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I, George H. Tappan, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say 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:

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| 1..... | 27,810 | 16..... | 27,485 |
| 2..... | 26,528 | 17..... | 27,100 |
| 3..... | 27,190 | 18..... | 26,970 |
| 4..... | 27,200 | 19..... | 27,015 |
| 5..... | 27,400 | 20..... | 27,050 |
| 6..... | 27,200 | 21..... | 27,560 |
| 7..... | 27,170 | 22..... | 27,740 |
| 8..... | 26,755 | 23..... | 27,230 |
| 9..... | 27,110 | 24..... | 27,470 |
| 10..... | 27,150 | 25..... | 27,390 |
| 11..... | 27,200 | 26..... | 27,225 |
| 12..... | 27,350 | 27..... | 29,340 |
| 13..... | 26,980 | 28..... | 27,490 |
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| 15..... | 27,170 | 30..... | 27,170 |
| Total..... | | | 815,930 |

Less unpaid and returned copies..... 11,522
Net total sales..... 804,408
Net daily average..... 26,820Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, A. D. 1900. M. B. Notary Public.
(Seal)

Have you registered? If not, you will have another chance next Friday, October 26. Mark it down on your calendar.

Bourke Cockran pretends to see great changes for Bryan. Mr. Cockran has simply been looking into a multiplex mirror reflecting his own somersault.

The auditorium project in Omaha has reached the incorporation stage. That is one of the very necessary preliminary steps that makes it look more like business.

Carl Schurz offered to resign as president of the Civil Service Reform league. As there is no money in the office, however, and no aspirants for the place, the resignation was not accepted.

The sample ballot will be out in a short time. Every voter should study it in advance of the election to make sure that he marks his ballot so as to express his real choice between the various candidates.

Mr. Bryan shifts hands from the black to the brown man, but cannot find any place in his well rounded periods where a denunciation of the disfranchisement of the black men in the south will fit.

The women are coming to the front in the support of the auditorium. We take it for granted that their contributions are entirely separate and distinct from any subscriptions that may come out of their husbands' pocketbooks.

It is a chilly day in which the democratic national committee does not carry some state which has been considered safely anchored in the McKinley column. When election day rolls around it will be found that the anchor still holds.

The next thing we know Police Judge Gordon will be claiming that he is neither a city officer, a county officer nor a state officer, but that he is a federal officer holding a life tenure the same as the judges of the United States supreme court.

Chairman Jones is issuing a daily bulletin to the effect that he is confident of Bryan's election. Should he by chance let any day go past without a proclamation he would be subjecting himself to the grave charge of having had his confidence shaken.

The fact that the World-Herald's Washington correspondent also acts in the same capacity for other papers does not in any way impair his deliberately formed and publicly expressed judgment that McKinley's election is assured. That he also represents other papers is simply so much to his credit.

If the record of Governor Poynter is "above reproach," as claimed by his newspaper organ, with all the state institution scandals, questionable pardons and railroad subversion, what praise would be due to a governor who really stood up for the people and gave the state an honest and economical administration?

England has always been cited as a shining example of what free trade could do toward making a great manufacturing country. Just at present the government of that country is forced to adopt the most offensive method of protection to avoid the letting of contracts for government work to American manufacturers—simply ignoring the difference in cost between the home and the American product.

If democratic orators really sympathize with the striking miners in Pennsylvania they should cease obstructing the settlement of the difficulty by interpose language and poor advice. Even the operators concede the men are entitled to more wages and they will get it and in addition speedily return to work, unless demagogues, for the sake of an apparent political advantage, keep up their meddling.

WHICH PARTY CAN YOU TRUST?

In a speech at Concord a few days ago Senator Hoar, referring to the Philippine question, said: "Which party can you trust in this matter—the party that has done everything that has been accomplished for liberty in the past, or the party which has resisted everything that has been accomplished for liberty; the party that sustained slavery, or the party that abolished it; the party that made war upon the union, or the party that put down the rebellion; the party that adopted the three great amendments which made every slave a free man and every citizen a voter, or the party that filibustered for days and nights against the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, which was carried by a single vote?"

These are questions which every American citizen should ask himself at this time. The republican party was called into life by the voice of liberty and every hour of its life has been devoted to the maintenance and the advancement of liberty. To say that this party, which freed the slave and made him a citizen, is now capable of doing injustice to any people is to utter a gratuitous slander. To say that the democratic party, with its policy of negro disfranchisement wherever it is able to put that policy into effect, is worthy to be trusted to promote the cause of liberty anywhere, is to make a claim for it for which there is no warrant in its history.

