THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday). One Year, \$4.0 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year. 6.0 Illustrated Bee, One Year. 2.0 Sunday Bee, One Year. 2.0 Saturday Bee, One Year. 1.50 muleth Century Farmer, One Year DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy ... 2c Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week ... 12c Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week ... 12c Sunday Bee, per copy ... 2c Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week . 12c Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week . 12c Complaints of Irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation De-

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—2328 Park Row Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed. Omaha ee, Editorial Department. REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, st George B. Tzmchuck, secretary of The Publishing company, being duly sworn, that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Hee printed during the month of August, 1904, was as follows:

29,600 ..29,380 .29,900 26,400 21........ 82.75028,940 .29,510 .. 29,150 20,880 25.....27,100 .20.140 30.....29,440 ..26.500 29,330 \$1.....20,210 ...20,250 Total Less unsold and returned copies ... 7,239

It is well to remember that the damage done by the first frost is always greater the morning after than it is involved in democratic policy, that was selves that they can, by a campaign a week later.

Daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1904. (Seal.) N. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

28,926

Iowa should be thankful that it could not pull off a repetition of the Chicago car bundit incident at the first attempt. It may do better later.

If Colombia is really desiring redress for the Panama incident it should wait until the canal is completed and then open a winter resort for Americans.

Russian sallors at San Francisco should be given an opportunity to visit St. Louis. They would make an attractive addition to the Russian exhibit.

A London naval expert says that the boilers. Now the crew knows whom to thank for its immunity to the horrors of war.

Candidate Berge is reported as already predicting "signal victory for the fusion state and congressional nominees." This is one of the worst things we have heard about him.

Governor LaFollette's remark that there is no place on the republican ticket for a rascal, is entitled to a position of prominence in every nominating convention.

Perhaps it might not be a bad plan for political committees to have a regular order of business with a motion to go into executive session the first number on the list

Chinese residents of Mukden are said to be showing unfriendliness to Russia. but it is possible they are merely getting ready to practice their usual neutrality in another quarter.

The railroad company which conhave been found to be unnecessary.

Another step has been taken in the direction of preparing Canada for annexation to the United States. The dominion government has just designated one Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day

Another hitch is said to have been encountered in repaying North Sixteenth street. In the meanwhile about ten heles to the rod of pavement are being encountered by every vehicle that traverses the street.

upon future bent in life, the young boy likely to help the democratic fight in Omaha as treatment for a case of lock- democrats should have been guided in jaw ought to make a name later in life this matter by the party in West VIras an arctic explorer.

In discussing a local political matter the Brooklyn Eagle uses the expression, "An appeal to the proletariat," which would indicate that the "class conscious socialism" is making inroads heretofore deemed impossible in New York.

The renewed activity of the new humane society at South Omaha is presumably notice that the day of the bull fight there is past, even though we should some day have another bull whacker governor willing to patronize

The Boston Journal declares Parker, as a candidate, weaker than Bryan. This must be on the theory that while Bryan's state gave eight electoral votes for McKinley in the last election, Parker's state will give thirty-six votes for Roosevelt.

The scavenger law promises to keep the county treasurer busy for the rest of the year, but the advantage of housecleaning under it is that it need be due to any fear of domination, but done but once, whereas under the old system the same delinquent tax list was

A LESSON FROM EXPERIENCE.

tutional,' and the effort to put this deccauses of the general national prostrayear 1892 was one of great prosperity. In his last message to congress President Harrison said that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a difbefore enjoyed by our people. But the democratic party had won the election of that year on a platform hostile to a protective tariff and there immediately ensued industrial and commercial depression.

. It is, well at this time that the peo ple should be reminded of the effect protection. Hundreds of mills and factories closed, throwing out of employment tens of thousands of wage-earners. Depression came to every line of merover to receivers. Hundreds of banks failed and the number of business failadministration increased fifty per cent. Before the end of 1893 there was a lish soup houses to avert starvation. But say the democrats, the McKinley lowing things: tariff law was then in operation. True, yet democratic control of the executive and legislative branches of the government assured the repeal of that law and this was sufficient to cause the industrial and business interests of the country to prepare for the new conditions. It is also urged by the democrats that the financial disturbance before the last democratic administration came into power was the chief cause of the subsequent depression. Grant that this had an influence, yet its effect would vast industrial interests of the country ple of the city have persuaded themthe democracy twelve years ago.

