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THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Delay of negotiations for the settlement of the Chinese difficulty continues and there is nothing in the situation to definitely indicate when the powers will be ready to begin negotiations. Germany is chiefly responsible for the delay and the conjecture is that she may prolong it until Count von Waldersee reaches China and has time to investigate conditions there and report to his government. If that is the purpose of the German government it may be several weeks before negotiations are started, unless some of the other powers should decide to proceed independently. This one of them at present shows a disposition to do.

Meanwhile it is reported from Washington that the government is pushing forward steadily toward the beginning of the negotiations, one evidence of which is noted in the fact that it has decided to facilitate the journey of Li Hung Chang to Peking. The Chinese plenipotentiary, who has received an order from the imperial government explicitly defining his authority to negotiate, is desirous of going to Peking under American protection and this may be accorded if there is no objection from other powers. A disturbing fact in the situation is the reported murder of American citizens and the destruction of their property, while there is said to be more or less disorder in four provinces. It is the understanding that the United States will not begin negotiations under such circumstances and without satisfactory assurances of the protection of American life and property throughout the empire. This is undoubtedly the attitude of all the powers and it does not appear that the Chinese government is exerting itself to any great extent to repress disorder. The emperor and the empress dowager are at a remote point in the interior and so far as the world knows are doing practically nothing to restore former conditions. It would seem that they are chiefly sollicitous concerning their own safety, though there is really no reason why they should be apprehensive, for unquestionably they would be as secure in Peking as anywhere and their presence in the capital would probably very much simplify the situation and facilitate a settlement. While there has been some talk of overthrowing the present dynasty, as necessary to the establishment and maintenance of order and the protection of foreigners and the rights of other nations in China, it is not probable that the imperial authorities would experience any personal indignity at the hands of the powers. Indeed, they perhaps have more to fear in this respect from their own people who are hostile to the government than from the allies.

President McKinley made only brief reference to the Chinese situation in his letter of acceptance, simply saying that the purposes of the United States as already defined would be faithfully adhered to. These look only to the restoration of peace and order, proper guarantees for the future security and protection of American citizens, the faithful observance of treaty obligations and just reparation for the injury resulting from the uprising. The purposes of the United States as to China contemplate nothing which it is not entirely fair and legitimate to demand.

THE PROTECTORATE PROPOSITION.

President McKinley very clearly shows the difficulties and dangers involved in the proposition that the United States shall surrender sovereignty in the Philippines and assume the responsibility of protecting the people of the islands from outside interference. "We are asked," says the president, "to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without." This, Mr. McKinley goes on to say, "would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most effective form."

It must be clear to anybody who can take a rational view of the matter that there would be constant danger of an independent Filipino government becoming involved in difficulties with other governments, to say nothing of the possibility of internal troubles that would threaten its stability. If the Bryanite program were carried out the United States would take upon itself not only the obligation of maintaining a stable government in the Philippines, but of safeguarding it against the rest of the world. This would be a pretty serious responsibility. In the first place there is the great probability that no native government could be formed that would be acceptable to a majority of the people. The Tagalogs, who constitute only a small minority of the inhabitants of the archipelago, have long been antagonistic to some of the other tribes and it is hardly possible that a government controlled by Tagalogs would not meet with very strong and persistent native opposition. And why should the United States set up and undertake to sustain a government dominated by a minority of the people? That certainly would not be in accord with American principles, particularly the principle for which the Bryanite party professes such great concern. But it is especially with regard to the danger of foreign complications that the protectorate proposition appears utterly impracticable, not to say preposterous. As

Mr. McKinley points out, we could not, as a protectorate power, initiate action, but we would be compelled to follow and aid a people with no capacity yet to do so. As the sovereign power we can protect ourselves and the Philippines from being involved in dangerous complications, while as a protectorate power we could not protect even the Philippines until after their trouble had come.

It seems to us there can be no question as to the soundness of President McKinley's position on this feature of the Bryanite policy in regard to the Philippines and we cannot doubt that a majority of intelligent people will concur in the view that we should not plead our title while our obligations last.

IMPEACHING JUDGE GORDON.

The impeachment of Judge Gordon for alleged misdemeanor in office seems to be imminent. For months and years complaints have been increasing about irregularities in the administration of the police court.