The republican party can be trusted to deal justly and honorably with the Filipinos and to give them such measure of self-government as they are capable of. Nothing in the record of the democratic party entitles it to such confidence.

DELICATE TASK IN CUBA.

General Fitzhugh Lee had a conference with President McKinley a few days ago, at which it is understood the coming meeting of the constitutional convention at Havana was discussed and also the general situation in Cuba. It is said General Lee informed the president that there is a great deal of hostility in the island to the United States, a majority of the delegates elected to the constitutional convention being enemies of this country. These men, when they come together to frame a constitution for an independent government, are expected to demand the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Cuba and the abandonment of all authority exercised there by this government.

The constitutional convention meets the first week in November and if it shall be controlled by the men opposed to the United States a delicate and difficult state of affairs may result. If the immediate evacuation of the island by our troops and the surrender of their offices by all the civil officers shall be demanded, it will become a serious question as to the duty of our government. A strict compliance with the resolution of congress pledging independence to Cuba as soon as pacification was accomplished would require our withdrawal from the island, but could this be done with safety to the people there before a government has been established? It would seem to be the duty of our government to consider this and unless it can be fully assured that all the people will be secure, in the event of our withdrawal, then to continue the occupation until a government is firmly established. One report from Washington states that the American troops will not retire at the behest of the junta that may obtain possession of the government, but will remain until the new Cuban republic has shown itself fitted for self-government. That, however, is a matter which congress may determine, rather than the executive department of the government.

WILL HE RENOUNCE IT ALTOGETHER?
Mr. Bryan ignored silver in his New York speeches. In his letter accepting the silver republican nomination he referred only in an incidental way to the silver question. The chairman of the New York democratic state executive committee, James K. McGuire, said in an interview a few days ago that Bryan's refusal to discuss the silver question was because silver has been eliminated from the campaign as an issue. A correspondent of the New York Sun notes a conversation between a henchman of Croker and a sound money democrat, in which the former declared that Mr. Bryan had told the Tammany leader that as president he would not disturb the gold standard. It is said that this is being extensively circulated by Croker emissaries.

Is Mr. Bryan preparing to renounce the silver question altogether before the close of the campaign? It is possible. He has absolute faith in the unalterable allegiance of his free silver, populist and southern democratic adherents. He believes they would remain loyal to him no matter what he might say. He is sure of eleven southern states. He counts with equal certainty upon several in the west. But these cannot elect him. To win he must have states in the east and middle section. The fear of a serious financial and business disturbance in the event of Bryan's election is telling against him in those states. He cannot carry any of them under existing conditions. It is possible that some of them would go for him if he should renounce silver. Such a course might considerably increase his support in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana and Illinois.

Is Mr. Bryan capable of thus stultifying himself? His free silver adherents will stoutly assert that he is not. They will insist that he is too honest and sincere a man to take such a course, that his devotion to principle is so strong that he would not renounce a position he has taken even for the presidency. But Mr. Bryan ignored silver in New York, at the bidding of Croker, and if the chairman of the democratic executive committee of that state is good authority there was an understanding that silver should be eliminated from the campaign. It is a very short step from this to renouncing silver altogether and we do not doubt that if Bryan would take it he would take it to a man. No other man ever manifested so inordinate an ambition to reach that great office. Mr. Bryan has shown himself capable of being all things to all men. While posing as the friend of the plain people he makes an alliance with Croker and the most corrupt political organization on earth. While abusing wealth he consorts with the beneficiaries of the most extortionate combination ever organized. In Michigan he declared that he stood now on the currency question where he did four years ago, but he entirely ignored that question in New York.

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OMAHA'S MATERIAL INTEREST.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist on other subjects it will be conceded by every fair-minded person that Omaha has enjoyed more substantial prosperity since President McKinley was elected than ever before during the same period.

Four years ago the city had not yet emerged from the slough of financial depression and commercial stagnation; hundreds of its houses were empty and scores of store buildings unoccupied; its factories and shops were running with half force on half time, if not closed altogether. Self-respecting men unable to obtain employment were forced to accept public assistance in order to keep themselves and their families from actual suffering. Relief funds were started to which contributions were invited to purchase coal and clothing for the needy, while doubt as to the future produced an exodus of population, the disastrous effects of which are still reflected in our census.