An eastern democratic organ remarks that "immediately on the pas- have undertaken to show that the grantcommerce resumed their activity, which will benefit the outside districts making continued without abatement down to up the remainder of the state equally the day of its repeal." The Wilson-Gor- with the people residing in the city, and man tariff did not carry out the promise according to all reports the prospects of the democratic platform or meet the are good for the ratification of the demand of the democratic executive, amendment. who characterized it as an act of "perfidy and dishonor" and let it become a half of home rule in Chicago is of inter- having scandalously. It is certain that and passed by the house of representa- point the way for municipal home rule career to a disgraceful end. tives it would have fulfilled the promise for metropolitan cities of other states, of the party, but the democratic senate, like Omaha, for example. Complete lotrouble of the Lena is due to its Scotch under the leadership of Senator Gor- cal self-government will eventually be changed the tariff act of 1894 preserved first will surely have the advantage in considerable measure of protection, so that a resumption of industrial activity was made possible. Now the democratic party assails protection as robbery, apparently thinking that the people have forgotten the bitter experience of 1893. Some of them may have done so, but the indications are that it will be shown in November that a large majority of them still remember that bitter lesson.

RACE ISSUE AGITATION.

The Maryland democrats are agitating the race issue. Although only onefifth of the population of that state is black, the democratic politicians are raising the cry of negro domination and it is understood that the leading promoter of the agitation is Mr. Gorman, who is announced as the chief adviser of the Parker campaign man- in Turkey. Every downtrodden race agers. The Baltimore News, which is looks to the United States for relief, and structed a special sidetrack at Esopus supporting the democratic national not without some degree of right, for, was too impulsive. By waiting two or ticket, advises the party leaders in as a matter of fact, it has been the three weeks the improvement would Maryland to drop the agitation of the downtrodden and misgoverned people of race question as being inopportune and likely to do injury to the national United States what it is today. ticket in the doubtful states of the north

The News urges that while in a state would be more or less effective, under the present circumstances the injection of the negro into the campaign can only it is strong enough already. "We do not need anything to make the south element. In either case the condition is more solid. What we want is strengthening in the doubtful states of the north and west. 'Bloody flag' warfare against If youthful training has any influence the colored brother is certainly not who has been in cold storage at South the doubtful states." The Maryland ginia, which while favoring negro disfranchisement was induced-by the candidate for vice president, "In the interest of the national ticket," to omit any reference to the subject from the platform. The Maryland democrats show more courage if less discretion than

those of West Virginia. The Baltimore paper is quite right in saying that the democratic party cannot be helped by agitation of the race question, but even should it stop agitating the spirit and purpose of the party are so fully disclosed and well understood that a cessation of the apneal to race prejudice would mislead one. So far as Maryland is concerned there is no excuse whatever for a great year for state fairs in these the disfranchisement of its colored citizens, for the reason that there is not that the great exposition at St. Louis the remotest danger of negro domination in that state. As already noted, demoralizing counter attraction. the blacks constitute but one-fifth of the population and their number is not increasing more rapidly than the whites. It is obvious, therefore, that the agitation of the race question there is not

wholly to prejudice. The democratic politicians of the

When our opponents last obtained different to their policy of negro dis. come. The great exposition's credit and power," says President Roosevelt's let- franchisement. The wrong that is inter of acceptance, "it was on a platform volved in that policy, not only to the declaring a protective tariff 'uncomed- negro, but to every state where the constitutional rights of all citizens are laration into practice was one of the respected, is being very strongly impressed upon the minds of the people 4, 1905. tion lasting from 1893 to 1897." The of the north and there is a growing tendency to insist that the mandate of the federal constitution in regard to representation in congress and the electoral college shall be enforced in the most commonly used in describing the fusion of the comforts of life were never case of every state which disfranchises any class of its citizens.

