THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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	27,855
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	27,600	30	27,120
15	27,240	31	27,160
16	27,030		

Total.....845,220
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Net daily average.....26,908

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BEE.

For the first time in recent years The Bee has been compelled to issue a paper which is not up to its standard. The failure of the paper mill to ship our supply as ordered, coupled with the fact that The Bee uses a size of paper larger than other papers in this section, has made it necessary to issue the paper in the present form. It is confidently expected that this irregularity will not occur again.

A few straggling base ball scores are now the chief reminders of the passing of summer.

People in this part of the world who fail to visit Omaha Ak-Sar-Ben week will miss the event of the year.

And now the popocratic fake factories are all compelled to work overtime to enable them to keep up with orders.

Omaha will have an auditorium commensurate with its requirements before another year is up. Mark that down.

The most disastrous combination with which the community could be afflicted just now would be a combination between the weather man and the coal dealers.

Rumors are again in the air of a combination between the telegraph and telephone companies. Naturally the telephone people insist that it is nothing but talk.

News reports from China are to the effect that the Chinese forts started the latest fight in the Orient. It would seem that the Chinamen would learn before long that it was loaded and quit blowing in the muzzle.

Candidate Woolley is not destined to be disappointed since he admits he does not expect to be elected president. Just what he expects to get out of his prohibition campaign is not apparent, as he takes it too seriously to have any fun.

Mayor Jones of Toledo has declined to accept the democratic nomination for congress. This does not look as if Mayor Jones was putting any confidence in the prospects of democratic success in that bailiwick.

Colonel Bryan is now parading his military record, which begins with a commission as a colonel and concludes with a resignation before seeing active service. Major McKinley does not have to parade his military record.

The clergymen of the Pennsylvania mining district have started a movement to settle the strike by arbitration. If they succeed they will have done humanity a larger service than generally falls to their lot and earn several big credit marks in both this world and the next.

Democracy appreciates the potency of the full dinner pail argument and its orators and editors are turning all their heavy guns on it. No one questions the ability of democracy to annihilate the full dinner pail if given a chance, but the American workingman is not likely to vote it the chance.

Comptroller Bird S. Coler of New York read a paper before the Municipal league on "The Commercial Spirit in Politics." If Mr. Coler had only taken time to tell what he knew about the penalty of colliding with the Tammany machine it would have proven still more interesting to the reformers.

The democratic primaries in Douglas county, contested in nearly every ward, brought out less than 1,500 votes, while the republican primaries two weeks before polled a vote upward of 5,000. If the interest displayed by the rank and file in the primary contests may be regarded as a political straw, republicans have a right to all the encouragement over prospects in Douglas county.

THE DEMOCRACY AND TRUSTS.

An inquirer is informed that no anti-trust law was repealed during the administration of Grover Cleveland, but on the other hand the democratic party, which was in control of congress during the first half of the second Cleveland administration, did nothing for the regulation or suppression of trusts, although that administration went into power pledged to the enforcement of existing law and to the enactment of any further legislation that should be found necessary for dealing with the industrial combinations. Mr. Bryan was a member of that congress and the only thing he did in regard to the trusts was to introduce a bill proposing to place on the free list all trust-made goods—a measure he made no effort to have acted upon, but allowed to be pigeonholed in the ways and means committee.

We have heretofore presented the record of the democratic party regarding the trusts, but it will not be uninteresting to refer to it again. That party discovered that there were trusts in 1888. It then had control of the house of representatives and appointed a committee to investigate the subject of trusts. This committee took evidence for six months or more and the outcome of the investigation was a report, submitted near the close of the Fiftieth congress, stating that owing to differences of opinion of members of the committee "they limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent congresses the facts shown by the testimony taken before the committee." At that time the democrats could not agree as to what should be done in regard to the trusts. They were unable to formulate any plan and therefore left the subject to be dealt with by the succeeding congress, which was republican.

