THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, $6.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, 10.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year, 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, 1.50
Weekly Bee, One Year, 5.

OFFICES.

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1640 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.
Lincoln: 601 Park 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 mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of August, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,630	17	27,230
2	27,580	18	27,130
3	27,590	19	26,855
4	27,590	20	27,090
5	27,330	21	27,120
6	27,260	22	26,990
7	27,510	23	27,040
8	27,420	24	27,110
9	27,320	25	27,220
10	27,550	26	26,680
11	27,370	27	26,900
12	27,255	28	27,270
13	27,120	29	27,400
14	27,090	30	27,420
15	27,240	31	27,460
16	27,030		

Total 845,220
Less unsold and returned copies 11,047

Net total sales 834,173
Net daily average 26,908

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this fifth day of August, A. D. 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The popocratic organ gives every evidence of having eaten an overdose of loco weed. Any little exertion is certain to produce a spasm.

Governor Roosevelt pertinently stated the issues of the campaign when he said the case was docketed as Prosperity and Honor against Dishonor and Distress.

The state house automobile is laid up for lack of air to inflate the tires. All the party wind is required to keep the Bryan kite from coming down before election day.

Prince Tuan and the other leaders of the Boxer uprising in China are said to be in hiding. They should take good care that the allies do not discover the princely cache.

The promoters of the fall festival have been urged to pull off a bull fight during the week. If they really want something exciting why not secure a fusion convention?

Railroads are beginning to feel the effects of matured crops and are being pushed to supply cars to transport the grain. Good crops and good prices swell the dividends of railroads and farms alike.

Another expedition which started out to find the north pole has returned without it. The members of the party report receiving as chilly a reception as a calamity howler gets in an American factory town.

Bryan says he is willing to accept any remedy which is better than his own, but he steadfastly refused to take any other medicine than his own, even when compounded by others of the same school of practice as himself.

The German admiral reports that the imperial Chinese palace contained no treasure, but was burdened with a wealth of dirt and filth. Evidently foreigners have not missed much up to the present on account of being forbidden to enter its precincts.

Even prosperity has its troubles. During democratic times the cattle and sheep men on the ranges lived in comparative peace because the range was not worth fighting over. Now they are having a continual struggle to secure as much of it as possible.

It is not at all surprising that the World-Herald should seek to embroil republicans of Douglas county in a bitter factional contest. That is the only possible hope that the popocrats have for carrying even a fraction of the Douglas county legislative ticket this fall.

Superintendent Lang complains that he has not been fairly treated because he is not allowed to settle with the state on the same terms as the managers of other state institutions. Possibly this is true, but the taxpayers are entitled to a square deal part of the time and he is unfortunate in being selected for the purpose.

The Fakery inserts its bill, as usual, into the republican primaries, and its reports are as reliable as any that emanate from that source. For example, among the charges brought against Mayor Moores is one that the city employes have been assessed $25 to $50 each to carry the primary elections for Rosewater. Not one penny has been assessed against city employes or paid by city employes in this primary contest.

Washington authorities express surprise that Congressman Stark should have the nerve to pose as the representative of fraternal insurance companies when in fact he was acting as the attorney of a company in which he is interested. The authorities in Washington are evidently not familiar with the quality of nerve possessed by Nebraska popocrats. Nerve and misrepresentations have been all the stock in trade discovered when an invoice of assets has been taken.

WHY HE SHOULD BE REJECTED.

The Philadelphia North American remarks that the danger in Mr. Bryan's election is not that the currency law offers him an opportunity to do an impracticable thing. "He should be rejected at the polls," says that paper, "because of his whole attitude toward the money question. He has pledged himself unalterably to do all in his power to bring about free coinage. He could not change his spots if he would. No amount of talk about the issue of imperialism can alter his record and significance. To the whole world he stands for the remonetization of silver. His avowed purpose is to destroy the established monetary system and only the lack of opportunity, if he should be elected president, would prevent him from keeping his vow."

