

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1900. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

That the west is an ideal place for homes is proved by the crowded trains of the homeseekers' excursions.

The Omaha Musical Festival has generously set the pace for Omaha in its contribution to the storm sufferers of Texas.

All the battles of the year have not worked so much destruction to human life as the flood waves of a day at Galveston.

Mayor Moores has lost no time in starting a Galveston relief fund and the people should lose no time in swelling the contributions.

A pugilist died recently in London as the result of a blow received in a match fight. America can easily spare a substitute to take his place.

Mr. Bryan now says the money question is of secondary importance. Isn't this rather going back on "the cross of gold-crown of thorns" story?

The great red letter day of Omaha's political calendar will come October 4, when Governor Roosevelt will favor us as a guest. Mark it down.

The West Indian storm was a little weakened by its long journey by the time it reached Omaha, but it was lively enough to satisfy all local curiosity.

From all over the state come reports of an entire lack of enthusiasm in fusion conventions. Prosperity is proving a thorough antidote for calamity.

Council Bluffs shows up in the census returns with the neat population of 25,802, and no more prosperous city of its size is recorded by the enumerators.

The courts are not yet in active operation, but the various referees appointed before the courts adjourned their last session are getting in overtime.

The report of the postal service in the Philippines shows a surplus of revenue over expenditures. Democratic management is never guilty of producing such results.

The school board has done the proper thing in naming a school in honor of the late S. D. Beas, who was actively identified with the growth of the Omaha school system from its inception.

The old Indian supply depot, which was such a long time coming, seems to have assumed at last a tangible form. Every new institution of this kind means the expansion of Omaha's trade.

All who have not taken a ride on the Ak-Sar-Ben goat must get in line soon, for in another week he goes into retirement for the season. He is the funniest and liveliest goat you ever saw and can show you tricks that you never dreamed of.

Nebraska has just finished up raising a big crop and the fall rains are putting the soil in shape for the next one. Now is the time for renters and those who are unable to buy the higher priced lands in the east to get anchored in a good country.

New York democracy ruled out a resolution condemning the New York Loist. The generalities of the Kansas City platform is about all New York democracy can stand and when the declarations become specific many democratic heads duck.

The information that the musical festival has already taken in enough money to pay expenses means that a substantial nest-egg will be left as a nucleus for an auditorium fund. When an auditorium fund once gets started some way will be found to do the rest.

Bryan declares that the present administration and a republican congress has made it easier for the government to get into debt. They have also made it possible for the government to get out of debt and the government is taking advantage of the possibility.

AS TO PORTO RICO. The Bryanite party endeavors to make political capital out of the course of the government in regard to Porto Rico. No fair-minded man who reads the statement of President McKinley as to the policy pursued toward the island can doubt that it was wise and that it has been productive of the most satisfactory results. When in his last annual message the president recommended free trade between the United States and Porto Rico there were conditions and circumstances of which he then had no accurate knowledge. To have imposed upon the islanders an internal tax for the support of the government would have been an intolerable blunder. Whereas the very moderate duty which congress has prescribed, every dollar of the revenue from which goes to the support of government in Porto Rico, is not in the least degree an embarrassment to the people of the island, but on the contrary is proving an absolute benefit to them, since they are relieved of what would have been oppressive internal taxation.

Mr. McKinley says: "The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island." While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States they can have it whenever the people of the island, through their legislative, decide that they are able to support a government from internal taxation. Under the policy adopted by congress two and a quarter million of dollars have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico, in addition to which one and a half million of dollars have been expended by the United States for the benefit of the island. In view of this the president certainly makes no mistake in declaring as generous the policy of the government toward Porto Rico.

Mr. McKinley says that "under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing, its products are increasing, its tariff is yielding increased returns, its fields are being cultivated, free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, Porto Rico is rapidly showing the good effects of its new relations to this nation." The statistics bear this out, showing as they do that for the fiscal year ending June 30 last the trade between the United States and Porto Rico was more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the previous year. This conclusively demonstrates that the slight tariff of 15 per cent is not in the least degree hurtful to the business of the island.