That congress, the Fifty-first, took up the trust question and passed what is known as the Sherman law—the anti-trust law of 1890—which was opposed by prominent democrats in both the senate and house. That law has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States. It was a piece of constructive republican legislation which the democratic party seemed incompetent or unwilling to perform when it had the power. In a recent speech Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, said: "The Fifty-second congress, as well as the Fifty-third, was democratic. Mr. William J. Bryan was a member of those two congresses. Mr. Bryan's attention was directed to trusts and he started in to destroy and break up these 'bands of thieves' which were thriving on the labor and toil of their countrymen. He introduced two bills to destroy trusts and had them referred to the committee on ways and means, of which he was a member. They were promptly filed by the clerk of the committee and laid away in the pigeonholes of the committee's papers during the whole time of which Mr. Bryan was a member of the committee. They slept the sleep that was designed for them to slumber when introduced by their author. This was the only democratic attempt at legislation on trusts during those two congresses, except an impotent clause in the Wilson tariff bill which the trust people regarded as absolutely harmless and of which no practical use could ever be made."

After all its investigation and study of trusts the democratic party is still unable to offer any practicable plan of dealing with them. Its leader, judging from the character of the remedies he has suggested, manifestly does not understand the subject. In the light of its record respecting the trusts what confidence can be felt in the ability of the democratic party to wisely and effectively deal with them?

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

The gold democrats of Maryland have a correct apprehension of the immediate issue. At a meeting of the Honest Money league, composed of sound money democrats and recently reorganized for the campaign, the following was among the resolutions adopted:

"Any form of government it may be desired to establish in the new possessions, by either the Bryanites or by the so-called imperialists, cannot be completed in one presidential term nor even advanced beyond recall. But Bryan, in one day of his term, can destroy our present financial system, bring on a panic, ruin our credit and stop the march of industrial progress, now halted, merely awaiting notice of his defeat."

He could do this by directing his secretary of the treasury—and it is needless to say that he would appoint to this position a man in full accord with his views—to pay in silver all obligations of the government that are payable in "coin." There are some who profess to believe that he would not do this, but that on the contrary he would carry out the currency act of last March in letter and in spirit. They can find no ground for this faith in the attitude or the utterances of Mr. Bryan. His letter of acceptance shows him to be now as strongly wedded to free silver as he has ever been. It shows that his hostility to the gold standard has not abated in the least. He has repeatedly announced his determination to overthrow that standard if the opportunity is given him and every free silver adherent of Mr. Bryan has complete confidence in that pledge.

The election of Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly be followed at once by a financial and business disturbance bordering on panic. Money would not seek investment, loans would be difficult to negotiate, enterprise would be checked, prosperity would be halted. The financial and business interests of the country would not wait for the inauguration of the Bryan administration, but would promptly prepare for the worst. The distrust occasioned by his election would cause an immediate hoarding of gold, which would strain to the utmost the existing provisions of the act for maintaining the parity of the metals. All industries would be unfavorably affected and tens of thousands of people would be thrown out of employment. By the time Mr. Bryan was installed in office depression would have spread over all the land and there would be repeated, with perhaps greater severity, the disastrous experience of the period from 1893 to 1897.

This, then, is the immediate issue, which should command the serious and undivided attention of every man who desires to have existing conditions continue. All know that if President McKinley is re-elected the currency will continue on a sound basis and that all the conditions which have contributed to material progress and prosperity will be maintained. It is no less certain that the election of Bryan would bring about a radical and destructive change. It would be a reflection upon the intelligence and judgment of the American people to assume that a majority of them will choose the latter.

SOME FACTS OVERLOOKED.

In their attempts to make capital out of the anthracite coal miners' strike the Bryanites willfully overlook several vital facts.

Mr. Bryan takes occasion to inquire, very much with the same sneer with which he asked four years ago whether anyone had seen General Prosperity, whether coal miners receiving 90 cents a day are sharing in the boasted republican prosperity.

Prosperity, like poverty, is comparative, and compared with the era of financial depression and industrial stagnation that preceded the election of McKinley even 90 cents a day in the coal mining district might be an improvement upon no work at all.

In a statistical review of the strike situation a careful writer in the Chicago Record shows that the prices of the output of the mines are controlled by the coal-carrying railroads, subject only to the demand of the coal consumers. When factories were closed down and the mills stopped there was no work for the miners even though their nominal wage scale was the same in 1896 as it is today. He continues:

Wages through all the mines are exactly the same today as they were when McKinley was inaugurated and, generally speaking, have not been changed for thirty years. The miner has made more money since prosperity was restored, not from an increase in wages, but from an increase in work. During hard times he went into the mines only three days in the week; now he works five and six days.

