

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures. Total for week ending Sept. 30, 1899: 75,880.

Net total sales, 747,828; Net daily average, 24,929.

GEORGE H. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1899.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

That Chaplain Matley has touched a tender spot in popular anatomy is painfully apparent.

It will be a new deal all around on the school board ticket this year. That much is determined in advance of the nominating convention.

It is rare that a politician recognizes the fact that sometimes discretion is the better part of valor. When he does he should have a big credit mark for it.

If Great Britain wants to keep its troops provided with the best army supplies South Omaha can fill a few canned meat orders, put up in the most modern and serviceable form.

When Holcomb's advocates approach his record they follow the tactics of a man emptying a pan of hard coal ashes in a high wind—shut the eyes and turn the back on the subject.

While keeping it before the people keep it before them that the World-Herald in 1894, when Silas A. Holcomb was running for supreme judge, advised everybody to vote against him.

The democratic orators who attended the Texas State fair distracted attention from the big pumpkins and fat cattle, but from the standpoint of utility fell far below the display from the farm.

Judge Reese is content to let his record as a judge and a citizen make his campaign speeches for him. And he goes into the campaign with the strongest advocate any candidate could have.

President Kruger in a recent speech said the Transvaal would put its trust in the Lord, but all indications point to the fact that considerable reliance is placed in the rifle. The Lord always fights with the hosts.

An ordinance has been passed ceding the railroads to construct all the promised viaducts. An expression from the railroads to the effect that they intended to abide by the requirements of the ordinance would be appreciated.

The weather clerk is evidently turning out his best brand this week for the especial benefit of the exposition, whose gate receipts show the good effects of his work. October ought to be a prosperous month with favoring weather.

England can congratulate itself that it followed the advice of the United States to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary question. The advice was given in such a forcible manner as to ruffle British temper for a time, but John Bull recovered his equanimity long ago.

If we are to believe the Bryante Bakery every fusion rally this fall is an immense success and every republican meeting a ridiculous fizzle. If it were not notorious that the Bakery is expressly managed by experts in fiction some people might believe these doctored reports.

Nebraska is not the only state wherein the disintegration of fusion forces is becoming more and more apparent. Frequent and corroborative reports from Colorado give evidence of the decadence of Bryante doctrines which is the forerunner of another alignment of political divisions in that state.

For the first time since the Australian ballot law went into effect the city will be compelled to rent polling places on account of a deficiency of voting booths. The system of temporary voting booths is certainly unsatisfactory, but it is the best that has yet been devised for the present conditions. Should we eventually introduce the voting machine and thus reduce the number of polling places the hideous voting booth would be a thing of the past. It is to be hoped that the voting machine is not far off.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Omaha organ of the allied reform forces has for its sole capital in opposition to Judge Reese citations from The Bee of 1888, when Reese was a candidate for supreme judge for the first time. These citations represent Judge Reese as the preferred choice of the Union Pacific railroad, which dominated Nebraska politics at that period. What The Bee then said concerning Judge Reese was inspired by the fact that the Union Pacific politicians had been active in his behalf in the nominating convention. It is a matter of history, however, that Judge Reese disappointed the expectations of the corporation managers by living up fearlessly to his oath of office.

Keep it before the people that Manohar B. Reese when placed on the supreme bench proved himself an upright judge who would neither turn to the right nor the left in expounding the constitution and the law.

Keep it before the people also that his rulings on the supreme bench were so pronounced against corporate aggression that he incurred the ill-will of the railroad managers, who combined against him when his term expired and prevented his re-nomination. This unmitigated outrage was denounced by The Bee and caused universal resentment with the rank and file of the republican party.

Keep it before the people that the turning down of Judge Reese for reelection has time and again been pointed out by the sham reformers and their organs as the principal cause of the uprising within the republican party that culminated in the populist movement.

Keep it before the people and let it not be forgotten that Silas A. Holcomb, in marked contrast with Manohar B. Reese, was supported for the position of governor as a pronounced anti-monopolist, bound by the most sacred pledges to break up railway rule in Nebraska, to enforce economy and honesty in every executive office and compel every corporation to bear its just proportion of the burdens of taxation.

Keep it before the people that Silas A. Holcomb made his peace with the railroads, repudiated the platform on which he was elected and turned traitor to his anti-monopoly pledges.

