

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Net total sales \$87,711. Daily average 28,928. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Now for the street fair, but don't make it too long, please. If Judge Hornblower were "true to name" what a salary he could command from Tom Taggart!

There is but one place where all democrats can meet on common ground—the home of Adlai Stevenson, in Illinois. At last report Father Schell was still in possession at Homer and a large part of the enemies' supplies had been cut off.

The Fontanelle club is probably keeping secret the names of its favorites for the legislature so as not to handicap them in the race. If the managers of the Auditorium can make a dicker with the weather clerk the horse show will prove a success from all points of view.

The direct primary is a helpful medium for the photographic artist who is able to touch up the photographs of prominently mentioned candidates. One reason which might be assigned for democratic apathy in the present campaign is that the presence of both Jones of Arkansas and Gorman at national headquarters has a neutralizing effect.

If the water works primer can be pushed to the front the tax reform primer will be pushed to the rear. There is method in the madness of John N. Baldwin in backing the water-marked statesman. Senator Stone of Missouri is not taking an active part in the campaign in the interest of Joseph Falk, from which it may be inferred that the "sunshine statesman" would really like to see the reformer elected.

Republican candidates for the school board have another week for filing their names with the city committee, and the prospect is that the five vacancies on the school board will not go begging, although there is no pay attached to the position. Now that Indians can only spend \$10 a month from the proceeds of sale of heirship lands, the labor market in the vicinity of the reservations may be glutted by white men returning to honest labor and Indians seeking a living from the soil.

Odesa is one Russian city where the war is not popular, if one is to judge by its effect upon trade. The Black sea port prospers only when merchant ships can pass the Dardanelles without being stopped at one end or the other by inquisitive naval officers. Steamship companies should cooperate with Commissioner Sargent in securing examination of immigrants to this country before they are permitted to sail from their native lands. The steerage rate is hardly sufficient to pay for return passage and meals coming and returning.

The proof of the pudding is always in the eating. The best proof that the South Omaha strike is over is that the South Omaha police commission has raised the 10 o'clock night closing curfew on saloons and the free transportation of strike breakers on the dummy train has been discontinued. Although Douglas county is a republican county, its affairs have been managed for more than five years by democratic county boards. With the law changed to require election by the whole county, instead of only one district, there is no good reason why this should continue, nor will it continue if the republicans see to it this time that the commission nomination goes to men who can poll all the republican votes.

A DISAPPOINTING RESULT.

The American minister to Cuba has pointed out that the export trade of this country with the island is not growing as rapidly as the trade with Cuba of European countries and he regards this as a disappointing result of the reciprocity agreement. It was urged in behalf of that agreement that it would certainly have the effect to very greatly increase our exports to the island. There has indeed been a growth of trade, but it is largely in our increased imports from Cuba. The sugar and tobacco planters of the island have found here a market for most of what they produced, but the Cuban merchants have not very much increased their purchases in the American market. They evidently prefer to buy in Europe.

Minister Squiers says that he never fails to impress upon the Cuban merchants and planters with whom he comes in contact "the dangers to reciprocity in the present uneven trade between the two countries and that American merchants and manufacturers will not long support an arrangement which largely increases the market for Cuban productions and, by comparison at least, decreases the sale of our own." It does not appear that this has had any effect and probably will not have any. It is suggested that the reason why we do not export more to Cuba is because the merchants there buy manufactured goods where they can get them to the best commercial advantage, and if they come in increasing amount from Great Britain, Germany and France, rather than the United States, it must be because they can be obtained from those countries at less cost. This is a plausible explanation, but it is not altogether convincing, since it may be fairly assumed that the American minister would not have learned of the difference in cost between European and American goods, if it exists, and would not have made the statement he has.

At all events, it is certain that the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba is not working as its advocates expected, so far as exports from the United States are concerned, and it is pretty safe to say that unless there shall be improvement in this respect, so that the trade shall not be so uneven as at present, there will not be a renewal of the arrangement. FOR THEIR OWN MARKET. The annual convention of Canadian manufacturers was held the past week and the conspicuous fact which the deliberations disclosed was that they are for their own market and in order to make it more secure for the products of Canadian mills and factories they favor greater tariff protection than is now given them. There is \$520,000,000 capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in the Dominion and the value of the manufactured products is about equal in amount to the capital. There has been during the last twenty years a steady growth of industries and in view of the American competition the increase has been rapid.

