

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of this newspaper published during the month of September, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories (Total, Paid, Free, etc.) and corresponding numbers.

Net daily average, 30,468. Net daily average, 30,468. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1900.

Uneasy lies the Chinese head which is adorned with a three-eyed peacock feather.

The coming convention of miners will put no ticket in nomination, but it will attract attention just the same.

We are still waiting for that millionaire philanthropist who wants to have Omaha's auditorium dedicated in his name.

Sir Thomas Lipton denies that he engineered a corner in pork—he simply wanted the pork and bought all there was in sight.

Mr. Bryan will probably be too busy to answer any questions about negro disfranchisement in the south until after election.

Senator Hanna is coming to Nebraska. When the people see him as he really is it will make his cartoon libelists take to the woods.

Nebraska farmers are just taking their inventory of the year's operations and the balances are all on the right side of the ledger.

The only stush fund that is being used to corrupt voters is that put up by Millonaire Clark to buy a new set of credentials as democratic senator from the state of Montana.

An eminent German scientist announces that he has found a way to exterminate mosquitoes. If he will present his bill to New Jersey it should be promptly liquidated.

In 1896 the shop hands in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha were working four days of seven hours each. Now they are working six days of nine hours each. Do they want a change?

If the free silver republicans of Colorado continue to desert the Teller standard the senator is likely to find himself charging up to the ballot box on election day without even an escort.

People thought it took the allied powers a long time to get into the Chinese capital at the time the legations were menaced, yet it looks as if it were to take considerably longer for them to get out.

Correspondents of popocratic papers continue to report republican orators as making votes for Bryan. If their addresses are really such good popocratic campaign arguments why not reproduce some of them verbatim?

Duluth reports a dynamite explosion that wrecked a large number of buildings and did other damage. This must be a mistake. It was doubtless only one of Towne's speeches in process of incubation becoming overheated.

In the selection of thunder for his own campaign speeches it is noticeable that Governor Poynter is carefully steering clear of his veto of the resolution of thanks to the Nebraska boys who served in the Philippines.

The local fusionists are advertising for men to serve as election officers and republicans may be forced to resort to the same means to fill their quotas. This is a forced confession that improved times have set every available pair of hands to work.

Democratic papers assailed Lincoln in 1863 and 1864 with accusations that he was trying to turn the republic into an empire in terms just as vindictive as they are now applying to McKinley. The imperialism boyed did not work then and it will not work now.

The Texas flood sufferers are still in need of further relief, but the governor of Texas has not yet indicated any intention to summon the legislature to make an appropriation for them out of the state treasury. A contribution in the name of the state of Texas would look very well even at this late day.

THE STORY IN FIGURES.

Although forced to admit the advent of prosperity, which they asserted was impossible without the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the popocratic orators continue to question its extent and permanency. They count upon the popular disposition to forget past evils in the enjoyment of present good and live in the hope that public attention will be diverted from the contrasted conditions of President McKinley's administration and that of his democratic predecessor.

The figures that show the difference most forcibly are those that relate to bank deposits—because in times of financial distress and industrial depression not only new bank deposits cease, but the money already on deposit is taken out to meet the demands for current expenses of idle wage workers and profligate farmers. The compilation of bank statistics for the United States recently made shows that in 1894 the number of depositors aggregated 236,342, while in 1899 it had risen to 340,808, being an increase of 104,526.

The distribution of these accounts covers every state and territory in the union, while Nebraska shows up in a specially creditable manner. The figures for Nebraska are: DEPOSITORS. 1894, 1899. National, 236,342, 340,808. Omaha, 8,548, 8,712.

The progress made between these two periods could not be more forcibly illustrated than by these statistics. As an agricultural state Nebraska banks depend for their business upon the farmers and producers more directly than in other states and the increase in the number of depositors and amounts on deposit means increased prosperity for the farmer and producer.

What everyone who is interested immediately or remotely must ask himself is whether he wants to go back to the period of stagnation and fear rather than keep on the forward march of confidence and enterprise? A DEMOCRAT ON BRYANISM. One of the ablest of the democrats of the United States is Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who was ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland's administration. He is now a supporter of the republican candidates and the reasons he gives for his support must commend themselves to the earnest consideration of all democrats.

