

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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4.....	20,370	18.....	28,990
5.....	20,370	19.....	28,990
6.....	20,370	20.....	28,990
7.....	20,370	21.....	28,990
8.....	20,370	22.....	28,990
9.....	20,370	23.....	28,990
10.....	20,370	24.....	28,990
11.....	20,370	25.....	28,990
12.....	20,370	26.....	28,990
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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, A. D. 1903.
M. A. HUNTER, Notary Public.

The last week of the campaign of 1903 is on. Now for the home stretch!

Yeller wants to sit on the district bench and he doesn't care who knows it.

It is not always the 'varsity with the biggest endowment that piles up the biggest foot ball score.

The democratic nominee for police judge against Judge Berka appears to be actually wasting good money getting out campaign cards to promote his candidacy.

That Bennett will threaten to take up valuable time from Colonel Bryan that he could readily coin into more money than is involved in the whole controversy.

What would Henry Watterson do if it should come to a contest for the presidency between Roosevelt and Cleveland as the standard bearers of their respective parties?

If railroad traffic and railroad earnings are keeping up without interruption what call is there for the railroads to reduce the service and cut off employees? Here's a chance for an explanation.

Henry Watterson is still chasing the devil that inhabits the society set in New York and Newport and in the interval giving thanks to heaven that he did not happen to break into the company of such a disreputable bunch.

If all the democrats vote for Dickinson and Read, and several hundred republicans should also vote for Dickinson and Read, what chances will there be for the election of Ferguson and Page, the two democrats on the patched quilt nonpartisan ticket?

One of the twentieth century features will be the establishment of political portrait galleries in every voting precinct in order to acquaint the people with the men who are willing to serve them without putting them to the trouble of a personal canvass.

The president of the Burlington is said to have gone to St. Paul to confer with the president of the Chicago Great Western concerning the cut in Omaha grain rates. What Mr. Harris will say to Mr. Stickney and what Mr. Stickney will say to Mr. Harris will probably not be divulged for a few days.

Since Mayor Moore's re-election the local popocratic organ is not so crazy for the immediate acquisition of the water works at whatever cost. Had the management of the city's affairs gone into the hands of the democrats as a result of last spring's city election it would have been yelping about procrastination.

Nebraska populists have another illustration of the beauties of fusion in the utter neglect by the democratic organs and campaigners of the two fusion candidates for university regents. It so happens that the regency nominees were furnished out of the populist corner of the camp, while the democrats took the first place on the ticket. Result—no fight being waged on the fusion side for anyone but the head of the state ticket.

Out of the \$3,000 dollar allowance for a county fair exhibit \$1,000 was paid for 450 feet of exhibition space in the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival grounds at an appreciably lower rate than was charged other exhibitors. What became of the other \$2,000 has not transpired, inasmuch as the county board voted the whole appropriation in a lump and left the farmers who form the taxpayers of Douglas county to make their own distribution without filing a name or a voucher with the county auditor.

GOOD ADVICE TO BANKERS.

The bankers of the country should give heed to the suggestions and advice of the comptroller of the currency in his address before the American Bankers' association. No one has a better opportunity than he to know of banking conditions and his utterances in relation to this are to be regarded as of the highest authority. Mr. Ridgely said it has been evident to any careful observer for more than a year past that bank loans have been expanding too fast. The power to loan still exists. The money is still in the banks for reserves and there is as much money as ever in circulation outside of the banks and the treasury. It is not now so much the question of power as the disposition or willingness to loan. As to how far the country will go in the tendency to contract loans is a matter for the bankers mainly to decide.

"What is needed now is business sense and good judgment, not legislation," said the comptroller. "We need all the reserve money we can get, but legislation will not produce it." He urged that there is no occasion to be nervous or hysterical about the financial or business situation, that if we have been too hopeful we must not all at once become too pessimistic. "Let each bank stand by its customers and stand by the country, as it deserves. It never was in better condition when facing any such situation." Mr. Ridgely properly recognizes the vast power which the banks exert and he simply reminds those who control this power of the duty and necessity of applying to its use business sense and good judgment. He tells them that they should stand by their customers and by the country. It is sound counsel and timely. A judicious degree of caution and conservatism is always to be desired, but there is in existing conditions nothing to warrant fear and pessimism. No one who will give intelligent consideration to the facts which the statistics of business present can have any doubt that the country is still prosperous or fail to be convinced that the general conditions are favorable to the continuance of prosperity. As Comptroller Ridgely said, it is no sudden effervescence or bubble of speculation, but the natural, inevitable result of potent existing and continuing forces. It is not going to disappear or vanish in a day because of a slump in stocks or the collapse of a few underwriting syndicates. "It may be necessary to pause a little to get our breath after the pace we have gone, but if there is any serious check it will only be because we have lost our nerve and courage."