Keep it before the people that Silas A. Holcomb was forewarned at the outset of his term about the shortage in the state treasury, but lacked the courage to compel a proper accounting of the state funds by the defaulting treasurer and caused the taxpayers of Nebraska a loss of nearly \$600,000.

Keep it before the people and let them think of it before they cast their votes for supreme judge that while Manohar B. Reese firmly and faithfully lived up to his trust as supreme judge in the face of threats and temptation, Silas A. Holcomb betrayed the trust reposed in him when put to the supreme test that tries men's souls by yielding to temptation and compromising with the enemies of good government.

GROWTH OF REVENUE.

The revenues of the government for the month of September exceeded the expenditures by some \$7,000,000. There was a considerable gain from customs, showing an expansion of the import trade, while the increase from internal sources evidences the activity of business. For the three months of the current fiscal year the expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by more than \$4,000,000, but in view of the growing revenue the treasury officials confidently predict a good surplus from the year's operations.

According to the figures, it is manifest that but for the expenditure on war account the Dingley law would now furnish all the revenue necessary for the ordinary requirements of the government, so that it is entirely correct to say that the law as a revenue measure has been vindicated. While this is true it has at the same time been of great help to the industries of the country and therefore to labor. In short, that law has accomplished all that its authors and advocates promised it would accomplish and while it would be inaccurate to say that all the prosperity of the past two years is due to it, it must receive the credit for a considerable part of it. It is by no means improbable that there will be a surplus of revenue at the close of the current fiscal year, in which event congress will be enabled to make some reduction in taxation. The financial exhibit for September and indeed for the last quarter is altogether reassuring.

THE ANGLIO-VENEZUELAN AWARD.

The compromise award in the boundary arbitration between England and Venezuela is satisfactory to the former, if we may judge from the expressions of the leading English newspapers. With one or two exceptions these regard the result as giving England all that could reasonably have been expected and one journal says that Great Britain gets more than on various occasions she had expressed herself as willing to concede to Venezuela. It is also generally regarded as a valuable contribution to the cause of arbitration, one paper remarking: "The award and the rapidity with which it was rendered cannot fail to give a strong impetus to international arbitration."

How it will be regarded in Venezuela remains to be seen. That country is now convulsed with revolution and according to the latest advices a new government may be installed there at any time. Under the terms of the arbitration the award of the tribunal is binding upon both governments, but it is possible that a new government in Venezuela would not accept this. In view of the fact, however, that the decision of the tribunal of arbitration was unanimous it is altogether probable that Venezuela will abide by it. Moreover, not to do so would be an indignity to the American citizens who represented Venezuela in the arbitration and through them to the United States

supreme bench. It has been understood for nearly a year that the Holcomb candidacy for the supreme judge position was launched solely in the interest of Private Secretary Muret's yearning for the clerk's income.

The milkman has joined in with the butcher and the coal man to raid the pocketbook of the house-keeper. If he will refrain from establishing a skimming station on both sides of the product the consumer may be able to stand the raise.

Ghost Dancers in Texas.

The democratic chort dance at Dallas, Tex., is drawing good audiences and the performers are full of spirit.

Other Things Are Burning.

Mr. Bryan and the Nebraska farmers to burn their barns. Notwithstanding this advice the barns out that way are about the only things near the burning point.

China Training the Giant.

Having taught China a severe lesson in the art of modern warfare, Japan is now showing her how the trick was turned. The Chinese army and navy are being remodeled on Japanese lines, much to the disgust of the other able professors who have nothing to do but stand around and watch the fun.

Taking Care of Themselves.

Perhaps no better proof could be given of the general proposition that the American people know how to take care of themselves than the few casualties or fatalities attending the Dewey demonstration in New York. Millions of people were jammed upon the little island of Manhattan and carried up and down and across while in a state of emotional patriotic frenzy, and, yet, so speak, no one was hurt.

True Heroism.

The last of the Dewey's real greatness has vanished. He refused to be Hobsonized. Opportunity might give him the victory of Manila, but only extraordinary force of character could enable him to repulse an attack from the pleading and pouting of a few castles or fatalities attending the Dewey demonstration in New York. Millions of people were jammed upon the little island of Manhattan and carried up and down and across while in a state of emotional patriotic frenzy, and, yet, so speak, no one was hurt.

Limited Franchise in Porto Rico.