Mr. MacVeagh thinks that both parties were equally responsible for the war with Spain, but that if the democrats had been less urgent for war while the president was resisting the impetuosity of both parties, war might have been averted.

The conflict, however, having been brought on, and the United States having been successful, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, then came an opportunity for the opponents of the administration to find fault with its course, albeit that the policy of the government had not been at that time defined. It was then that Mr. Bryan stepped in and exerted his influence to say what the course of congress should be and it was through his influence that the treaty of peace was ratified.

Mr. MacVeagh's view is that the action of Mr. Bryan is absolutely responsible for the ratification of the Paris treaty and that whatever difficulties have grown out of that treaty must be laid to the leader of the democratic party. Mr. MacVeagh asserts that when the Paris treaty was ratified without the amendment that had been proposed, and thus became part of the supreme law of the land, "the deplorable consequences which have followed would have followed just the same if Mr. Bryan had been president. He urges that nobody with common sense can believe there is any danger of regarding President McKinley's reelection as an approval of the idea of imperialism. On the contrary, Mr. MacVeagh's most rational idea is that the vote of the American people in favor of his administration is that it will result in benefits to the people to whom it is proposed to extend the advantages of good government.

Mr. MacVeagh, whose devotion to the gold standard was fully attested four years ago and who like some others has never departed from it, still feels that the greatest danger to the country is in the threat that is involved in Bryanism to the credit and the business of the nation. Old-time democrats like Mr. MacVeagh are not deceived or misled by Mr. Bryan's talk about imperialism and militarism. They know, as democrats, how utterly shallow such talk is. But they do appreciate and understand what is meant by the talk of Mr. Bryan and his adherents in regard to what they claim to be the "paramount issue" and they utterly refuse to recognize it.

Evidence is accumulating that Tammany really intends to make an effort to carry New York for Bryan, because, realizing that they are short of legitimate votes, they are colonizing in a most liberal manner. The republicans are alive to the condition of affairs and if persisted in a large Tammany delegation to the penitentiary may come next.

tion and capital into Cuba to supply the waste of war. Cuba has been started on the right road and if the constitutional convention which meets in November will follow up the good work no reason exists why the island should not soon become one of the most prosperous portions of the globe.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA SEMI-CENTENNIAL. Kansas people are already planning for a celebration in 1904 of the semi-centennial anniversary of the passage of the famous Kansas-Nebraska act that organized the two states under territorial governments and opened them up to settlement by the pioneers whose building is now seen in these two prosperous states. The Kansas idea for the proper celebration is for an exposition, to be held at Topeka, for which an exposition association has been formed and its officers already launched in the work of propagation and promotion. They point to the magnificent exhibition and financial success of the Transmississippi exposition in Omaha in 1898 and insist that Kansas can do as well if it only will bend to the task.

Without going into a discussion of the Kansas exposition project it is pertinent to say that Nebraska will also want to celebrate its semi-centennial in some fitting manner, because the event means every bit as much for the people of this state as it does for Kansas. The progress made by Nebraska since 1854 is equally a marvel of pluck, perseverance and enterprise that has carved out of vacant prairie and unpenetrated wilderness a great commonwealth of fertile farms and busy towns and cities. While its early history may be less exciting than its twin neighbor on the south its achievements will compare favorably in every direction and its future glory if not more promising.

As Nebraska has already reaped all the glory to be drawn from a successful exposition, designed and conducted on a colossal scale, it will be open when the time comes to suggestions for the most appropriate way to manifest its appreciation of the significance of the occasion whether it receives an invitation to participate with Kansas or not.

Croker promised the biggest demonstration ever witnessed in a political campaign when Bryan comes to New York. Croker will simply issue his orders and send them down the line commanding the ward and precinct bosses to produce so many men and the order will be carried out without the consent of the governed. The New York demonstration will be a living example of political imperialism.

The drowning of another boy in a stagnant pool in the heart of the city should be notice to the authorities to have all these pestholes drained or filled up. No property owner has a right to endanger the lives of children in the neighborhood after his attention is called to the nuisance. The city can get along very well without these ponds within its limits.

