps of at least 50,000 men suitably equipped and the most skilled and tried generals, and then "it will be a struggle such as we have not undergone since the Indian mutiny or the Crimean war."

LIGHT AND HEIGHT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: J. Bull-Weiss, a Paul A. Kelly, asked the owner, proudly, "Did you ever see a finer bird of prey than that?" "No," replied the prohibitionist visitor, slyly sipping his drink. "That crow will average forty drinks to the acre."

Detroit Journal: "What execrable taste she showed in her dining ancestors!" "Yes, indeed! Such a lot of frights as she selected!"

Town Topics: Parker—A man doesn't have to die in battle to serve his country. Collins—No; that's true. Some men could serve it just as well by dying quietly and peacefully at home.

Somerville Journal: Hicks—What's that crowd blocking up the street? Is Dewey there? Hicks (exultingly)—No, but there's a young woman down in the basement having her shoes blacked.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you know there is a camera that will take perfect pictures at a distance of thirty miles?" "Why didn't you show that? What a lot of battle scenes I could have photographed if I had known there was a safety camera!"

Chicago Post: He—I was born on the 13th of the month and it happened to be on Friday, too. She—Is that the reason you have never thought it worth while trying to be anybody? He decided then and there that it would be necessary to look elsewhere for his affinity.

Chicago Tribune: "If you keep on as you have begun, Miss A." replied the young husband, running his eye over the expense account. "We shall never be able to lay up anything to show for it." "How can you say so, Henry?" exclaimed the young wife indignantly. "When you know I have two of the loveliest rainy day skirts that were ever made!"

OCTOBER PICTURES.

R. K. Munkittrick in Woman's Home Companion. The penicive day. It is dark and gray. Whose banks of haze drift, swirl and fray? What accents fall, And squirrels call, Beside the wall; And in the streams In fairy dreams Of fairy gold.

The bee has fled, The rose is dead, The apple's green, And brown and red, And through the mist And up the stairs, Her urn of stars.

The air is still From hill to hill, No lily beams, Up to the sky, And in the world, The pumpkin dreams— A lamp of gold; Risen from gloom, The tent of corn, And plenty blows Her mellow hum.

Our meadows brown The little birds, In penson flocks, From autumn's dawn, And through the mist Of amethyst, The bob-white's notes Fall spherically; And I hear hissing Who makes with mirth My autumn spring.

"Fixings for Men and Boys" We keep Furnishings for boys as for their elder brothers and fathers— They can find here the latest productions of the country for their wear.

And the elder members can find a complete assortment of white and colored shirts at \$1.00, and underwear at \$0.75, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Gloves—Driving or dress at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Hosiery—Plain and fancy, from 15c to \$1.00.

Suspenders in a great variety of styles at 25c and 50c and neckwear galore; high grade and the newest creations, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Those who drink the still Lith