THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,210	16	27,485
2	26,525	17	27,190
3	27,180	18	27,140
4	27,100	19	26,970
5	27,300	20	27,015
6	27,400	21	27,050
7	27,200	22	27,560
8	27,170	23	26,740
9	26,755	24	27,230
10	27,110	25	27,470
11	27,150	26	27,590
12	27,260	27	27,225
13	27,350	28	28,340
14	26,980	29	27,490
15	27,170	30	26,865

Total 815,930
Less unsold and returned copies 11,322

Net total sales.....804,608
Net daily average.....26,820

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1900.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Attorney General Smyth refuses to burn his fingers with the Lang case. Besides he is too busy killing octopi.

For the first time in history the fusionists of Douglas county have drawn the line at fusing with anything and everything.

Thursday, October 18, is registration day. In order to vote you must register. No previous registration holds good this year.

The Woman's Weekly has endorsed one of the candidates on the local fusion ticket as "a kindred spirit." This ought to settle it.

Governor Roosevelt does not use shingle nails when he gets after democratic lies, but puts a row of twenty-penny spikes into them which are warranted to hold.

To be eligible to vote at the coming election in Nebraska requires six months' residence in the state. People who have moved into Nebraska within six months will not be eligible to vote.

Omaha ranks thirty-sixth in the list of American cities arranged according to population, but it outranks in business push and enterprise many cities above it on the list.

The local Bryan organ is printing editorials on the onion. Better save such topics until after election when politics will cease to interest the popocrats and a tearful subject is needed.

Democratic election officials in Kansas City are in jail on the charge of conniving to secure fraudulent registration. Has it come to this that democrats must colonize to carry Missouri?

"Claim everything" was the Bryanite motto in 1896 and it is again the Bryanite motto for 1900. But the 1900 claims have no prospect of materializing, any better than did those made for Bryan four years ago.

The sultan of Turkey has leased an island in the Red sea to Germany to be used as a coaling station for the navy. As this is right in the path John Bull uses in going to and from India a lively diplomatic exchange is likely to be the result.

Workingmen employed at the Union Pacific shops in this city have been working overtime right along for months. Before McKinley's election they were glad to get in six hours a day three or four days a week. Do they want a change?

Democrats entirely mistake the meaning of the present republican activity. Instead of being engaged in an effort to dig themselves out republicans are preparing to bury democracy and its heresies so deep that they will be beyond resurrection.

The duke of Marlborough denies that W. K. Vanderbilt has given his daughter, the duchess, $100,000 as a thank-offering for the safe return of the duke from the South African war. As none of them are on the stage no necessity exists for bidding for that class of free advertising.

Down in the Indian territory they have a novel way of enforcing tax collections. When anyone refuses to pay up they simply eject him from the territory. If the habit should become universal professional and habitual tax-shirkers would soon find themselves without an abiding place.

When the Civil Service commission has to send out runners to get people to take examinations for lucrative places under the government the calamity howler must be getting short of fodder. The only explanation is that every one competent to fill the bill, with the qualifications exacted by Uncle Sam, is busily at work at equal or better wages in private business establishments.

NOT OBSOLETE.

The Chicago Chronicle, a recognized democratic organ, has recently printed a series of articles on the senatorial contest in Nebraska which are misleading and designed to create false impressions in the interest of candidates for the United States senate who do not dare to submit their claims to the people.

A week ago this democratic organ made the announcement that Edward Rosewater had been forced to withdraw from the race for the United States senate by Senator Hanna and the republican national committee. This fake was retailed through the democratic newspapers of Nebraska with a set of particulars which had no foundation whatever in fact.

In last Sunday's issue of the same Chicago paper appeared a letter dated from Omaha asserting that the attempt of Edward Rosewater to have his name placed on the official ballot for a popular expression of choice for United States senator was an unheard-of proceeding in which he was trying to take advantage of an obsolete law.