Remember that four years ago Mr. Bryan and his managers were just as confident of success as they pretend to be today. As a result of their wild predictions lots of good Bryan money was put up and dropped. They have the nerve to run the same bunco game again, and, like the professional bunco steerer, will keep it up as long as there are suckers to bite.

No Dictation Possible. New York Tribune. It is observed that in China the United States has never assumed to dictate the course to be pursued by other powers. No, and it has never bound itself to pursue a course dictated by any other power.

Cleveland Sam's Large Roll. The United States treasury now holds \$47,221,151 in gold. This, with the exception of the usual amount held by the Bank of France (\$450,000,000), the largest store in the world under single control.

Looking Far Ahead. Chicago Times-Herald. In a speech in Dakota the other day Bryan said the republicans need not treat him with the expectation that he will be his last appearance in politics. Evidently he doesn't expect to get that one little term this time.

Too Generous, Mr. Johnson. Washington Post. Vice Chairman Johnson, of the democratic national committee, admits that President McKinley will secure eighty-eight electoral votes. If the man is not more careful he may find himself censured by Chairman Jones.

Just Like the Coal Barons. Springfield Republican. The manufacturing south is beginning to grapple with organized labor in dead earnest. At Charlotte, N. C., the method taken is to close all cotton mills to members of labor unions. They have been notified to choose by the 15th of this month whether to withdraw from the union or be shut out. The manufacturers will find it harder to kill the labor organizations than they think. In the end they will, no doubt, be beaten.

Roosevelt's Notable Campaign. Portland Oregonian. The splendid vitality of Governor Roosevelt has sustained him throughout his hard campaign tour of the Rocky mountain states as it did in the military campaign two years ago. His voice, like his courage, seems to be of unfailing quality and he shows no sign of bodily fatigue that a peaceful night in his sleeping-car does not overcome. He is doing yeoman's service, not only for McKinley and all that his administration stands for in the coming election, but for Roosevelt in the presidential contest in 1904, when for personal reasons he will probably let others attend to the speechmaking.

Emancipation of the Baxter Method. Philadelphia Record. Modern highwaymen on the iron roads of the west are not entirely immune, as might be conjectured, from recurring reports of successful "holdups." They run the same risk of brave resistance and fatal retaliation to which the Duvals and Sheppards of Hampstead Heath were occasionally subjected more than a century ago. As was shown in a recent attempt on a Burlington railroad train near Council Bluffs, a bold and expert messenger, with Winchester rifle, may provide at once security and vengeance for property and passengers on the menaced train. With high power rifles handy to the reach of the

train hands the train robber's vocation becomes distinctly extra-hazardous. Great Problem in 1904. Hartford Post. The action of the Hartford Women's Christian Temperance union in condemning the use of cider in mixed pies is attracting the attention of the press, and the editors look at the situation from various points of view. The Ansonia Sentinel, for instance, warmly defends the use of cider in mixed pies and earnestly argues that it is in the public interest that the moralists look at the situation from various points of view. The Ansonia Sentinel, for instance, warmly defends the use of cider in mixed pies and earnestly argues that it is in the public interest that the moralists look at the situation from various points of view.

STATERMENTS PROVEN FALSE. Bryanite Assertions About Business Failures Compared With the Facts. New York Sun. Mr. William J. Bryan and many of his supporters who endeavor to ape his methods and repeat his statements upon the stump have frequently declared that business failures were on the increase in this country and that our prosperity was a delusion. Mr. Bryan has said that in the year following Mr. McKinley's election there were more failures than in the year previous. The statement is false. It is in fact that the country did not materially recover from the depression of 1896 caused largely by the Bryan campaign against values and that about twelve months' time necessarily elapsed before the assured safety of the gold standard and the execution of the general policy of Mr. McKinley's administration could show their beneficial results in the business life of the land. If Mr. Bryan really cared for figures we commend to him the career of mercantile statistics furnished by G. Dun & Co. for the quarter just ended and the comparison between them and those for the similar three months covering the trying days of 1896. They must make as sad reading for Mr. Bryan as they afford satisfaction to all good citizens.