The people of Porto Rico have had a most unfortunate experience, since they came under the jurisdiction of the United States, in having their land devastated by a hurricane, but for which there is no question that they would now be very much better off than they were under Spanish rule. Many things that then oppressed them have been removed and they are being given a lesson in self-government that was unknown to them under Spanish domination. There are politicians in the island who are not quite satisfied with existing conditions, because these do not afford them the opportunities for personal gain they had hoped for, but there is no reason to doubt that the people generally are satisfied and look with confidence to a future of improvement and prosperity under American rule and direction.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COAL EXPORTS. The fact that Europe is making a large and steadily increasing demand upon the United States for coal possesses a significance which is not commonly apprehended. It has a bearing upon the business of this country and its future commercial and manufacturing possibilities that is forcefully pointed out by the president of the Merchants' association of New York.

The foundations of England's manufacturing greatness are cheap coal and cheap ore. The same is true in a lesser degree of Belgium, Germany and France. The cost of England's coal supply has rapidly increased during recent years. Most of the coal used in its iron industry is mined more than 2,000 feet below the surface and costs much more per ton than American coal costs. Similar conditions prevail on the continent of Europe, where both fuel and raw materials are increasing in cost. It is a plain economic principle that no nation which pays long-distance freight charges on raw materials and fuel can hold its own in manufactures and commerce against a nation which produces its own raw materials and fuel in close proximity to each other, which converts them near their sources with equal skill and with equal economy in labor cost and shop cost, and whose industries are in the midst of the richest and most prosperous population of the world.

This, it is pointed out, is today the relative position of the United States and the nations of Europe. From a dependent agricultural nation this country has grown to be the greatest among manufacturing nations. It has fairly proved its ability, under the fostering and stimulating influence of a wise economic policy, as a competitor for foreign trade in manufactured products, especially those in which raw materials are largely mineral products. The present movement of coal is merely a symptom of the conditions which precede and compel great industrial migrations to the sites of greatest advantage and it is regarded as foreshadowing the gradual removal of many manufacturers from Europe to the United States, where the conditions most favorable to economic production are combined most fully.

The movement of the manufacturers to the United States has already begun and as a result we each year ship less raw materials and more manufactured products. The president of the New York Merchants' association says: "The present obstacles to the further development of manufactures in the United States are political. The countries of Europe are rapidly partitioning nearly

all the rest of the world, except America, among themselves. They are building political walls about their newly acquired possessions, which will close them against American manufactures. The true policy of this country is to provide for the prosperity of all classes within its borders, particularly the farming class, by developing to the fullest possible extent foreign outlets for its manufactured products. The way to this policy is now open to us. It has been fairly begun by the present administration and will be continued if that administration remains in power. In my opinion it would be a national calamity to dismiss an administration with a definite and necessary policy of trade expansion and replace it, by one of no policy except of opposition."

This is the view of a man of practical affairs and it is entitled to the careful consideration of all who desire the continued growth and development of the industries of the United States.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER. The whole civilized world is shocked immeasurably at the appalling results of the Galveston disaster.

It goes without saying that not within the history of the country is a catastrophe recorded which has wrought so much death and destruction. Nothing approaching it has occurred since the destruction of Johnstown in the Conemaugh valley about ten years ago.

Nothing which the hand of man could have done could have prevented this catastrophe, which is to be ascribed to the work of the elements alone. Under such conditions the necessity for prompt and generous aid to the injured and homeless will be recognized by all in this city.

Mayor Moores, in accordance with the suggestion of the mayor of Houston, has opened a subscription list, to which all humanitarian citizens should respond as liberally as their means will allow. The people of Nebraska have always been ready to extend a helping hand to those in distress and no occasion ever called for more prompt and decided action than the present.

