

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.
I, George B. Trevellick, of the said county, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1904, was as follows:

1.	20,000	19,300
2.	20,000	19,300
3.	20,000	19,300
4.	20,000	19,300
5.	20,000	19,300
6.	20,000	19,300
7.	20,000	19,300
8.	20,000	19,300
9.	20,000	19,300
10.	20,000	19,300
11.	20,000	19,300
12.	20,000	19,300
13.	20,000	19,300
14.	20,000	19,300
15.	20,000	19,300
16.	20,000	19,300
Total	304,000	292,000
Less unsold and returned copies	7,500	
Net total sales	296,500	292,000

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1904.
(Seal.)
N. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

What would Nebraska demo-pops do for campaign ammunition if editorials of The Bee on the railroad assessment question were barred?

Lord Rosebery takes exception to the Anglo-French treaty, but it should be remembered that Lord Rosebery is now the Alton B. Parker of British politics.

Now that wireless communication has been established between Chicago and St. Louis it is to be hoped the mutual relations of the two cities will become more amicable.

With the belligerent troops in Manchuria the old plantation axiom is true, "More rain, more rest." And it is easily believed that there are many soldiers praying for rain.

Japanese have captured Russian coal mines in Manchuria. If they can command American retail prices for the output of the mines the Japanese national debt may be speedily extinguished despite the war.

The attention of Secretary Wilson is called to the fact that Nebraska is not only in the "corn belt" this year again, but that it is rapidly getting into the "horse belt" with the best 3-year-old filly of the year.

Now that the butchers have called off their strike, won't the warring paving contractors please settle their differences and let Omaha replace the worn out pavements which are becoming more and more grievous and offensive?

Interparliamentarians who desire the United States to take the first step in the matter of intervention between the Russians and Japanese to stop the present war pay higher tribute to our love of peace than to our judgment.

The very latest advice from the seat of war is to the effect that General Kourapatkin and his army are marching on the railroad north of Liao Yang to the Pass. If the Russians are really moving on the passes they will soon be walking on their uppers.

The confession regarding the Victor dynamites would have looked better had it come from someone other than a former convict and self-confessed burglar, but it must be remembered that it would be hard to get any other kind of a man into such a dastardly conspiracy.

The democrats have nominated a woman for the Board of Education doubtless with a view to securing the support of the school matrons for their whole ticket. The republicans will probably get them one better and nominate two women. One would be altogether too lonesome with fourteen men.

American farmers will sympathize with their German fellows in their loss through drought, and may, if the loss is great enough, contribute grain and money to help the suffering as they have done on former occasions, but at the same time they will not object to the effect of the German drought on the markets of the world.

The local red-button paper professes to see much hope for the future of socialism because the Omaha junior yellow calls republican speakers "mutton-heads." But the Omaha junior yellow is only echoing the populist vice presidential candidate, who has for years called republican leaders, indiscriminately, "mutton-heads."

The Fontainebleau club machinists are still trying to figure it out that the nomination for congress went to a minority candidate and for this purpose are annexing to themselves all the votes cast for the Sixth ward candidate, who was allowed an uncontested field in his own bailiwick. These mathematicians may be able to fool themselves, but they will not be able to fool any one else.

INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

Mr. Henry G. Davis, the democratic nominee for vice president, delivered an address at a county fair in West Virginia a few days ago, in which he gave figures of the growth of the agricultural interest in that state. It was shown that between 1880 and 1900 there was an increase in the number of farms of more than 50 per cent, that there was an increase in the twenty years of 45 per cent in the acreage under cultivation and that in the same period the value of farm property increased 33 per cent. Mr. Davis remarked that "the farmer can live well and prosper without the towns or cities, but the people of the towns or cities cannot starve if the farmer does not feed them."