The president of the convention in his address said that as a nation of producers the first thought must naturally be the profitable marketing of products. "There is one market that we can safely take, mold and control for the upbuilding of Canadian interest; it is the home market." He urged that to establish native industries that will create and maintain a prosperous people and that will thus provide a home market should be the object and aim of statesmen, farmers and manufacturers alike. He pointed out that the trade returns are ample proof of the need of radical changes in the present Canadian customs tariff. The manufacturers of Canada are not unfavorable to giving a substantial tariff preference to British manufacturers, but they want and have for two years been endeavoring to get better protection against American manufacturers and it appears that they are hopeful of obtaining this in the not remote future.

It is needless to say that these manufacturers, who constitute a powerful influence, are not friendly to trade reciprocity with this country. They do not desire that closer commercial relations between the two countries shall be made any closer and it is perhaps chiefly due to them that the Canadian government has ceased to show any active interest in the question of reciprocity. They want pursued in the Dominion the policy by which the United States has built up a great home market, which consumes 90 per cent of the products of both our factories and farms. American advocates of reciprocity with Canada will get no encouragement from the manufacturers of that country.

DAVIS ON THE TARIFF. The democratic candidate for vice president is largely interested in industries that have tariff protection. He has amassed his great fortune under the operation of that policy which has made this the foremost industrial nation of the world. Consequently Mr. Davis does not acquiesce in the declaration of the St. Louis platform that tariff protection is robbery. He is not disposed to admit that while enjoying the advantages and benefits of protection he has been a party to the robbery of the people. He declines to confess, as acquiescence in the democratic platform would mean, that his great wealth was obtained by plundering the public.

In his speech opening the democratic campaign in West Virginia Mr. Davis said: "I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenues for the economical and proper expenditures of the government, and in that tariff I believe incidental protection to our industries is right and proper." Now if protection, as asserted by the democratic national convention, is indeed robbery, of course that term applies to any degree of protection. As President Roosevelt has said in referring to the St. Louis declaration, if a protective tariff is robbery, then it is just as much robbery to reverse it down, still leaving it protective, as it would be

to enact it. It is obvious, then, that in favoring "incidental protection" the democratic nominee for vice president repudiates the tariff plank of the platform. How he would defend incidental protection it is impossible to say. It is a very vague expression. But there is no doubt that he utterly rejects the proposition of his party that protection is robbery.

KANSAS CITY AND OMAHA. Among the deceptive statements supplied by R. B. Howell to the junior yellow for his red letter water primers is a comparison of the water rates of Kansas City and Omaha. According to the veracious Mr. Howell, the cost of the Kansas City plant was \$2,500,000 and the net income derived by the city by its water works plant for last year was \$345,000, notwithstanding the fact that the water rate to private consumers is much lower than in Omaha.

As a matter of fact, Kansas City acquired its water works plant on September 1, 1895, at a cost of \$3,100,000. The bonds issued to pay for the works bear a rate of interest of 4 1/2 per cent annum, or \$139,500 a year. In 1903 another bond issue for water works extensions and improvements, bearing 4 per cent interest, was added, making in all a bonded debt of \$4,200,000, with an interest charge of \$183,500 per annum. According to Howell, Omaha pays \$92,000 a year for hydrant rental and Kansas City pays nothing for hydrant rental, but it does pay \$183,500 a year interest on bonds issued to pay for the water works.

The inference from Howell's deceptive water primers would be that a material reduction was made in the water rate to private consumers in Kansas City just as soon as the city had acquired the works. As a matter of fact, the old water rates charged by the National Water company, which owned the Kansas City water works up to September 1, 1895, were continued until April 1, 1896, so that the water consumers of Kansas City had no relief whatever for nearly four years after the works had been acquired. The reduction made on April 1, 1896, based upon the rates previously charged by the National Water company, was just 15 per cent and no reduction has been made since then.

The present rate at Kansas City for a house of six rooms is \$5.50; the rate in Omaha for six rooms is \$6.75. The rate for closet in Omaha, \$2.50; in Kansas City, \$4. The rate for bath room in Omaha, \$3.50; in Kansas City, \$4.25. The rate in Omaha for two horses and carriage, with hose, \$5; in Kansas City, \$7.65. The rate in Omaha for one cow is \$1; in Kansas City, \$1.70. Sprinkling a lawn on lot of thirty feet frontage in Omaha, \$5; in Kansas City, \$4.80. Total charge for these various items in Omaha, \$24.75; in Kansas City, \$27.90. The meter rate in Kansas City originally was 36 cents maximum and 10 cents minimum per 1,000 gallons. Since the change of rates was made in 1899 the meter rate in Kansas City is 31 cents maximum and 8 1/2 cents minimum per 1,000 gallons, while in Omaha the maximum rate per 1,000 gallons is 30 cents and the minimum rate 8 cents. Under 1,000 gallons per day the rate in Omaha is 35 cents per thousand.