These are sound reasons why Mr. Bryan should be rejected. We do not think that he would and it impracticable to at once strike a blow at the gold standard by paying obligations of the government in silver. It seems to us that Secretary Gage has conclusively shown that this could be done and we have not the slightest doubt that as president he would not hesitate to use all the silver available for paying the creditors of the government. But if this were not the case the pronounced hostility of Mr. Bryan to the gold standard and the certainty that he would surround himself by advisers as radical as he is in this respect makes him a most unsafe and dangerous man for president. With Bryan in the presidency and some such silverite as Towne at the head of the Treasury department, no reasonable man can doubt that their efforts would be constantly directed to defeating the purpose of the gold standard law, and certainly every practical man can understand what the effect of this would be upon the financial and business interests of the country. It would create distrust and disturbance that would have the utmost damaging consequences.

Bryanism as a whole is a distinct menace to established institutions and to the real welfare of all classes of our people, but its greatest danger is in its antagonism to a sound financial system, the maintenance of which is essential to national progress and prosperity.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VERMONT ELECTION.

The republican plurality in Vermont is over 31,000, which exceeds the average of the last three presidential years. This is significant in its bearing upon the national contest.

The Philadelphia Press says that a review of the September elections in Vermont in presidential years shows that since 1864 the republicans have not carried the country in the following November election if the Vermont majority fell below 23,000. In 1884 the majority was 22,704 and Cleveland was elected the first time, and in 1892 it was 19,702 and the democrats won the presidency again. In every other presidential year since 1864 the Vermont republican majority in September has risen above 23,000 and the election of a republican president has followed. But except in the phenomenal election of 1894 no republican candidate for governor in that state has received so large a majority as was given in Tuesday's election. Four years ago the republican plurality was over 38,000.

The Press remarks that the only conclusion that can be drawn from the figures is that the republican party is stronger with the voters of the east than it has been in any presidential election in forty years, the election of four years ago, when conditions were abnormal, alone excepted. It is certainly evident that the voters of Vermont have not been influenced by the democratic bugbears of imperialism and militarism, that they take no stock in the preposterous assertion of the Bryanites that the tendency is toward empire, but that they are quite satisfied with existing conditions and want them to continue. It is safe to predict that Maine, where an election will be held next Monday, will make as good a showing as Vermont has done.

The Vermont election will be encouraging to the republicans of other states. It will strengthen their confidence and should inspire their zeal. It has been said that republicans generally are unusually apathetic. This is certainly not the case in the Green Mountain state and the example of the republicans there can hardly fail to exert a good influence everywhere. The first battle on the skirmish line is a notable republican victory. If the party throughout the country will arouse itself and work with earnestness and enthusiasm it will achieve an overwhelming triumph in November.

WHAT OMAHA HAS DONE.

Many cities which have been inclined to crow over Omaha on account of the showing made by the census returns would not crow so loud if they would take the time to carry the comparison a little further. For the same reasons Omaha people are not discouraged or cast down. For the sake of comparison admit—which is not the case—that Omaha has only the 102,000 people credited to it by the census. Put alongside of these figures the achievements of other cities of like population and even greater. The business of a city is fairly reflected by the clearings. In this respect Omaha outranks New Orleans, Providence, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Buffalo and Denver, all of which outrank Omaha in population according to the census, Milwaukee and Buffalo by many thousands and others by a considerable number. St. Paul and Denver, which were generally supposed before the census figures were given out to be about the same size as Omaha, but which were credited with several thousand more and then were not satisfied with the count, fall about $2,000,000 per week behind Omaha in clearings.

Omaha started less than twenty years ago to build up a stock yards and packing industry on what was then bare prairie and timber land. Now it is the third packing center in the world and making a prime bid for second place. Its products are sold the civilized world over and carry the name and fame of Omaha to every country where the world's commerce finds its way.

Omaha is one of the greatest distributing centers for agricultural implements in the world and every year adds to the number of firms and the extent of the business done in this line.

Omaha wholesale houses reach out into territory clear to the Pacific coast on the west, to the British possessions on the north and are fighting their way into the southwest against railroad discrimination, both natural and artificial. In spite of the census figures Omaha is adding to its wholesale establishments and, most gratifying of all, outside capitalists are largely interested in the new enterprises, which demonstrates that Omaha's advantages are appreciated and known and that men with money to invest are not deceived as to the real conditions by the census figures. The record of Omaha's wholesale business will compare favorably with that of cities of 200,000 population.