Now what caused the increase in the agricultural interest of West Virginia? The development of the coal and lumber resources of the state and the promotion of manufacturing industries. And this development was brought about by an economic policy which fosters industrial growth—that is to say, by the system of protection. As mining and manufacturing grew in West Virginia the demand for the products of the soil increased and the agricultural interest was steadily enlarged. Land that was before almost worthless was taken up and profitably cultivated, because a near market for the products had been created. Other manufacturing states have had a like experience, demonstrating that it is to the interest of the farmer that manufacturing enterprises be promoted wherever it is practicable to do so. As a matter of fact American farmers were not generally prosperous before we had a tariff policy that stimulated manufacturing enterprises and created great and populous industrial communities. The prosperity of the agricultural producers of the United States is due very largely to the results of that policy which the democratic party declares to be robbery and which it would overthrow if given the power. How valuable this policy is to the agricultural interest the experience of the past eight years amply attests.

IMPROVISING AN ISSUE.
"You cannot improvise a journal or a journalist," wrote Samuel Bowles away back in the '70s, in response to an urgent invitation to him to come to Omaha and establish a republican daily. It is just as impossible to improvise a political issue as it is to improvise an editor or a newspaper. Political issues cannot be fabricated at pleasure by political clubs, political mountebanks or newspaper fakirs.

The startling announcement of the Omaha Daily Waterpost that the municipal ownership of the water works is to be the paramount issue in the impending republican primaries is not only silly, but preposterous. The pretended discovery of an attempt on the part of the machine to secure the repeal of the Howell-Gilbert law, by which the city is to purchase the water works, and leave the control of that matter in the hands of the mayor and council is an idiotic canard.

In the first place there is no factional division over the municipal ownership of the water works, nor can such a division be created or improvised, for the simple reason that the municipal ownership of the water works is not opposed by anybody, providing the city can secure the water works at a fair price. No one is seriously advocating or contemplating the repeal of the Howell-Gilbert law. The repeal of the law could not in any way affect the process by which the plant is now being appraised under the contract between the city and the water company. A much shorter way to knock out the Howell-Gilbert bill, which has entailed much expense upon the city without any compensating advantages, would be through the courts. It is asserted by able lawyers that the bill is as full of holes as a skimmer and would not stand a single round before a federal judge. The fact that the water works company allowed the Howell-Gilbert bill to be railroaded through the legislature unopposed and that the lawyers of the company have not attacked the bill since its passage affords conclusive proof that the water company does not care a rap about the bill and does not favor its repeal, because it confidently expects to profit by it.

In a nutshell, the water works ceased to be an issue when the city accepted the three-appraiser plan and named its engineer to act with the engineer of the water company in making the appraisal. The only issue the city will be confronted with after the appraisal is completed and the valuation is announced will be whether it will take the water works at the appraised price. On that question no anti-machine politician, not even Mr. Howell, who is trying to engineer the issue for his own benefit, is willing to venture a positive declaration.

So far as fixing the water rates is concerned, the legislature of Nebraska can no more fix the rates of the water works for Omaha than the legislature of Wyoming or the congress of the United States. An ordinance to fix the water rates, passed by the council and approved by the mayor, would have no more effect than the pope's bull against the comet. The moment any attempt was made to enforce the ordinance it would be promptly met by an injunction and long before the contention could be settled in the courts the contract with the water company would have run out. When that day comes the city will be in position to prescribe reasonable rates.

All this is as well understood by the mountebanks and demagogues who are trying to improvise a water works issue for political effect as it is to every intelligent and fairly informed citizen of Omaha. But they imagine they can fool a few people who are not yet informed of the facts.

The removal of the remnants of the old cable car tracks is taking away from Omaha more of its historic landmarks. Those two cable roads were among the

most expensive experiments in the way of public improvements in which this city indulged—and it has indulged in a whole lot of expensive experiments.

NO SIGNS OF REACTION.

The democratic leaders and organs have been saying that there is a great popular reaction against the republican party and that we are to witness this year a repetition of 1892. Where do they find anything to warrant this assumption? The Oregon election in June showed a large republican gain and national questions predominated in the campaign in that state. The democrats there assailed the administration of President Roosevelt and the popular response was the largest republican vote ever cast in the state. Vermont gave considerably more than the normal republican plurality and there also the campaign was conducted on national issues, the democratic spellbinders giving particular attention to the president as an "unsafe" man. Never before had the democracy given so much attention to the Green Mountain state, impelled thereto by the belief that the result would have an influence upon the general campaign. The republicans gained, obtaining the largest plurality ever given the party except in 1890.