Howell's water primer would make us believe that Kansas City has a net income of \$345,000 per year from its water works. Inasmuch as the total revenue of the Kansas City water works from all sources during the year 1903 was \$542,681.27 and \$183,500 was paid in interest on the water bonds, there would only remain a surplus of \$359,181.27 to defray the expenses of operating the plant and pay for its maintenance and repairs. Manifestly that fact does not seem to trouble Mr. Howell's mind in the least. Another fact the Howell red letter primer ignores is that Omaha receives over \$400,000 a year in taxes from its water works; Kansas City nothing.

It should also be borne in mind that Kansas City has more than 200,000 population at this time and its consumption of water is fully 75 per cent greater than that of Omaha, consequently its income must be in proportion, or nearly so, to the difference in population and commerce of the two cities. But these stubborn facts also do not seem to trouble a man who is trying to make political capital for himself by deceptive water primers and false pretensions.

The Chicago city civil service commission has struck terror in the police force of that city by a new rule excluding from the service all fat men. In support of this new departure the civil service commission argues that fat weakens a man's muscles, obstructs his movements and makes him slothful, indulgent and unobscuring. The work of a policeman is calculated to keep him low in flesh if he keeps on the run, but if he becomes fat and beefy while he is on the force it is almost certain that he is not an efficient officer. If the innovation introduced in the Chicago police force be carried over to the rest of the country, and Omaha policemen with large girth and weak legs will have to prepare to evacuate their positions.

The statistics compiled by the deputy state labor commissioner are interesting and suggestive, but it really does not require a skilled mechanic to compile grain and flour statistics. The only benefit that labor derives from this work is the salary paid for working up the statistics.

The Union Pacific bulletin news service, which will begin next week, will be appreciated by the patrons of the transcontinental if it will keep people in uptown hotels fully advised concerning the belated trains, and the best news the service can render is to report the trains on time.

Harper's Weekly wants to know why nobody has yet notified Mr. Tibbles that he has been nominated for vice president. This interrogation is an impertinence. Tibbles has not only been notified, but he has served notice upon himself and upon all others whom it may concern.

If it is true that Omaha has the foremost place as a base ball city in the transmississippi territory, all the other towns in the Mississippi valley must be off their base.

Now Let the Show Begin. Philadelphia North American. Slowly, but surely, the awful strain is being removed. Thomas H. Tibbles has accepted the populist nomination for the vice presidency.

An Unforgivable Offense. Baltimore American. One of the most striking cases of violation of all precedent and gross disregard of professional etiquette took place in New York the other day, where a lawyer had his pocket looted by his client.

"Search Me" Chicago Tribune. The statement of the treasurer of the United States that there is one \$10,000 bill "still in circulation" must have been made hastily. The chances are that this particular bill is locked up in somebody's safety vault.

Talking Through His Hat. Kansas City Star. Ex-Senator Towne declared last night that if Lincoln were living today he would be a democrat. Mr. Towne, of course, is not old enough to remember that Lincoln was denounced for overriding the constitution, and so could hardly be received into a partnership with the "safe and sane" party of today.

Never Touched Them. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Ex-Senator Towne has been caused to be painted in big black letters upon the walls of the bureau's reception room at Washington the legend, "The Lord hates a liar." And he refuses to say whom this is directed against. Those who most frequent the place are the pension attorneys, and they may be pardoned for considering that it applies to them.

Another Issue Vanishing. Philadelphia Record. The democrats are trying to make campaign material out of the condition of the nation's finances are not meeting with success. The receipts for twenty days of this month exceeded the expenditures by \$2,125,548. At that rate there will be a handsome surplus at the end of the fiscal year. But there is an available cash balance now in the treasury of nearly \$149,000,000 exclusive of the \$130,000,000 redemption fund. The treasury is in a splendid condition, such as was unknown under democratic rule.

SPURNS DEAL WITH TRUSTS. Roosevelt Declines an Understanding in Return for Campaign Funds. "No bargaining with trusts" is the "understanding" which Roosevelt has made for campaign subscriptions. This is the edict that has gone forth at the national republican headquarters in New York City, and it comes from no other than President Roosevelt himself. The announcement forms the text of a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald from Walter Wellman, who is observing the progress of the campaign at both national headquarters. Mr. Wellman relates how the matter came to a decision in this way: Certain wealthy men of New York, republicans, and presumably interested in the success of the individuals in the campaign fund. They chose to discuss the proposal, not as individuals, but as representatives of industrial trusts in which they are heavily interested. They wanted to know what was to be the policy of the Roosevelt administration toward their corporations. What were they to expect? What would Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss say to them in the way of assurance? They were not disposed to be exacting or unreasonable, but it was only natural for them to want to know, you know.