Since the advent of McKinley and the inauguration of republican policies Omaha has been steadily on the upgrade. It carried through to successful completion an exposition which was the marvel of mankind and which from a financial standpoint was an unprecedented success. It has added many new industrial and mercantile establishments to its still growing list of business enterprises, chief among them an immense packing plant at South Omaha, while its revived commercial activity has attracted to the city a new trunk line to Chicago, to say nothing of the extensions and improvements of railway facilities already converging at this point.

Notwithstanding the erection of hundreds of new dwellings and store buildings desirable accommodations fall far below the demand and empty buildings of any kind are a scarcity in this city. The public treasuries, county and city, formerly dragging under a load of delinquent taxes, show the effects of the change which has put money into the pockets of the people and enabled them to pay their private and public obligations.

We venture to say that in no city in the country is the contrast so sharp as it is in Omaha nor the forward strides in a short four years so striking. The question which every citizen of Omaha must ask himself, in performing his duty at the impending election, is: Will a change be good or bad for Omaha? Will Omaha gain or lose from a continuance of the conditions which have brought about its present prosperity? Do the people of Omaha want to take the risk of going back to the days of 1896?

It looks as if the controversy over the school board ticket were simply a squabble as to whether the school board treasury or the county treasury should pay for the printing of the school board ballot. The school board election has always been conducted in the past by the board and there is no reason why a change should be instituted at the present time. If the coming election were a special election for the choice of school board members only, the entire election machinery would be in the hands of the school authorities. The fact that the school election is held coincident with the general election and by the same election officers cannot make it any less distinct as a municipal election.

The administration is bending all its energies toward peace in every part of the world where this country has interests. In the Philippines this is retarded by the position of the democratic party and in China the same party has hampered the negotiations by its covert criticism, though it could find no peg on which to hang active opposition.

There are two sides to the question of assaulting the soldiers who are in the Philippines. The fathers, brothers and friends of those in the army and those who have died fighting against the insurgents do not take kindly to having them called murderers and supporters through the force of bayonets of an unholy cause.

Unless they are reminded from headquarters, fusion orators are likely to forget who their candidate for governor is. Whenever the name of Poynter is mentioned to any of them they look like a person who thinks he has heard it before but is not exactly able to remember where.

John Sherman, who has just died, was probably the most maligned of public men in all the history of this country. The most vindictive abuse heaped upon him was that poured forth by the Bryanites in the campaign of 1890. That it was all undeserved goes without saying.

Tosses Dignity to the Winds.
Chicago Times-Herald.
In one of his recent speeches Mr. Bryan said: "A wise man gets an idea into his

head. A foolish man gets it in the neck." But Mr. Bryan never did seem to consider dignity a necessary part of a presidential candidate's equipment.

That Twelve-Dollar Bill.

Chicago Tribune.
When I look at the toilers in this large and attentive crowd before me, fellow countrymen, my heart aches to think how few of you ever sat down to a \$12-a-plate banquet with Boss Croker!—W. J. B.

Wake Up and Bessie.

Brooklyn Eagle.
England is angry that South Africa should be buying steel rails from the United States. If England will make as good rails for less money, she can have the market. She pays less to the men who make them than we do.

China's Greatest Danger.