The best way to show substantial sympathy will be through contributions to the relief fund. The administration is giving convincing proof that it does not intend to become involved in any European broils over the settlement of affairs in China. Unless something happens which renders the continued presence of the troops necessary, and this is not anticipated, they will all be out of Pekin and possibly out of China before the advent of cold weather. In spite of all the criticisms of the opposition, which are directed more at what it is asserted the administration is going to do rather than what it has done, the course of this government has been absolutely correct.

The mid-road populists are going right along making nominations in the various congressional districts and do not seem to have much trouble finding candidates either, in spite of the fact that their only object can be the preservation of the autonomy of the party from threatened democratic absorption.

Republicans one and all, without regard to former factional association, concede that the legislative ticket nominated by Saturday's convention is superior in every way and deserving of the enthusiastic support of the entire rank and file. The democrats will have to do all the kicking on the ticket.

The Bee's editorial comment on the republican legislative ticket by mistake omitted the name of Vachy Buresh from the list of house nominees. Mr. Buresh is a Bohemian American of such high standing among his own people and the entire community that special endorsement is hardly necessary.

One of the democratic clubs of South Omaha denies that it is dead, but expects to hold on and have the obsequies at the same time as other fusion organizations. While there is no apparent object in its lingering, it would be heartless to disregard the last wish of the departing.

The officers of the Mine Workers' union have certainly done the wise thing in taking a conservative course on ordering a strike of the anthracite miners. The calling out of such a large body of men would be difficult to execute until every other resource had been exhausted.

"A tramp orator" is billed to speak before South Omaha democrats on "The American Tramp, the Cause and the Cure." All who have any desire to be cured of the habit have been restored by McKinley prosperity. Those who are still ill will not take the medicine.

No Fireworks for a Flopper. The democratic party is now in full possession of Hon. Charles S. Wellington. It will be perceived that Hon. Arthur P. Gorham has not started a subscription for fireworks with which to commemorate the acquisition.

Foredoomed to Failure. Having failed as an editor, as a farmer and as a statesman, William Jennings Bryan would now try his hand as a president. In the circumstances it will be just as well to take it for granted that he would also fail there if tried, and decline to try him.

Much Room for Exercise. By the annexation of the Transvaal the British have merely provided a camping place and exercise ground for a considerable number of their soldiers for a good many years to come. It will be a long time before the annexation will hold without bayonets.

Shallow Cry of Militarism. It appears that more of the young men who have entered the military academy at West Point are farmers' sons than of any other vocation, and that very few of them are wealthy ancestors—all of which is against the assumption that there is danger of a military aristocracy.

Political Incognito. A political campaign is a serious and often sad affair, but its somberness is

occasionally relieved by such episodes as the mirthful announcement of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison that by turning over the affairs of the government to the democracy, ruled and controlled by the utter, he hopes the black man will regain his suffrage.

Going Broke Abroad. The number of Americans who for one reason or another have gone broke in Europe this summer is an appalling commentary on the American reputation for sagacity. He it ever so humble, there is no place like home for the person in financial difficulties.

Imperialism or Free Silver? Philadelphia Record (ind. dem.) A New Jersey reader of the Record asks: "Can it be that you consider the free and unlimited coinage of silver more dangerous than imperialism?"

There is no danger whatever of imperialism in the United States in the ordinary meaning of that term, and there is little doubt that the supreme court will rebuke the effort of the republican party to make one party the one party of the country and another for another party, in violation of the constitutional rule of uniformity.

Against cheap money experiments there is no safeguard except in the saving conservatism of the people, the remembrance of past bitter experience in our country and the knowledge of like experience in other countries.

There is no democrat in the field for the presidency of the United States. If there were the record would support him.

Monument to the Memory of the Composer of "Swanee River." Stephen Collins Foster is to be honored with a monument, erected by the city of his birth, Lawrenceville, Pa., the actual place of his birth, is now part of Pittsburgh, and when attention was called to that fact several years ago it was determined to see that his memory would be honored by a monument to the memory of the man who wrote "Way Down on the Swanee River," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Black Joe" and many other songs.