When the matter was referred to President Roosevelt, as it was during the last few days, the answer came promptly enough. There could not even be a discussion of the question. No "understanding" could be arrived at; no "arrangement" could be made. The answer was not only rendered promptly, but it was handed down in vigorous and emphatic language—language which I should like to quote, but cannot under pledge not to.

This is the second time Mr. Roosevelt has refused to dicker with the trust people. Last week, before the death of Senator Hanna, and when it was thought by some people that there was doubt about the president's nomination for a second term, certain rich men of this city sent an eminent republican to Washington to inquire what assurances could be had of the policy which would be followed toward the trusts after March 4. The answer was given promptly and emphatically. Moreover, on that occasion the facts were obtained in some way by your correspondent, and publication of the story of the futile attempt to place President Roosevelt "in leading strings" to "handle him" created quite a sensation.

It was supposed generally that would be the last effort of the sort. But no. Taking advantage of the well known fact that the republican campaign managers are hard up for cash, these trust operators thought it possible to drive a bargain. They have failed again, and the happy news is that as a result of the president's scornful rejection of this proposal to trade cash for assurances of the funds of the republican national committee will not be swelled by many thousands of dollars which were offered on these impossible terms. And Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss, who needed the money, and needed it very badly, too, is an open secret that they are pretty nearly "broke." They have enough to pay the running expenses of the very elaborate and largely ornamental organization at the national headquarters in Madison avenue, but there is not a cent to spare for campaign fighting. The republican managers in West Virginia want funds with which to "handle" certain coal miners and timber cutters, but they can't get a dollar at headquarters. Harry New wants funds for Indiana, but he has none to spare. Chairman Babcock and Secretary Overstreet of the congressional campaign committee really are worried about the next house of representatives, and would like more financial help from the national committee. They are waiting with impatience for a word from the president. There can be no doubt of one thing. Chairman Cortelyou is a good organizer. The machine at headquarters in the beautiful marble building runs like a French clock. Everything is systematized down to a nicety. No employee can get a postage stamp or a bunch of envelopes, or a bottle of mullage, without filling an elaborate requisition blank, which must be O. K.'d by several officials, until finally it reaches the initials of the chief himself. Then, after the records have been written up properly and the duplicates filed, the postage stamp or bunch of envelopes, or whatever it is, is in due time "issued." Much the same is it with callers who want to see some one at headquarters. You have to write your name, age, height, pedigree, etc., on a card, and then, if you have time to wait, which generally you have not, sooner or later you get to see your man. In every detail the organization is perfect, shipshape, careful, exacting, formal. It is just as complete as a government department at Washington and dispatches business at about the same speed. Every one admires the perfection of this organization. Some of the old-fashioned politicians think it would be better to expend part of all this energy of systematizing in carrying on a campaign, but they must live and learn.

RECLAIMING THE ARID LANDS. "One of the Notable Deeds of the Roosevelt Administration." Chicago Tribune. It became apparent a quarter of a century ago that the day was near at hand when all the arable lands of the public domain would be taken up by settlers. Attention was called to the possibility of making a portion of the 650,000,000 acres of arid land owned by the government available for cultivation by means of irrigation. Large tracts of arid land were given to the states within whose bounds they lay on condition that the donees would improve them. The experiment was not a brilliant success, but congress could not devise a better solution of the problem.

In his first message to congress, in December, 1901, President Roosevelt had something to say about a subject with which he was familiar and which interested him greatly. He outlined a definite, intelligible irrigation policy. He said that there were made available for homestead settlement by irrigation works by the national government. The lands thus reclaimed should be reserved for actual settlers, and the cost of construction be repaid by the land reclaimed. On these areas millions of people can establish homes, and their products will swell the sum total of national wealth.

The reclamation of so many acres of arid land will be the greatest and most profitable investment that the government can make. It is one of the notable deeds of the Roosevelt administration.

PERSONAL NOTES. No matter what happens Colorado democrats cannot lose the Adams family. Admiral George Dewey's portrait, painted by W. D. Murphy by the trust funds, has been hung in the Vermont state house.

Former President Steyn and his wife have received permission to return to South Africa in December. They will occupy a farm near Bloemfontein.

Hans E. Grunow, the consul recently appointed by the German imperial government to represent German interests in Minnesota and the Dakotas, has arrived in St. Paul.

Commander-in-Chief W. W. Blackmar of the Grand Army of the Republic has appointed J. M. Schomacker of Pittsburg to be senior aid-de-camp on his staff and J. H. Holcomb of Philadelphia to be assistant general and custodian of records.