STUDYING MILITARY CONDITIONS.

It is stated that the general staff of the army will send agents to several countries of South America to study military conditions, as a preparation for war in that part of the world in which the United States might be involved. It appears that already military officers have been sent to foreign parts and that these have been busy getting together all the information available that would be useful to our army. According to a Washington report, behind the activity of the general staff in studying military matters in South America is understood to be a reason more immediate than the mere opinion that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine will be settled by force of arms in that continent. It is said to have come to the knowledge of the Washington authorities that military agents of European countries are busily engaged in collecting information as to the character of the roads, the country generally, the food supply and other things which it is important for a military commander to know in regard to his prospective field of hostile operations.

Doubtless this is a work quite within the scope of the duties of the general staff of the army. The information obtained may never be of any actual value, for it is hardly possible that we shall ever have to defend the Monroe doctrine by a military force in any South American country, but no harm can come from sending our military agents, providing care is taken not to arouse suspicion and distrust of our intentions on the part of the people of the southern countries. There is obviously some danger of doing this, since there is a considerable feeling in some of those countries that the professed friendship of the United States is not altogether sincere. Such a result, by no means improbable, would certainly be unfortunate.

THE PORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

The military maneuvers at Fort Riley will be concluded tomorrow and according to accounts they are the most successful yet held. The regular troops participating have of course acquitted themselves finely. That was expected. But the National Guards have also made a most creditable record, showing themselves to be possessed of that military instinct which is markedly characteristic of American soldiers. The Nebraska and Iowa regiments have received warm commendation for their general bearing and discipline, which compared very favorably with that of the regulars.

That these maneuvers will have a good effect upon the men composing the National Guard is not to be doubted. They are inspiring, they teach discipline and they tend to promote soldierly qualities and patriotic feeling. Every man engaged in them has obtained useful instruction as a soldier and this will certainly not make him a less worthy citizen. The plan of having these annual maneuvers and associating regular troops with the National Guard will, there is every reason to believe, be fully justified by results. It undoubtedly must prove very beneficial to the citizen soldier.

When the law was attacked that abolished the office of clerk of the district court as an unlimited fee office, District Court Clerk Broadwell lent aid

and comfort to the attempt to secure a court decision adverse to its constitutionality and submitted to the inevitable only when he had to. He did this despite his promises prior to his election to be content with the salary fixed by law. People who have no use for salary grabbers should remember this.

DANGERS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

At the convention of the American Gas Light association held in Detroit a few days ago Henry L. Doherty of New York, general manager of the American Lighting and Traction company, strongly opposed municipal ownership of public utilities. Mr. Doherty declared that the threat of municipal ownership was a menace to private undertakings and had already deprived many small communities in this country of the benefits of gas and electric plants. Mr. Doherty's trump card against municipal ownership was that mismanagement was almost inevitable in municipal plants because the best class of men could not be secured to take positions dependent upon the result of elections after tenure.

This old bugbear may terrify children, but will scarcely frighten grown people. The great majority of American cities own and operate their water works, and hundreds of cities, towns and villages in America own and operate electric light plants and some their gas works. While there doubtless has been occasional mismanagement and some leaks in the operation of these municipal plants, the service rendered to the public has in nearly every instance been more efficient and cheaper than the service rendered by franchised corporations.

This is perfectly natural. Private corporations do not establish and operate public utility plants for their health but for profit. If these public utility corporations were content with a reasonable profit on their actual investment, the demand for public ownership would not touch the popular chord, but most of the public utility corporations have been organized as stock jobs and are capitalizing on enormous prospective profits. Frequently the plants are bonded for double or treble the capital invested and millions upon millions of stocks are issued on top of these bonds. To pay the interest on the bonds and dividends on millions of pure water excessive rates are exacted from the public and from private consumers. Under municipal ownership the service charge would be based on interest upon the actual investment and cost of maintenance and operation.

Another phase of private ownership is the systematic pernicious tampering with the municipal officers and especially with city councils and boards of public works, which amounts to wholesale bribery and does more to undermine and corrupt municipal government than all other agencies combined. As against this evil the menace of incompetency and inefficiency in the management of municipal lighting plants is no offset. As a matter of fact, the very best men are willing to enter the service of municipal corporations as readily as they are private corporations, and there is no more danger of their losing their jobs by changes in municipal government than there is by changes in the directory of a corporation.