First the school board investigated delinquencies reflected in the practical extinguishing of the receipts from fines which, under the constitution, are reported into the school treasury, and covered its findings to the city council. After further inquiry and deliberation the council has come to the conclusion that good grounds have been presented for the institution of impeachment proceedings, and the filing of charges in the district court will be the next step.

Where there is so much smoke there is likely to be some fire. We have had the police court scandals constantly with us so long and continually and reiterations from the police and police judge that the best way to settle it will be in the courts. If the charges are not well founded Judge Gordon should be able to disprove them, and if they are properly supported by the evidence and records a new police judge would be in order.

The case is up to the courts and it is to be hoped it will be considered with delay and promptly decided in strict accordance with law and the evidence.

HELP TEXAS FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The first responses to the fund started by Mayor Moores for the relief of Texas flood sufferers have come in gratifying promptitude, but the contributions should not cease until the fund has expanded to dimensions corresponding to the philanthropy and public spirit of the community.

The necessity for relief in the shape of cash donations and provisions is most pressing and every precaution has been taken to make sure that whatever assistance is offered reaches those who are deserving of it.

When Nebraska was stricken with drought and crop failure assistance came from every side and Texas was one of the most liberal contributors. Aside from the demands of humanity, which are equally urgent on all, Nebraska has been endeavoring to cultivate closer commercial relations with Texas and the southwest through direct rail communication with the Gulf and therefore has more than a common interest in settling the flood sufferers again on the highroad to prosperity.

Nebraska has not been wanting on similar occasions in the past and we may be sure will come up to its full duty in the present.

The county board and the school board will get together at an early day to make arrangements for the coming election. In this conference the city authorities should also be given a voice, particularly with reference to the voting places. At the last election much confusion was produced because the registration places and the voting places were not in all cases the same. To avoid this the location should be fixed by consensus of all parties that have to do with the election machinery so that the citizen may register and vote at the same place. This may appear to be a matter of minor moment, but its importance should not be overlooked.

The referees appointed by the supreme court are listening to arguments on the question whether the Union Pacific railroad is subject to the provisions of the maximum freight law passed by the Nebraska legislature. One would suppose that this had been settled long ago. Under the laws of Nebraska no railroad can exercise the right of eminent domain without conforming to the statute requiring incorporation in this state. How a railroad can take advantage of a state law to procure its right-of-way and repudiate it when it comes to rate supervision is more than the ordinary layman can see.

Eastern capitalists who rush into the federal court to prevent the condemnation of tumble-down shacks, pronounced dangerous by the building inspectors, exhibit a decided deficiency of public spirit. They ought to remove condemned buildings on mere notice, without court process, unless they question the grounds for condemnation.

The usual stories of vandalism come up from Galveston. It is really too bad that no great calamity like this can occur without being followed by the depredations of ghouls who are held in no restraint by the character of the catastrophe. No punishment will be too severe for the culprits if apprehended.

SOME CAUSE FOR JOY.

Britain is disposed to make much out of the defeat of the Boers. Something of this may arise from its being the first republic it ever licked.

Talked Too Much.  
 Chicago Times-Herald.  
 About the only thing that Bryan is able to point to with pride is the fact that he has not made his farm pay. The prosperity of his neighbors he views with alarm.

Recalls Some Cold Truths.  
 Minneapolis Journal.  
 Mr. McKinley says "the republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence." That is a very suggestive statement. It suggests a whole lot of things and a whole lot of democratic party history which our friends,

the enemy, would be glad to keep out of sight, who they are making their hypocritical professions of liberty and quoting from Abraham Lincoln.

Is This Imperialism?  
 President McKinley's letter of acceptance.  
 It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government and give them the government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it.

Making It Unobtainable.  
 Kentucky's Globe.  
 Kentucky's course of representatives has adopted by unanimous vote a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the house that a fair election law be passed. As the country is also unprepared for this opinion it is to be hoped the legislature will now proceed to business and pass such a law.

Generous as He is Brave.  
 Philadelphia Record.  
 It is well for General Chaffee that he went into the army instead of into politics. A man who will waive his own pretensions to any office and go to a job of work and wages cut chaffee makes us all think better of humanity.