Table with 2 columns: Number and Liabilities for various states (New England, Middle, South, etc.) for 1896 and 1899.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI. Waning Influence of Bryan in Nebraska Compared With Other States. Philadelphia Press. A dispassionate view of the situation in Nebraska made close at hand convinces the Press' experienced correspondent, Mr. E. J. Gibson, that Mr. Bryan is not at all likely to get the election vote of his own state in November. Local pride counts for much and a presidential candidate is usually conceded his own state as a matter of course, but prosperity is arguing against the democratic-populist candidate.

The same influences that tell so strongly against Bryan in Nebraska are equally strong in all the neighboring states of the west, without any local claims on his part of candidates to diminish its force. Kansas, South Dakota and Wyoming, which voted for Bryan four years ago, are placed this year confidently in the McKinley column, while even Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and the great state of Arizona repeat their error of four years ago and vote for the democratic candidate.

There is abundant reason for this. The so-called imperialism which influenced some voters toward Bryan in states where the voters can be spared without the money in the far west except to repel votes from the party which seeks to place limitations on the natural development of the country. The west is for expansion and the further west you go the more expansive becomes the political sentiment. The one-time silver states are far less eager for silver than they were and what enthusiasm for free silver there might be is dampened and chilled by Bryan's side-tracking that issue in favor of imperialism.

The policy which every class in the community would, therefore, adopt on the morning of November 6 would be to vote for one for himself. That is, just as in a burning structure the tendency is for every member of the crowd to think only of saving his own life, so on the announcement of Bryan's election the tendency of every intelligent person of honest means would be to convert as much of his wealth as he could into gold, to call in his loans in the shortest space of time, to rescind whatever contracts he might have outstanding to pay out money on the basis of the terms that existed before November 6, and to sit down and wait. In other words, the first result of Bryan's election (and it would be immediate) would be a great rush to get to shelter, during which every one would be afraid for his life to move.

PERSONAL POINTERS. John Burroughs, the eritic and naturalist, does much of his writing in the open air, in a reclining position on a cot on his estate, Rivery, on the western shores of the Hudson. Senator Hanna's speeches are never written before they are delivered. The senator carefully thinks on his subject, but never makes so much as a note for use on the stump.

TRAVELERS AND TRUSTS. Marked Increase in the Number of Business Travelers on the Road. Buffalo Express. Some interesting information regarding traveling men and trusts which tends to refute the assertions that the numbers of the former have decreased with the growth of the latter has been collected by Frank D. Roberts of Springfield, Mo., who formerly was the president for Missouri of the Travelers' Protective Association. The recent formation of an anti-trust league among commercial drummers and the efforts to make political capital out of the alleged unfavorable conditions in the business world for members of this profession give especial point to the figures obtained by Mr. Roberts. His investigation was made on his own initiative.

Mr. Roberts addressed letters to 175 large business houses and manufacturing establishments in Missouri and so far has received 133 replies. The letters asked for the number of traveling salesmen employed in 1895 or 1899 and the number now employed. The net increase for this period was about 719, or about 75 per cent. In detail twelve firms reported a decrease in the number of men employed; thirty-one reported no change and ninety reported an increase. While these figures relate solely to Missouri, Mr. Roberts concludes from the growth in membership in the various commercial travelers' associations that trusts have not had a bad effect on his profession elsewhere. The Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of New York, which had a

