

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$7.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Month and Circulation. Rows for Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Total.

George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee...

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Register today.

Republicans who have not already registered must fail to do so today.

Do not neglect your duty to register. It is just as important as voting, because you cannot vote unless you register.

Joseph Chamberlain probably wishes he had hold of the bear's tail a little further out toward the end, where it would be easier to let go.

Popocratic orators who say that everything which the farmer raises is going down in price must be standing on their heads when they look at the figures.

Fort Dodge, Ia., is complaining of an ice famine. The people of that section should be able to bear up at this time of the year. The condition of the coal pile is of far more absorbing interest.

Aguinaldo is sending men over to this country to end the rebellion in the Philippines. He might save steamship fare if he would take notice of the men the United States is sending over to the islands with the same purpose in view.

The Nebraska potato crop is by no means the least significant of the state's resources. With a total yield of over 15,000,000 bushels this year it requires but a simple mathematical process to prove the wealth-giving power of the potato.

A man at one of Bryan's recent meetings had his pocket picked of \$855. A man who would stand around for that much money in his pocket and listen approvingly to some one telling him that times are as hard as ever deserves to be touched up.

The people who have been worrying so much about what the president proposed to do with Cuba can get some information from the Thanksgiving proclamation. Their fears may be somewhat allayed by the statement that the "administration of the trust has been faithfully advanced."

Having tried to stampele the Bohemians to the fusion sham reform ticket because of the personal grievances of an editor who failed to receive recognition by federal appointment the popocratic patriots are now trying to rouse the Germans into a revolt in order to redress the alleged grievances of half a dozen German editors.

Some people never know when they are well treated. This is evidently true of the candidates on the fusion ticket whose fool friends are doing their level best to provoke the business end of The Bee into action. There is such a thing as being too generous to political opponents in a campaign when there is plenty of ammunition on hand.

It is a difficult matter to lose an American newspaper man. Easton, who was war correspondent for one of the London papers, is a Missourian. His native desire to have someone "show" him was so great that he got too near the front and was captured by the Boers, but he immediately set to work on the other side of the line without the loss of a day.

The Bee's special dispatches from San Francisco give November 2 as the date of departure of the Iowa volunteer regiment and the prediction is made that the troops will reach Council Bluffs the day before election. Iowans, however, will not be unmindful of Nebraska's experience, which teaches that the soldiers may be expected only when they get here.

For some time prior to the date when the government foreclosed its lien upon the Union Pacific railroad a great deal was heard about the segregation of the several feeder lines. Ever since the government's claim was satisfied the reverse process has had the boards and now the aggregation of the old-time Union Pacific lines, branches and spurs seems to have been nearly accomplished.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

The sham reform leaders find themselves in most desperate straits. Finding themselves in face of a landslide they brought back William Jennings Bryan to save the day if possible and Bryan is touring Nebraska and delivering flamboyant anti-imperialist and anti-trust speeches, while Holcomb is making frantic appeals to the populists and democrats whom he deluded and betrayed to turn out and vote for himself and reform just once more.

But the people of Nebraska are doing their own thinking this year. They have tried the faith-cure once too often and found that the political Sclater and prophets of ill-omen have imposed upon their credulity. The people of Nebraska realize also that Bryan himself is responsible for the annexation of the Philippines and all the consequences that will follow. They know that he rushed to Washington all the way from Florida to urge his followers to ratify the treaty of Paris, by which alone annexation could have become a fixed fact. They also know that trusts were in existence before Bryan took his seat in congress and that during his four years' congressional career never raised his voice against trusts or monopoly.

But the lion in the path of the sham reformers is general prosperity. That is the factor and force most feared by the mountebanks of the three-ring circus, and all the specious pleas and frantic appeals made by them cannot offset it or make the people believe that it is their duty or interest to ignore the changed conditions and set their faces against the indisputable proof that republican policies bring more satisfactory results than the visionary scheme of making people rich by opening the mints to free coinage.

The hopelessness of the fusion cause is, however, most forcibly illustrated by the desperate and fierce onslaught the fusion campaigners and their organs are making upon Judge Reese in order to cover Holcomb's inglorious record as governor and masterly retreat as a candidate. With the audacity worthy of a better cause these desperadoes have fabricated the most stupid fakes and magnified molehills into mountains. They print idiotic cartoons that represent Judge Reese as filching thousands upon thousands of dollars out of the state treasury when in fact the startling pictorial exhibit proves to be nothing more than salary receipts and vouchers for his services as judge and pay of his stenographer. The manifest design of such cartoons is to impose upon the ignorant and credulous who would not take the trouble to make a close examination.