New York World.
China's greatest danger arises from the circumstances that each of the offended powers protest that it is opposed to any annexation of Chinese territory—unless the annexation of some other power should render it necessary.Indemnity Demands.
Philadelphia North American.
Once more the United States has presented its demand for the payment of an indemnity for the murder of an American citizen in Morocco in such terms, it is reported, as to admit of no reply save payment. Only \$9,000 is involved. In the case of Turkey ten times that sum is at stake, but American ultimatums have failed to bring the United States to get its money. China the United States does not know yet how much, or how, it wants to be indemnified.Kicking Against the Inevitable.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
It is said that the ironmasters of England are moving to prevent the award to Americans of contracts for the extensive railway and bridge construction proposed in South Africa. It is even reported that organized pressure is to be brought to bear upon the government to induce it to favor English manufacturers, though the Americans should underbid them. But what would this amount to? Even if the government could be made to make such a radical departure from British policy, it could not dictate to the private corporations which are to build these South African roads and bridges. They will buy their supplies where they can get them cheapest, and pleas of the baby act will have no force with them.Senator Lindsay Scores Bryanism.
New York Sun.
That life-long democrat, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, in declaring himself for McKinley and for Bryan at Louisville on Friday made this terrific arraignment of Bryan.
"If the people of the country have come to regard the courts of Kentucky as more or less governed by political considerations in the administration of the law we are as much indebted to Mr. Bryan for that unfortunate fact as to any other man. Kentucky ought to repudiate both Beckham and Bryan and with a fair and free election and an honest court will repudiate both."Bryan's Fitness an Issue.
Baltimore American.
The predominant, the controlling, the absorbing issue is the fitness of Bryan for the presidency, the safety of the nation under such an administration as he would afford it. Everything else yields to that. Intelligent observers of public affairs saw that he would be so when the democratic national convention was held. The democrats were warned against nominating Bryan. "They would have it so. They are now reaping the consequences of the presidential contest settled, so as to be apparent even to the most obtuse observers, weeks and months before the election is held, and with the prospect that is not only to elect McKinley, but to carry him into office again on a landslide of votes in his favor."Yellow Jack's Power Curbed.
Philadelphia Record.
Now that yellow fever has become fairly epidemic in Havana, the United States in streets and localities where sanitary precautions have been most sedulously observed, the doctors thereabouts, as reported by General Fitzhugh Lee, are beginning to say that there is nothing in sanitation, after all. What the medical experts really mean, in all probability, is that no city without sewerage can hope to be free from epidemic disease, no matter how carefully the outside of the cup and platter may be cleaned. Santiago de Cuba had a pest hole of yellow fever for three centuries; but General Wood drained the swamp and established an enforced modern sanitary regulations, and the pestilence disappeared. In Havana, too, the prevailing type of yellow fever is far less virulent than it was under the old Spanish regime."ANOTHER TRUST OUTRAGE."
Principle of Co-Operation Put in Force by One Company.
New York Times and Express.
While William Jennings Bryan is going up and down the country telling the people how he would annihilate the trusts if he were president there is in progress in the city of Pittsburgh a development of the trust idea which deserves his thoughtful attention. The American Window Glass company is known as a trust. It controls a large majority of the window glass plants in the United States and its employees, numbering many thousands of men, receive higher wages than those engaged in similar industries anywhere else in the world. These employees have a labor union of their own. It is called the American Window Glass Workers' association, through which a few days ago they submitted to their employers a scale of wages for the ensuing year. Can Bryan guess how it was received? Why, it was not only promptly accepted, but the workers were invited to designate one of their number to serve as a member of the board of directors of the American Window Glass company.

In other words, this trust which, according to the Bryanites, is in the way of the others, is oppressing the workmen, is voluntarily taking one of its employees into its directorate, where he can have a hand and voice in controlling the vast affairs of the entire concern. He will know how much business it does, how much profit it is making and whether it is paying a fair rate of wages to its men. One of the factories controlled by the window glass trust was built partly with \$50,000 loaned to the owner from the treasury of the Window Glass Workers' association. The loan was established on the principle of co-operation between employer and employee in that factory. The man who founded that establishment is now president of the window glass trust and the principle which he introduced when he was an independent manufacturer has simply been still further extended by taking an employee into the board of directors of the trust organization.

This step is explained by an officer of the trust as an effort to give practical effect to the co-operative principle approved by the trust managers, as well as by the glass workers themselves, and it is about as broad a recognition of the common interests of employer and employee as anybody could ask.

The whole proceeding, however, is another trust. It is a trust. But on whom? We think it is on Bryan.

Bryanism Revealed

New York Tribune.

Earlier in the campaign those former opponents of Bryanism who have "a deep-seated prejudice" against the republican party and administration were anxious to find some plausible excuse for supporting the democratic candidate were pretty well agreed among themselves, at least for publication, that Mr. Bryan had undergone a remarkable change. They said that four years ago he was undoubtedly a crude, ignorant, demagogic sort of man, whom it was impossible to trust, but that study, travel and reflection had enlarged his views, softened his temper, refined his judgment and converted him into an enlightened statesman and statesmanlike politician. These credulous apologists have done themselves credit by acknowledging their mistake, but others still cling to the convenient assumption with which they hope to make a coming act of perfidy.

We have already invited special attention to various extracts from the speeches which Mr. Bryan made in this city last week as characteristic specimens of the sophistry which flows so easily from his lips. Here are others which reveal a different and a more distasteful, if not, perhaps, so dangerous, a quality in a man aspiring to be president of the United States:

"The republican party assumes that the laboring man is like a hog that squeals when it is hungry and sleeps when it is full."
"Solomon has given us a proverb: 'The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished.' This proverb condensed reads like this: The wise man gets the idea into his head, the foolish man gets it in the neck.""What would you think of a God who would create the Filipinos and then leave them for thousands of years helpless until Mr. Hanna found them and threw his protective arms about them?"
"The Filipinos can't sing 'The Star

PROSPEROUS BANK ACCOUNT.