Address to First Voters

Speech of Major William McKinley, delivered October 8, 1898, to first voters at Cleveland, O. "I congratulate all of you upon having reached your majority. I congratulate you upon having entered into full possession of sovereignty in the best government of the world. (Applause.) "Born in the 'seventies,' you have enjoyed the most marvelous advantages of the nineteenth century. You have witnessed the greatest progress of civilization, mechanics, and material development of any period in our history. You have enjoyed the advantages of the free and higher schools of learning. You have lived in a period of the greatest opportunity for moral and intellectual growth, and enjoyed the most favorable conditions for forming right opinions. You have escaped the extreme bitterness of party divisions and the passions of a fratricidal war. You carry none of the scars of the past party conflicts. "You witness only as you come to your sovereignty, a reunited country under the Old Flag, blessed in natural resources beyond any other country and suffering only because of the unwise policies already inaugurated and the dangerous policies yet threatened. You approach the exercise of your sovereignty, therefore, under the most advantageous circumstances, free from past predilections, and prepared in calm judgment to consider without bias the issues on which parties are divided. You have, in this campaign, as in no former campaign, the advantage of the most exhaustive discussion. "Perhaps some of you, who have already started out for yourselves, have had in the last three or four years some valuable personal experience, which is quite as good a school in politics as in anything else. You come to your majority at a time when the people are engaged in a national contest that will settle some of the most important questions which ever confronted us, and settle them for long years to come. You are given the ballot at a time when you are good and true to your country and never greater. You assume the responsibility at a period fraught with as grave problems as were ever presented except in time of war. It is of little moment, young gentlemen, that the Union was saved by the triumph of our arms over the rebels. It is the plain and peace of 'Good' (Great applause.) "No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency, any more than a nation can stand before the world that will not defend its flag and honor. (Applause.) No man can hold his position that will flinch in the face of 'Good' (Great applause.) "No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency, any more than a nation can stand before the world that will not defend its flag and honor. (Applause.) No man can hold his position that will flinch in the face of 'Good' (Great applause.) "No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency, any more than a nation can stand before the world that will not defend its flag and honor. (Applause.) No man can hold his position that will flinch in the face of 'Good' (Great applause.)

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED

United States Investor, September 29. We have been asked just what would be the order of events in case Bryan were elected president of the United States next November. It is repeatedly asserted that his success would mean a great disaster of great magnitude to the country; but how would this actually come about? Specifically, what would occur? This is a reasonable question, and it is our purpose to try to answer it. "The reason Bryan is feared by the conservative element is that he has categorically asserted that the gold standard 'will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it.' Supposing, therefore, that the country wakes up on November 6 and learns that Bryan has been elected president, what will be the first thought in every one's mind? It will be that Bryan has promised to overthrow the gold basis in the United States, on which the huge structure of our industrial enterprise has been erected. Every one will immediately perceive that this would mean a revolution in our manner of conducting business—not a gradual change in methods, to which the country would adjust itself without appreciable loss, but a sudden, sharp reversal of the established order, such as could be effected without the most distressing consequences. The first impulse of everybody would therefore be to make instant preparation for the worst that could possibly happen. Any one familiar with economic history knows that when a great number of people are seized with fright, as the financial outlook the fundamental traits of human nature assert themselves, and that the only maxim that is recalled is, 'Every one for himself.' "The policy which every class in the community would, therefore, adopt on the morning of November 6 would be to vote for one for himself. That is, just as in a burning structure the tendency is for every member of the crowd to think only of saving his own life, so on the announcement of Bryan's election the tendency of every intelligent person of honest means would be to convert as much of his wealth as he could into gold, to call in his loans in the shortest space of time, to rescind whatever contracts he might have outstanding to pay out money on the basis of the terms that existed before November 6, and to sit down and wait. In other words, the first result of Bryan's election (and it would be immediate) would be a great rush to get to shelter, during which every one would be afraid for his life to move. "Let us illustrate. Nothing is more certain than that, in the event of Bryan's elec-

MADE OF THE RIGHT STUFF.