The statue is to be placed at the left of the main entrance of the park. It is proposed to make the exercises at the unveiling almost exclusively to the singing of Foster's music. A collection of bands from other cities will supply the orchestral music, and that will be made up entirely of Foster's songs.

This statue is to be the first set up in Highland park and the committee has exercised care to protect itself against unsatisfactory work. The base of the memorial is of granite and is fourteen feet high. The figures are in bronze. The poet is seated and holds in his hand a book and pencil. Seated at his feet is an old negro, who is playing on a banjo. The song composer is evidently seeking inspiration from the negro's music. The statue is to be placed at the left of the main entrance of the park.

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The composer was born on July 4, 1826, and died in New York thirty-eight years later. He taught himself music and studied with great assiduity. His compositions include two of which he is the author, "The Open Thy Lattice, Love," published in 1842, and the last was "Beautiful Dreamer," composed in 1861, the last year of his life. "Gentle Annie," "Willie, We Have Missed You," "Old Dog Tray," "Come Where My Love Lies Dying," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Old Kentucky Home," "Maggie by My Side" and "Ellen Bayne," the music of which is now used for "John Brown's Body" and "Mourning in the Grave," were some of the best among his compositions. As a rule he wrote both the words and music of his songs.

WHOOOP FOR NATIVE LAND. Great Days for the American Boy and Girl, Too. Salt Lake Tribune. These ought to be great days for the American boy. If he looks out upon his country and comprehends its place in the world, and if he is a boy, he will reach the point that he will be one of the factors in carrying on his country's work, his soul ought to be thrilled at the prospect before him. If he is watching with thoughtful mind he cannot help seeing that the one thing more impressive than anything else which meets his eye, that is being carried on by the American people, it shines out in the wheat crop, the corn crop, the bloom of the cotton on millions of acres; the lights that shine down in the deep mines show more coal and iron mining than in all America, more gold mining than in all Europe and Asia, more lead mining than in all the outside world. Again, if he raises his eyes and sees where the wheat, the cotton, the iron and the other materials from soil and mine are being converted into a higher commercial form, he finds the manufacturer and the furnace make clouds by day and pillars of fire by night to signal where millions of Americans are toiling. Then the advance guard of Americans are storming the heights almost to the Polar sea in search of treasure; the forests are falling before the axes of the lumbermen; the rivers are being turned that they may give life to a soil that has been held in a state of suspended animation through the ages; great fleets of fishing boats are scouring the great oceans for sport; the work of the profession is indeed an unselfish philanthropist. There is one objection to the remedy, however. The average toiler cannot always look wise and increase the per visit as business grows.

The sultan is said to be in a very nervous state. Recently it is said he fainted in his park at Yildiz and was carried indoors by one of his black attendants. On returning to consciousness he was so pleased with the faithfulness of the servant, who might have abandoned him to the tender mercies of any one who wished to murder him, that he presented him with \$10,000.

Prof. Frederick S. Goodrich, the prohibition nominee for governor of Michigan, said he would not accept unless the state convention promised to make this campaign the most vigorous in the history of the party in the state. The delegates promptly assured him that they would whoop it up all along the line, and he said the fight was then on "against the republicans, who favor everything except the home, and the democrats, who are against everything except the saloon."

Farmers in the vicinity of Kimball, S. D., are considerably worked up over the success of an experiment successfully carried out by one of their number, O. A. Crown, who lives near the Bijou hills. Mr. Crown became convinced that his land was suitable for growing broom corn, a crop which had hitherto been considered as a waste of land. He planted broom corn in a patch of twelve acres and will have a crop of about six tons. Broom corn is worth about \$20 a ton and Mr. Crown is receiving many congratulations.

The popularity of Niagara Falls as an excursion point is strikingly illustrated by the annual report of the New York commissioners of the state reservation for the year ending September 30, 1899, which has just been issued in pamphlet form. During the twelve months there were excursions by rail to the falls from all parts of the country aggregating 8,315 cars, the total number brought by these excursions being 462,015. These statistics do not include the visitors arriving by the ordinary trains, but only organized excursions.