Reciting a Bit of History.  
 Washington Post.  
 Any prominence given Mr. Gorman in the campaign will be sure to direct attention to the fact that it was he who started the fight for the tariff as was never known before. Our home market has been profitable to producers of all sorts of goods and in addition thereto there has been a way to expand our foreign commerce to an extent undreamed of four years ago. These facts are worth in the minds of the people. There is no desire for a return of calamity. We have had enough of that for the rest of the life of this generation.

Personalities Uncalled For.  
 Brooklyn Eagle.  
 Mr. Bryan accuses Mr. McKinley of keeping his ear to the ground. "A friend of Mr. McKinley's," says Mr. Bryan, "can put his ear to the ground without changing from an erect standing position." Come, come, gentlemen, there must be no personalities.

STRAW FROM THE WHEAT FIELD.

Hard Luck Stories No Longer Thrive  
 Chicago Tribune.  
 The editor of a leading agricultural weekly paper, which circulates almost entirely among farmers, sent out to writers recently a letter requesting them to contribute short stories for a column he has written he expressly stated that he wanted no hard luck stories, no tales devoted to the hardships and poverty which a certain class of fiction writers persist in attributing to every man who lives on a farm. In response to a letter asking why this restriction was made, the editor replied that at present the American farmer, speaking generally, is prosperous and happy. His crops are good and he is selling at good prices. He has no reason to envy any other class of citizens. Consequently, he is in no humor to read stories which paint him as a lean and hungry individual with long whiskers and many patches on his trousers. The agricultural editor wanted conditions portrayed as they really are, and he is a genuine realist. He is demanding realism he was giving the lie to the democratic novelists, who are doing their best to convince the American farmer that he is a down-trodden and oppressed serf, who enjoys none of the comforts of life and has nothing to hope for in the future.

Fortunately, the American farmer knows better. With good crops and a healthy bank balance to his credit he is not likely to listen to the man who tells him that really he is a pauper and a slave. What kind of talk would have his career being five or six years ago. Just at present the farmer has little patience with the orator or artist who puts him on a level with the starving ryots of India. He wears good clothes and he is not flattered to see himself represented as a creature whose garments are only held together by the force of habit.

Furthermore, the American farmer is a well read and broad-minded man. He is a quick thinker and is not flattered to see himself represented as a creature who has no money in his pocket and comfort in his home and a democratic spellbinder tells him that in reality he is a poverty-stricken wretch. He is likely to resent the suggestion of an inferior intelligence and common sense. He knows a better and more accurate amount of sounding words will be sufficient to offset the plain and palpable facts.

The Bryan idea that the average farmer has hardly sense enough to know when he has caught a gold brick is not calculated to make the democratic party and its candidates popular with the agricultural population of the country.

IMPERIALISTIC TRAVELING.

Cruel and Usual Tyranny of a Railroad Manager.  
 New York Tribune.  
 One of the funniest things in this presidential campaign is the wild outburst of railing and railing of railroad men. Colonel Bryan was not permitted to hitch his private palace car to a certain limited train on a West Virginia railroad, but had to leave that select and exclusive vehicle and travel in an ordinary freight car. A tremendous mob was instantly raised about it by his zealous press agents and it was made to appear that the episode was another act in the harrowing tragedy of "crucifying the people upon a cross of gold." For that is the only true meaning of a republican train. It was probably directly ordered by Mark Hanna himself. It was, so to speak, one of the tentacles of a monopolistic octopus that seized the private car in its hideous grasp, switched it upon a side track and then compelled the champion of the people to ride "in an ordinary car."

Now, the fun of the thing is twofold. In the first place, it turns out that the railroad in question is what may be called a democratic road. It is chiefly owned and managed, that is to say, by such well-to-do, loyal democrats who, it is to be assumed, will vote for the man whose private car they so unfeelingly sidetracked. In view of that fact the republican octopus seems to be with apologies to Boyce Rochester, who you know, to assume that every train is a republican institution; else where would Brother Bob's ice trust be? And if democratic railroad managers see fit, for business or any other reasons, to deny a favor to their own candidate for the presidency, why, men and brethren, it certainly does not seem in accord with the eternal verities to throw the blame for it upon Mark Hanna or upon the president's Philippine policy.