So far as the taxpayers and consumers are concerned they have no more to fear from the men employed in the public utility service than they have from the men employed in the corporation service. Instead of reinforcing the so-called municipal machine, the tendency of an increased force on the municipal payroll would be to neutralize and minimize political activity by the popular demand for civil service rules and the enforcement of the merit system. At any rate, that has been the effect of increased activity in the postal service. Twenty-five years ago, when there were less than 5,000 letter carriers and railway mail clerks employed in the postal service, they were treated as political assets of congressmen and senators. The postoffice was political headquarters in every city, and postmasters, clerks and letter carriers were the leading factors in political primaries and conventions, but now when we have more than 35,000 city and rural delivery letter carriers and railway postal clerks organized on civil service lines the influence of the postoffice in large cities upon local, state or national politics is infinitesimal. Railway mail clerks, letter carriers and clerks in the postoffices can no longer be conscripted or dragged into the political army and are absolutely free to vote as they please.

The trend of the times is toward the neutralization of civil service employees in politics and this tendency will grow from year to year as the standard of municipal employment is elevated by the introduction of professional men whose tenure in office must be guaranteed by laws and ordinances for the protection of the taxpayers.

There is nothing small about St. Louis. The St. Louis exposition will not only be the biggest show that has ever been seen on earth, but the St. Louisians also want to boast that they have successfully caused congress to give them leave to scoop more dollars out of the national treasury than any other interstate or international exposition ever has dreamed of getting. Not content with the draft of \$5,000,000 that Uncle Sam has already honored, they now propose to make him cough up several hundred thousand more for sidshows and incidentals. For sublime audacity Chicago is not in it with St. Louis.

Among the twelve states traversed by the Illinois Central railroad system 2,218 stockholders own \$14,434,300 of stock at par value, 1,324 of these owning \$11,871,000 in stock reside in Illinois, 308 owning \$983,500 reside in Iowa, and only fourteen owning \$35,900

live in Nebraska—which goes to show that the average Nebraskan has a great deal more interest in live stock than in railroad stock.

Semi-occasionally the railroad magnates by a slip of the tongue give the people an insight into their methods of benevolent assimilation. President J. J. Hill, for example, stated among other things at the irrigation congress held at Bismarck last week that five railroads, his own among the number, had subscribed \$25,000 a year to pay for a campaign of education on the subject of irrigation and started it all over the country. The subsidized development of the irrigation sentiment was brought to a fruition last year on the floor of congress after a judicious expenditure of \$125,000. The entirely disinterested activity of Mr. Maxwell on behalf of irrigation is now fully, if not satisfactorily, explained.

It will be remembered that a year or two ago Josiah Flynt, the professional auto-tramp, was imported to tell us what a wicked city Omaha is—the objective point being to produce some effect on the then pending election. Now a preacher-evangelist is imported to do the same thing just in front of another election. Same old game.

A Forgotten Deal.

Washington Post.
Democrats who are poking fun at the present efforts to capture the delegates from the territories should remember that the Hawaiian delegates had the deciding vote on the democratic platform of 1900.

Grains Either Way.

Philadelphia Record.
When the miners reduced the supply of coal the price, of course, went up; but now the operators are going to reduce the supply so that the price shall not go down. The demand catches the consumer both ways.

Justice Tempered with Mercy.

Baltimore American.
President Roosevelt has certainly been almost more than just in the cases of the West Virginia miners who the United States deputy marshal by commuting the death sentences imposed upon them. However, it has ever been the tendency of great presidents to let justice lean toward mercy.

Good Policy to Follow.

Minneapolis Journal.
Mr. Elliott, the new president of the Northern Pacific, came up from the ranks on merit. He pursued the policy of always doing just a little more than he was actually required to do and of doing well. No boy who adopts that policy will have a job; the jobs will always be hunting him.

Yielding to Temptation.

New York Tribune.
One of the saddest instances of yielding to temptation known for many a day is the fall of a superintendent of the foreign mail branch of the postoffice. He had been in the service for almost thirty years and had worked his way up to an important and responsible position. He had more than a hundred men under him and was not only popular with them, but he enjoyed the confidence of those above him. After so extended a term of loyal and valuable labors he was detected in stealing money from letters. He was trusted so thoroughly that the evidence of his guilt amazed everybody who knew him.

IMPROVED DIVORCE LAW.