Where else is there seen any sign of a reaction toward the democracy, with its discordant counsels and its timid and uncertain leader? There is no such sign in the east or in the west, but on the contrary strong indications that everywhere the party is losing ground. There is nowhere being manifested any popular enthusiasm for the democratic ticket, or indeed the interest that ordinarily marks a national campaign. The party organs that realize this are urging the campaign managers to do something to give interest and animation to the campaign. One of them remarks that "the highwater mark was reached in the days following the publication of the gold-standard telegram; that the ebb then set in and that since his speech of acceptance the fall of the Parker tide has been visible and somewhat disquietingly rapid." It was hoped that the candidate would say something to the democratic editors who visited him which would brighten the situation, but his talk was even more tame and platitudinous than his acceptance speech. Some of the democratic leaders are urging Judge Parker to make campaign speeches. They think that he might in this way stir up the democratic voters. But the candidate does not look with favor upon the suggestion and his utterances thus far do not justify the belief that he would improve his campaign by speech-making.

Meanwhile the republican situation is in the highest degree encouraging. The democratic attacks upon President Roosevelt, chiefly by southern leaders, are operating against the party responsible for them. The allegiance of republicans is strengthened by this personal warfare upon their leader and there is reason to believe that its effect is to attract to his support fair-minded independent voters who understand how unwarranted and unjust it is. There is no popular reaction toward the democratic party and there will be none. The fall of the Parker tide, as noted by one of the most prominent of his newspaper supporters, the New York Times, will continue. The high-water mark that followed the publication of the gold-standard telegram cannot be reached again. Overwhelming defeat of the democratic national ticket is plainly foreshadowed.

The balance sheet on the new market house, showing how much has been spent for construction and maintenance and how much has been taken in from rentals and fees would be an interesting exhibit to the taxpayers about now. The market house ought to be not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the city. It might not be a bad idea to find out where we are at in this investment, and, if it is a losing venture, to see what can be done to make it more profitable.

The county board for Douglas county, which has been under democratic control for five or six years, can be recovered by the republicans if they will be careful in the selection of the two candidates who are to make the race this year. The republicans lost control through unfortunate nominations and should learn a lesson by their past experience. There is no good reason why the democrats, who are in a minority in this county, should manage the county affairs.

If the last republican primary demonstrated any one thing any more than any other it is that the rank and file of the party are heartily tired of the old battle cry "machine" and "anti-machine." Yet the leaders of the anti are trying to rally their forces for another straight-out anti-machine fight. The voters will probably have something to say about this themselves before the next primaries are over.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks will start on a speaking tour to the Pacific coast in the latter part of September and will return by way of Omaha not later than October 12. Rear platform speeches will mark the trip of the tall Indian. The western tour of Mr. Cassaway Davis is yet to be scheduled. All his speeches in the wild and woolly west will be made from the cow-catcher.

Congressman Hitchcock has consented to allow a democratic congressional convention to promulgate his renomination October 1. It is not yet given out whether or not he will double this up with a populist nomination. The populists, if once called together, might become inquisitive as to whether he was supporting Parker or Watson.

Hungated Along Somewhere.
Chicago Post.

For the first time since he renounced his American citizenship, William Waldorf Astor is paying a visit to New York. He will be surprised to find how the country has

prospered since he cruelly abandoned it to its fate.

A Possibility of the War.

Detroit Free Press.
If matters continue at the rate they have been going of late, residents of St. Petersburg will soon be able to mount their own house and judge for themselves of the merits of the contest between the Russians and the Japs.

Don't Claim Too Much.

Washington Post.
There is such a thing as being too enthusiastic. Senator Penrose declared that Pennsylvania would give a republican majority of 300,000, and Chairman Cortelyou replied in effect: "You won't need any of the campaign fund under those circumstances."

Sure Signs of Activity.

Philadelphia Press.
The order issued yesterday by the Pennsylvania railroad for the men in the Altoona shops to work full time is one of the many evidences of increasing prosperity. Business looks well in all sections, and the republican victory in Vermont is clearly foreshadowing success for the party in the nation in November, brightens the future.