While every one, irrespective of political affiliation, deplores the fact that the coal miners are so poorly paid and would gladly see them secure better wages and conditions of employment, it will not do for Bryan and his echoes to intimate that the miners have had no share in the benefits of business revival brought about by the restoration of republican policies. On the contrary, when they cover up the facts they are practicing an imposition on the public which deserves prompt rebuke.

BEGLOUDING THE TITLE.

One of the demagogic deliverances of Bryan, which he is repeating on every possible occasion, is his assertion that the United States has not a good title to the Philippines.

In throwing a cloud upon our title to the islands Mr. Bryan, whether wittingly or not, casts discredit upon himself. He admits that he exerted all his personal influence for the ratification of the peace treaty, under whose provisions Spain was to receive $20,000,000 in consideration of the transfer of its claim over the islands to the United States.

If Spain could not give us a good title Mr. Bryan puts himself in the position of forcing the United States to pay $20,000,000 for a worthless deed. Mr. Bryan knew at the time and knows now that the only title to the Philippines was vested in Spain and that Spain had a perfect right, under the usages and precedents of international law, to transfer its title to another nation, either for a cash consideration or out of pure friendship, as it might see fit.

As has been pointed out by President McKinley in his letter of acceptance, our title to the Philippines has not only been unquestioned by any other country, but our undisputed sovereignty over the Philippines, so far as foreign nations are concerned, has been officially recognized. Our title to the Philippines is precisely the same, in ultimate basis, as our title to Porto Rico, Alaska, California, Florida and the Louisiana purchase. It is the title given by treaty between independent nations and will stand any test that may be applied.

In reiterating his declaration that the United States has no rightful jurisdiction over the Philippines, Mr. Bryan not only stultifies himself, but impugns the intelligence of the American people, because if our title to these islands were not good our title to a large part of the territory admitted as states into the union would be equally invalid.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Readers of The Bee Sunday are promised a number that will satisfy every demand for artistic and literary excellence. In addition to all the news of the day The Illustrated Bee served to each subscriber gives a news magazine of the highest standard.

The frontispiece this week reproduces photographs taken specially for this paper of the launching of the coast defense monitor Wyoming from the shipyards at San Francisco. The launching party includes a number of officials of our neighboring state, the central figure being Miss Frances Helen Warren, the daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming. A group of the launching party and the story of the launching will also prove of interest.

Another special feature consists of a handsome group page of photographs exhibiting the flower of Nebraska womanhood represented in floral carnival. The pictures were made by our staff artist at Fremont a week ago and are striking in every particular.

The story of the amnesty celebration at Manila, gotten up by the Filipinos to give evidence of their reconciliation with the Americans, is told by a former member of the First Nebraska, with accompanying illustrations from his own photographs. The views show the festal arch, the head of the parade and the interior of the banquet hall.

Carpenter's letter this week relates an interview with Li Hung Chang, China's famous diplomat and statesman, which brings out his ideas on many current topics of special moment at the present time, set off with a recent photograph, presented to Mr. Carpenter by his excellency this summer, and other pictures.

The number is also replete with timely pictorial features. One is a snapshot of the corner-stone laying of the Sacred Heart church in this city; another is a view of the corn palace at Mitchell, S. D., portraits of the late Rev. J. B. Maxfield, a pioneer Methodist churchman, of a North Platte boy who has just been admitted to the United States Naval academy, and others.

Insist upon having The Bee if you want the best paper.

The Bryan organs do not take kindly to the instructions given by President McKinley to the Philippine commission, insuring for the Filipinos all the guaranties of civil liberty included in the constitutional bill of rights. They would much prefer to have the Filipinos persecuted or enslaved, so that they might make political capital out of it. The great mass of intelligent citizens, however, will see in the presidential instructions a determination to give force to the promise in the republican platform of that measure of self-government for the inhabitants of our island possessions that they are capable of exercising. It is worth remembering in this connection that the instructions to the Philippine commission were issued in April, two months before the party policy was outlined at the Philadelphia convention.