CHICAGO'S FIGHT FOR HOME RULE. Although not attracting greatest attention, one of the most important questions to be determined at the coming election in Illinois is that of home rule for the city of Chicago, and the various of the democratic pledge to overthrow civic organizations interested in Chicago's municipal progress are waging an energetic and unique campaign to bring about this object. The achievement of home rule in Illinois, as in most other cantile business. Railroads were turned states, must be had through constitutional amendment, but as a result of persistent agitation the people are to ures in the first year of the democratic have an opportunity in November to manded declined to advise any further ratify or reject a constitutional amendment which the legislature was finally vast army of idle people and so much prevailed on to submit. As summarized destitution in the manufacturing cen- in a review of the preliminary legislaters that it became necessary to estab- tion, the proposed an endment is expected to permit the city to do the fol-

> To reform the local minor courts and adopt an adequate municipal judicial system to supplant the justice mills. To borrow sufficient funds to pay for all permanent improvements. To provide an adequate municipal revenue

To do away with the ten separate town ship organizations overlapping the city. To govern its own park system, now separately administered.

To exercise the absolute right of local self-government. To create a simple, compact and economic municipal government.

To enact the proposed amendment have been slight had there been no will require the assent of the majority threat of a radical change in our eco- of the voters not only in Chicago, but in nomic policy. It was the danger to the the rural districts as well, and the peothe chief cause of the depression and of education, convince the rural voter disaster which followed the success of that the change, which means so much to their city, means also progress and prosperity for the whole state. They sage of the Wilson tariff industry and ing of municipal home rule to Chicago

The success of this movement on be

The attempt to sidetrack the real issues involved in the selection of legislative candidates by the pretense of protecting the Water board will fool nowater works under the purchase clause the city could not gig out of it if it wanted to except with the acquiescence of the water works owners. The appraisers and the courts will settle the water works question now without the aid or consent of any legislative dele-

way to the United States to ask Presisecure better conditions for their people

An exodus of nonunion workingmen from the Chicago stock yards is in one of two things; either the nonunion man is not as good a workman as his union competitor or the managers of the men to rid the yards of a disturbing one not very encouraging to the non-

The experiment down at Lincoln of enforcing an ancient ordinance regulaseven miles an hour does not seem to be turning out satisfactorily, the slow servthe inhabitants of the state capital. The next move should be to get the people who patronize the cars to travel a more

Candidate Berge's ideas of tax reform come as a sort of post mortem verdict. He should have waked up to the exigencies of the situation while the revenue bill was pending and when a general invitation was out for citizens to appear before the joint revenue committee to express their views on the subject in hand.

South Dakota's state fair attendance has broken all records. This has been western states, notwithstanding the fact would naturally be expected to prove a

New York Sun. Verment and Maine are sufficient proof that there is no water for a democratic

St. Louis Making Good. St. Louis Globe-Demograt. Uncle Sam's loan of \$4,600,000 to the a regular visitor over and over again. south may rest assured that the people World's fair has been reduced to \$1,691,000, present time.

of the north are not inattentive or in- and the big weeks at the fair are yet to prospects are gilt-edged.

> Three of a Kind. Leslie's Weekly. A republican house, as well as a repub lican senate, will enter office with Theodore Roosevelt when he is mangurated on March

"E Pluribus Unum."

Able, brilliant, sincere, convincing , por erful and commanding are the adjectives president's letter accepting the nomination.

Baltimore American.

WHY RENO FAILED CUSTER.

Recollections of the Massacre on Little Big Horn. Chicago Inter Ocean.

slaughter of General Custer his whole immediate command is the greatest tragedy of our Indian wars. Whether Custer's plan of battle invited disaster. or brought it only because of the failure of Major Reno to do what Custer sent him to do, is a question on which military experts differ, and to which a positive answer can never be given.

Whether Reno could have done what he was sent to do is also a question on which experts differ, and to which a positive answer is equally impossible. court of inquiry which Major Reno deaction in his case. Yet many army officers held him highly culpable, and some accused him of cowardice as well as incompetence.

That Reno was no coward his civil war career, during which he was twice promoted for gallantry, would seem to prove. The court of inquiry, after careful investigation, declined to may that he did not do all he could under the circumstances. Yet Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady in a narrative on the disaster just published and evidently based on the most careful study, reaches the conclusion that Reno "certainly lost his head, and when he lost his head he lost Custer."

Whether Reno's failure to do what he was sent to do really did cause Custer's death-whether Reno did all he couldmay be left as open questions. The undisputed fact that remains is that Reno falled to de what he was sent to do, and thus contributed to Custer's disaster, even if he did not cause it. Why did Reno lose his head, if he did lose it? Why did he fail, as he certainly did? What was the explanation of his conduct?