Omaha has more miles of paved streets than any city of 100,000 population in the world and more than any western city of 150,000. It has more public improvements of all kinds than most cities of 150,000 people and in making all these improvements has kept its credit on a par with the best, either east or west.

The greatest single achievement of Omaha was the creation and carrying out of the Transmississippi Exposition. It was the most successful in an artistic way of anything attempted by any city, great or small, up to that date. As an exposition it was exceeded only by the World's fair, and financially it stands today without a rival.

If other cities which claim from 150,000 to 200,000 population and credit Omaha with only 102,000 can stand the comparison of achievements on that basis of population Omaha certainly can.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Bee Sunday will be up to its usual standard of excellence in all departments. Affairs of a foreign and international character will be fully chronicled and discussed by special correspondents at the leading European capitals and from the Orient while subscribers will be furnished with a full telegraphic and cable report of all the latest news of the day at home and abroad.

The Illustrated Bee has been specially prepared to meet the wants of all classes of readers. The frontispiece, an echo of Labor day, is a snapshot of an Omaha workingman earning his daily bread in the sweat of his face, which was taken by the staff photographer of The Bee.

Among the special features is a report of the fourth annual convention of the tramps of the United States held at Britt, Ia., last week, when the hoboes placed Admiral Dewey in nomination for president. The article is fully illustrated with photographs taken for The Bee, among which is a large picture of "Filipino Joe," the unanimous choice of the hoboes for vice president.

Another feature is a reproduction of photographs of the bronze gods of the Flowery Kingdom now in the bonded warehouse of the United States in Omaha. Accompanying the pictures is an entertaining article describing the three forms of worship recognized by the natives of China.

Carpenter writes of some of the queer religious customs and other curious features of the life and business of the Macabebes, the Filipino tribe which is the strongest friend of Uncle Sam. The Macabebe scouts, who have been used by the American soldiers to hunt down the Tagalos, have been called the bloodhounds of the Philippines.

Among the many illustrated features are pictures of William F. Cody, the famous Nebraskan, and his daughter, Miss Irma Cody; Mrs. Alice C. Dillworth of Omaha, recently elected grand chancellor of the Pythian Sisterhood; the drawing of the new Catholic church to be built in Kountze Place, Omaha; the Allegretto club, composed of Fort Dodge, Ia., society women; Earle E. Farnsworth and Isaac M. Raymond, jr., winners of the tristate tennis championship at Sioux City; Miss Margaret Gaylord of Lincoln, who has won distinction as a vocalist.

If the German press correctly reflects the official views of that country on the Chinese situation there is trouble ahead for the powers in the far east. Outspoken distrust, and even direct charges of treachery on the part of Russia, are made. Germany has nothing to gain by stirring up the enmity of its powerful neighbor on account of China. Russia is in a position to throw a vastly larger army into China than any other country, if not larger than all others combined. In the absence of some decided proof it appears to be far better to accept the assurances of Russia at somewhere near their face value.

American steel interests are reaching out in earnest for the trade of other countries. They do not propose to longer be at the mercy of foreign ship owners and several of the large producers have given orders for the construction of a number of freight steamers to carry their own product to Europe and other parts of the world where there is sale for it. In this manner the republican policy which has built up these big industries is also building up the ship industry of the country.

Ex-Governor Thayer will be surprised to learn through the campaign circulars issued in the interest of John L. Webster that Edward Rosewater of The Bee opposed him for election when he was a candidate for governor. General Thayer will cheerfully attest that no man in the state labored harder for his re-election as United States senator in two campaigns than Edward Rosewater and no paper gave him more vigorous support than The Bee in every campaign in which he has been a candidate.

Democrats can rave about the burdens of an army and its dangerous influence on the country, but Governor Roosevelt gave the country an idea of what the people think of their soldier boys when he invited four of them who were in his Detroit audience to stand up. The cheers which greeted them brought blushes to their cheeks and told in unmistakable manner that the people look upon them with pride and not fear. The American soldiers come from the body of the people, enter the army voluntarily and wear its uniform with honor in all parts of the globe where they are sent. They are such an infinitesimal part of the whole they could not oppress the people if they would and would not if they could.