The fakirs do not, however, reproduce the house rent vouchers drawn by Holcomb under false pretenses and in violation of the constitution. Such contemptible tactics will, however, not save the day for the impostors who are masquerading as reformers.

AN IMPROVING SITUATION.

President McKinley has assured the country that the situation in the Philippines is improving. In his proclamation designating a day of thanksgiving the president says that while the insurrection still continues in Luzon, "business is resuming its activity and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago." For some days there has been little information in regard to the Philippine situation and the public has had no reason to suppose that there was any material change, but it is to be inferred from the president's statement that the government is in possession of information that has not been given to the public.

The country will be gratified to learn that progress is being made in establishing confidence in the good purposes of the United States and will earnestly hope for a distinct manifestation of this at an early day. The numerous disappointments that have followed favorable reports from the commander in the Philippines have caused the public to regard advices from that quarter with more or less incredulity and this feeling will retain possession of the popular mind until there is practical and unmistakable evidence of improvement in the situation. As yet there is no such evidence so far as the public knows, but it is not wise to assume that none exists. The government, as indicated by the statement of the president, may have such evidence. At all events, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some even of the Filipinos who are opposed to American rule are beginning to realize the hopelessness of the attempt to prevent the establishment of American sovereignty in the islands and are willing to stop hostilities if assured of fair and liberal treatment. Fully aware of the determination of this government to establish its sovereignty and of its power to do so, it is quite possible that even some of the leaders of the insurrection are conscious of the futility of further resistance and would welcome honorable terms of peace. The force with which the United States will soon enter upon a vigorous campaign is formidable. It is a larger army than Spain ever had in the Philippines and the insurgents will understand that it is there for the most aggressive warfare. They have learned that the American method of carrying on war is very different from that of the Spaniards and that American soldiers are vastly superior to those of Spain. No one should know better than Aguinaldo himself the overwhelming odds against which the insurgents are contending and therefore the hopelessness of achieving their purpose by continuing hostilities.

A serious question with the American people is whether the war is hereafter to be prosecuted with a view to decisive results or there is to be a repetition of the futile campaigning that has been going on for months. Are our troops to go on capturing towns and abandoning them, to be recaptured by the enemy, or will the splendid army in Luzon strike such effective and decisive blows as to speedily end the insurrection? The military operations thus far have reflected no credit upon the commander in the Philippines. The valor of our soldiers has been to a large extent fruitless. The loss of life and

the expenditure of money have not brought adequate results. There has been a lack of skillful generalship. The responsibility for all this rests with the officer in chief command. It appears to be the intention to retain him in command and this fact causes apprehension that results reasonably to be expected will not be realized. There should be a material improvement in the Philippine situation within the next three months, but in order to effect it there must be a decided change from past military methods.

ENGLAND'S TASK.

The English people are beginning to realize that the task they have undertaken in South Africa is very far from easy. Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons on Wednesday: "We have never denied that the Transvaal was a foe man worthy of our steel." Yet it is a fact that most Englishmen and particularly those in the military service believed that the Boers were no match for the British and that a conflict between them would be of short duration. An English official formerly in the South African service and who had fought against the Boers expressed the opinion that a war would not last two months, that a few defeats would discourage the defenders of the Transvaal republic and lead them to sue for peace.

There is no doubt that many others felt this way, but it is already shown to be a delusion. The Boers went to war with the firm determination to fight to the bitter end. Mr. Chamberlain said that President Kruger never intended to give anything approaching the rights to the white race, or any acknowledgment of British supremacy. Therefore war was inevitable. The colonial secretary was undoubtedly right so far as British supremacy is concerned and that supremacy will be resisted as long as the Boers are able to marshal a force against the British. It was the expectation of the British government that these people would act wholly on the defensive. They have taken the offensive and they are showing that they had a carefully formed plan of campaign before beginning hostilities. The aggressive movements of the Boers have been a startling surprise to Englishmen and from present indications still more startling events are in the near future. These Dutchmen may not move with the swiftness of British or American soldiers, nor fight with their dash, but they are unsurpassed in courage and persistence.