Brigadier General Davis has emphasized his understanding of the situation in Porto Rico fresh by his regulations for holding municipal elections throughout the island. Under his rules the fatal mistake of universal manhood suffrage is not to be made. The voters and candidates for the approaching elections are limited to taxpayers and members of the professions. This places the suffrage in the hands of men who are competent to exercise and understand it. No greater error could be committed than to place the ballot in the hands of the tens of thousands of ignorant, unappreciative, non-taxpaying natives. All that he has done up to the present in connection with the affairs of the island General Davis has done well. Happily, also he has a working staff competent and willing to see that his administration is conducted as he desires it.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The Nebraska Proposition Reviewed in Brief. The proposition of the platform adopted by the republican state convention held in Nebraska last week reads as follows: "We consent to the thoughtful consideration of the republican part of the nation the proposition that a national convention be called by two-thirds of the states to revise the constitution of the United States under the provisions of Article V of the federal constitution." The proposition of the platform of the United States provides as follows: "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, or by one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1907 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate."

The report of the state examiners on the condition of the Douglas county treasury, just presented to the Board of County Commissioners, is a flattering showing of the affairs of that office and reflects due credit upon the republican treasurer and his assistants. This examination covers the period from September 1, 1897, to June 30, 1899, inclusive, in which the collections reach the sum of \$1,862,215.19, while the amounts disbursed aggregate \$1,693,515.26, leaving a balance on July 1, 1899, of \$168,699.93. The report adds: "The work of examining this office has been very satisfactory, because of the excellent methods and the correctness of the records. The present system of auditing in this county renders inaccuracies almost impossible, and with the able management of Mr. Helmer gives you a well conducted office." Remembering that the state examiners are all republicans and the county treasurer's office in the hands of republicans, taxpayers have a right to take no little satisfaction out of the exhibit.

A good many changes have occurred in the interval. A situation has come about which the original framers of the constitution and the proposer of the later amendments, wise and far-sighted as they undoubtedly were, never anticipated. The industrial and suffrage situation will illustrate this. The development of transportation by the steam railroad and the trolley car could not have been foreseen and the combinations of great interests into trusts were things the fathers could not realize. Then the suffrage question could have been dealt with, as it was, only by the adoption of the evils now apparent from this source had been known. The injury that has come from the spoils system could have been avoided in part, at least, by the careful restriction of the appointing power. Methods of legislation could have been made more effective and the taxing power of the general government enlarged and improved. Perhaps also the presidential term would have been made shorter and even the kind of committee on board the Olympia. The result of this was an expression of his impressions dictated and published in a New York newspaper to the extent of a half column on the first page. Possibly this is what Dewey came in early for.

A canvass is at present being carried on in Indiana to have the second statute to which that state is entitled in Statutory hall, at Washington, be that of George W. Julian, which free soldier and democrat. It is well remembered that Mr. Julian was once free soil candidate for the vice presidency. A rival faction wants a statue of Thomas A. Hendricks, and another that of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees.

It is not believed that the withdrawal of the democratic candidate for congress in the Sixth district in favor of Judge Neville was brought about by the promise of the position of clerk of the supreme court, deliverable when Candidate Holcomb takes a seat on the

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Old Dame Rumor is busily engaged connecting Admiral Dewey's name with that of several eligible women in Washington. The hero of Manila has not accused of harboring matrimonial intentions, but the match makers insist that the admiral cannot fulfill the special obligations of his lofty station without the assistance of some charming woman. Besides he has been given a home of his own, and what is home without a wife?

Gasps has it that the prospective Mrs. Dewey is Mrs. Hazen, widow of General Hazen, and daughter of Mrs. Washington. The hero of Manila has not accused of harboring matrimonial intentions, but the match makers insist that the admiral cannot fulfill the special obligations of his lofty station without the assistance of some charming woman. Besides he has been given a home of his own, and what is home without a wife?

During his residence in Washington the admiral was closely identified with the exclusive circles of society, but not until after the battle of Manila bay were rumors started that he might marry again. The admiral has been a widower now for twenty years. As admiral of the navy Dewey holds a position scarcely second to any except the president. It is one, too, of the most distinguished in the world. He has a little more to do than make an annual report to the secretary. At least that is what Admiral Porter did.

With a fine house presented to him by the navy of the country and a salary approaching \$15,000, Admiral Dewey may be regarded as a "catch" and a man that perhaps few widows, no matter how eligible, would decline. He is not quite 62 years of age, fine-looking, vigorous and accustomed to polite society.