Bryan's figures on the net revenue of that five acres of oats are like democratic national financiering—productive of a deficit. The Bryan farm must have been the one taken as an example when Labor Commissioner Kent figured out that farming did not pay in Nebraska.

Sorely Disappointed.
Baltimore American.

The refusal of Senator Hoar to "flop" has convinced several democratic editors that he is not the patriot they have been declaring him to be.

Dakota's Blooming Humorist.
Washington Post.

Mr. Pettigrew says he would retire to private life if it were not for the hardship such action would inflict upon the people. Mr. Pettigrew should retire by all means and write for the comic papers.

A Recount Demanded.
Detroit Free Press.

The dispatches are not altogether clear as to what percentage of the 20,000 Chinese killed at Tien Tsin fell under the fire of the troops and what percentage was killed by the rapid-fire vocabularies of the correspondents.

One Quotation Omitted.
Indianapolis News.

There is one quotation from Lincoln which Mr. Bryan does not seem to have much use for. It is this: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time."

A Natural Disagreement.
Cleveland Leader.

The people out in Lincoln are said to be disgusted with Bryan for not remaining at home during the campaign and Bryan is said to be disgusted with the town because it gives a big republican majority. Things are, therefore, at a stand-off.

United and Invincible.
Cincinnati Tribune.

As the campaign advances it becomes more and more evident that the friends of good government, true patriotism, sound money and protection to American interests are uniting to oppose those who stand for the reverse of these civic virtues.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

Remarkable Turn in the Money Markets in the Last Five Years.
Kansas City Star.

The fact that Sweden has come to the United States for an industrial loan of $10,000,000, within a few weeks after the British government had borrowed $28,000,000 here, is another indication of the commercial prominence of this country. Sweden is the fourth foreign government to apply to the United States for money within eighteen months. If the loan is subscribed here Americans will have lent foreign nations during that period from $65,000,000 to $75,000,000, besides having taken $100,000,000 two years ago in the United States war loan. England, which has been Sweden's banker, was unable to furnish funds this time. The bonds which it is proposed to float are to be offered at 98. For ten years they are to bear 4 per cent and for the succeeding decade 3½ per cent interest.

The first of the present series of foreign loans was really one for $3,000,000 from the city of Montreal. Then Mexico offered an issue of $35,000,000 running for thirty years, with interest at 5 per cent. This was taken by a syndicate. Last May it was reported that Russia had borrowed $10,000,000 at 4 per cent from insurance companies, but this has been denied. Then Great Britain was forced to place part of its $20,000,000 loan at 3 per cent in the United States. As the bonds were sold at 98 and mature in three years, the rate was really almost 4 per cent, and American capitalists were willing to take the whole loan. Sweden intends to use the $10,000,000 it expects to secure for the building of railroads and other remunerative properties under the control of the government. Its bonds are classed as of unquestioned security.

There has been a remarkable turn in the money market during the last five years. America's gold reserve has been tremendously re-enforced. Yesterday the government alone had $219,000,000 in gold. The treasury is now refunding the national debt at 2 per cent. In 1895 United States 2 per cent bonds were quoted at 95 and 96. Yesterday they sold at 103½. Five years ago British 2 per cent consols were quoted at 106 and 107. Now they bring only 98. America is fast becoming the world's banker.

TWO LABOR DAY SPEECHES.

Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.): The careful reader of his address will note that Colonel Roosevelt has avoided debatable political themes, while Mr. Bryan, apparently with studied disregard of the conditions imposed upon him, went out of his way to introduce them, including his "paramount" issue, "imperialism."

Kansas City Star (ind.): When Mr. Bryan said in his Labor day speech in Chicago that no civilization can be considered perfect which does not plant a hope in the heart of every child born into the world, he uttered a sentiment ringing with truth and beauty. He might have gone farther and added that the party which seeks to destroy that hope usually gets left.