Impetuous Separations Receive a Check in California.

Chicago Chronicle.
The supreme court of California recently upheld the Mellick divorce law, which provides that final judgment shall not be entered within a year. The effect of the law will be to deterrence upon impetuous seeking of release for insufficient cause. It will chill the base motive to cast away wife or husband in order to take up at once with another.

Any law which discourages resort to the tribunal which so frequently stigmatizes the innocent and rewards the guilty and whose decrees so frequently infringe the rights of childhood is to be commended. Unfortunately, this law will encounter a vigorous obstruction in the Mellick law.

Comprehensive reform or even material mitigation of the divorce vice in the United States cannot be expected until the states shall have adopted a uniform statute forbidding remarriage of the guilty party until the innocent has been restored. Adoption of such a statute may reasonably be hoped for after a more general and more honest discussion of the miseries and shame that dissolution of the marriage bond has already so widely distributed in the United States.

The more radical remedy, absolute prohibition of remarriage of divorced persons, cannot be expected while respect for the religious nature of the marriage bond is felt by so small a fraction of the present generation.

The churches can contribute toward maintenance of the sanctity of marriage. Unfortunately, as the statistics show, an effective discipline which church membership ought to impose is now limited within a continually narrowing area.

MAKES A SOBER SOLDIER.

Record of "Our Little Brown Brother" in the Army.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Our little brown brother, if he does not make a remarkably stalwart soldier, makes a sober one. This we gather from the annual report of the surgeon general of the army. The enrollment of about 5,000 native Philippine scouts has added "a new racial element" to the army, and the surgeon general is interested in the comparative effect of disease upon them and upon our white and colored troops. For the whole army, at home and abroad, during the past year the white troops had an "admission rate" of 11.70, the rate of entrance upon the sick list of 1706.3 a thousand, the colored troops 187.74 and the Malay scouts 170. In the death rate, however, the variation is much greater. It is but 14.49 per 1,000 among the white troops, 24.11 among the negroes and 24.94 among the Malays. The white troops evidently escape the rigors of the service much better than the others. On the other hand, while white soldiers were admitted to the sick report on account of what the surgeon general calls "misconduct in the use of alcohol" at the rate of 24.78 per 1,000, the colored troops at the rate of 11.70, the Malay scouts show the extremely small admission rate of 0.62. That out of 5,000 men only three were treated for alcoholism during the year is certainly a very striking evidence that drunkenness is not among the Filipino vices. Drunkenness and the diseases commonly associated with it are everywhere the army's bane, and the surgeon general thinks it impossible not to attribute a large part of their recent increase to the loss of the army canteen.

AN EMPIRE IN THE BUILDING.

Rapid Development of Alaska and the Canadian Northwest.

Alaska being a topic of the hour, there is timely interest in the story told by William R. Stewart in World's Work of its wonderfully rapid development. Mr. Stewart shows that the vast stretch of the far northwest, Canadian as well as American, is repeating the wonder story of California's magical growth. Within a year or two Alaska will be traversed by railroads almost from end to end. Nome, the western terminus of the railroad system of northwestern Alaska, is already a city of 25,000 population. The railroad tracks that run to Nome are further north of all the world; they are almost within the arctic circle. Nome has good hotels, daily papers, banks, electric lights, telegraphs and telephones—in short, a complete outfit of civilization. It is connected by cable with St. Michael's and by telegraph with Dawson and Skagway.

When the railroads now building and projected are completed it will only need a short northern spur from Russia's great Siberian railroad to give all-rail communication from New York to Paris.

Meantime Dawson is the city to which all railroad building leads. Dawson has 1,200 population, and its municipal equipment includes all modern improvements. Its assessment for taxation is over \$11,000,000. It is now installing a \$5,000,000 water supply plant.

The Yukon river is open to navigation from May to October, and forty stern-wheel steamboats ply between Dawson and St. Michael's, covering the 1,600 miles in about ten days.

Primarily the railroads so far have been built to tap the enormous mineral wealth of Alaska and the Canadian Northwest. But, contrary to old notions, there is immense agricultural and forest wealth to be developed in the rugged country. North of the Yukon and Peace river districts. Nearly 4,000 miles north of the boundary between Alaska and the Canadian northwest, in the valley of the Peace river, wheat, barley and oats are grown in quantities limited only by the number of farmers. The most northerly roller coaster mill on the continent has just been built at Vermilion. The wheat which took the first prize at the Centennial exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia came from the Peace river country, which is estimated to contain more than 15,000,000 acres of good grain-growing soil.