The Northwestern Christian Advocate in commenting on Mr. Brady's study and description of the affair, gives an explanation which, it asserts, comes directly from Major Reno himself, and which is new to the general public. It says:

"Major Reno himself told the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, then editor of Northwestern, that his strange actions were due to the fact that he was drunk. To Arthur Edwards, who knew him well and continued his faithful friend, Major Reno often unburdened his heart, and one occasion in deep sorrow said that his strange actions were due to drink. His action at the battle of the Little Big Horn was cited as one instance.' Major Reno was dismissed from

army four years after the Custer disaster for getting drunk, publicly assaulting a fellow officer and otherwise belaw without his signature. As framed est to other cities, because it should his use of liquor brought this soldier's If his drinking of whisky on the day

of the battle of the Little Big Horn caused him to fail to do what Custer had sent him to do, as Dr. Edwards' successor says man, made more than six hundred necessary to the free growth and ad- he told Dr. Edwards it did, and thereby, amendments to the house bill, thus radi- vancement of every great city, and the caused him at least to contribute to the death of Custer and all his men, the simple cally changing its character. As thus cities that enjoy municipal home rule fact is one of the most powerful temperance

BLACK EYE FOR MAINE LAW.

Sacred Statute of Neal Dow Rudely Jarred.

Boston Transcript. While the election returns in Maine are ery satisfactory to the republicans as indicative of sentiment on national issues, the question of state policy on the enforcement of the liquor laws has been treated in of the contract has gone so far that very independent manner. It is impossible to ignore the significance of the vote upon this specific matter. As a rule, in the heat of a national campaign local issues are sidetracked for the time being, held in abeyance to be taken up when they can be discussed strictly on their merits; but this year, apparently, they would not down. Perhaps the influence and examples of Vermont and New Hampshire in liberalizing and regulating their liquor laws are having A delegation of Armenians is on its their effect upon Maine. At all events the doctrine of prohibition in the latter state dent Roosevelt to use his good offices to has received its worst set-back in the lower In his recent address at Bennington, Vt.

ex-Senator Chandler said that the prohibitory law in that state and in his own had been flagrantly violated. Each state had adopted a license law which was working very satisfactorily and he didn't antici pate any serious attempt to return to the other countries who have made the old order of things. Maine has now given unmistakable evidence of feeling lonesome as being the only bourbon left in this matter in the whole New England section, and the figures are eloquent of a determination not to cease the agitation until the Pine contest an appeal to race prejudice progress. This fact can only mean Tree state is relieved of those conditions of pharisecism which have held it back for the past fifty years. In several of the counties that have given generous republican pluralities democratic sheriffs have strengthen the democratic cause where industries are uniting with the union been elected, and in some others they have run ahead of the party vote on the general ticket. But the re-election of Sheriff Pennell in Cumberland county, in which the largest city of the state is located, is the most significant local feature of the elec-

That county has been the storm center of the many attempts to enforce the prohibitory law. The heroic, but disastrous offorts of Sheriff Pearson, the immediate predecessor of Pennell, to demonstrate that it could be enforced are still fresh in the ice not conforming to the rapid ways of public mind. He was honest and sincers in his belief and tireless and fearless in his attempts to justify his position. He sacrificed his life in the fruitless struggle, and then those who had elected him turned their backs upon his martyrdom and chose to succeed him a very respected citizen but one who it was not believed would pursue the same methods. Those who entertained this belief have not been disappointed in results. In his first campaign he announced that he should enforce the law, and doubtless intended to do so, but found the task too large for him, and frankly acknowledged the fact.