It is now threatened that England will have added to the task of conquering the Boers and their allies of the Orange Free State the suppression of a more or less formidable revolt in Cape Colony. This may be averted, but a few successes by the Boers would be very likely to produce a revolution in the Colony, in spite of all the precautions that have been taken against an uprising. Then there is the further danger from the natives, though the Boers have as much to fear from this, perhaps, as the British.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "We are told we shall lose South Africa. Our foreign friends are convinced of it. But I am not alarmed." The colonial secretary is an optimist, but however good the reasons may be for his now feeling optimistic—and of course eventually England will triumph—before the war is ended Englishmen will have cause to take a gloomy view of the situation and to deplore the conflict.

The dispatches predict that railway managers will renew their war upon ticket scalpers upon the opening of congress, there being a growing determination to stamp out the evil. The ticket broker may be like unto a barnacle upon the railroad hull or a wart upon the railroad nose, but how he can be suppressed by law has yet to be demonstrated. If stringent federal laws cannot check discrimination in railroad freight rates or prevent rebate-giving to favored shippers, how can the government stop railroads from selling tickets to brokers at prices below the tariff rates?

The antics of the popocrats cause that tired feeling to pervade one's being. They work themselves up into a high pitch of enthusiasm and then nominate two or three men for the same office. Result: A protracted scrap, in which one nominee rushes into court asking for a writ of mandamus compelling the bookkeeper to put the said nominee's name on the official ballot. Meanwhile the other nominee stands not afar off nursing the conviction that he alone is it. Thus does the frank incense of harmony pervade the popocratic camps in these parts.

Under the administration of Benjamin Harrison the surplus in the United States treasury grew to such large proportions that democrats raised a wall about overtaxation and excessive impost duties. Under President Cleveland's administrative policy the bottom fell out of the gold chest and Uncle Sam had to borrow millions. At a cabinet meeting this week Secretary Gage reported nearly \$300,000,000 in the treasury. Whether these happy conditions are due to republican policies or not, it is quite evident that they are absent under the sway of democratic policies.

The Panamerican exposition at Buffalo has selected the strongest possible available man for director general and has adopted by-laws making the appointee general director in fact as well as in name. The Buffalo people are profiting by the mistakes of other expositions. Their organization is said to be superior to that of any American exposition. They define the duties of every official, give him full authority and bid him do his best. His failure will lead to dismissal. Under this plan the best possible results are attainable.

Unless the popocratic orators make some special effort they will not be able to get together on the prosperity question before the campaign is over. Some still insist there is no prosperity, while others have not the nerve to make the denial. The latter content themselves with predicting that present prosperous

conditions will not last. Unless the two classes of orators can be brought to some common ground, they should be rounded up and each sent into a territory by itself where they would not cross trails.

There may be, and probably is, a shortage of cattle in the country as compared with some other years. The South Omaha market is not a sufferer thereby, however. During the month of October the receipts were in excess of any month in the history of this market. The same is true with hogs and sheep. South Omaha is climbing right up in the list in spite of the reported shortage and the establishment of other markets. These facts speak volumes for the advantages offered to shippers.

We hear a great deal of late about the zinc mines of the Joplin-Galena district, of the fortunes being made there and of the growing importance of the industry. This is due to restored confidence in industrial enterprises and the consequent disposition of capitalists to invest money in promoting them. Knowledge of rich zinc deposits in Missouri is old; their development only awaited the capitalist. In seasons of business and industrial depression capital is timid; in good times it is bold.

When General Nelson A. Miles drove through old Fort Omaha he was struck with the natural beauty of the park as contrasted with the decadence of the buildings and the aspect of neglect presented by the abandoned fort. It is to be hoped the government may take steps to restore and preserve this property, putting it to some good use, as has already been suggested in congress or by General Miles.

The meeting in Kansas City between representatives of the Commercial club and officials of the Burlington road must indeed have been most felicitous. Both parties to the armistice are claiming the victory and each professes to be thoroughly well satisfied with the situation. How delightful it would be if every scrap in which business men and corporations engage could be adjusted so readily and so amicably.

Bryan is to make eighty-eight speeches during his tour in the saving business in this state. According to the press representatives with the special train, he speaks to from 3,000 to 4,000 people at each point. As the total vote of the state is about 200,000 and the eighty-eight appointments only cover a small portion of the territory, some inquiring mind may be inclined to doubt the box office figures.