Following the universal American custom, General Chaffee is taking measures to feed and clothe the destitute in China in the wake of his army. If the other powers would follow the same precedent they would find the Chinese much more willing in future years to open their doors to the foreigners and allow the world's commerce to have free entry into that country. Military rule is efficacious when an army is present, but kindness and justice render the application of military force unnecessary.

When it comes to doing things in a hurry this country is easily first. Less than two weeks ago the great storm at Galveston destroyed the railroad bridges leading to that city. Friday a temporary bridge over two miles long had been completed and trains were running over it. To add to the difficulty the railroads leading to the bridge had to be reconstructed for miles before work could even be commenced on the bridge.

The fact that Candidate Bryan finds time to make a county campaign in his home state is evidence that he is more interested in retaining his prestige in Nebraska than he is in the larger campaign. Even Bryan's optimism is not sufficient to induce him to put in full time pursuing a forlorn hope in states sure to go republican.

The issues of the campaign are to be discussed in Nebraska during the remainder of the campaign by the ablest speakers on the political rostrum. No voter in this state will have any excuse for casting his ballot in ignorance of the questions involved in the outcome of the election.

Touch it Gently, Please.
Boston Transcript.

We shall have to revise the proverb and make it read "Gunpowder is the root of all evil," instead of "money." It is one of the chief difficulties at the bottom of the coal strike.

Right from the Shoulder.
Philadelphia North American.

Governor Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is characteristic of the man. It is vigorous in tone, terse in style and aggressive in argument. There is nothing of evasion in dealing with the two great issues of the campaign.

Hopeful Sign of the Times.
Indianapolis Journal.

That democratic leaders now appreciate Abraham Lincoln, thirty-five years after his death, is a hopeful indication, but a party thirty-five years behind the rest of the world is not the one to direct the American people.

Confusion Assumptions.
Washington Star.

The intimation of some of Mr. Bryan's admirers that the salvation of the country demands a democratic president to squelch "imperialism" and a republican senate to hold free silver in check is, to say the least, a trifle confusing.

Hanna on the Stump.
Chicago Post.

As a speaker Hanna seems to be quite as forceful, energetic and successful as he is as an organizer, and naturally it worries the democrats. They are quite as anxious to get him off the stump now as they were to see him on it awhile ago.

Historic Coincidence.
Springfield Republican.

Sweden is also seeking a loan in New York side by side with Germany. It begins to look as though the day when the monetary center of the world began to move from London to New York will be written down in history as the day when England began the destruction of the South African republics.

Wisdom Crystallized in Law.
New York Mail and Express.

Six months' experience under the new currency law seems to vindicate the wisdom of the provisions relating to national banks and their note issues, as well as those firmly establishing the gold standard. In regard to both, it is of the utmost importance that the policy entered upon within the present year should be carried out consistently and uninterruptedly, until there is neither danger, fear, nor suspicion that it would be reversed or abandoned on a change of administration.

The President's Letter.

Boston Transcript.

We do not recall any purely political paper of recent years which has had such a wide reading and has produced such a strong impression as the president's letter of acceptance. Not only are the wisdom and ability of the writer apparent to all, but, far more effective than these, his belief that he is right stands out clear and strong. The language is not that of smug and adroit hypocrisy, but of earnest, truth-seeking patriotism. Impressed with the sense of his responsibilities, the writer is plainly striving to meet them with the proper estimate of their gravity and yet with a resolute spirit. One man who has been strongly opposed to the president's policy, who did not vote for him four years ago and disagrees with him on many subjects, said after reading the letter: "It seems to me to be a very strong paper and in its logic practically unanswerable. His grouping of events and the recitation of the steps he has taken as a consequence of those events seem to me to justify his actions. It has raised him very much in my estimation and makes him approach greatness. He indicates a course of duty, ignoring every gross argument or consideration which seems to me to be clear and distinct and which he seems to have followed through all the devious paths with which the strange happenings of the past three years have led us."