Premature Mourning.
San Francisco Chronicle.
The mourning over the death of individual enterprise has been a tribute prepared for. In 1903 there were 1,272,000 individuals, firms or corporations in the United States. Not only does this number show a considerable increase, but it is gratifying to note in addition that there were fewer failures of individuals in 1903 than during any of the three preceding years.

Tibbles Moves an Amendment.
Nebraska Independent.
I believe in giving liberty to the Filipino as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established. I believe in the high tariff rates, but with a republican senate on my hands it is doubtful whether I can do anything in this direction.—Alton B. Parker.

He might have added one more statement for the comfort of democrats; for instance: "I regard the republican party as firmly and irrevocably established."

The Correct Principle.
New York Sun.
We do not credit the published report that the Hon. Albert B. Parker, in his last year, is haggling over the size of his campaign contribution or endeavoring to establish any \$50,000 limit to the same.

In the case of a candidate nominated for assessment only, the amount of the contribution should be inversely proportionate to the life expectancy as ascertained by the actuarial tables.

The mathematical formula is simple, and the political and ethical principle is sound; and we believe that Mr. Davis understands the former and recognizes the latter.

Getting Even with the Girls.
Minneapolis Journal.
A young man who lives in Minneapolis has beaten the girls of the northwest at their own game. He has taken the first prize at the fair for "fancy work," a term which includes all kinds of quilts and doilies and centerpieces and pin cushions and embroidery and every other kind of dainty work with the needle. There is an element of retribution in this. The girls have been beating the boys in school and in the university and taking their jobs away from the centers of the business and embroidery and every other kind of dainty work with the needle. There is an element of retribution in this. The girls have been beating the boys in school and in the university and taking their jobs away from the centers of the business and embroidery and every other kind of dainty work with the needle. There is an element of retribution in this.

Roosevelt and the West.
Here, in bald outline, are some of the reasons for Roosevelt's strength among the voters of the west. He resided in the west for many years; he wrote about its great men and events in a more sympathetic and intelligent way than any other historian; he has made a special study of the west's interests and needs; he is the father of the national irrigation act of 1902, which promises to do for the arid region between western Kansas and the Pacific what the republican free-homes law of 1862 did for the country between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains; he brought the great combines under the control of the law. Finally, he has the dash, the candor, the courage, the originality, the initiative, the independence, the versatility and the democracy which the west especially admires.

OMENS OF PROSPERITY.
Bright Fall Outlook Without a Shadow of Campaign Fear.
Philadelphia Ledger.

A feature of the financial operations of last week was the increased demand at higher prices for government and other bonds. It was noticeable that the transactions in bonds were of greater volume than in any week of the year with the exception of the third week of January, and with this exception the largest in any year for some time. The transactions during the past week aggregated a total of nearly \$20,000,000, at the par value. The greater portion of the bond issues involved were of a speculative character; but the movement in the bond market is not wholly speculative and it may be fairly accepted as a symptom at least of reviving confidence and the tendency of idle money, or money yielding unremunerative returns, to seek investment in bonds which have not been marketable for many months. As one of the financial writers puts it, as money is accumulating and remaining unemployed "there is more than a normal desire to invest capital in stocks and bonds of undoubted worth."

The first sign of returning confidence among investors in the security of such securities. When the price rises to a figure which does not permit reasonable returns for the investment, there is a demand for less promising investments, and so on until the bond market, as a whole, becomes active, and the stock market shares in the activity. Experience has shown that the recovery from a period of distrust in the securities market is first in evidence in an active demand for gilt edged bonds, and a sustained upward movement in the bond market will be significant to those who are looking for omens of prosperity.

Railroad earnings for the three weeks in August show as large a movement of tonnage as in August of last year, and a larger movement than in August of any previous year. In the great corn belt conditions for a great crop are cheering, so much so that Kansas will hold a series of corn festivals to celebrate the rosy outlook for this important crop. There is a heavy decline in the wheat yield, but it is not expected that the corn crop will more than offset the loss in wheat. The last official monthly report of the condition of cotton is highly encouraging. The yield promises to rival, if it does not exceed, that of 1903, a record year for the great staple. This season a larger and more healthy crop of the country and to capital seeking investment. Abundant crops are as the harbinger of prosperity.