Indianapolis Journal: Careful reading and comparison of the Labor day speeches of Messrs. Roosevelt and Bryan must result in convincing every fair-minded man and competent critic that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was by far the more able, dignified, appropriate and patriotic of the two. From the first to the last sentence there was not a word in it that could be criticised by the laboring men or the capitalist, by republican or democrat, or from a political, social or economic point of view. Scholarly in tone and treatment, it was an earnest presentation on strictly non-partisan lines by a typical American citizen of the rights and duties that pertain to American citizenship and of the relations of individuals to each other and to the government.

Philadelphia Record (ind. dem.): Mr. Bryan's address to the laboring men at Chicago was by far a more artful appeal to their interests and their prejudices than the address of Governor Roosevelt. Bryan went the full length in advocating the extreme views entertained by labor leaders with reference to the regulation of wages, hours of labor, the interference of the courts for the repression of violence on the part of strikers and direct rather than representative legislation. Governor Roosevelt, on the contrary, generalized. He avoided the discussion of subjects calculated to stir up strife between employers and employes and strove to show that there could be no irreconcilable differences in the interests of classes or sections that were bound to go up and down together. Mr. Bryan spoke as a partisan; Mr. Roosevelt as a philosopher.

Make It an Avalanche

Salt Lake Tribune.

Mr. Bryan is sure of the electoral votes of twenty southern states. They will vote for him because he is, in part at least, a democratic candidate. His paramount issue is imperialism. Now if the question of retaining the Philippines were to be submitted to those states, every one would return a majority of quite five to one in favor of their retention. That is, they are going to swallow their convictions of right and vote for a candidate solely because he calls himself a democrat. This being true, it will not be enough to just defeat Mr. Bryan this year. His ticket should be absolutely snowed under, so the defeat would teach this generation of democrats that before they can ever again expect to win an election they must attach some principles to their organization that men will respect.

The last generation of democrats in 1864 exhausted themselves in vituperation and made a direct appeal to the cowardice of the people. They failed then, though the stress of the war at the time was terrible, and the distress of the people was great. Ever since, with the single exception of four years ago, their platforms have been little more than arraignments of the party in power and appeals to the darker passions of men.

In forty years they have won twice. The first time a republican senate prevented the perpetration of any great wrongs, save where the executive had full power, as in the public land department, the postoffice department and the pension department.

The second term they went in with full control of both the executive and legislative departments of the government, and the result was such disaster to all the material interests of the country as no war could have brought.

This year in their appeal to voters they begin by covertly charging that the present administration has violated that tenet of American faith which holds that just governments can only be instituted upon the consent of the governed. This is because the government is putting down an insurrection upon its territory, an insurrection which was kindled by murderers and thieves, while at the same time the only hope the party has of success lies in states where millions of native Americans are disfranchised with the approval of the whole party. This merely shows the absolute insincerity of the paramount cry of the party. Running the platform through and the whole platform is but denunciation of what is, promises of what might be—either fictions of the imagination or appeals to the passions and race prejudices of disgruntled men.

The defeat ought to be severe enough this year to teach the democracy that they must profess something which appeals to the reason of intelligent men and cease hoping for success through filling the galleries and hissing the performance as it goes on.

McKinley Against Bryan

San Francisco Call.

After all is said and done, the issues of the campaign will be found in their last analyses to be nothing more than a contest between McKinley and Bryan, between what is represented in statecraft by the one and in demagogy by the other. There are men who are supporting Bryan for no other reason than a desire to defeat McKinley. Because they object to the president personally or to his policy upon some question great or small, they are opposed to him. The democratic cry of old was: "Anything to beat Grant," and now it is, "Anything to beat McKinley."

The antagonism to the president is carried out with a frankness that hardly attempts concealment. It will be remembered that after the Kansas City platform was adopted David Bennett Hill of New York told the convention that some of the platform could be used in one state and other portions of it in another. "There is hardly a man," he said, "who cannot find in the platform something he will be willing to vote for." So it was openly announced that the campaign is to be waged by such tactics. The fight is to be against gold in one place, against trusts in another place and against expansion in a third place, but everywhere it is to be against McKinley.

Not long ago James K. McGuire of the democratic state committee of New York was quoted as saying: "There are always a great many things in a national platform that cannot be emphasized in a state campaign. Now we have decided on a plan by which the speakers in this state will devote attention exclusively to the issue of imperialism and just let the rest of the platform go. I tell you the issue of imperialism is the real thing. It is much more vital than the fanciful ills of free silver. The composition of the senate prevents any interference with our financial system for some years. But imperialism is at our very doors. Imperialism is shooting down our sons this very day. Free silver won't be heard of in this campaign."