In that last sentence lies the key to the president's policy in the Philippines, as well as in other great affairs. It is the easily found solution to all his actions. It is simply the assumption that the president means to be and do right. Of course to insist that his every act is right would be to endow him with perfection and superhuman qualities. To say that he makes errors, that he is compelled at times to compromise and that he is subject to prejudices and passions is only to say that he is a man, with faults and foibles. But to refuse to take cognizance of this rational explanation for his acts, it seems to us, is to ignore what is patent and to stamp one's self as narrow and looking rather for darkness than light. Honest no doubt are many of the president's critics—let them credit him with honesty. Patriotic surely are they—and so is he. And so are the thousands of the leaders of his party throughout the country who, despite all the talk of party slavery and political patronage, would not follow him if they thought he were not honest and patriotic.

Righteous as are these critics, do they claim to have all the righteousness in the nation? We believe the vast majority of the American people have become possessed of this key to the president's course, one hears little else than the expression of belief in the president's honesty among the ablest of the opposition at Washington. The humbler citizen who, after all, often more quickly sense a fact than the learned, just as the masses loved and trusted Lincoln while the leaders sneered at and belittled him throughout his presidency, we believe have a conception that the president is acting solely for what he considers to be the highest good of the people here and in those unhappy islands. "The pity of it all!" one cannot help exclaiming when he contemplates the bitter warfare the Tagalogs have waged against our arms. People talk as if we were denying those natives their rights, although in point of fact, while they are seeking the fatuous "independence" which they could not possess longer than it would take foreign ironclads to reach their coasts, they are denying themselves the inestimable boon of individual freedom, peace and safety, and at length self-government. "Self-government" is the president's own word freely repeated in his letter. The natives are divided into the venal leaders and blind, trusting, fanatical followers, and we submit that anyone who encourages them in their contest against our authority is only rewarding the wickedness of the one class and bringing greater punishment for the folly of the other. For this latter class nothing but sorrow can be felt. What greater boon could any people, long in bondage, ask than the protection and elevating influence of the American government? Who is there that does not believe that the aim of this administration is to protect, elevate and enlighten the Filipinos? And who does not cry out against the awful blunder of these people, who, when this aid was freely offered them,

Like the base Indian, threw a pearl away
Richer than all his tribe?

It is the purpose of this administration, as kindly and carefully as it can, to show the poor natives their blunder. It will take years to accomplish this, to repair that mistake, but it is not the American way to falter and turn back when convinced that the end is just and right.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

British administration, according to the annual report of the high commissioner, which has just been issued, has done wonders for Cyprus. The revenue has increased steadily year by year, taxation has been infinitely reduced and, after the payment of all expenses and the Turkish subsidy, there is a handsome annual surplus. Exports are considerably in excess of imports. They consist of animals of different kinds, carobs, wheat, barley, wine, etc., the United Kingdom, Egypt, Turkey and France being the chief customers in the order named. The chief industry, in which 12,000 peasants are engaged, is the manufacture of wine, which would be of much finer quality than it is if capital were invested in the improvement of the machinery used. Nothing could be better than the grapes, but the peasant has nothing but his old crude earthen pots and skins to work with. Silk manufacture is advancing quickly and is likely to become of great value before long. There are also sponge fisheries, which only require development to prove extremely remunerative. The grain crops are increasing year by year. The methods of agriculture, however, are much the same as they were in the days of the Pharaohs. Efforts are being made to introduce a modification of one of the Indian iron ploughs; the importance of good seed is being taught, and modern machinery is being imported for the olive-oil industry. On all sides there are to be found contentment, peace and prosperity, where twenty years ago all was poverty, misery, and despair.

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The insurrection in the British East African protectorate of Uganda consists of an outbreak among the inhabitants of Nandi against the representatives of the British commissioner, Sir H. H. Johnston. Nandi, through which the new section of the "Cape to Cairo" railway passes, lies to the east of Lake Victoria and on the caravan road from Uganda to Mombasa. According to recent advices received at the London foreign office, the Wa-Nandi have succeeded in destroying the telegraph and in demolishing the newly built roadbed.