Since when has the constitution of Nebraska become obsolete? Why should the provision that gives the electors of Nebraska the right to say through the ballot box whom they would prefer to represent the state in the national senate remain a dead letter? Why should not the candidates of all parties be willing to trust the people with their aspirations? Why of all things should democratic newspapers and democratic candidates disparage the submission of the names of senatorial candidates to the people when their party is pledged in its national platform to bring about the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people?

The opponents of an expression of popular preference evidently do not know that the Nebraska constitutional provision was adopted because resolutions previously passed by several legislatures declaring in favor of an amendment to the federal constitution had proved ineffectual.

They evidently forget that this provision was inserted in the Nebraska constitution as a remonstrance against the notorious corruption of our legislatures in the election of a senator who was not wanted by the people and whose course in the senate and in the sale of patronage had scandalized the state as well as his party.

They forget, moreover, that this so-called obsolete law has on at least two occasions been appealed to by candidates willing to invite popular endorsement.

While it is true that the indirect mode of expression of popular choice does not give the credentials, yet no honorable man elected to the legislature would violate the instructions of his constituents any more than would a presidential elector who, though free legally to vote in the electoral college for whom he pleases, is morally bound to vote for the nominees indirectly endorsed by the people.

EVADING THE QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bryan still evades several important questions that have been propounded to him. In his speech at Covington Monday Governor Roosevelt called attention to the fact that while he had replied to questions submitted by Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate has paid no attention to those put to him. Possibly during his tour of New York Mr. Bryan may deign to take notice of the governor of that commonwealth and it is to be expected that the republicans will urgently demand that he do so.

None of the questions put to Mr. Bryan are difficult to answer. They do not require of him any elaborate exposition of principles. He has been asked whether, if elected, he would pay the coin obligations of the government in silver or gold. The country is very much interested in this question. There is a well-founded apprehension that he would direct the payment of such obligations in silver and it is having a bad effect upon business. But Mr. Bryan maintains silence. Another question relates to the disfranchisement of colored citizens in the south, in nullification of the constitution and violation of the principle of consent of the governed. The democratic leader has nothing to say on the subject. He has been asked if he condemns Croker and other New York democrats who are in the ice trust and he dodged by saying that these men are merely stockholders, as if that relieved them of all responsibility.

Is such evasion compatible with the claim of honesty and sincerity?

IF THEN, WHY NOT NOW?

Four years ago Mr. Bryan himself admitted that if elected a panic would probably follow. If his election then would have brought on panic, what sound reason is there for thinking that his election now would not have a like effect? Of course, there was great depression four years ago, whereas now business generally is good. There was financial distrust then, while at present there is confidence. The country is in better condition to meet the dangers involved in the success of the party of free silver and free trade than it was in 1896. Doubtless it could better withstand now the attacks which a Bryan administration would make on the gold standard and on protection. It has gained greatly in financial and industrial strength during the last four years.

But this does not give warrant for believing, as some profess to do, that the election of Bryan would have no serious effect upon financial and commercial affairs, that confidence would not be shaken and that there would be no disturbance amounting to panic. While it is true that we are very much stronger in resources now than four years ago, it is also a fact that our entire financial fabric is no less sensitive to attacks like that which the Bryanites are making upon it. This must be apparent to every careful observer and is certainly known to all engaged in large financial and business operations. There has been an enormous expansion of credits. The fact is noted that in 1893 a contraction of only 15 per cent in the bank loans of New York City brought on a panic that spread over the whole country. The loans of the same banks are now double what they were in 1893 and those of all the other banks of the country show a similar degree of expansion. There is, therefore, room for a much greater contraction now than there was in 1893, with a liability to a correspondingly greater disaster.

Of course no one can foresee with absolute certainty to what extent confidence would be impaired by the success of the party of currency debasement, but it would seem that no one having some knowledge of practical affairs can doubt that the election of a president pledged to persistent warfare against the gold standard would produce more or less distrust and disturbance, with the inevitable effect of contracting credits, curtailing investments and giving a check to all kinds of enterprise. Evidence that such would be the case is already appearing in the fact that large financial contracts are made contingent upon the result of the election and many orders with manufacturers have a like condition. Capital is cautious in the presence of the possibility of democratic success and merchants are conservative. Can there be a reasonable doubt that this feeling would be very greatly intensified by the election of Bryan, and that whether or not actual panic should follow the success of the democratic party there would ensue a state of affairs that would bring ruin, disaster and distress to millions of our people?