The Des Moines Leader publishes a striking cartoon, depicting Colonel Bryan astride his hobby horse, which is energetically hitting the treadmill, the White House looming up in the distance. A great deal of noise is being made by the colonel and the horse—but no progress can be noted, in fact the distance between the treadmill and the White House appears to be increasing.

A NECESSARY REFORM.

Of course the Pullman and Wagner sleeping car companies obtained the permission of the porters' trust before they consolidated.

Cause for Congratulation.

Spain's present concern over Philippine matters is confined to looking over its fingers and congratulating itself on having gotten the whole affair off its hands.

Any Port in a Storm.

Having returned from Kentucky, where he advised against bolting the democratic ticket, Mr. Bryan is now prepared to make a tour of Nebraska with Bolter Aligned as his speaking mate. Mr. Bryan's versatility is remarkable.

Value of the Tow-Line.

The farmers of the northwest have received an unexpected but no less welcome dividend in the form of a small but increased price of flax. It is estimated that North Dakota farmers alone will get more than \$10,000,000 from their flax crop, which will enable them to hold their wheat for better prices.

Doing His Own Talking.

Being asked the other day what policy he would pursue with reference to the Philippines, Admiral Dewey replied: "One straight from the shoulder, and with plenty of force behind it." It may be noted that Dewey has not been quoted in favor of withdrawing from the Philippines since he arrived in this country, where he can do his own talking.

Recovery in Cuba.

Cuba seems to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the war and Spanish rule. The Western Railway of Havana, which suspended dividends for three years, has resumed the distribution of profits for the last fiscal year at the rate of 46.64 per share, and carried forward a small balance. The stock of the company is highly owned in England and holders are well pleased with the sign of returning prosperity in the island.

Significant Insurance Decision.

The decision of the United States court of appeals regarding the liability of an insurance company where the insured commits suicide is regarded as of great importance, inasmuch as it settles an extremely knotty point. The court holds that the insurance company is bound to pay the death claim in these suicide cases unless it can prove that the holder of the policy insured his life with the deliberate purpose of killing himself. The burden of proof rests with the company and there are but few cases on record where the suicidal premeditation could be shown.

Struggle for Life in Porto Rico.

The starvation peril has been fought off in Porto Rico, but provisions are still short, says a private letter just come from a Bostonian there: "There have been given away 200,000 pounds of rice in the island during the last month something over 2,000,000 pounds of food. In spite of all this the price of all food has steadily risen, which shows pretty clearly what the state of things would have been without these supplies. Fish, for instance, of which we have given away 120,000 pounds at Porto Rico, has risen 25 per cent, and rice and beans in proportion. The situation is, however, slowly mending. There is more work and the giving away of food does not prevent most of the people from working, only the worthless few. Names are being taken off the rolls and crops are coming up—corn particularly will be ripe by November."

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

The war hero who, returning to paths of peace, is satisfied with the plaudits of the multitude, and avoids stepping on the tender corns of politicians, displays an admirable combination of wisdom and courage in the face of temptation. Only genuine heroes can safely face the music when the political band plays, while those with borrowed plumes expose themselves to the ridicule of partisan mobs. Many Omaha people will recall how they cheered the Pennsylvania volunteers, homebound and showered attentions and flowers on the officers. One of these was Colonel Barnett, promoted to that rank by the death of Colonel Hawkins at sea. Colonel Barnett's commission was supplemented with a nomination for treasurer of Pennsylvania on the republican ticket. Thus were substantial honors piled upon him. Fortune smiled graciously and parted him on the back. Presently the campaign waxed warm and muttering of ill-favor reached the ears of the public. Now the mutterings have grown into mocking jeers, while his halo has lost its sheen. Members of the regiment publicly charge the late colonel with possessing what is known in the camp as "cold feet," a complaint that becomes acute when the enemy is shooting straight at the rear of the regiment. The firing line the charge is that Barnett hid behind a mound while the boys went on into the thick of the scrap. Time and locality are given with other details calculated to show that "cold feet" are a great inconvenience in a shooting match. Had Barnett avoided public notice he would have continued in blissful ignorance of his infirmities and cheered him when chance offered. Now they are blazoned in public prints and on deadwalls, and the halo acquired 7,000 miles away is tarnished and "bagged at the knee."