As far back as last June a party of Europeans traveling from Mengo, on arriving at Ugowe Bay (the site for the railway terminus on the northeast shore of Lake Victoria), was stopped. The government official in charge there refused to allow it to proceed further, owing to the dangerous state of the road, and ordered the caravan to go north to Mumia's, in Kavirondo, from which place it subsequently proceeded under a strong escort of 150 Sikhs and Waganda, with a Maxim, toward the coast.

Since then numerous reports have reached Downing street of attacks upon caravans, made up mostly of Europeans, by the Nandi. It has also been stated that a caravan of fifty people had been cut off, and a government mail caravan has also been attacked. In well-informed circles the movement is regarded as local, the Nandi in most cases being actuated by the desire for plunder. Nevertheless, Sir H. H. Johnston has dispatched a large force into the Nandi district to disperse the natives and to protect the workmen on the railway, which he is urged to complete at the earliest possible moment.

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A recent dispatch to the London press from Pretoria furnishes the latest information concerning the condition of the Rand mining industry. It appears that crushing operations could be resumed at once at some of the mines if it were not for the scarcity of labor. In many of the mines there are great quantities of water which cannot be pumped out in less than three months, but, as has been announced, all the machinery is in fairly good condition. The lack of labor is explained by the fact that 11,000 Kaffirs ordinarily employed at the mines are temporarily engaged in building the new Springs, Rand & Vereeniging railroad, which will be ready for traffic soon. At the suggestion of Colonel Girouard, director of railways, the mine owners have subscribed large orders for new rolling stock to be delivered next June. It is said the Boers have massed at Selati, in the neighborhood of Leydsdorp, no less than 8,000 trucks and 200 locomotives and should these be destroyed the industry of the whole country would be paralyzed until they could be replaced, which could not be effected probably in less than a year and a half. The consumption of coal on the Rand alone is 115,000 tons a month and all this has to be carried. The present white population of the Rand is estimated at about 50,000, at least 90,000 British subjects being absent, but eager to return upon the establishment of any form of civil government.

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The French minister of marine lately caused to be published a series of official documents which reveal the steps that are being taken from the ministry down to place the navy of France upon a more formidable footing. The budget statistics show that the annual increase for the last ten years in expenditure on the navy has been 10,000,000 francs. The admission is made that this rate of increase will show no signs of diminishing, as not only is there to be no slackening in the building of new ships, but each addition made to the navy represents an addition to the permanent general expenses. It is also foretold that the necessity of steadily accummulating naval stores is likely to prove a source of further outlay.

On the other hand no increase is contemplated for the present, or, indeed, throughout the year in the number of ships composing the home squadrons or the force in foreign waters. The only changes will be the replacing in some instances of comparatively old vessels by ships of the newest type. For instance, the new ironclad the Iena, will take the place in the Channel squadron of the Amiral Baudin and in the Mediterranean squadron the Chanzy will give way next year to the not yet entirely finished Jeanne d'Arc, which the French expect will prove the finest cruiser they possess.

The list of new vessels that should be ready next year is considered to be somewhat formidable as, in addition to the Jeanne d'Arc, it includes four other exceedingly powerful cruisers and two ironclads, the Henry IV and the Suffren. A considerable increase in the number of sailors is provided for next year, as the total number of men is to be raised from 45,385 to 49,798.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Golden Rule Jones of Ohio having declared himself, the campaign only awaits a word from General Coxey to start a-humming.

Senator Caffery has declined the nomination for president on the liberty ticket. The senator has no time to waste on political trifles.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt refuses to become enthusiastic over politics. He has refused several tempting offers to act as treasurer of campaign committees.

The governor-elect of Arkansas is Jefferson Davis. The secretary of state, elected on September 3, is named Crockett and the state auditor is named Monroe.

Women will vote for president in Idaho for the first time this year. Between 1896 and 1898, through the extension of the suffrage, the vote in Idaho increased 50 per cent.

This is a great year for war heroes. A major, two colonels and a general are running for congress in one district of New Hampshire. General Apathy has no show there.

The four great republican spellbinders whose names will be seen frequently in the papers during the next few weeks are Henderson, Hepburn, Dalzell and Littlefield, all congressmen whose re-elections are sure.