The pending presidential campaign has had no appreciable effect upon business conditions. There has been no sign of the uneasiness which so signally marked the last two national contests, notwithstanding the generally accepted theory that presidential years are invariably depressing to business activity. Whatever influences are operating to retard the upward movement, the political factor this year seems to be unimportant.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.
Burt County Herald: John L. Kennedy's nomination for congressman in the Second district was a wise move on the part of the republicans. He is free from the warring factions and is one of the brainiest and best men for the position in Omaha.

Oakland Republican: John L. Kennedy was nominated at Omaha Monday for congress and Howard Kennedy, Jr., for district judge. At Blair J. C. McElhinney of Lyons was nominated for state representative between Burt and Washington counties. All will be elected.

Table Rock Argus: The republicans of the Second congressional district have nominated John L. Kennedy of Omaha for congress. The nomination is satisfactory to the masses of republicans and without doubt Mr. Kennedy will retire Mr. Hitchcock from a seat in congress.

Syracuse Journal: John L. Kennedy has been named by the republicans of the Second congressional district as their candidate for congress. He had a large majority over William F. Gurley. Mr. Kennedy was Edward Rosewater's candidate and T. W. Blackburn was Mr. Gurley's campaign manager.

Kearney Hub: Possibly it was not the unexpected that happened in the Omaha congressional primaries, in the rather sweeping victory for John L. Kennedy, but the result is probably the best that could have been secured. Again, the success of Kennedy is a very handsome victory for the Bee, which supported his candidacy.

Wahoo Waup: Hon. John L. Kennedy will undoubtedly be the next congressman from the Second district to succeed Mr. Hitchcock. The recent republican primaries was one of the times when the republicans of Douglas county used a little "horseplay" by nominating a man on which all factions of the party could unite, thus insuring a republican congressman from the Omaha district. Mr. Kennedy is a clean, able man and will be a credit to his district and state.

Grand Island Independent: The Rosewater faction won out in the republican primaries at Omaha Saturday in the matter of selecting congressional delegates and John L. Kennedy will have a majority of the delegates to the congressional convention tomorrow over W. F. Gurley, who was bitterly fought by The Bee and designated as the John X. Baldwin candidate. This does not signify, however, that the World-Herald will not later on designate Kennedy as the railroad candidate.

Blair Courier: John L. Kennedy won out in the primaries in this congressional district last Saturday and on Tuesday was tendered the unanimous vote of the nomination committee. The republican standard bearer of a united party. It is believed that factionalism was buried with his nomination and that every republican in the district will vote for Mr. Kennedy for congress. He is an inspiring and ideal candidate and we look for his election by the largest majority ever recorded in the district.

Springfield Monitor: The Kennedys were strictly in it at the district republican convention in Omaha. John L. Kennedy was an easy winner of the congressional nomination and Howard Kennedy, Jr., had things his own way in defeating E. M. Bartlett for the district judgeship. As the latter had been appointed to the bench to fill a vacancy many thought he should be given the nomination, but members of the bar association who were not favorable to him thought otherwise, consequently he was beaten. In fact the primary election last Saturday night settled the work of the convention.

Schuyler Free Lance: Down in the Omaha congressional district the fight at the republican primaries resulted in a victory for John L. Kennedy and that means that the republicans will be united and Congressman Hitchcock will have a hard run to make. Two years ago he was elected because Rosewater with his Bee booted Dave Mercer. This year the Mercer element sprung W. F. Gurley and he was defeated at the primaries by Kennedy. The district is republican and a presidential election on means a big thing for the republicans, because Roosevelt in Nebraska will pull nearly anything through. The only show Hitchcock has is for Dave Mercer to turn around and retortiate by voting for Hitchcock themselves this time, just as the Rosewater element did two years ago.

Fremont Tribune: The republicans of the Second district have decided to nominate John L. Kennedy of Omaha for congress. But to his letter there ought to have been a P. S. suggesting Dave Mercer, to whom, as to one who is dead, nothing is of importance—not even the wrath of the mother whose darling didn't win the champion belt.