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee is to be relieved of the command of the battleship Texas about December 1 and assigned to duty in the Navy Department as chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, a post at present filled by Commander Richard C. Clover. The latter will go to London as naval attaché of the United States embassy there, relieving Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colver, who has done shore duty as chief. The importance of the Naval Intelligence bureau has increased from year to year since its foundation, until now the direction of that bureau is regarded as fully worthy of the best efforts of a captain in the navy.

A correspondent of Leslie's Weekly retells the exploit of General Funston that made his name a household word at home. It was the crossing of the Rio Grande in Pampanga by the Kansas boys last April. When Corporal Ferguson of Company E, after climbing across on the girders of the dismantled bridge to within twenty feet of the insurgent trenches, that were blazing with rebel fire, reported that it was impracticable to take the bridge by assault, Colonel Funston did not, as often stated, call for volunteers to swim. Instead, he first called for 120 volunteers and, obtaining them quickly, he marched the little column 500 yards down the river. He was on the point of successfully crossing when the movement was betrayed by the barking of a dog. It was later in the day when the time came ripe for the rope-swimming incident. Fryers White and Tremblay, two magnificent heroes, must now be familiar to every man, woman and child who reads in English. When the rope had been made fast three men tried to cross the river in a canoe with White's and Tremblay's clothes. It takes a native to handle one of these tippy canoes and this one upset in mid-stream. White and Tremblay, after their late success, were now compelled to plunge in to the rescue of their belongings, as well as to the rescue of the three men out of a boat. When Funston and the first forty-five men had got across on the famous raft a rattling dash was made upon the trenches, shouting in thunderous tones the regiment yell: "Rock, chalk! Jay, hawk! U. V. U. Mass! Volunteers!" The insurgents fled as soon as they heard it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The monument over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., is to be unveiled November 9. Hon. R. B. Munford of Richmond will deliver a eulogy.

Opinion is divided in Indiana as to the choice of a famous son for the second statue in the capitol at Washington. The names of the candidates are those of George W. Julian, Thomas A. Hendricks and Daniel W. Voorhees.

A bust of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, was presented to the Indianapolis High school by Miss Ethel Blake of Detroit. Mrs. Morton, who is present at the exercises, also presented the school with several volumes from her late husband's library.

It is expected that in the next session of congress Senator Clark of Montana will be among those to urge that territorial government be granted to Hawaii. The western military authorities made large investments in the islands and intend to build a summer home there.

Admiral Dewey, who is a member of St. John's Episcopal church in Washington, handed around the collection plate last Sunday. He has had a seat in the church for years and will probably be elected a vestryman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Pellet.

The United Confederate Veterans of New Orleans are planning to purchase Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis' Mississippi home, for an industrial farm for ex-confederate soldiers who are still able to do light work. They have received intimation that Mrs. Davis desires to sell the property, that she may invest in real estate in New Orleans and make that city her home.

As a train drew into Boston during that city's recent Dewey celebration the newsboys passed the word along that General Shafter was in the rear car. In a moment this car was crowded by a cheering mob and Colonel Wellington of Worcester, Mass., who really bears a striking likeness to the general, was being carried off in a basket, that he was not the man who took Santiago.

The board of managers of the Benjamin Franklin fund of Boston, which now amounts to \$366,424, has definitely decided to use it to build public baths in each of seven wards of the city and a building on Washington street for a branch of the public library, reading room, lecture rooms, public hall and rooms for the use of Grand Army posts. The lapse of the apprentice system has long made it impossible to carry out literally Benjamin Franklin's plans.

Joseph A. Little, president of the school board of Manhattan borough, New York, has unsuccessfully attempted to punish for libel the proprietors of a periodical which referred to him as a "fine old educational mastodon," appears to have had his revenge at last. The publishers of the offending periodical were Henry Holt, George D. Sayers and the school books to be used as authorized by the board, all those of Henry Holt & Co. have been stricken off.

One of Senator Proctor's lieutenants in the plan to nominate Dewey for president is credited with saying that of the fifty-one members of the national committee sixteen are set down as being positively unfriendly to the present administration and hoping to see the president defeated for re-election; seven are suspected of entertaining the same opinions, but are likely to keep their views to themselves until the movement against Dewey has gained momentum, and five are for the winner, whoever he may be.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR TALK.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A few Boer dispatches would assist in clearing up the operations of the last two or three days. Generals do not care to enlarge on retreats.