Wisdom of Thinking Before Voting for a Change.

San Francisco Chronicle.
In the days before the populist party brought out its agitation, the nomination for the presidency shows that there is a limit to everything—even to the number of strings that can be worked by the most adept of political wirepullers.
Having exhausted his topics, "he much-nominatee" incorporated in "his letter to the people" a number of copies of his Indianapolis speech to the democratic notification committee, his formal acceptance of the democratic nomination, his speech accepting the populist nomination and his speech of September 15 at St. Louis. A snippet from a speech delivered by Lincoln in 1858 concludes the epistle, which is remarkable (for a letter addressed to a free silver party) in that it says nothing in favor of silver. Indeed, the only original passage in the letter justifies the money question aside with the remark that in 1858 it "was" the issue of paramount importance, but that now the republican party by its advocacy of policies repugnant to the principles of self-government and by its fostering of monopolies has compelled all lovers of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution to rally to the defense of those sacred inheritances and forced the trust question to the front.

It seems hard on the republican silverites to have their supreme issue thus deprecated; but what is a candidate to do when he is embarrassed by an excess of "mount" questions which have been thrust upon him by his motley political following?

PERSONAL POINTERS.

A California paper says that the men who live on the ranges are notable for their remarkably retentive memories.
According to General Joe Wheeler's explanation, he is still a democrat, but not doing much at the business at present.
Sir Thomas Lipton's new boat will be the Shamrock II. That leaves room for one more chance, the Shamrock being a trefail.
Mark Twain thinks London one of the best of cities in which one may write, because there is there, he thinks, nothing new to distract one.

CORN IN EUROPE.

Great Cereal Monarch Taking Root in Roumania.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

According to a report of the British secretary of legation at Roumania, the produce of the country is maize, which is sown in large quantities and used as the staple food of the peasants, the residue being employed in manufacture of spirits and as food for swine. This will be news to most people in the United States, who have been under the impression that Europe knows little or nothing of corn except what our missionaries have taught them. It explains the observations of Mr. Charles H. Lee of Wisconsin, who says: "I have traveled through the Roumanian railways through hundreds of miles of growing maize, single fields often exceeding in area anything I have ever seen in Illinois and one who goes by the Danubian steamer from Vienna to Buda Pest in the summer or early autumn will pass countless Hungarian fields of the same staple. In the most popular dishes is a potato of cornmeal liberally sauced with melted butter, topped with poached eggs and grated cheese. I can not speak with chemical accuracy of its food value, but can testify that it is exceedingly palatable and much called for. Furthermore, on every summer day at noon the streets are full of gypsies and peasant women bearing on their heads wooden trenches filled with steaming ears of hot corn, sold at 2 cents a bushel (about one-half a cent of our money), and which, while not equal to our sugar corn are not at all bad eating even for a city which has at least two as good hotels as can be found in eastern Europe."

It seems that there is at least one country in Europe, to say nothing of the corn districts on the Mediterranean, which does not need the services of our "corn kitchens."

FIGURES ON THE COAL STRIKE.

Price Pushed Up \$1 While Miners Seek a Raise of 12 Cents a Ton.
New York World.The annual output of anthracite coal is in round numbers 50,000,000 tons. The miners employed in producing it number about 140,000. The average yearly wages to these miners amount to less than \$400 for some 200 days of work.
A 10 per cent increase in wages would give each miner an additional \$40 a year, or \$5,000,000 to the total wage payment. This would mean an advance of less than 12 cents a ton in the cost to the operator. It would not involve an increase of one cent in any other element of the cost of coal.But—
The price of coal to the consumer has been advanced a full dollar a ton, and it is said to be the intention of the operators to keep it there. The new scale of prices is here to stay.
This would mean an increase of \$50,000,000 to the public. If the advance is only 50 cents it would mean an increase of \$25,000,000 collected from the public by the coal trust at an expense of about \$5,000,000. This may explain the continuance of the strike.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERIL.

Progress of American's Industrial Invasion of South Africa.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Having taken a good portion of the British war loan, much to the amazement of London financiers, and having supplied the provisions to keep Tommy Atkins from starving to death on the barren kopjes of South Africa, America may now be called upon to supply the material for rebuilding the railways destroyed in the conflict with the Boers.