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The democratic allegation that the United States has surrendered territory in Alaska to Great Britain is, like most of the statements from that source directed against the present administration, untrue. There has been no surrender of territory in Alaska and no abandonment of any American right there. There is no power in the Department of State to surrender a square inch of American territory and nothing of the kind has been proposed or contemplated.

What has been done in regard to the Alaska boundary dispute is simply provisional. A year ago a modus vivendi was drawn by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote. This provided for a compromise between the claims of the two powers, pending a final settlement. The State department has distinctly declared that the line marked by the surveyors in pursuance of this agreement is not permanent, but merely a provisional boundary set up to render friction between miners and the two governments impossible while the question is being settled for all time. It has also stated that the interests and rights of American citizens in the territory claimed by the United States have been fully protected. Moreover it is claimed by the State department that the concessions made by Great Britain in the compromise exceed those made by this government. It is well known that this is the Canadian view.

The talk about "hauling down the flag in Alaska" is simply campaign claptrap. There has been nothing of the kind and for the reason, as we have already said, that the executive department of the government has no authority to surrender an inch of American territory. This boundary question has long been a vexatious one and the discovery of gold intensified feeling on both sides. When the two governments took up the matter a year ago there was an acute situation, which seriously threatened a conflict in Alaska that might have involved the United States and Canada in war. In this exigency the American and British governments deemed it expedient to enter into a provisional agreement and this necessarily required concessions on both sides. But there was no surrender and no abandonment of any American right, and so far as appears the American miners in Alaska are not now complaining of the arrangement. The effort of the Bryanites to make political capital out of this matter is another illustration of the desperate straits of that party.

The local popocratic organ has discovered an Omaha man who is successfully bucking a trust. Readers of that sheet up to this time have been led to believe that the trusts have swallowed every competitor and were striking right and left in a clear field. If a great trust can be bucked right here in Omaha there may be some hope yet for the popocratic trust-smasher in the attorney general's office.

New York City is selling municipal bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest at a good round premium. In other words, New York City can borrow money in this prosperous era almost as cheaply as the United States government. It is safe to say that no 3½ per cent money would have been in sight if President McKinley were not administering the affairs of the nation under good republican policies.

Democratic orators draw pictures of the discontent prevailing in the island of Porto Rico, but now comes General Davis, the military commandant on the island, and informs the department that all of the 3,500 men now there are not needed and half the number will suffice. If there was a condition of unrest in Porto Rico General Davis would not be likely to make such a recommendation.

The secretaries of the State Board of Transportation are once more suffering from fright over the possible loss of their salaries. It certainly would be a pity to cut them off in the middle of the campaign, when they are devoting all their time to politics, and compel them to hunt jobs.

Within the next thirty days the United States supreme court will pass upon two cases which involve the legal status of Porto Rico and the Philippines and the people of those islands. In connection therewith is noted the difference between the republican and democratic parties. The republican party leaves legal questions for the courts to settle, while democracy would make them the foot ball of partisan politics.

REGISTER THURSDAY.

Next Thursday is registration day and every voter expecting to cast a ballot at the election on November 6 should see that his name is properly enrolled on the registration books.

The registrars will sit in their respective wards and precincts from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m. on Thursday. In order to register each voter must appear personally before the registrars and answer the questions relating to his residence and qualifications prescribed by the law.

No previous registration will hold good this year. Failure to register means self-disfranchisement.

One of the questions which will be asked by the registrars, under the law, is: "With what political party do you wish to affiliate?" To this question every person who expects to support President McKinley should answer: "The republican party." This answer is necessary to qualify the voter to participate in the republican primaries.

Be sure to register Thursday.

The Artful Dodgers.

Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Bryan's followers should try to determine on the real issue before the close of the campaign.

One Question Answered.

Globe-Democrat.

"Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?" inquired Mr. Bryan. What about the monopoly of running for the presidency on the democratic ticket?

Symptoms of Surrender.

Chicago Chronicle.

The vehemence with which the anthracite coal mine operators are protesting that they will positively make no further concessions to the strikers suggests, in the light of experience, that they are getting ready to surrender.

Marked Effect of Prosperity.

Indianapolis Journal.

No better proof of McKinley prosperity could be furnished than the enormous reduction in the number and amount of real estate mortgages in the third year of his administration.

Discrediting a Prophet.

San Francisco Call.

The announcement of Lord Roberts that he intended to declare a state of peace in South Africa appears to have been a trifle premature. In capturing three cities the Boers demonstrate a disagreeable tendency not to accept "Bobs" as a prophet.

Tarred with the Same Stick.

Buffalo Express.

Chairman Jones' hysterical reiteration that the American Cotton Bale company, with which he is connected, is not a trust fits nicely with Mr. Croker's inability to see anything wrong in the ice trust, or even that it is a trust. Are these indications of the difficulties the democrats will have in finding trusts if they get into power?

Debs Out for Debs.

Washington Post.

Four years ago Debs was on the stump for Bryan and presumably was winning some votes for him. Debs this year is canvassing for himself and he is said to be more eloquent and earnest than he was in 1896. With Debs and Wharton Barker both pulling votes away from Bryan that 6,500,000 of demo-pops of 1896 will probably shrink somewhat in 1900.

Talking to the Point.

New York Tribune.

In rainy Nebraska Governor Roosevelt has addressed about 40,000 of Bryan's water-soaked constituents, with the prospect that when they dry out they will mostly be found in the republican ranks, marching toward victory, a sound dollar and a full dinner pail. The commonwealth is prosperous and knows the causes and conditions of its prosperity and how to perpetuate it, as its record at the polls a month from now will sufficiently testify.

Effect of Reading and Thinking.

Indianapolis Journal.

A poll of the leading newspapers in the United States printed in foreign languages shows that fifty-eight are republican, twenty-six democratic and eight independent. Of German papers sixteen are republican, twelve democratic and three are independent. Of papers printed in the Scandinavian language nineteen are republican and two are democratic. The figures show that among foreign-born as among native Americans a majority of reading people are republicans.

McKinley's Good Judgment.

Philadelphia Record. (dem.)

President McKinley has done credit to his own judgment and no less credit to the country in naming Judge George Gray to represent the United States with ex-President Harrison as a member of The Hague Permanent Arbitration tribunal. The nations are making wars and making ready for wars with ominous assiduity, but the time may come when the arbitration tribunal will be a welcome resort for the most obstreperous and aggressive powers. It will always furnish places of distinction and dignity for American representatives.

ADLAI'S SILLY ARTIFICE.

One Alleged Lincoln Quotation and Whence it Came.

Philadelphia Record (dem.).

It could hardly have been expected that the venerable democratic candidate for the vice presidency would make the most laughable contribution to the fun of the campaign. He is no longer a colt, fetching mad bounds and springing new kicks on admiring observers. But Adlai has quoted a prophecy of Lincoln's so pertinent to present occasion that it has been put in big type and kept standing as a campaign scarecrow in some of the Bryan newspapers. It was said to have been written by Lincoln in 1864, as follows:

"But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic will be destroyed."

The New York Times has taken the trouble to try to verify this Stevensonian quotation. It cites Secretary Hay (Mr. Lincoln's biographer) as authority for the declaration that the prophecy was launched in 1898, having been communicated by Mr. Lincoln's spirit to a traveling spiritualist named Cora Hatch.

It was hardly fair of Adlai when he sprung this dolorous outgiving on the country to conceal from his fellow citizens its posthumous character. He should have told them how it was "hatched."

Test Vote on Trusts

Chicago Inter Ocean.

At the Chicago anti-trust conference Mr. Bryan said: "We have not met here to destroy the trusts." The members of Mr. Bryan's party in the house of representatives have proved by their votes that they were not there to destroy the trusts.