But he has done good service in keeping the traffic within bounds, and, instead of punishing him for his failure to keep his ante-election pledges, his course has been approved by a plurality as large as that received in the county by the head of the republican ticket. There were no tacit understandings involved in this result. Sheriff Pennell made his personal campaign them confess; their jalis are dark cellars, upon the distinct declaration that the policys which he had pursued, and if re-elected should pursue, was regulation and not prohibition, and the voters said "Amen!" This is a uracrical condemnation of the hypocritical law in the most unmistakable terms possible by one of the wealthiest and most intelligent counties in the state. Whether sentiment is yet aroused to the of this whole question to the people, we do not know, but the result shows the of these severe punishments the one apstrong drift of public sentiment at the pointed for drunkeness seems rather mild

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The signing of the new Thibetan treaty at L'hasa indicates that the British expedition will retire from that altitudinous country before the cold weather sets in. The affair has been nicely managed. The ruler of Thibet has escaped out beyond somewhere; and no treaty could be made with him. The British, therefore, have negotiated with minor functionaries, who remained in L'hasa, on the theory that the dalai lama had abdicated by running away from his capital, when it was in the hands of his enemies. A new lama will be promptly installed, and perhaps placed on a salary, by the business-like Anglo-Saxon soldiers and diplomats, notwithstanding that the head of Thibet is also the supreme head of the Buddhist religion, which has at least 100,000,000 votaries in Asia. The attitude of the Englishmen in this business was well illustrated years ago by that under-official in India who wired one day to the capital of the viceroy: "New God appeared on the frontier. Have ordered out the police." The selection of a new head of the great Buddhist religion by a minor British officer, as part of the day's work, or as a mere incident to Lord Curzon's policy of finding a new market for brick tea and cutting out Russian influence in Thibet, looks small in the news of the day, but it is something after all to stagger the imagina-

The recent report of the postmaster gen eral of England indicates that there is a progressive falling off in national thrift as indicated by the savings bank deposits. During the past year the withdrawals have exceeded the deposits by about \$10,000,000 An authority on the subject who was con sulted by a London journal expressed the opinion that these dwindling deposits are due not to diminished prosperity or to the recent war, but to a change of attitude on the part of the people toward savings: "The people have been told for years that their thrift involves a loss to the state they are taking one government at its Also of late years small investors "have become more and more educated as middle of the road. to the useful employment of their money. It is to be feared, however, that this education has been an expensive process, if the number of swindling investment companies is a trustworthy index.

Australia is the first of English-speaking lands to adopt for miners the German plan of an accident insurance fund, made up by dedicating 9 cents a week from the wages of every person employed, levying one-half as much on the employer and contributing as much more by the government. This makes a weekly payment of 18 cents a week for each person employed. This fund is administered by a board of six representing mine owners, employes and the government. In case of death from accident, a widow receives \$2 a week, and if among them. A funeral allowance of \$60 is made, and an allowance of 62 cents a week for each child until reaching 14 years. This, as will be seen, is sufficient to provide for a scanty but adequate support for a family, aided as it can be by wages earned. Where a miner is disabled, an allowance is made of \$3 a week, to which, if disability be permanent, is added 62 cents a week for each child. The invested funds under this plan amount now in New South Wales after three and a half years to \$450,000. has been paid for funerals \$12,990, for deaths \$44,370 and for disablements \$136,535. In one terrible disaster in Australia ninety-four employes were killed, but as a consequence of the fund provision was made for eight women left widows and 104 children. A plan like this in the anthracite mine reousend strikes or any amount of "organization." It would call for action by the state and a law providing these accident benefits would be a just and equitable

An interesting experiment in municipal bread-making is being tried in the city of Palermo, Italy. In March of last year the municipality began to bake about 20,000 pounds of bread daily, meeting with very severe opposition from all classes. Nevertheless, the essay succeed so well that at present the city bakes about one-sixth of all the bread consumed in Palermo, the bread being sold by the municipal guards. Private dealers are also encouraged to distribute the bread and are said to make a good profit from the sales. The socialists are naturally much interested in the experiment, and the fact that all the men employed in the bakeries are recruited from the labor bureau is tending to reduce the opposition from the working classes. As a result of the movement it is said that the price of bread has been materially reduced. The cities of Vittoria and Catania have lately adopted the scheme and report substantial profits accruing from the industry. Perhaps we all shall ultimately have our bread baked by a city department, just as our streets are cleaned and lighted and our water supply is attended to.