The trick has been quickly taken up and now we have men who a few years ago clearly depicted the evils that would surely result from the election of Bryan declaring a willingness to accept him for the sake of defeating McKinley. During the state campaign in Kentucky two years ago Henry Watterson said: "Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Kentucky and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a president, nor has he even the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate." Such was the judgment two years ago. Since then Bryan has not changed, but now Mr. Watterson, who continues to be in favor of the gold standard, and who is a strong imperialist, is supporting the artful doger and political fakir.

Four years ago Bourke Cockran said: "The American nation will never consent to substitute the republic of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson for the republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman or a Bryan." In that same campaign Carl Schurz said: "The mere apprehension of the possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and the consequent placing of our country upon a silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. And if these are the effects of a mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's election would cause." Yet these men are now prating about imperialism and, following the advice of Hill, are trying to get the silver issue out of the campaign in New York.

The people are not going to be deceived in this contest any more than in the time when the cry was anything to beat Grant. They are aware that Bryan has not changed since 1896, except, perhaps, to acquire a little more cunning in his methods of canvassing. He is still the prophet of calamity, a disturber of business, a foe of American industry and an advocate of national dishonor. Nothing but a blind partisanship can induce any citizen to support him in opposition to a president whose administration has been so glorious for the republic and so prosperous for the people as that of William McKinley.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Tammany views with alarm the certainty of an extra assessment to pay Croker a bets no Bryan.

As a fall exhibit of smooth harmony that of the New York republican convention captures the first prize.

There will be no election for governor in three of the strongest republican states of the country this year—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa.

John Yerkes, republican candidate for governor of Kentucky, is a native of the town of Lexington and 46 years of age. His place of residence is Danville.

Another presidential ticket, the result of a confab of eighteen liberty men, has appeared. Now let the shirtwaist men get together and the country will be safe.

David Bennett Hill's fierce phillipics against bossism on the stump in New York shows that he has not forgotten how he was turned down by Richard Croker in Kansas City.

In addition to being an inventor and a millionaire young Cornelius Vanderbilt finds time to be a politician. He must be one of the men who think it is better to wear out than to rust out.

Tall Beaver, a Comanche Indian of Oklahoma, will take the stump for Bryan and Stevenson. Tall Beaver will speak on the subject of government with the consent of the governed, in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Colonel Gleason, in charge of the speakers' bureau at republican headquarters in New York, has been besieged by all sorts of cranks with all sorts of suggestions. Finally he moved into room No. 13 and finds that the unlucky number keeps such visitors at a distance.

Right after Vermont showed up over 30,000 majority for the republican ticket the Springfield Republican gravely discussed the world-vexing problem, "Art in Whiskers." As a soothing poultice for the aches of banished hope the topic is commended to the afflicted.

J. F. Kelsey, an old Kansas democrat of Jewell county, says that in 1896 he promised that if what his party said about McKinley, if elected president, did not come true he would support him for re-election. "Those things did come true," says Mr. Kelsey, "and I intend to keep my word."

Impeachment proceedings against Mayor James G. Woodward of Atlanta have been shelved and his honor put on a probationary period of sobriety. Atlanta does not object to the mayor getting full occasionally, but when he makes it a continuous performance the town loses patronage and moral standing. The mayor has given the council his resignation, to become effective the moment he is found "under the influence."

This year John H. Holt, the democratic nominee for governor of West Virginia, has already taken out his violin, following in the footsteps of several other West Virginia statesmen who have found a fiddle a very powerful vote-getter in the backwoods mountain counties in that sparsely settled state. The late United States Senator Kenna of Kanawha always carried a violin with him in his campaigning trips when representing the Third district in the house of representatives. Ex-Congressman Wilson used the violin with good effect and Governor Atkinson made use in 1896, when elected, of a violin which was presented to him by a republican friend.

Nearing the Last Ditch.
Philadelphia Record.