BRYAN'S PREDICTIONS

Brooklyn Eagle (ind.) Governor Roosevelt has been reading some of the speeches made by Bryan in 1896. They furnish him with much of the material utilized in his address at Detroit. For instance, Mr. Bryan said four years ago: "If we are defeated in this campaign there is nothing before the people but agitation." Seeking to emphasize this he declared that the harder time would be harder yet should McKinley be elected. Utterances of this sort did not come at rare intervals. Through every prediction ran unmerciful disaster, following fast and fast, until the candidate had been elected. It was as though the candidate were inspired by the ominous birds of the pallid bust of Pallas. Results have not given to the pessimist an opportunity to say, "I told you so." On the contrary, if he has an opportunity at all, it is to say: "I was mistaken. It goes without saying that Roosevelt, to resort to the language of the street, 'rubbed it in.' He resurrected prophecy after prophecy, all pitched in the same sinister key and not one of them destined to be verified.

There is no doubt, Bryan honestly believed everything that he said, and he was righted by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Without doubt, he honestly believed that, failing to coin silver in unlimited quantities, the country would promptly proceed to go from bad to worse. In those positive terms he said that this was what would come to pass if they had that had faith in his own statements is to credit him with sincerity. For some years the country has been prosperous. Indeed, its prosperity has been and is a record-breaker. That is to say, Bryan was mistaken. So far off the track was he that some of his prophesies, rehearsed with a knowledge of what has happened, sound like the formulations of a mind diseased. The contrasts they suggest are grotesque. They are as striking as comparisons between day and night. Sincere men usually acknowledge that they have been in error when it becomes clear to them that they were wrong. That Mr. Bryan was wrong in 1896 he now knows. He knows it to a certainty. He knows that simultaneously with the expression of the country's determination to maintain its credit, the hard money instead of becoming harder, began to soften. He knows that his defeat, instead of bringing greater agitation, brought order to business chaos. If he does not know this, he is ignorant of what is palpable to everybody else.

The Eagle has more than once admitted that Bryan has some claim upon respect. As to the validity of that claim there could be no question should the Nebraska make admissions on his own account. But not one word has he said or is he likely to say.

PERSONAL POINTERS. Hay fever does not make a man as sneezy a mark as some people imagine. Robert E. Lee, jr., a grandson of General Robert E. Lee, is one of the democratic speakers in Virginia. Young Mr. Vanderbilt declined to open his "bar" at Saratoga and the politicians have agreed that he is not the tenderfoot they took him for.

Robert Gardener, a stalwart colored man of Augusta, Ga., can give the result of complicated multiplications as soon as the figures are written. He has had no educational advantages, but is a true prodigy. The news that James J. Corbett, the four years ago, was in Wall street with a threat for speculation is not causing great anxiety to that quarter, where he seems to be regarded as a lamb, despite his profession.

In many places in the western part of Massachusetts it is so dry that street sprinkling has been stopped, the fountains discontinued, and extraordinary economies in the water supply practiced in other respects. Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson is coming back to America. He is to be detailed in the New York navy yard for duty with the chief of the bureau of construction and repair, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bland.

The new French duel code, which is the work of Prince Bibesco, provides that in the future no duel can end without the shedding of blood, and no account of the proceedings shall be published if the insult causing the duel was not made public. An Ionian (Mich) woman has reversed the order of her findings by inserting an advertisement in the local papers warning people against trusting her husband, as she will not be responsible for the payment of any debts of his contracting.

Henry Watterson said of a few years ago in a public lecture that of all the rich men whom he had known he could not recall more than two or three whose hearts had not been hardened by their wealth. That form of heart disease does not seem to be much dreaded.

John G. Carlisle, who was secretary of the treasury under Cleveland, has been visited by numerous reporters in the last few days who wanted to know if he was going to come out in support of Bryan. Mr. Carlisle has so far refused to be seen, sending out word that he was too busy to talk.