According to a Russian correspondent all the cities along the Volga are now preparing for the expected approach of cholera by way of Astrakhan. This great center of the Russian fisheries, where thousands of the poorest class of Persians come yearly to work during the season, is one of the gateways through which cholera has entered Europe for centuries. In spite of past experience it seems that the sanitary condition of the town still leaves almost everything to be desired. After the epidemic of 1891, certain sanitary changes were made, new refuse beds were started, etc., but the old takes of every imaginable form of filth are said to have reverted to their pristine state, and the city now is considering proposals to flood these plague spots with naphtha refuse in the hope that it may prove effective temporarily as a disinfectant. There is no time now to carry out any of the effective schemes which have been under discussion for years, and there is not much faith in the efficacy of experimental palliations. Aiready cholera has been reported among Persian travelers on a Caspian steamboat, but the victim's companions were permitted to land without any of the usual quarantine precau-They have probably carried the seeds of the disease in all directions.

Persia has no distilleries, breweries of saloons, only homemade wine, and it is hard to get drunk there, though some do it and are punished by having their ears nalled to the sidewalk. People who come along spit on them and kick them till they are sobered up, when they would no doubt be ready to go and sign the pledge, only that there are no temperance societies there But the country is quite abstem!ous without them, though the prophet's interdict is not universally observed. Perhaps if they drank more of it they would not be so cruel. They cut off the arms and legs of suspected people, and put one eye out, and sometimes the other, to make with no furniture; no food is given to the prisoners except what is supplied by their friends outside, and that is generally eaten up by the jailers. For slight crimes one penalty is hanging with the head downward and a weight tied around the neck. but murders, unless an individual perpetrates too many of them, may be con pounded by a small money fine. Womer delinquents are furned into a room and scratched to death by mad cats. In view

PROTECT THE POOR INDIAN

Baltimore News. Father Schell of Homer, Neb., has told the Interior department that a gang of sharpers is fleecing the Winnebago Indians out of all the money being paid the tribe by the government. At the same time this gang is violating the liquor laws of the United States. Father Schell adds that he can prove what he says. The frauds are open, patent and shameless. Still the authorities say that they are powerless to prevent it. Why powerless? Has not the United States a Department of Justice? Has it not sheriffs, courts, juries, jails, soldiers? Why should it permit the robbery of its wards? The Indian since Mayflower times has been a pretty safe victim for the white man. Possibly some of the sympathy given him has been wasted, But when public money is appropriated for Lo, it is the business of the United States officers to see that he gets it. No excuse is worth listening to.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The returns merely affirms the claim that Maine is safe and sane. The most cheering optimist of the day is

the democrat who extracts solld comfort to the appointment by the president of a from the Vermont and Maine returns. Senator Fairbanks is going down into West Virginia just to show his opponent how gallant youth may be in the balliwick

of age. Fifty-six members of the people's party in Indiana held a state convention and declared by resolution to plod along in the

It is announced semi-officially that the middle name of Candidate Davis should be pronounced "Gozway"-Henry "Gozway" Davis. The change removes the late un-

pleasantness. "If Tom Taggart don't carry Indiana," exclaims Henry Watterson in an editorial, "We'll hang him." There is considerable rubber in Taggart's neck and it will bear much stretching.

It is reported that Tammany is fixing up a political-career for Stewart M. Brice, son of the late Calvin M. Brice, once United States senator from Ohio. Brice is a Tammany graduate. He is likely to be sent to congress. Senator Kearns of Utah has decided not

to seek re-election. His defeat in the state there are a dependent father, mother or republican convention by the Smoot faction unmarried sisters, this sum is divided foreshadows a fierce factional fight in Mormondom, and the organization of an independent anti-Mormon party. A Minneapolis court declined to dismiss the pending indictments against ex-Mayor

Ames, and another trial will follow. Peculiar reasons were urged in favor of discontinuing the prosecution. "It prolongs the boodle stench and gives the city offensive notoriety." The plea had no effect on the Miss Margaret Ingels, a pretty and talented girl of Paris, Ky., has tendered her services to the democratic committee and

will take the stump in the interest of Parker and Davis. She has been given notice that she will be assigned to the western states. Miss Ingels is an intelligent young woman and has made a study of the Edith—Is it true, Dolly, that Larkin kissed you before he picked you up in that runaway?