Notwithstanding Mark Hanna's expressed fears about the electoral vote of New York state, betting down there stands at 2½ to 1 on McKinley. Gamblers know a sure thing and are accepting all the Bryan money in sight.

The newly elected preacher-sheriff of Portland, Me., threatens to raise hail columbia in that section by vigorously enforcing the prohibition law. If there is anything Portland dislikes it is interference with its illegal liquor traffic. At the same time it would slap the brand of treason on any person attempting to repeal the law. For all intents and purposes of argument Maine is a dry state, but they punish as much booze per capita down there as in any "wide open" state in the union. The preacher-sheriff has the law on his side. Public sentiment is on the other.

The democrats of the West Superior district of Wisconsin, which is strongly republican, have, regardless of all their protestations as to wealth and the toiling masses, nominated a banker for congress. The present congressman from this district is a native of England.

Four states have populist governors at present—Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Washington. In Washington, Minnesota and Nebraska Governor Rogers, Governor Lind and Governor Poynter are candidates for re-election on fusion tickets. In South Dakota Governor Lee is a candidate for congress.

Ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran of Chicago, a leader in the gold democratic movement of 1896, has come out for Bryan on the question of imperialism. On the other hand, ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite of Ohio, also a conspicuous gold democrat, has declared for McKinley. This evens up the score and the campaign may proceed.

Politics makes strange combinations. The New York Times is pounding Bryanism and supporting Croker's man for governor, while the Evening Post is making war on both McKinley and Bryan and supporting Platt's man for chief executive of the state. The Sun has become the organ of organs of republicanism. It is a triple-barrelled orchestrion run by electricity.

LAUGHING GAS.

Detroit Free Press: Funny Man (suddenly)—He doesn't cut any ice, does he?

Innocent—Who?

Funny Man—The coal man.

Chicago Tribune: "Mamma," said the little 5-year-old at the matinee, "I want to take off my hat."

"What for, dear?"

"So the big man in the seat behind me can see over my head."

Washington Star: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "tries to be so broad in dere views dat dey gits wall-eyed an' don' see nuffin' straight."

Detroit Journal: "Oh, yes, I have always kept the first dollar I ever made. It was such a bum piece of work that I couldn't spend it."

And the counterfeiter laughed heartily at the recollection.

Philadelphia Press: Clerk—Those new gloves are to sell for a dollar, aren't they?

Dealer—Who wants to know? Mrs. Markley? Oh, she's easy! Tell her $1.75, though, of course, they're only worth a dollar.

Clerk (to Mrs. Markley, a moment later)—They're $1.25, madam, though, of course, they're only worth a dollar.

Somerville Journal: Admiring Son—Were you the smartest boy in school, pa, when you were as old as I am?

Reminiscent Father—If I wasn't it wasn't the teacher's fault. He did his best to make me smart.

SEPTEMBER BRIDES.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

In the month of June we wondered
When processions by the hundred
Up to Hymen's altar marched in gold array,
For all records then were broken
In the number of vows spoken
By the couples joined in wedlock day by day.

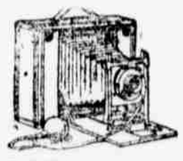
Marriage license clerks were busy,
Oft confused and oft made dizzy
By the rush of lovers waiting for their turn;
Many parsons were delighted,
For the couples then united
Oft gave evidence that they had cash to burn.

There was rushing undiminished
Till the days of June were finished
And the honeymooners on their tours had sped;
Then there came a sharp reaction,
Causing much dissatisfaction,
For we feared there were no lovers left to wed.

But the lull was temporary
For vacations long and merry
Claimed attention that sly Cupid long had held;
Then the darts that he'd been shooting
In the hearts took deeper rooting,
And in course of time our fears were all dispelled.

With the ending of vacation
Came renewed determination
To get married and then settle down for life;
And again we see processions,
Men embracing all professions,
Each with maiden fair who soon will be his wife.

Now September's brides we're greeting,
And the sweet vows they're repeating
Ere from Hymen's happy affair they retire;
And 'tis hoped, for their contentment,
They're agreed without resentment
As to which shall get up first and start the fire.



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$1.00	Ray Filters	60c
$1.00	Brownie Camera	80c

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