Supreme court decisions have shown that the powers of congress, as the constitution now stands, extend only to the trusts that are engaged in interstate commerce, such as railway pools. Therefore the republican party introduced and pressed to a vote in congress on June 1, 1900, a resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution:

Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in form of a combination or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Section 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The democratic members caucused and decided to vote against this amendment. And why? Simply because to pass it would have taken the trust issue out of politics and they thought they needed the issue in their campaign. When the vote was taken 148 republicans voted "yea" and 130 democrats voted "nay." As a two-thirds vote was necessary, and the republicans did not have the requisite number of members, the amendment was lost. The vote in detail may be found in the Congressional Record of June 5. Among those voting "nay" were all the conspicuous Bryanite shriekers against trusts, and Messrs. Neville, Robinson, Stark and Sutherland, all the Bryanite congressmen from Mr. Bryan's own state.

The Bryanites are vociferous upon the stump against trusts. They hunt the octopus to his lair and drag out his bleeding corpse—in words. But when it comes to deeds they are as gentle with the monster as a mother with her child. When asked to vote for their professions they vote against them.

The test vote in the house of representatives on June 1 last proves the absolute humbug of Bryanite anti-trust agitation.

Bryan's Pettifogging

Indianapolis News (ind. rep.)

To Mr. Bryan's pettifogging with the silver question we have frequently called attention. It is worth while noting again, as he gave a fresh example of his method in his speech at Ann Arbor. In answer to some one that asked, How about free silver? he said:

"We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Your president is now coining silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Your party has never proposed a change in the ratio. If 16 to 1 is wrong, let your party change it; it has the president, senate and house."

The first sentence ought to convince any one as to what the policy of a Bryan administration would be. There is nothing in Mr. Bryan's record to give any one the slightest shadow of hope to suppose that he will not do precisely as he says. From the time of his cross-of-gold and crown-of-thorns speech to this utterance he has never wavered in devotion to silver at 16 to 1 and has never dodged any opportunity to affirm it. However much he may pettifog, as he does in the latter part of this quotation, yet on the stump, in interviews, in magazines, he has always declared that the democratic party is in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Whatever else Mr. Bryan may or may not be, he has been consistent in his devotion to free silver. However much good citizens may wish to believe that free silver is not the paramount issue now—and they may believe that all they please—they cannot in moments of sober thought dodge the conclusion that Mr. Bryan means to do all he can to make it paramount, if he becomes president.

After the manner of the pettifogger, Mr. Bryan says to the republican: "Your party has never proposed to change the ratio." Precisely it has not, for as things are the ratio makes little difference as long as the government maintains the gold standard. But there is an essential falsehood in Mr. Bryan's statement that the president "is coining silver at 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth," because the meaning Mr. Bryan means to convey is that the 16 to 1 ratio is thus shown to be harmless and that he wants only the same thing when he advocates that any one that has silver shall be allowed to take it to the mint and have it coined at the ratio of 16 to 1. Our coinage now is for government account and our silver dollars are to the extent of half their nominal value virtually token money. This is a very different thing from free coinage.

Would Mr. Bryan be content with the kind of silver coinage that the government is now engaged in? Of course he would not. He wants 48 cents' worth of silver coined into dollars without limit and accepted as the standard of value. The essential untruth of Mr. Bryan's statement lies in this—that he is repeating and continuing to repeat that we are having now the same sort of silver coinage that he is in favor of.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Mayor Strong of New York has been suffering from the gout and will probably go to one of the German watering places in a few months.

The Chicago Historical society has a fine new building that cost $180,000 and a library of over 26,000 bound volumes and 60,000 unbound volumes, besides many busts, paintings, etc.

The cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., have shipped this year a total of 88,010,000 cigars, an increase of 26,790,000 over last year. Just now they are sending out sample holiday packings, from which they expect much.

Israel Zangwill, the Jewish novelist, wrote his first book when he was a student at London university. The effort occupied four evenings—he always works in spurts—and he and a friend paid £10 to have the tale published in pamphlet form.

Walter C. Jones, mayor of Galveston, Tex., is a candidate for congress. Having been chief executive of the stricken city during the recent overwhelming disaster, he has come to be referred to as "the hurricane mayor."