Pittsburg Times: It is intimated that the powers of Europe are eager to try The Hague peace resolutions on Great Britain's African war. It will be interesting to watch the man who approaches the lion to serve the notice.

Chicago News: Either the British officers are brave beyond the verge of foolhardiness or the riflemen of Joubert's army are marvelously clever at picking out distinguishing marks. The percentage of officers to men engaged in the battles just won against the Boers was about nine to 100, while the percentage of officers killed or wounded was no less than eighteen in every 100. Promotions will come rapidly in the British service if that ratio is kept up in every battle.

New York World: Well may the Gordon Highlanders, who were celebrating the second anniversary of the storming of Dargal Heights, say that their experience in India was easy work compared with South Africa. They are warring now upon men of their own race and blood, who are fighting for favor, homes and their independence. Not since the Crimean war have the lines of Great Britain faced such an enemy as the Boer army, which they are moving on to crush by sheer force of numbers in South Africa. To conquer them they will have to pay the price in blood.

Boston Transcript: Glencoe is a bloody name in history, and the good cause is wringing her hands today in a telegram over the "dearly bought" British victory of Saturday. Glencoe, in South Africa, takes its name from Glencoe, in Scotland, where in 1822, by order of the earls of Breadalbane and Argyll and the marquis of Strathmore, the alleged connivance of King William Macdonald of Glencoe and forty others were killed; many women and children perished of cold and hunger in the mountains, and they had escaped half naked, and the village women, and all the flocks and herds in the valley were taken away by the soldiers.

Detroit Journal: The statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that he believed it possible for the Transvaal to bear the whole increased expenses incurred by the Boer war, has been widely quoted. The opinion that when the fighting is done the South African republic will be part of the empire and will have to bear part of the glory of paying the fiddler for its present privilege of being a free state, is not independent and losing, and the other of paying for their subjection. Sir Michael's announcement, however, may not strike the outlander gold miners and owners any more than it does the Boers.

Baltimore American: There must be borne in mind that these are largely outside affairs—the preliminary engagements of a great war. The public does not know how many Boers were killed and how many were captured. The Boers will have two privileges—one of independence and one of being for their subjection. Sir Michael's announcement, however, may not strike the outlander gold miners and owners any more than it does the Boers.

Washington Star: "Let the other man walk the floor," said Miss Piquette, "I won't do it," answered the bill collector, plaintively. "He's got me hired to do all the walking for the firm."

Catholie Standard: "I want to see Mrs. Smythe," said the servant. "She has the toothache," said the lady. "You must be mistaken," the man replied. "I am her dentist, and I have her teeth here in this package."

Indianapolis Journal: She—Why do they call them simple rooms? "How do you mean simple rooms?" "They are great places for getting trial packages. The man first gets the package, and the trial follows."

Chicago Tribune: "Pretty good catch for an old man like me," said the doctor, dexterously grabbing a bunch of keys the professor had thrown at him. "I don't follow, though," muttered the professor, "but you would be a good catch for a young woman."

Washington Star: "I'm glad the races are over," said Miss Cayenne. "Were you at the races?" "Not in the races, but whenever you see Mr. Commish, you'll find out whether he was talking yacht or German dialect."

Somerville Journal: Mrs. Jackson—That's Mrs. Witherspoon over there by the piano. She is one of our distinguished society ladies. "Mr. Johnson—What is it that distinguishes her particularly?" "Mrs. Jackson—She has never had her picture in the paper."

THE RED EARS.

Edwin L. Sabin in Leslie's Weekly. The moon is like a pinkie round. "Ripe, golden—hangin' there, I'll be bound. 'Twould took the first prize, I'll be bound. Whatever you may call it, I'm dead sure you can and dew. It soaks, until all about this time. It's mellowed through and through. Well, anyway, 'twas harvest moon—And that's enough for me. It made the clover bright as noon. For Jesus's huskin'—see. And yellow—gold! The yellow light I ever saw, I never see. Came streamin' through the summer night. And in the old barn door. It 'svelloved' all the corn I got. I husked and blew a pinkie round. And burrowed in like sixty—no! A single red, I swear in. And when I saw the moon, I'd kissed Samanthly Ladd. It made me feel like a young man queer. 'T almost made me tuck. She's well worth kissin', I tell you! I envied St. that smack. She didn't like it, tho'. I knew— She looked at me and tossed her head. And said: 'You're way behind. You ain't four yet, but that's red— You must be color-blind.' And St. Samthly laughed a spiteful laugh (He's naturally mean). But in a second of a half I'd kissed her sick and clean— I didn't care, but blushed like me— You fellows aren't so all-fired spry; 'T'zosh, here's two red ears!"