It will be remembered that when Lord Roberts was in command in India British manufacturers were thrown into a fit of consternation by the news that Americans had captured many of the orders for locomotives, railway supplies and steel bridges. One of the reasons assigned for giving these valuable contracts to American manufacturers was the urgent need for quick delivery and the Britishers could not compete with Americans where the element of time was involved. Americans were awarded the contracts because of their ability to fill them in one-third the time that would have been required by English mills.

But British indignation over the contracts for railway material in India and in Egypt is mild compared to the storm of anger that has been provoked by the report that Major Grouard, General Roberts' director of South Africa, railways, intends to give Americans "the inside track" over British manufacturers in the matter of supplying locomotives, rolling stock, bridge materials and machinery necessary to reconstruct the railroads destroyed in the Boer war. If it is not forgotten by the British that Major Grouard is the man who stirred up their ire by awarding to Americans the contract for the Athara bridge in the Sudan.

British apprehension is also intensified by the news that the Cape Parliament is about to authorize the Cape government to expend \$7,500,000 in reconstructing and extending the railways of the colony. It is feared that American competition will also have to be met in supplying the material for this enterprise.

If Americans capture any of these contracts it will not be due to any favoritism on the part of Major Grouard, but because of the acknowledged superiority of the American over the British product and because of the ability of Americans to supply them in a shorter time.

LIGHT AND LIVELY.

Detroit Journal: "You would hardly rank him in minor league." "No, a general nuisance."

Brooklyn Life: Mrs. Goode—You are the sixth man who has asked me for something to eat today.
The Trust (sadly)—I suppose so. If competition in this line gets any worse, some of us will have to go to work.

Indianapolis Journal: "Jack, you ought to straighten up your writing table." "Come along, Julius. If I were to straighten up this table I couldn't find a thing on it until it got all muddled up again."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "I suffer dreadfully from insomnia, doctor," said the patient.
"Indeed," replied the physician; "we'll soon correct that." "And he did, for this particular physician was able to procure for his patient a situation as night watchman."

Somerville Journal: "Licks—I was held up and robbed once when I was in Chicago." "Wicks—Well, I never had that happen to me anywhere, but I paid a coal bill to yesterday."

Chicago Tribune: "Don't you believe," asked the girl in the pink shirt waist, "that it makes a pathetic selection still more pathetic than the one I made?" "I do, dear," answered the girl in pale blue. "It always makes me feel like crying to hear you do anything at all in life."

Philadelphia Press: "How'd you do?" said the busy man. "Will you marry me?" "Q—ee," she gasped. "This is so sudden; I must have time to think." "I—?" "Say, don't keep me waiting too long, or I won't have enough money left to buy a ring." "I came in an auto-car, and they charge by the minute, you know."

A COUNTRY ROAD.

Mary M. McCarthy in Boston Transcript.
A dusty, stony road whose horrid and is thick with blackberries and goldenrod. Abrupt, bare hills on one side looking down, and from the other a steep ascent. Follow the river's course through meadows green.
Over which thick woods and marble ledges lean.A little further, where the road descends. A brook's soft tinkle with some bird song blends.
(Gone from its edge the dear old dame's small coat.
Hair hidden by quaint flowers; lush bergamot.
Masks sweet its banks, its depths the boys still swim.
Watch the minnows from some willow limb.Upon its bridge how often I have stood.
Waiting the west, whose glory seemed to flood.
With tender light the poorhouse and the weeds.
Beside it—turn to gold the brooklet's waves.Till for the hill, O dearest night of all!
I saw my father and I heard him call.
He came with sturdy stride and swining gait.
My hand in his, I told my wife's whole tale
Of joys that "neath his bright smile seemed to grow."While I listened was my very childlike voice.
As his sweet words fell on my soul like rain.
While we walked homeward through the fragrant calm.Unchanged the scene (time sometimes alters joys).
I view it now beside two merry boys.
Who, as they play, mark not the tears I shed.
My eyes as I gaze upward toward the hill
That off my father cleared with sturdy stride.
(Fie! his gait long, long before he died).Beside the margin of this little stream.
The vanished years to me one long day seem.
Their joys grow brighter and their griefs less keen.
In his dear past his memory seems to bless.
The scene is commonplace no doubt to you;
To me it is the great earth's sweetest view.

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