Various explanations have been offered for the re-enlistment of some 200 members of the Kansas regiment when the regiment started for the Philippines. It was supposed the Funston fighters had not had enough and that those who remained were anxious to be in at the finish. These patriotic motives do not tally with advice from Manila. One of the warm papers of the time that intimates that a hustling recruiting officer spoiled their longing for home by reading to the assembled troops the resolve of a club of Kansas girls to marry a member of the regiment or remain single for life. That was a proposition some of the fighters did not care to go against. They preferred to hustle free-footed in Luzon.

Admiral Dewey, though not acquainted with the strong language of the sea, recently finds a milder mode of speech more effective. When in the Mediterranean fourteen years ago as captain of the Pensacola some sailors bungled their work and nearly lost spar during a hard squall. The punishment was that hard words would be used. Dewey called out "Will you kindly tell me what was the matter just now with the agricultural population on the main top-sail yard?"

"The girls of Honolulu are handsome, black-eyed damsels," writes a returned volunteer, "but they hardly compare with the young ladies at home in refinement and education. I am speaking now of the native girls. They are accomplished seamstresses, however, and for a nickel will dive into the water at any time. It does not take them long to undress, for what garments they wear are very light and short at both ends. If you throw a silver dime into the water and it is twenty feet deep they will dive in head first and bring it up. One of them asked the boys if the American girls made much money diving after nickels."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Lord Chief Justice Russell of England is said always to have a bet on every important sporting event.

Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court always uses shorthand in making notes of the cases on trial before him.

The G. A. R. post of Fort Wayne, Ind., has voted to present a sword to General H. W. Lawton, who was formerly a resident of that place.

One farmer in Rappahannock county, Virginia, has sold his apples on the trees for \$100, and many other growers in the state are said to have equally profitable orchards.

A Kansas paper pleads that Admiral Dewey should be invited to be state when the Kansas Twentieth regiment comes home from the Philippines that he "may see a celebration that is a celebration."

The funny man of the Massachusetts legislature has just been defeated for re-election and the Massachusetts papers are determined to have him understand that the laugh is on him this time.

The new editor of the Johannesburg Star is J. C. Hall, an American. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the flight of Mr. Montgomery, who crossed the border to evade a warrant issued for his arrest by the Transvaal authorities.

A fund is being raised in England to erect a monument to John Newbury, the first man to collect and publish the immortal melodies of "Mother Goose." He was a friend of Goldsmith, and his grave in St. Thomas' churchyard, Walworth, is almost unmarked.

H. W. Pennington of Vermont, who has been the legal adviser of the Japanese government for fifteen years, is going to visit his old home for the first time since he began his service in Japan. The emperor of Japan has made him number of costly presents as a token of regard.

The will of the late Congressman George W. Julian of Indiana gives to his daughter, Mrs. Grace Julian Clark, his library, paintings and furniture, and \$13,000 of the \$15,000 he expected to be obtained by the sale of his home at Irvington, Ind. One thousand dollars is given to each of his two sons.

Philadelphia expects to have a Mills hotel for the accommodation of men of limited means. It is to be built by a stock company, to be eleven stories in height and have 800 rooms. Especial encouragement will be given to men to become permanent roomers. The building will be fireproof and is expected to cost not over \$600,000.

Richard Croker, the boss of Tammany and of New York, was one of the Dewey reception committee and studied the hero of Manila for an hour while the committee was on board the Olympia. The result of this was an expression of his impressions dictated and published in a New York newspaper to the extent of a half column on the first page. Possibly this is what Dewey came in early for.

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BOER AND BRITON.

Available Strength of the British.

War is certain, if the reports now cabled from London prove accurate. If Secretary Chamberlain endeavors to relegate the Transvaal to the position of a mere subject state in a semi-colonial condition, both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will take the field.

Their ultimate and crushing defeat is certain, but hopeful English predictions that the war will be over in two months may easily prove fallacious. For its work the British army is small as the behavior of the United States forces. Its strength runs at 220,000, or about eight times any force the Boers can place at one point in the field. But of the English army only a very small share is available. India absorbs 75,000, and it would be a rash ministry which reduced the Anglo-Indian army below 60,000. Ireland generally holds from 20,000 to 22,000 and this force it is not safe to cut below 15,000. At least, it never has been. London needs as the Duke of Wellington long since pointed out, at least two army corps, or about 50,000, at call, and this leaves available only about 23,000 of the 73,000 usually in England. About 40,000 men are kept in the colonies and this force cannot safely be below 30,000 men.