“Collar Sale”

Our entire stock of "CLUETT'S" high grade collars to be sold at once—now is your chance— Price \$1.50 dozen, or 2 for 25c, all sizes

at just half price We have lately decided to handle the E. & W. Brand instead, and so wish to dispose of our several hundred dozen "Cluett" stock at once— Sale now on. Cluett's best collars at 12c each

PAYING EXPENSES ONLY MORE.

Government Has More Than Enough to Meet Increased Outlay. Philadelphia Times.

Notwithstanding the stubborn nature of the Philippine rebellion and the consequent necessity of keeping a large army of occupation at Manila and vicinity, the balance of the naval and military expenditures much above those required when the country is on a peace basis, the government revenues under existing laws more than suffice to pay the bills. During the months of August and September the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$1,558,622, thus showing a surplus of \$4,506,832 in July and indicating that the surplus of receipts over expenditures, which first manifested itself in March, has become permanent, and that if there is no important increase in war expenditures above the present outlay of anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 may accrue in the treasury during the current fiscal year. The gradual increase in receipts and decline in expenditures for the past fifteen months are exhibited in the following figures:

Table with 4 columns: Month, Receipts, Expenditures, Surplus. Rows for July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September.

The treasury balance is already nearing the \$300,000,000 mark, having been \$288,932,730 on Friday last. Unless the present ratio of revenues to expenditures is sud-

denly reversed the surplus will exceed \$500,000,000 before the beginning of the new year.

These figures are of especial interest, because they exhibit the increased revenues furnished by the war revenue law. The ordinary expenditures of the government on a peace basis are about \$375,000,000 apart from the postal expenditures, which are nearly balanced by the income from postal sources. At the present rate of receipts the government income for a year will reach \$225,000,000, which should be \$50,000,000 above expenditures. While there was a moderate deficit under the operations of the Dingley law before the war began, it is fair to place at least \$120,000,000 of this increase to the credit of the new law.

It is evident, therefore, that the question of revenue can be left entirely alone by the next congress. There will be no deficit at the present rate of expenditure, and the surplus, if not expended upon works of a public nature, will not be enough to cause stringency in the money market, especially as Secretary Gage is keeping a large balance in the national banks which he can increase to any amount which may be desirable. The finances of the government are in a shape to permit a vigorous prosecution of the Philippine war, and this will probably be considered by congress full justification for leaving the revenue laws as they are until the war is ended. The \$120,000,000 added by the war tax law, or as much of it as may be necessary, can be dropped off.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Chicago Tribune: "I think Mrs. Emboss is the most talkative woman I ever met." "Well, what else could you expect? Nature didn't give her that double chin for nothing."

Detroit Free Press: "Do you consider Jones an honest man?" "I don't know. He gives himself short change at his own store and cheats like the deuce at solitaire."

Chicago Record: The Groom—I hope, dear, that you don't object to my smoking. "No, I am not, but I don't like the people in the object to my being sick."

Town Topics: Banker—Before I accept you as a tutor for my daughter, I should like to know how you stand politically. "I am an honest man, and I have her teeth here in this package."

Chicago Post: "You really ought to get Julia a piano," said her mother. "I don't want one," returned Julia's father. "A banjo would bother the people in the front flat just as much and would not be half so costly."

Washington Star: "Let the other man walk the floor," said Miss Piquette, "I won't do it," answered the bill collector, plaintively. "He's got me hired to do all the walking for the firm."

Catholie Standard: "I want to see Mrs. Smythe," said the servant. "She has the toothache," said the lady. "You must be mistaken," the man replied. "I am her dentist, and I have her teeth here in this package."

Indianapolis Journal: She—Why do they call them simple rooms? "How do you mean simple rooms?" "They are great places for getting trial packages. The man first gets the package, and the trial follows."

Chicago Tribune: "Pretty good catch for an old man like me," said the doctor, dexterously grabbing a bunch of keys the professor had thrown at him. "I don't follow, though," muttered the professor, "but you would be a good catch for a young woman."

Washington Star: "I'm glad the races are over," said Miss Cay