Messenger Baxter's Method of Checking Train Robbery Commented. Chicago Times-Herald. An encouraging example in the press robbery business has just been brought about by Messenger Charles Baxter of the Burlington road. Two masked men endeavored to rob his car near Council Bluffs, Ia., Thursday night. One of them is still running, the other is like the dead Indian—a better man than he was before. "It has for a long time been the custom of express robbers to either bind the messenger hand and foot or kill them and then carry off the safes or packages of money while the train crews stood around stupefied or so badly frightened that they dared not give chase. Baxter did things differently. "When the two masked men had boarded the train at Council Bluffs and cut off the passenger and baggage car, they crawled over the tender and ordered the engineer to go ahead with the express car until they came to what they considered a favorable place for the transaction of their business. The engineer, still acting under orders of the bandits, used a stick of dynamite to blow open one of the doors of the express car, Messenger Baxter having previously refused to unlock it when commanded by the masked men outside to do so. "But Baxter didn't wait to throw up his hands and be tied when the door was shattered. He took his gun and left through an exit on the opposite side of the car from that on which the gentlemen had interrupted the proceedings were working. Then when an opportunity presented itself he shot one of the robbers through the heart. The other didn't wait to exhibit the qualities of a Rob Roy or a Fra Diavolo or display his marksmanship. He evidently concluded that as long as he seemed to be an opportunity present who had nerve it would be just as well to get along without the safe or the money that was in it. Nobody knows how far he jumped when he went out of the express car, but the general impression is that he smelted the robbers out of the train. "Messenger Baxter is entitled to the highest praise. Besides doing his duty he has established a precedent and proved that train robbers are not invulnerable. This latter achievement is of vast importance. Heretofore express messengers have seldom considered it worth while to shoot when called upon to turn over the valuables in their keeping to knights of the black mask. The express companies keep their messengers well equipped with firearms, but these have been sparingly used for the purpose of preventing robbery. "After the exhibition which Baxter has given it is perhaps not too much to hope that some time the lone highwayman who 'holds up' a passenger train and, without any assistance or compunction, proceeds to rob every one aboard, may either be knocked down or shot by some one with the courage of his convictions and a desire to still further demonstrate that if Achilles could be killed in the heel it may be possible to turn even larger and more convenient vulnerable spots on a bandit.

SMILING LINES. Indianapolis Journal. "Wouldn't you drop a friend who hadn't written to you for months and months?" "No, I'd try to understand that he had dropped me."

Chicago Post. "He died of heart failure," said the doctor. "Of course, of course," returned the paragon man; "everybody does that, but what makes his heart fail is the other fellow."

Philadelphia Record. Hoax-Borrowwell gets a lot of credit for the way he keeps his family dressed. "You see, they tell me there's two or three collectors at the house every day."

Boston Transcript. Griggs-Women are funny things. "Wonder why a woman, instead of putting on a dress, takes her pocket, almost invariably carries it in her hand?" "Perhaps she thinks that some man may come along and seek that hand in marriage."

Philadelphia Press. "The modern society girl's wardrobe," said the old lady, "is the most extravagant of all. Now, Miss Padden's, for instance is an example." "It is a sort of a wardrobe, isn't it?" "Certainly, but all sorts of figures on it."

Pittsburg Chronicle. "I think," said the Overboarder, "that it is eminently proper to call the men who desire upon pictures for the art gallery a jury." "O, yes," added the Cross-Eyed Boarder; "but what is your deal?" "Well, they decide what pictures shall hang, you know."

Washington Star. "I don't believe our boy John has more focus in a toped farm work," said Mrs. Cortness to her husband. "Yes, he has," was the answer. "He keeps a leadin' an' a leadin' till finally he lies right down an' goes to sleep."

Chicago Tribune. "When I was here four years ago," the spellbinder said, "the sentiment in the neighborhood was overwhelmingly in favor of free silver. I can see a vastly different feeling now." "How can you see a feeling?" inquired an earnest searcher after truth, rising up in one of the seats. "With my mind's eye," replied the orator, and the earnest searcher sat down amid loud applause.

Somerville Journal. I'd like to be a minister. "With nothing at all to do. But write a sermon an' a week. And preach an hour or two. It must be line a day, and even larger. 'N' spend the daytime making calls." "The minister's job's all right!"

I'd like to be a doctor, too. "N' ride around all day." "N' know that every call I made." "The folks had an easy life. They must have lots of fun. They'd rather be a minister. But I guess I won't be one."

I'd rather be the editor. "He has the softest snip." "Bryan's the man who come his way." "Yes, he's a lucky chap." "He has free passes to everywhere, and when there's a meeting there he tells the general's what to do." "I'll be an editor!"

Protect Your Eyes. Says Huteson, and common sense echoes the demand. A long strain is followed by a long train of eye troubles, besides inconvenience and oft-times loss. Our glasses bring speed, positive and pleasant relief. Being manufacturers, we save you absolute fit and a saving in price. Examination absolutely free. No tedious waits. Promptness and accuracy our motto. Factory on the premises. J. C. Huteson & Co. Consulting Opticians 1520 Douglas Street