The outer force which England can gather for a campaign, therefore, is, on paper, about 58,000 men. Reducing this to the usual proportion of effective makes about 50,000, or two army corps. These troops, moreover, are widely scattered and it will take weeks to gather 25,000 men at the Cape and two or three months to put 50,000 men there. It took three months to put 22,000 men in Egypt. It took nearly a year to get that number in the Crimea. The English commander will scarcely have an effective force of 25,000 men in hand before November, perhaps December, and it will be a month or two later before two full army corps will be ready.

If the Boers stand up to their work as in the past even this force would be insufficient. Whether the Boers will fight as of old no man can say. Nothing in military history is as uncertain as the behavior of levies of farmers. The most brilliant levies in warfare have been theirs, and some of the most disgraceful panics. The odds, however, are that the Boers will make a stubborn resistance.

Strength of the Boer Army.

It is estimated that the Transvaal can put into the field no more than 25,000 fighting men between the ages of 15 and 60. If the Orange Free State takes up arms, as now seems likely, 15,000 more men would be available, or about 40,000 in all. If part of the Dutch population of Cape Colony also grew belligerent and rebel against Great Britain, it is possible that the total fighting strength of the Boers would reach 75,000 men. Conservatively speaking, however, and allowing for accessions from the sympathizing Dutch in both Natal and Cape Colony, it is likely that the Transvaal and the Orange Free State could put into the field no more than 50,000 men. Against that number the British empire could pour in an overwhelming force.

The Boers are evidently well armed. They have Mauser magazine rifles of the latest model. They have also quite a number of the very best quick-firing field and mountain guns, made both in France and Germany. Recent reports from the United States military attaches in Europe indicate that this artillery excels anything of the kind ever sent out of the French and German factories. The London Mail recently said that a Boer battery had a rate of aimed fire of thirty-six shells as against six shells for British batteries. The question that arises at this point is the ability of the Boers to handle modern artillery with effect. There is some doubt about this. They have in the past fought almost exclusively with the rifle. It seems probable that they will master the rapid-fire gun, inasmuch as their natural talent for marksmanship was long ago demonstrated with small arms. Of ammunition they have a great abundance. It is presumed, and they are also well supplied with horses. In guerrilla warfare these rough riders of South Africa are said to be unexcelled, but they have never met a large organized military force.

All these facts are less important, perhaps, than the character of the Boers. Account should be taken of the spirit that animates them, even more than of their fitness in estimating the length of their defense. We doubt that once war has begun, the British conquerors will be able to proclaim a real peace in South Africa within six months. These Dutch farmers are direct descendants of the people who fought Spain in the Netherlands for three generations and remained unconquerable. Probably they have more of the blood and the temper of the Dutch of William the Silent's day than the present inhabitants of Spain. It is the kind of a heroic and wilderness has preserved the old character.

RELiance ON AMERICA.

Why Other Nations Are Obligated to Patronize Our Workshops.

"Go to America and try what you can do there," was the telegraphic order of General Kitchener, England's military commander in the Sudan, to the head of his engineer corps, who had failed in the conquest of Europe and in England to secure the sort of cars which were needed for the railroads in the Sudan. The engineer officer, who had made a thorough search of European workshops and among European railroads, and who knew exactly what he needed, failed to strike any industrial which suited him on the east side of the Atlantic. It was then that General Kitchener directed him to go to America and continue his quest. He seems to have quickly found here what he wanted. It is the kind of a vehicle called a gondola car on the Pennsylvania railroad, where it is used. The result is that a contract for the construction of 400 of these cars at the earliest possible moment has been made in this country.

General Kitchener when he ordered his subordinate to come to the United States for his supplies felt that he was standing on safe ground. The contract for the bridge over the Athara in his locality was awarded to a few months ago to an American contractor. The reason why an American company was awarded that work was that no concern in England could be found which could do it in the time allotted. The authorities in Egypt and the Sudan would naturally prefer to give the job of furnishing supplies for those colonies to their own country, but they confessed that this could not be done except at a loss in time and in the character of the materials and workmanship. Therefore, American workshops and American workers got the job. The same was the case with the contract for the gondola cars which has just been entered into. These are purely business matters. Sentiment away so far as to give the preference to British work- shops if they could supply the same work acceptably, but as they failed to meet the requirements the Americans were called in to do the work.