Senator Hoar says he was recently talking to the 5-year-old son of a republican friend and asked: "Well, Tom, are you going to grow up and be a good man like your father?" "No," was the reply, "I think I'll be a democrat."

Senator Burrows has at least one admirer in Michigan. Millard Hemingway of Lapeer was in Flint on the morning of the day when Mr. Burrows was to speak at Lapeer. Finding that the regular train service would not take him there in time he hired a special and arrived just as the senator began his remarks.

The late George B. Blanchard was an unusually versatile man. Besides being the leading authority on railroads in the United States he wrote creditable verses as a pastime and had considerable ability as a musician, which was shown not only in his playing, but in several compositions which were of no mean quality.

James K. Blish has resigned as democratic candidate for presidential elector in Illinois because he is president and director of a national bank and thinks his eligibility may be called in question in the possible case of his election. The law provides that no candidate for the office of presidential elector shall hold any federal office of profit.

CALAMITY VERSUS THRIFT.

Reply of the Savings Banks to the Discredited Prophet.

Chicago Times-Herald.

When Calamity Willie was stumping for William Jennings Bryan four years ago he made the greatest effort of his life at the Madison Square Garden, New York, where he had gone to be notified of his nomination August 12. Among other equally true things he said:

"Savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses."

Of course Mr. Bryan had not one jot of special knowledge on this subject to enable him to talk so glibly of what savings bank depositors did not know. Out of the openness of his mouth the inner inate ignorance of the boy orator spoke.

Here are some facts from the reports of the comptroller of the currency in regard to savings bank depositors and deposits:

Total savings bank depositors 1896	5,065,494
Total savings bank depositors 1900	5,376,109
Increase in depositors	304,615
Total savings bank deposits 1896	$1,907,156,277
Total savings bank deposits 1900	2,134,471,130
Increase in deposits	227,314,853
Average deposits 1896	376.59
Average deposits 1900	397.17

Moreover these figures take no account of the savings deposits in state banks having savings departments.

Neither do they make any account of the $2,458,092,757 individual deposits in the national banks of the United States nor of the three-quarters of a billion individual deposits in state banks.

There is one economic fact Mr. Bryan will never learn, and that is that the wealth of the many in the United States is to the wealth of the few in the ratio of 16 to 1, and that the gold standard is the salvation of the savings as well as the wages of the many.

APPEAL TO THE MOB.

Agony of a Hopeless Campaign Reflected in Bryan's Talk.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Bryan has said that "the laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army;" that "he asks for shorter hours of labor and his answer is a large army;" that "the republican party is building up an industrial despotism that compels millions of people to get on their knees in the morning and pray to the trust: 'Give us this day our daily bread;'" that "under the pretext that we want a large army for foreign use there are republicans who want it for domestic use;" and that "they want to build a fort near every large city and have the army there to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

He has said these things not thoughtlessly, but deliberately, not once, but repeatedly. He has fancied that these statements would excite in his favor the passions and prejudices of some members of the community. They do not seem to have had that effect. Few, indeed, are the men who can be moved by such a canting utterance of the sleek, well-fed office-hunter as this:

"As I pass along the street and look into the faces of some of the careworn women who never get a chance to take a summer vacation at some pleasant watering place I wonder how the husbands and sons of these women can find it in their hearts to support the policies which are today amassing great wealth in the hands of a few people with a rapidity never before known in the history of the world."

These are the words of a man who is for the second time the presidential candidate of a once respectable party. The visible effect of Mr. Bryan's reckless appeals to "envy, malice and hatred and all unchariitableness" is to stimulate to greater exertions to defeat him all law and order citizens. The more determined he shows himself to be to play on the evil passions of men the more determined are they that the country shall not be handed over to a man who holds the voice of a mob more respectable than that of the law.