The other part of the fun is, perhaps, better still. For, mark you, the burden of the complaint is that Mr. Bryan was compelled, if he wanted to travel on that democratic road, to do so in an ordinary car. This hard-handed son of toil, this plain, honest, and unassuming champion of Jeffersonian simplicity, this inflexible foe of fuss and flummery, was actually compelled to emerge from the sequestered recesses of a private coach and to ride in a plain, everyday car along with other people. How, or by what means, it had been Mark Hanna, now, or that wicked and haughty imperialist, William McKinley, it would have been all right. Their feelings would not have been jarred in the slightest by this combined reprobation of McKinley and Thomas Jefferson and Solon Chase, should be compelled to jostle elbows with his fellow citizens and ride "in an ordinary car" with other people, as though that the usual routine and the heart sickens.

Prosperity as an Issue

San Francisco Call.  
 Statesmen and politicians are talking of the Philippine question and the money question, but it is probable that after all the supreme issue in the minds of the people is that presented by the contest between the savings and working and business men in 1895 and those which prevail today. General Prosperity isn't much of a talker, but his silence is of the kind called golden and its influence felt in every American home is more potent than the eloquence of all the calamity orators from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Four years ago the workingmen and the business men of this country were almost at the end of their resources. The long years of industrial and commercial depression following the panic of 1893 had exhausted the savings of the workers and the capital of the merchants. Bryan's promise of an easy way to pay old debts by reducing the standard of value of the currency was then a very direful threat indeed. It was not known how far the people suffering from a lack of work and wages would be deceived by it, and as a consequence something like a paralysis of trade was upon the country for months. The very day Bryan's defeat was made known the mills began to resume work. Since then there has been such activity in all lines of industry as was never known before. Our home market has been profitable to producers of all sorts of goods and in addition thereto there has been a way to expand our foreign commerce to an extent undreamed of four years ago. These facts are worth in the minds of the people. There is no desire for a return of calamity. We have had enough of that for the rest of the life of this generation.

The prosperity of the time is so notable that the states of both the Atlantic and the Pacific that there is not the slightest prospect of Bryan carrying any of them. His fight is to carry enough of the states of the middle west to make up with

the solid south a majority of the electoral college. Even in that section of the union, however, the prevailing prosperity is so great that it is doubtful if the calamity candidate will get a large vote as he did four years ago.

For the purpose of obtaining up to date facts concerning the condition of that section the republican national committee recently sent out letters to a large number of representative business men asking how the financial affairs of their communities compared with those of five years ago. A summary of replies shows that savings and commercial deposits have increased from 100 to 120 per cent since 1895; that municipalities are able to borrow money at a rate averaging more than one-half of 1 per cent less than in 1895; that farm values in most sections have almost doubled; that about 50 per cent of farm mortgages have been paid up and the remainder renewed only with "prepayment" privileges and at lower interest rates, and that from 20 to 25 per cent of the debtor classes, to whom Bryan four years ago vainly appealed with his disonorous propositions for cutting in two the value of money legal tender in payment for debts, are now actually lending money in competition with the business men writing these letters.

The letters from which these conclusions were drawn were received from Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana. They are therefore fairly representative of the whole of the central portion of the union lying between the Rockies and the Alleghany mountains. Some of the strongest evidences of prosperity come from Bryan's own state. Such arguments need no speaker to expound them. Prosperity is an issue which the intelligence of the American people perceives of itself and, moreover, that intelligence has learned by experience how to value prosperity when it sees it.

MR. MCKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Comment of Independent Newspapers on the President's Letter.  
 Indianapolis Times (Ind.).  
 Mr. McKinley's letter bears evidence of the most careful preparation and is a forcible and dignified presentation of the chief arguments for a continuance of his party in power.

Dignified and Convincing.  
 New York World (Ind. dem.).  
 Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance is far and away the ablest utterance that has come from the republican side in this campaign. It is dignified, it is dull only where recitals of statistics and official documents made dullness unavoidable, it is plausible throughout and at times convincing. It is as adroit in its omissions as in its presentations of difficult points that could not be overlooked.

Sound on Main Issues.  
 Indianapolis Times (Ind. rep.).  
 It seems to us that the president's letter ought to do much to convince reasonable men that there is no danger of imperialism and that the financial question is still acute. The Bryan parties are pledged to the destruction of the gold standard and to the adoption of a policy which would, we firmly believe, undo all the good work that has been done in the Philippines and not only make self-government to a distant day, but ruin the main issues is sound and his attack on the position of Bryan is formidable.

TREATMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Buffalo Globe (Ind. rep.).  
 The general trend of the argument seems to be that the course taken has had no other object than to build up in the Philippines an orderly, civilized republic and that it was the best course which could have been taken toward the republic contemplated should be kept under the American flag or eventually made independent is irresistible. The conclusion is irrefragable that a policy based on this letter must in the end lead to Philippine independence. Whether the course taken has been the wisest or not the democrats, who have so vociferously deplored the granting of independence to the Philippines, are hardly the ones to criticize it.

A Campaign Artist.  
 Buffalo Globe (Ind. dem.).  
 No temporary political debater has a more plausible art than Mr. McKinley has been able to bring to his service in many campaigns. When he has a point to make popular expressions and no one is freer from the chains of logic. Often he may not catch the mind, but he has the instinct which guides him unerringly to the feelings. His intellectual scope is not rated as broad and associated in public life "not so deep, A tremendous sea" as he is generally said to be, but "tis enough, 'twill serve," as he has shown more than one hard-fought field. He seems to care not who dazes the nation with his brilliance if only he may lure it with his insidious tact. In the present instance these familiar qualities of his equipment are employed with considerable effectiveness.


Square on All Issues.  
 Detroit Free Press (Ind. dem.).  
 Mr. Bryan deliberately stirred up all the important declarations of the Kansas City platform except that bearing upon so-called imperialism, covering his palpable evasion with the assurance that he would finish his acceptance at some later but designated date. Since that he has shown gross inconsistency by declaring that "the republican party is not prepared to defend its position upon any question now before the country." His acceptance dodged the issue that he literally forced upon the national convention and yet he has straitened to the same of political impudence by charging his sin of commission to an alleged omission on the part of the enemy.

President McKinley's letter gives the lie direct to this unworthy charge, just as Roosevelt's speeches have done. The head of the national republic ticket does not sidetrack, subordinate or apologize for a single plank in the platform on which he agrees to run. He refers nothing to the future but to the possibilities of developing a better system under which to play the game. He does not have one kind of talk for one section and another kind adjusted to the sentiments of another section. He stands upon the principles of his own campaign and commends them to the people. He challenges the verdict of the entire people. Americans like that. Thousands will disagree with some or more of his contentions, but they love his style of courage and candor. He recognizes the permanent importance of the financial issue, if the order of presentation is an index to comparative significance. In this view of the case we believe that the thinking masses of the country will agree with him. They cannot but laugh at any suggestion that our nationality is imperiled, and with that assured, they follow the sovereign duty of maintaining honor, integrity and a deserved prosperity. Besides this every other question to be determined by the campaign shrivels to comparative unimportance.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Indianapolis Journal: "Pa. is a happyer a man who lives in the country."  
 Brooklyn Life: "How do you suppose she managed to have the reputation of being so much-misunderstood? She never cultivated any opinions of her own."  
 Baltimore American: "Now, said the grand vizier to the new post lieutenant in the court of Abbot Hammed, 'I wish to caution you against the unhappy use of words of doubtful sounds.' Your predecessor was forwarding me a dispatch which was a little gem entitled 'Ode to America.'  
 Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Gates are in season now again they say, Mr. Bluff."  
 Above that, I think, Miss Pitt. There is some doubt about it, you know, but there is never any doubt about the cream soda. Will you include it in a glass?"  
 Chicago Record: "Amie Nibbins is the meanest kind of a gossip."  
 "What was her name?"  
 "She's the kind that doesn't tell anything herself, but gets you to tell all you know."  
 Washington Star: "This company," said the impresario in despair, "reminds me of the concert of Europe."  
 "In what way?"  
 "Every individual member of it wants to be the principal soloist."  
 Chicago Post: "Can you prove all the things you buy in your campaign advertisements?" asked the conservative voter.  
 "That's not the point at all," answered the practical politician. "The only question we are concerned with is whether the other people can disprove them."  
 Washington Star: "Don't you get tired," said the talkative customer, "standing there hour by hour ironing one stiff-bosomed shirt after the other?"  
 "The professional window washer is ironed in a hurry," said the customer.  
 "It costs me to think I don't have to wear them," added the cross-eyed boarder.  
 Detroit Free Press: "You remember that during the American war with Spain Wintgreen sternly refused to eat Spanish mackerel," said Twyn to Triplett.  
 "I remember," replied Triplett.  
 "Well, now he won't eat off china plates?"  
 Chicago Tribune: "Are you never afraid of falling?" someone asked him. "When you are falling with a shirt on the top story should I be afraid of falling?"  
 "Because they are afraid of falling," said the professional window washer's lip curled in scorn.  
 "Nobody who is superstitious," he said, "could ever engage in this business. There are plenty of other callings suitable for such persons."  
 THE DEM.  
 Julia Ward Howe in Christian Herald (in celebration of Swaziland has ordered the prisoners of Peking, August, 1900.)  
 I. While safe! Their way was bounded By death in dreadful mien. They're still their camp surrounded A spirit-band unseen.  
 II. A shield of blazon glory God's love did interpose. Where waved the banner gory Uplifted by their foes.  
 III. Unful the standard, "Christian!" Now raise it with a shout. Before the horde Philtarian! The slaves of dream and doubt.  
 IV. Repeat the song of Moses, "Who from the shadow-land Where the dark Sphinx reposes, Led forth his chosen band."  
 V. Glad Miriam's symbols, clashing, Shall cadence David's psalm. Deborah's song outflashing, Shall wake the slumbering psalm.  
 VI. We, in our modern life, Will find some hidden chord. To sound, with heaven's own choir, The glory of our Lord.  
 VII. To Him whose way is shrouded, But who, through day and night, His purpose keeps unshrouded, The victory of our Right.  
 VIII. To Him, in holy rapture, Our psalm shall ascend, Unshook, in his then capture, God, our Eternal Friend.