There is a marked complaint here to American promptness and skill. Cars from America are coming along the Nile, the Siberian railway, and the whole of the American locomotive is resounding through

Manufacture. This country is constantly conquering new markets in all parts of the world. It is now nearly twenty years since the United States wrested the primacy from England in the aggregate amount of its manufactured products. Apparently it has also snatched the ascendancy from that country in the quality of most of the great articles of manufacture. Here is the reason for the immense expansion in the amount of the exports of our manufactures, a circumstance which is attracting more attention in England, Germany, France, and the other manufacturing countries than it is here. This is a magnificent tribute to the political foresight and the civic courage of the republican party, which, in the face of the determined and persistent hostility of the democracy, devised and established an intelligent system of protection which, while giving advantage to the American producer in the American market, developed the resources of the country, cultivated the aptitudes of its people, incited the inventiveness which has cheapened and improved production, and at the same time it gave steadier work and better wages to the American worker than are known in any other country, has opened a constantly and rapidly broadening field to American products in the rest of the world.

Who Discovered Dewey?

Indianaapolis Journal.

Secretary Long says the selection of Admiral Dewey for the Asiatic squadron can be attributed to no one else than the admiral himself. The president and the secretary were looking for the officer who was fitted for the responsible position and the record of Dewey warranted his appointment.

AUTUMN SMILES.

Detroit Journal.

"He's quite bouyed up with his praise." "He doesn't appear to suspect that he's being kidded."

Brooklyn Life.

Briggs—Nice suit you've got on. Griggs—Yes. How much do you suppose that suit cost? Briggs—You or the tailor?

Indianaapolis Journal.

"But, sir, what has your candidate ever done to deserve the support of the people?" "For one thing, he is the first time he has ever run for office."

Chicago Post.

"Will you marry me?" he asked. "I told you once that I would not," she answered. "Yes, but that was yesterday," he urged.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, she won the three-day bicycle race." "Seventeen spring chickens, five gallons of milk, fourteen bowls of broth and eight quarts of ice cream."

Chicago News.

"What is Irene doing with that crown and paper first name?" "I think she is drawing her grandfather." "Irene—H'm! tracing her ancestors, I suppose."

Somerville Journal.

When the amateur shows a visitor his photographs he generally exclaims that he values them not so much for their artistic merit as because they call up pleasant reminiscences.

Indianaapolis Journal.

"Might I ask why you have that dollar in a glass case?" asked the fisherman while the aging man replied: "It's one I brought home from New York." Mr. Halsted explained with pardonable pride.

Chicago Times-Herald.

"You say you would not wed me because my first name is Pete? Ah, but what's in a name, after all?" "Not much sometimes. A man named Drinkwater was fined for getting drunk in New York the other day."

THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

Denver News.

"How far away is the Temple of Fame?" "Said a youth at the dawn of day; And he toiled and dreamed of a deathless name. But the hours went by and the evening came; That left him feeble, and old, and lame, To plod on his cheerless way."

For the path to Fame is a weary climb.

Up a mountain, steep and high; There are many who start in their youthful prime; But in the battle with fate and time, For one who reaches those heights sublime, Are thousands who fall and die.

The youth who had failed could never guess.

The reason his quest was vain; But he sought no other to help or bless; He followed the glittering prize, Success, Up the narrow pathway of Selfishness, And this had been his bane.

"How far away is the Temple of God?"

"Said a youth at the dawn of day; And he strove, in a spirit of brotherhood, To help and succor, as best he could, The poor and lowly, and minute multitude. On their hard and dreary way."

He likewise strove with adversity.

To climb to the heights above; But his dream was never made true, Of better days in the time to be, And self was buried in sympathy— He followed the path of Love.

He was careless alike of praise or blame;

But after his work was done, An angel of glory from heaven came, And wrote on high his immortal name, Proclaiming this truth, that the Temple of Fame, And Temple of God are one.

For this is the lesson that history

Has taught since the world began; That those whose memories never die, That shine like stars in our human sky, And brighter grow as the years roll by, Are men who have lived for Man.

Ready when you are.

It's school time, and that means time for school clothes.

We have two kinds of bargains in Boys' and Children's clothing at this time. The new goods made this season for this season's wear are here, and well worth your inspection. They are beautiful in make, fit and materials, and reasonable in cost.

Then we have a few 2-piece suits of last season. These we are selling while they last