New York Times: It would be idle to deny that the state election in a presidential year in Vermont has hitherto been an accurate index of the drift of public sentiment throughout the nation. In 1894 and 1900 the Evening Post reported, in common with scores of independent and democratic newspapers, that this political barometer forecast very unfavorable conditions for the democratic party, then in the hands of Mr. Bryan. In each case the swelling majorities accurately foretold the election of Mr. McKinley just as in the previous years dwindling returns indicated the choice of Grover Cleveland. At the same time this newspaper does not consider the recent victory a reason for hope of Judge Parker's election should be abandoned. That the democrats are fighting an uphill fight has never been denied.

DOUGLAS COUNTY POPULISTS.
Candidate Tibbles Points Out Their Duty in Local Affairs.
Nebraska Independent.

The populists of Douglas county are becoming more and more active in their county convention. There are few counties in this state where the populists have been so wantonly betrayed by so-called democrats as in Douglas county. So much so that the aggressive and valuable members of the party have been driven home by the socialist ranks rather than longed for by a mongrel breed of democrats. In a county normally republican, and strongly so, by the support of the populist party through fusion, almost all county offices were filled by democrats. In the support of these seekers for office the populists were hopeful of relieving the county of political rings. Their hopes were not realized. Even the better element of the democratic party would gladly throw clear out the entire county government, hardly any of whom any longer commands the confidence and respect of the better element of any party. Under these officials, political hacks have been kept on the county payroll for no other reason than that "they must be taken care of." These officials should be taught that the people's money cannot be so used—that such conduct upon the part of a public official is equivalent to embezzlement of public funds. The legislative ticket nominated by the democrats, with the exception of three or four exceptions, cannot command the support of decent voters. It is composed chiefly of grog dealers, saloon bums and political tools. In general, the republican legislative ticket could not collect a vote. Its general average intelligence could be much higher, and not half true. The election of such a ticket would reflect upon the county. James P. English, county attorney, is an exception to the general list, and may be re-elected. Though not an aggressive democratic democrat, his conduct of his office has at least been clean so far as any outward show can testify. The populists may endorse him and perhaps several candidates on the legislative ticket, but it is safe to say that the county's best interests cannot be obtained. Better be clean and allow the republicans to regain the county than longer affiliate with this mongrel breed.

Introducing Foreign Topics.
Washington Star.
And now Mr. Henry Watterson follows all those remarks about "standing pat" in politics with a request for "an even show-down." There is some foreign topic intruding itself into American statesmanship.

Working Overtime, at That.
Cleveland Leader.
Following corn is maturing gold.

PERSONAL NOTES.

In the future it will not be "he fights like a Turk," but "he fights like a Jap."

Brave soldier though he is, General Kourapatkin continues to show a retiring disposition.

The fine library on marriage which has been added to the University of Chicago's collection is intended, no doubt, as an antidote for the Chicago divorce court's activities.

Colonel William Austin, said to have been the oldest surviving graduate of West Point, and a veteran of three wars, died at Brattleboro, Vt., on September 5, in his 94th year. He graduated in 1818.

Alexander Guilmant, the greatest living organist of France, is in St. Louis and will give a number of recitals. He likes America and Americans, but frowns on American ragtime music. He is 67 years old and has been playing since he was 7 years old.

Dr. J. Orth, the professor of pathology and dean of the University of Berlin, has died in New York. He was the chief physician in the operation recently performed on Emperor William's throat. Many of his pupils are now prominent American physicians.

Herman Busman of Syracuse dug up \$8,000 in his back yard the other day. He had buried it twenty-five years before. He had put it at interest he would now have about \$13,000 instead of \$8,000 provided the cashier had not tried to break the wheat pool.

Major George W. Evans, disbursing officer and chief of the finance division in the interior department has completed his first year of service with the government. He began life as a newsboy in Washington, and in that capacity followed the army of the Potomac in its various campaigns.

Captain W. H. Brownson, superintendent of the United States Naval academy, has completed a thorough investigation of naval educational methods in Great Britain and sailed Saturday for New York. He says it is gratifying to find that Great Britain was adopting the American system of education.

Since he has been doing business in Wall street James J. Hill, the western railroad magnate, has "spruced up" a lot of his wardrobe with the latest in fashion. A man from the Pacific coast had this to say: "I saw Jim Hill when I was in New York a few days ago and he was a dude complete. The last time I had seen him before that he was standing on the rear platform of a cheap suburban car, addressing the farmers of the Big Bend country."