Those Americans who have deep-seated faith in the institutions of their country and have the conviction that nothing will happen calculated to impair the vitality of those institutions cannot but be confident that McKinley will be elected and the dangerous candidate of the democracy taste the bitterness of defeat once more. They would be more pleased if they had a satisfying assurance that this Nebraska "Man of Wrath" will not be the candidate of his party in 1904. He has said he will not be if elected this year. He has not said he will not be if defeated.

Mr. Bryan should not expect a renomination if he leads his party to defeat again. There is no precedent for the bestowal of a third nomination on a man who has twice been unsuccessful. The conservative people of the United States—democrats as well as republicans—would feel easier in mind if they were sure that Mr. Bryan did not intend to make a precedent and force his party to sacrifice itself a third time on the altar of his immoderate ambition.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

Washington Star: "Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "has made de mistake ob imaginin' he wah a great patriot, when in fack he wah simply tired o' work an' wanted to hol' office."

Detroit Free Press: "Enthusiasm goes a long way in business."

"That's so; and a lot of business is the backbone of enthusiasm, too."

Atlanta Constitution: "Well, Jim couldn't pass the civil service business on geography an' rithmetic."

"Too bad! What's he goin' to do now?"

"Dunno; but I reckon he'll go back to teachin' school!"

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Trusts are finding a good many dry holes," said Mr. Shaggy, who has lately become interested in petroleum.

"Well, you know that there has been very little rain lately," explained Mrs. Shaggy.

Detroit Journal: "You are perfection!" he whispered.

She shook her head sadly.

"Alas, no!" she sighed. "I fear no man could come so near perfection as this!"

In point of fact, not so much as a sofa cushion intervened between them as the spoke.

Washington Star: "Do you think the experience of a foot ball player helps to fit a man for usefulness in real life?"

"Well," answered the athletic youth, "I should think it would stand a man in good stead if he contemplated making any gold-standard speeches in Colorado."

Philadelphia Press: Towne—Colonel Buff told me he had spoken to the governor about a job for me.

Browne—Yes, that was some time ago.

Towne—Didn't his influence have great weight with the governor?

Browne—I guess it had wait enough, judging from results.

PASSED IT ALONG.

Denver Times.

There was trouble in the office of the old
P. D. & Q.
When the news came in that No. 4 had
smashed with No. 2
And distributed calamity for half a mile
around.
Till it was impossible to see the color of
The ground.
And the Chairman of executives said to
the President:
"It strikes me that you can't run a railroad worth a copper cent!"
Whereupon the General Manager was
called upon the floor
And informed that he was careless in the
case of 2 and 4.
And the General Manager remarked: "I
very plainly see
That the General Superintendent needs a
red-hot roast from me—"
Which the same induced the General
Superintendent to call in
The Division Superintendent, whom he
criticised like sin,
And who straightway had the master of the
road report to him
For a roasting then and there administered with dash and vim.
Said the master of the road: "The section
foreman is the chap
Who has caused this great disaster, and I'll
knock him out a rap."
So he called the section foreman, and he
said: "You careless cuss,
Your remarkable stupidity has made scapegoats of us——"
Which the section foreman took as quite a
personal affront
And resolved right then and there to do a
criticising stunt
On his own hook, so he called the man who
greases up the track
And he said: "It seems to me you ought to
find a friendly crack,
And crawl into it and pull your carcass
after you, you thump,
For neglect of duty on your part has got us
on the jump!
If you'd greased your tracks this accident
would never have occurred—
You just go and draw your salary, without
another word!"
* * * * * * *
So the greaser took the order for his cash
and drew his roll,
And remarked, with much emphatic language: "Well, upon my soul,
Dis road's de cheapest lot o' guys dat I
hav ever saw,
An' dis t'ing o' takin' blame f'r udders
rankles in me craw;
Wy, de Chairman o' de board spends all de
money in de east,
An', by gosh, I can't be greasin' w'en I
ain't got any grease!"

B&K

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and our prices of $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00, comprise a range of values that are within the reach of all. None better. Very few as good. Box Coats, Raglans, Surtouts, Paddocks, Ulsters and even Pea Jackets—if you want them.

We have made all necessary preparations for your top coat wants, and would advise your coming if you are looking for the best at prices mentioned.

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R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

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