A distinguished physician has discovered that work—hard, unceasing work—is a specific for human life. A doctor who gives away the whole of his time to the service of the profession is indeed an unselfish philanthropist. There is one objection to the remedy, however. The average toiler cannot always look wise and increase the per visit as business grows.

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concerning his blunders as a prophet. That is a sealed book for him, though his pages are open to the whole country, so that those who run may read. He will doubtless familiarize himself with the speech delivered at Detroit. It portrays him as a man who with every discharge shot wide of the mark and who will not confess to his failure as a marksman. Only the head of an ostrich is concealed when it supposes itself to be altogether free from observation. Bryan has not tried the advantage of partial concealment—silence with reference to his predictions makes no strengthening contributions to his case. He offered quack medicine to a suffering country. It rejected itself and recovered, though he said the patient to be in a bad way, though it never was in better health. There may, therefore, be some misgivings about his sincerity, but he is unquestionably tenacious. Nor can he be said to be without assurance. He has recently been defeated, the farmers whose mortgages were to be foreclosed in the event of his defeat. The mortgages have been paid off and the farmers have bank accounts. Without a blush Mr. Bryan renews his acquaintance with them, making no allusions whatever to foreclosures, but informing the agriculturists that laughing fields are not the result of acts of congress. If assurance be no factor in the case the Bryan temperament is singularly happy for his purposes.

Most public men carry with them a sense of personal responsibility. They are ready to be held accountable for what they say. They reserve the right to change their views, but political proprietaries are not lost upon them. There are some irresponsibles who are troubled to no extent whatever by what they may have previously said. They trip easily along with the rank and file, tripping over themselves, so to speak, without a change of countenance. This is of small account as far as irresponsibles, pure and simple, are concerned, but Bryan is running for the highest office in the gift of the people of a country, which makes a serious matter of it. Imagine what would now be the drift of democratic platform talk had McKinley littered the path from Canton to Washington with predictions long ago discredited! The fact would seem to be that no probability is impossible enough for a Nebraskan promise. Unfortunately, the fact would not appear to be that there is anything in the nature of accountability about the Nebraska. Suave, undismayed, sublimely confident, interminable and always personal responsibility, it is the platform attraction he is a success. As the administrator of the vast affairs of one of the greatest powers on earth, he is unthinkable.

Washington Star: "If every dollar had to have a history of how it was earned, it would be a heavy burden to bear in this world." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "He took a drop too much." "Dear me! And it killed him!" "Yes. It was from a parachute." Philadelphia Press: "Boss—Did you see that? Jack—Well, I saw her on the beach. Boss—How was her bathing suit made? Jack—I should say the bottom of it was built about two feet above sea level." Pittsburgh Chronicle: "Well," said Mrs. Snuggs, "the weather may not be so hot, but still it's hot enough to keep cool." "No wonder," added Mr. Snuggs, "there is so much hot stuff in the papers, you know."

Chicago Record: "Then you regret being an old man?" "Yes, I do. I might as well have been drowned by a husband and six children of my own as to be at the head and tail of the husbands and children of all my sisters and intimate friends." Detroit Journal: "He has such expressive eyes." "Due to the influence of environment, I believe." "Environment?" "Yes, he lived ten years in a prohibition town."

Washington Star: "Jee! think o' some people havin' three meals a day reg'lar." "Yes," answered Meandering Mike, "of hates to see 'em wastin' their opportunities. They could have three meals a day, three shirts a day, an 'em all de balance o' its time." Brooklyn Life: Reuben—Seems like we did have high so many good nice showings as we used for when I was a boy. "Hain't o' come every few days then. Lands! How crop would grow!" Hezekiah—Yes, don't it make us folks that know better. Like you an' I, I ferd that 'ese here folks, they ain't no more how much more prosperous the country is than it used to be?"