Washington. At that time his beard was weedy and long and his hair matted his shoulders, his garments were shabby black and old. Now I observe his gray beard is clipped close to his jaw, his hair is combed close to his head, that is, such of it as still remains. His trousers, I noticed, are black, new and creased. A white collar encircles his throat and the shirt sleeves in which he toils are immaculate."

POLITICAL SNAPSOTS.
Chicago News: Quite a load must have been taken from the mind of Judge Parker when he heard the democratic editors were going to support him.

Kansas City Journal: "The Dutch have taken Holland" is a very musty chestnut, but esteemed democratic contemporaries felt compelled to press it into service in framing comments on the Vermont returns.

New York Tribune: Ex-Governor Hoag is in the act of sending a long and pointed letter to the democratic party, in which he calls the democrats who talk of reaching him out of the party "bolshies, plebeians and lobbyists." The most numerous of these, it may be added, are the plebeians.

Cincinnati Tribune: In dodging the invitation to act as judge at a baby show, Judge Parker gave indications of wisdom. But to his letter there ought to have been a P. S. suggesting Dave Mercer, to whom, as to one who is dead, nothing is of importance—not even the wrath of the mother whose darling didn't win the champion belt.

New York Times: It does not warrant any inference that the sentiment of the northeast has undergone any radical change on account of the return of the democratic party to sound doctrine on the money question. The Times does not believe that local disaffection accounts for the slump in Arkansas. It believes, rather, that the recent home vote is an expression of disappointment and resentment over the action of the St. Louis convention, and will be likely to lead in November to a large vote for the populist ticket.

New York Evening Post: It would be idle to deny that the state election in a presidential year in Vermont has hitherto been an accurate index of the drift of public sentiment throughout the nation. In 1894 and 1900 the Evening Post reported, in common with scores of independent and democratic newspapers, that this political barometer forecast very unfavorable conditions for the democratic party, then in the hands of Mr. Bryan. In each case the swelling majorities accurately foretold the election of Mr. McKinley just as in the previous years dwindling returns indicated the choice of Grover Cleveland. At the same time this newspaper does not consider the recent victory a reason for hope of Judge Parker's election should be abandoned. That the democrats are fighting an uphill fight has never been denied.

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Candidate Tibbles Points Out Their Duty in Local Affairs.
Nebraska Independent.

The populists of Douglas county are becoming more and more active in their county convention. There are few counties in this state where the populists have been so wantonly betrayed by so-called democrats as in Douglas county. So much so that the aggressive and valuable members of the party have been driven home by the socialist ranks rather than longed for by a mongrel breed of democrats. In a county normally republican, and strongly so, by the support of the populist party through fusion, almost all county offices were filled by democrats. In the support of these seekers for office the populists were hopeful of relieving the county of political rings. Their hopes were not realized. Even the better element of the democratic party would gladly throw clear out the entire county government, hardly any of whom any longer commands the confidence and respect of the better element of any party. Under these officials, political hacks have been kept on the county payroll for no other reason than that "they must be taken care of." These officials should be taught that the people's money cannot be so used—that such conduct upon the part of a public official is equivalent to embezzlement of public funds. The legislative ticket nominated by the democrats, with the exception of three or four exceptions, cannot command the support of decent voters. It is composed chiefly of grog dealers, saloon bums and political tools. In general, the republican legislative ticket could not collect a vote. Its general average intelligence could be much higher, and not half true. The election of such a ticket would reflect upon the county. James P. English, county attorney, is an exception to the general list, and may be re-elected. Though not an aggressive democratic democrat, his conduct of his office has at least been clean so far as any outward show can testify. The populists may endorse him and perhaps several candidates on the legislative ticket, but it is safe to say that the county's best interests cannot be obtained. Better be clean and allow the republicans to regain the county than longer affiliate with this mongrel breed.

THE MAN WITH THE ROAR.
S. W. Gilliam, in Baltimore American.
The meek and lowly theory some people love to preach is that, "The practice, if you'll seek it, is a harder thing to reach."