Once more the Boers have evaded a decisive engagement by a hasty retreat from their positions near Machadodorp. Their retirement northward toward Lydenburg involves their abandonment of the Delagoa Bay railway—the only line of communication with their foreign bases of supplies which remained open to the Transvaalers. This is certainly queer strategy and justifies the inference that the fear of capture is the controlling influence with the Boers. The sphere of operations in the Transvaal, however, has been contracted within a circle the radius of which does not much exceed thirty miles. Very few retreats can be effected by the Boers in this circumscribed area and if the burghers meant to fall fighting they might as well have done so at Machadodorp as anywhere else.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Chicago Record: "What would the world do without doctors?"

"Well, there are our greatgrandmothers."

Detroit Journal: Some fish are saved from being suckers only by being kippers.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Why do some women so strongly oppose the short waist for men?"

"They look upon men as such a little evil that they can't take him without a coating."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan in '96 are flocking to McKinley in large numbers," remarked Mr. Knox.

"If the movement continues," Mr. Belfield added, "Mr. Bryan will soon be without visible means of support."

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you believe that more Americans continually go to sleeping aboard New York ferryboats?"

"Now, do you of all men never think of them at all, until they go abroad and do something to disgrace our country?"

Philadelphia Press: "Why do you leave your window open at night? Aren't you afraid of burglars?"

"Yes, that's the reason. If I kept the windows shut they'd probably break the glass."

Washington Star: "You know," said Senator Sorghum, reproachfully, "I told you that what I wanted from you was a good breezy speech."

"Well," answered the professional orator, "I thought that was what I gave you. Nearly everybody who heard it said my arguments were only wind."

Washington Star: "I suppose you expect your boy to be one of the great men of the century," remarked the summer boarder.

"No," answered Farmer Corntassel, "I had hopes, but he took off his overall sweater, put his bicycle away, and now he's pinin' for an ortermobile."

Detroit Journal: "Be as wise as a serpent," we suggested.

The distraught wife wept afresh.

"If you but knew," she exclaimed, "how extremely sensitive my husband is to any impression even remotely suggestive of serpents!"

Plainly, here was a household where peace could be restored only by the exercise of the utmost tact.

THE AUTUMN GIRL.

Kate Masterson in New York Sun.

Hark!
Do you hear afar off
Dim mysterious throbbing strain
Of wondrous melody?
It is the golden rod
Beating its stalks against the meadow breeze
To time her coming.
Soon the sounds will swell
Into a glad epic, awesome song,
A march triumphal.
That's her cue.
And with a swirl, a swagger and a swing
Enter the Autumn Girl of Nineteen Hundred!
From the sea, the shore, the mountaintop,
Yacht deck and hotel porch
She swoops upon us,
A bloomy-eyed, sun-kissed symphony of girl.
About her clings a certain sadness
For the mad, glad summer,
And not one trace one whittle nor one jot
Of all the riante rampantness
That marked the year's nigh noontime.
In her eyes, the sky and sea have left blue distances.
The waves have put a tangle in her hair
Brine-colored, glinting like golden sand
Touched by the sun to flame.
But why write madrigals like this
To her?
She wots not of a rhyme
Just now;
She's busy hunting lotions, almond creams
And other freckle chasers
To touch her tawny cheek
And bleach her tilted nose
For while you think her very beautiful
And mayhap tell her so,
She'll let you understand
That she's a perfect fright
And hasn't worn a hat all summer!
Oh, cheerfulest of liars.
Too well you know
The peach crop is no failure.
Autumn Girl,
Now you are here!

The Trust "Don't Cut" Says

Reg Price.	Our Price.
$10.00 Cyclone—4x5—12 holders	$6.75
$15.00 Pocos—4x5—with case	$10.00
65c Seeds No. 27—4x5	48c
$1.00 Brownie Camera	80c

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Fall Overcoats
Fall Trousers
Fall Furnishings
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Fall Hats and Caps

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We have hundreds of novelties in our different lines to show you—yet nothing that's found in other houses that sell clothing.

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That is the difference between buying clothing with a "reputation" and the uncertain sort that is cheap only on the price ticket.

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A new reversible vest—one side single breasted—other side double—and no two sides of the same material. The latest fad. On display in our front window.

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