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 Fall Overcoats are Ready  
  
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 Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.

Omaha and Nebraska will be to the front as usual in responding to the appeal for relief for the stricken people of Galveston.

The soldier of the First artillery who got five men with five shots down at Galveston deserves a "distinguished marksman's" badge.

It should be an easy matter for the democratic caucus in the state senate of Maine to reach an agreement—it will contain only one member.

The fusionists will hold their nominating convention in about ten days and exhibit the usual ratio of sixteen candidates to one place.

The enthusiasm with which the people of South Dakota greeted Governor Roosevelt must have sent a chill down the spine of Senator Pettigrew.

Democrats must be like the drowning man grasping at a straw if they profess to see anything in the result of the Maine election to make them joyful.

Cato Sells declares he would not be surprised to see Iowa in the democratic column. If this would not surprise Cato it is useless to spring anything else on him.

Naval Constructor Hobson is coming home, but his health is too poor to allow him to undergo any such ordeal as he passed through before he went to Manila.

The platform wagon has made its appearance in Omaha as the first innovation of the campaign. The campaign in Nebraska this year promises to be thoroughly up to date.

Colonel Bryan will have to rack his brains harder than ever before to get up a letter of acceptance that will hold its own with the mastery of deliverance of President McKinley.

Democratic orators do not appear to know just where to take hold of the present campaign. The fusion poker is so warm its entire length they are almost ready to drop it.

The more republicans study the make-up of their Douglas county legislative ticket the more they find to commend it to the cordial support of every class of the community.

Omaha's health statistics are being revised according to the new census population. Even on a correct basis the mortality is so low as to make this city rank among the most healthful in the country.

For expedition, nerve and gallantry the Haiger train robber is entitled to first place. Train robbers are a luxury which can easily be dispensed with, but if we must have them it is well that Nebraska produces the best of the kind.

Popocrats should take the precaution to plow firebrands around their campaign material when Roosevelt comes into the state. He is setting the western prairies ablaze with republican enthusiasm and there is no telling where the fire will stop.

The fusionists in Colorado are having as hard a time making up a ticket as in Nebraska. The trouble is three parties with each of them containing more candidates than there are offices to be voted for. Nothing has yet been found which will cure or even relieve a popocrat from a case of office itch.

Every northern state which has held an election this year has given more than its normal republican majority. If there is any comfort in this for democracy and they can figure out how they are going to carry normally republican states on this basis, they are welcome to it—until November. To elect Bryan states normally republican must go democratic this year.