Dolly—Yes, dear; you know he is studying to be a doctor and that was first ald to the injured.—Indianapolis News. gion would do more for "labor" than a subject of political economy and is posspeaker. She enjoys a wide acquaintance among public men and is popular. Someone reported to Governor Odell at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, that a lemocratic humorist had remarked: "With Fairbanks eating fried lobster in Maine and

Odell serving lobster a la Newburg in New York, the republicans are laying themselves open to an insinuation." "Tell the gentleman," replied the governor, "that the lobster has a grip-and so has the republican party. Better a lobster leadership than the leadership of a fresh water clam, posing as the embodiment of the judicial

Democratic Humbug Arraigned. Portland Oregonian

What a profound impression the presi dent's letter of acceptance has made upon the democratic mind is revealed in the press comment. It is this cogent and unanswerable arraignment of democratic humbug, in the editorial possession for a week past, that has made the democratic papers call so piteously to Parker for i 'bugle call." /

How Near We Came to National

Socialism has played little part in American politics thus far. Yet there are many advocates of national ownership of coal mines. As President Roosevelt reminds the public in his letter of acceptance, the New York state democratic platform in 1902, at the height of the mine workers' strike, declared for national ownership of the anthracite mines. That platform said "We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to the owners. Ninety per cent of the anthracite coal deposits of the world being in the state of Pennsylvania, national ownership can but be in the interest of the whole people."

CONTROL OF COAL MINES.

Ownership Two Years Ago.

Chicago News

President Roosevelt says: 'Champions of that convention's cause now condemn the fact that there was any action by the president at all-though they must know that it was only this action by the president which prevented the movement for national ownership of the coal fields from gaining what might well have

been an Irresistible impetus." It will be remembered that in the fall of 1902 the powerful presidents of the coal roads demanded that federal troops be sent to the anthracite districts, so that coal mining might be resumed under their protection. President Roosevelt's reply to that demand is reported to have been in substance: "If federal troops go to the coal fields they will go to assist in mining coal for the public, not for the coal companies." Having that reply to think about, the coalroad presidents with little hesitation agreed

coal strike commission, its finding to bind them for a term of years. It is probable that President Roosevelt speaks advisedly when he says that an "irresistible impetus" for national ownership of the coal fields was growing in the fall of 1902. Had federal troops actually seized the mines for the public's benefit national ownership might not have been

SMILING REMARKS.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Tor-kins at the base ball game, "doesn't that man in the blue clothes run, too?" "Not till after the game is over. Then he runs and hides."—Washington Star.

Timmid-I'm glad the war is over in Manchuria. Wiseman-What are you talking about? The war in Manchuria isn't ended by any Timmid—I didn't say it was. I say I'm glad it's over in Manchuria.—Philadelphia Press.

Instructor (at night school)—What are the chief curses of American civilization? Shaggy Haired Pupil—Bout the same as the English, only we use 'em more freely in our common talk than they do. You don't expect me to blurt 'em out, do you?—Cleveland Leader. The animals in the ark were having their

first tussie with seastckness.

"It will pass away," said the tortoise.

"Keep a stiff upper lip."

"That may be easy enough for you,"
groaned the tapir, "but what's the use of giving that kind of advice to me, you lunk head!—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes," said Henpeck, "Dundreary called bee us a few days ago and I wish to us a few days ago ess he hadn't." y?" inquired Askum. goodness he hadn't."
"Why?" inquired Askum.
"Why, our baby took such a fancy to his idiotic sidewhiskers, pulling and tugging at 'em, that my wife insists upon my raising the same kind."—Philadeiphia Press.

THE GRANDEST BIRD.

Chicago Chronicle. The nightingale is like a lute.
The thrush's voice is sweet.
The bobolink can trill a tune.
The jenny wren is neat,
Canaries have a dainty song,
The pigeon, mild and meek,
And even parrots have a charn
When they attempt to speak.

The robin has a brilliant breast, The hummingbird is fleet.
The peacock is a bird of pride,
With very ugly feet:
The swallows skim the air in glee.
The stork is held in awe.
The goldfinch is a tiny thing,
The dove, without a flaw.

The lyre bird has gorgeous plumes.
The hawk is swift and keen.
The linnet has a tuneful throat,
The sparrow, he is mean:
The mocking bird's a modest thing.
The swan is white and proud,
The turtle dove is like a nun,
The bittern hoarse and loud.

The eagle is a noble bird,
All poets sing his praise,
The owl is wise, the falscon fierce,
The lark has joyous ways;
But when it comes to birds that beat
All other birds beside, Give me spring chicken every time, And let me have it fried.



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