The postal service of this empire in embryo is a wonder. Mail steamers leave the Pacific coast daily, bringing bags from Sitka, Skagway, Nome and other points by all manner of means—wagons, dog sleds, etc. Russian reindeer carry the sacks over frozen lakes and snow-covered hills with remarkable rapidity. The highest mail postal office in the world serves in Alaska. He is paid \$25,000 a year for carrying the mail fortnightly to Fort Yukon, providing his own dogs and sleds for the purpose. Alaska has now upward of 100 postoffices and mails are collected and delivered regularly beyond the arctic circle.

The fisheries of Alaska are rich beyond calculation. Its cod banks are believed to equal in wealth those of Newfoundland. More than half of our entire salmon product is Alaskan, and last year it was worth \$7,000,000—exactly what we paid Russia for the whole territory.

The winters of Alaska are less rigorous than those of Wyoming or Montana, and horses and cattle are worked there without fear of being frozen. The cold is intense, but there are no storms. Except on the coast of Behring sea all the hardy vegetables are grown with marked success throughout Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, south of the arctic circle.

As a measure of Alaska's growth, it is said that her total foreign trade, all she bought and all she sold, in 1892 was but \$25,000 in value, while for the fiscal year ended June 30 last it reached a total of \$36,000,000.

Americans and British settlers are pushing steadily north into this great territory. The "entire Canadian northwest is already more American than British in its administrative system."

President Roosevelt, speaking at Seattle in May last, predicted that men now living "would see Alaska one of the greatest and most populous states of the entire continent. It may be that the money he given him in a state, or even for two. The area is larger than that of eighteen of the present states of the union, including New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Louisiana and Maine. To use another comparison, Alaska includes more territory than Belgium and all put together. The future of such an imperial domain must be great indeed!

FIGHTING RATE REDUCTION.

Character of the Railroad Argument Before the Missouri Commission.

Kansas City Times.

In their effort to prevent a reduction of freight rates by the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, the railroad officials at the present meeting in St. Louis have resorted to extreme measures, but have shown the weakness of their position by the very methods employed to sustain it. The chief argument advanced thus far against the proposed reduction of rates in Missouri is that it might necessitate a reduction in the wages of the employees. The officials have not made this argument in so many words. They have chosen an indirect course designed to be very "foxy."

They have had some of their employees representing several organizations of railroad men present a petition to the board asking that rates be not reduced less than wages might follow. The petition recites that the operation of railroads in Missouri is more expensive than in Iowa or Illinois. There is not much to this claim, but if there is anything in it, the difference between operating expenses are but a small item as compared with the difference in rates.

But the railroad men are not in a position to argue that they cannot afford to make the proposed rates. They cannot logically, even, hold the idea, directly or indirectly, that their employees must suffer a reduction in wages if the rates are cut. The shippers admit that before the enactment of the Elkins anti-rebate law there were even rebates amounting to about 40 per cent of the published tariffs. This rebate, presumably, was enjoyed by all shippers in considerable quantities. The railroads made money. They were satisfied and the wages of the employees were not lowered. Now the proposed reduction by the state board is only about 25 per cent of the published tariffs. It is true that it would apply to all shipments, for one object of the Elkins law is to show no favors to the heavier shippers, who in nearly all cases, are better able to pay the regular rates than are the smaller ones. This reduction of 25 per cent on all freight would probably amount to about the same in its aggregate as the rebate of 40 per cent to the larger shippers in times past. It is, therefore, mere rubbish to say that the proposed reduction would cause a loss to railroads or would necessitate a reduction of wages.

OUTSIDE VIEW OF LOCAL POLITICS.

Norfolk News: The efforts of the World-Herald to show that there is a compact between Rosewater and the candidate for judicial honors on the republican ticket reads backwards to many readers, who see in it evidence of jealousy that there is not such a compact with Editor Hitchcock.

Lyons Run: The people of Burlington have had the pleasure during the last week of greeting five of the republican candidates for the district bench of this district, viz: Messrs. A. C. Troup, W. G. Sears, W. A. Redick, A. L. Sutton and J. P. Baxter. All these men are well qualified, as are also Judges Day and Estelle, for the offices to which they have been nominated. They are men of experience, men of good judgment and men of integrity. The full ticket should and doubtless will be elected.

Kearney Hub: Edward Rosewater has again proven the truth of the saying that he who laughs last laughs best. In the recent primary contests the anti-Rosewateres scored very handsomely, but on the finish the Rosewater element secured control of the county central committee, which is pretty much the whole thing and every leader of every faction uniting for a splendid victory for the whole state. It is a good thing for the party in Douglas county that it is so, and the united front already being presented bears out this opinion.