Chicago Tribune: "Last night," said the man with the building nose, who was giving his friends a few pointers as to the stringing of a favorite drink, "you sprinkle some salt on the roof of your mouth, and then it goes with a rush. I reckon," broke in the friend. "No, sir," replied the other, slightly irritated at the interruption. "It goes with a straw."

Chicago Tribune: "You have a good deal of assurance," said the man with the building nose, who was giving his friends a few pointers as to the stringing of a favorite drink, "you sprinkle some salt on the roof of your mouth, and then it goes with a rush. I reckon," broke in the friend. "No, sir," replied the other, slightly irritated at the interruption. "It goes with a straw."

Boston Transcript: "No wonder Glibby is so high on so many good nice showings as we used for when I was a boy. 'Hain't o' come every few days then. Lands! How crop would grow!" Hezekiah—Yes, don't it make us folks that know better. Like you an' I, I ferd that 'ese here folks, they ain't no more how much more prosperous the country is than it used to be?"

Washington Star: "Does anybody deny that this is a free country?" Inquired the earnest citizen. "No, sir," answered Senator Sorghum, "of course it depends a good deal on what you mean by a free country. My experience has been that it costs you money every time you turn his hand over or utter a syllable."

THE PARTY PLATFORM. You may talk of motors, steamboats and a score of patent things, but you can't run by wings. Various models of locomotion—steam and electricity. Or the noiseless quiet flittricks pushed by people over the sea. Every single one is useless, not to be compared at all. Fame and wealth for their inventors, but their glory soon must pass. In the end, the coach with the landlady, looked partly cloudy.

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When the bell rings there's an outburst from the crowd all gathered 'round. Then the speaker's voice hurries farther onward with a bound. Where another crowd is gathered and the same old tale is told. Where the same old cheers rise upward as the train is chuffed. Talk of medals and distinction for the party is like a boon. It's the same old story with its merry, screwing tune. There's no way to catch the people in such a snare. As to talk upon the issues from the platform of a train. HARRY P. VAN ARSDALE, Omaha, Neb.

School Suits

There is an army of school boys to be fitted out this week and next, and we expect to see our share of them, and we can promise them in advance the most "mannish" clothing they ever saw, and it is thoroughly well made. Single or double breasted coats, and double breasted waist coats, in serge, chevrons and worsteds at from \$10.00 to \$18.00. You may find a few suits to your taste for even less.

No clothing fits like ours. The above are long trouser suits. We have some very neat, and well made and well fitting two-piece suits for small boys, ranging in price from \$5.50 to \$10.00. The range of patterns, in serge, fancy chevrons and worsteds is practically unlimited. Some of the higher priced suits are silk lined. Boys' furnishing goods and hats also. Avoid the rush of Saturday by buying early.

No Clothing Fits Like Ours. BROWNING, KING & CO., R. S. WILCOX, Manager. Omaha's only exclusive clothiers for men and boys.

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are looking for such men and when they find them they take good care not to lose them. Not long ago the head of a great business enterprise said: "If I could find a young man who could take all the care of my business off my shoulders I stand ready to pay him a salary of \$100,000 a year for life." But he hasn't found the young man yet, although no phenomenal ability is needed to master the details of the business.

Washington Star: "If every dollar had to have a history of how it was earned, it would be a heavy burden to bear in this world." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "He took a drop too much." "Dear me! And it killed him!" "Yes. It was from a parachute." Philadelphia Press: "Boss—Did you see that? Jack—Well, I saw her on the beach. Boss—How was her bathing suit made? Jack—I should say the bottom of it was built about two feet above sea level." Pittsburgh Chronicle: "Well," said Mrs. Snuggs, "the weather may not be so hot, but still it's hot enough to keep cool." "No wonder," added Mr. Snuggs, "there is so much hot stuff in the papers, you know."

Chicago Record: "Then you regret being an old man?" "Yes, I do. I might as well have been drowned by a husband and six children of my own as to be at the head and tail of the husbands and children of all my sisters and intimate friends." Detroit Journal: "He has such expressive eyes