Fillmore Chronicle: Douglas county has given its assurance to Roosevelt next year in the most substantial way—that is, by every leader of every faction uniting for a splendid victory for the whole state. It is a good thing for the party in Douglas county that it is so, and the united front already being presented bears out this opinion.

Geneva Signal: A few weeks ago a large harmony meeting was held in Omaha at which were gathered the representatives of the various factions of the republican party in Douglas county. This was before the county convention. It was freely predicted that the harmony would not last beyond the county convention. Although some of the candidates nominated were personally objectionable to the leaders of the factions, they came together Monday night at Washington hall before an enormous crowd and there, with Mayor Moore presiding, John L. Webster, Edward Rosewater, C. J. Greene, A. W. Jeffers, H. C. Brown and J. H. Van Dusen endorsed the whole ticket. It looks now as if the Douglas county republican majority would be 3,000. This general getting together of republicans in every county in the state looks like 20,000 for Barnes. The desire to line up for Roosevelt next year, endorsed by known actions in every precinct to the republican candidates, is inspiring the republican candidates and committees with the full assurance of victory, and that for the whole ticket.

A MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDING.

William Jennings Bryan and the Bennett Requests.

Minneapolis Tribune.
Mr. William J. Bryan places himself in a rather unimpeachable position by his testimony in the Bennett will contest. In his effort to secure an indirect and doubtful bequest of \$50,000 he frankly admits having been a pensioner for some years on the bounty of a weak-minded admirer. The curious testament provision made by Mr. Philip S. Bennett of New Haven needed the testimony of Mr. Bryan to make it even partly intelligible. No one could make out from the early dispatches in relation to the will whether the money was a gift to Bryan or a vague and irresponsible educational trust, to be disposed of in his own way and without accounting to any one.

From Mr. Bryan's testimony it appears that Mr. Bennett desired to give him \$50,000 in his will, as he had previously given him considerable sums. Mr. Bryan modestly suggested that the money be given him in trust to distribute for educational purposes, and that the gift be embodied in a request to Mrs. Bennett, as the executor and chief heir, rather than in a formal clause of the will.

If Mrs. Bennett complied with the request, the money would come to him without any accountability to the probate court for his disposal of it. It is hard to understand just what the will provides for the meagre dispatches; but Mr. Bryan is claiming the \$50,000 on the strength of a letter from Bennett, which he says is a copy of a letter to Mrs. Bennett, which the executors refused to make public.

It is an amazing tangle, on which a little light is thrown by Mr. Bryan's remark that he would not allow his wife and children to receive a cent of money unless Mrs. Bennett were willing. What have his wife and children to do with an educational trust, anyway? On Bryan's side there seems to be an effort to get the money into his own hands, which the executors are resisting, either on behalf of Mrs. Bennett or of the educational trust. More light on the singular affair may relieve Mr. Bryan of the suspicion of grasping.

THE GRINDSTONE OF FATE.

(Roy Farrell Greene in Success.)

One day when I, a boy, bewailed the wish to make me great, I received my Uncle Hiram taking me aside To chide me for my petulance and whisper "Be a man!"

A bit of homespun logic and some facts designed by Fate,
"My boy," he said, "in after years you'll recognize that strife,
Unceasing toil and poverty equip one best for life."

For me, like took, don't get an edge on things, the grindstone of fate's roughness, lad, that sharpens up the axe.

"Twas Lincoln's task of splitting rails, his buffing by Fate,
In early life, that made him fit to steer the Ship of State.
A low-path life proved Garfield's steel, a tannery's pleasures scant,
And weary round of work brought out the best that's in a man."

If each had held within his mouth, when born, a silver spoon,
And had not seen so ground by Fate the whole of life's forenoon,
Their brains that keener would have lacked to probe prosaic facts—
It's just the grindstone's roughness, lad, that sharpens up the axe.

"If things went always smooth with you," my Uncle Hiram vowed,
"You'd go through life unknown and undistinguished from the crowd."
More than that, while railing against the grinding wheel, I've found,
Will sharpening higher ground.

The wearing smooth of fate that seem your progress to retard,
You'll some day bless, and thank the world for bearing down so hard.
The grift that fate's edge men is just what success exacts—
It's just the grindstone's roughness, lad, that sharpens up the axe."

Waltham Watches

A faithful and true servant.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.