Bir William McDonald, education philanthropist of Montreal, and James W. Robertson of Ottawa, Canada's commissioner of agriculture, are making a tour of the northern states with view to adding improvements to the great system of rural education in Canadian provinces.

AS TO THE STAFF OF LIFE. Instructive Statistics on the Wheat Crop and the Wheat Reserve. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The prevailing opinion is that considerably more than 10 bushels of wheat in the western speculative markets is a fact of moment not only in the family economy of the country, but in relation to the foreign trade. Following the rise in grain, flour has gone up until no one but a hardy old cost the Springfield householder about \$5 a year ago, commands \$7—an advance of 40 per cent. If these prices hold or advance it is certain that the baker's loaf of bread will be increased in cost, equally with the farmer's lot, considerably upon reduction in size or advance in price.

It is a question how far this recent excited advance in wheat is justified by actual conditions. There is no doubt that the crop being harvested is much below the recent average of yearly production. The higher estimates, which are based upon the September report of the federal Department of Agriculture, do not exceed 500,000,000 bushels, compared with 675,000,000 bushels in 1903, and 690,000,000 in 1902, and 740,000,000 in 1901. The private trade estimate runs as low as 500,000,000 and lower. This reduction of yield by nearly 150,000,000 bushels from the recent average, or by nearly a fourth, might seem to warrant a sharp rise in the price of wheat, and it would, provided the world's wheat crop outside the United States was as short as our own.

But this is not the case. Moreover, short as is the crop in the United States, it is still large enough to yield a considerable amount for export—that is to say, a surplus which will pound down the home market unless taken by Europe at present prices, and Europe shows no disposition to come up to these present prices. Let us suppose the worst possible case in relation to this crop—that it amounts to only 500,000,000 bushels, and that the per capita consumption in the country holds up to the recent estimated figure of about five and a half bushels. Then we have the following calculation:

Estimated old wheat carried over in bushels. Farmers' reserve and visible, 43,000,000. New crop, 500,000,000. Total available supply, 543,000,000. Domestic consumption (5 1/2 bushels per head of 200,000,000 people), 450,000,000. Surplus or deficit, 93,000,000 (21 bushels per acre).

Total requirements, 525,000,000. Available for reserve and export, 37,000,000. Such a calculation would leave nothing for export unless the wheat crop of the country were to be swept entirely bare of grain before July 1 next; and only in such conditions can we find abundant warrant for present prices.

But such a calculation presents one or two items of particular absurdity. Granted that the realistic wheat consumption of the country has been as high as five and one-half bushels per capita, which is doubtful, it must decline materially under the influence of higher prices and the greater availability than ever of such cheaper substitutes as corn, to say nothing of the abundant supply of other foodstuffs. As matters now stand, and with a corn crop maturing of over 2,225,000,000 bushels, the per capita wheat consumption of the country will easily fall to four and one-half bushels. We should then have, on an estimated yield of 500,000,000 bushels, a per capita wheat consumption of the country will easily fall to four and one-half bushels. We should then have, on an estimated yield of 500,000,000 bushels, a per capita wheat consumption of the country will easily fall to four and one-half bushels.

And if the present crop comes up to the government estimates of 530,000,000 there will be 30,000,000 bushels to be added to the above balance, which would permit of an export of about 100,000,000 bushels and a surplus of reserves to begin the next year with.

This calculation may err on the one side as badly as the previous one did on the other, but it is not probable. The situation is admittedly such as to favor only very moderate wheat exports. Even a crop of 675,000,000 bushels last year exports of wheat and flour as wheat for the year to July 1 last amounted only to 150,772,613 bushels, compared with shipments of 202,900,000 bushels in the previous year, and 274,750,000 in the year before that. Certainly, then, a crop of 100,000,000 bushels less than last year cannot spare more than 100,000,000 bushels of export, and not that except in case of material reduction in home consumption. But this reduction is bound to come, with prices as they are. The bull speculators in the wheat pits are plainly overdoing their case; and the fact that they succeeded in keeping prices above 1 1/2 a bushel for the present the more certain becomes a following sensational collapse in the market. A reasonable consideration of present known conditions respecting this trade makes it safe to predict that if a barrel for flour in this part of the country is more than it will be commanding next spring.

REMEDY FOR TRUST EVILS. Measures Which May Convert the Trusts Into Friendly Agencies. John Bates Clark in the Century. We know of at least four things which we must put an end if we are to convert the trusts into friendly agencies. First, we must stop discriminations by railroads. Favoring the big shipper has to commend to the plausible argument that he makes the railroad less profitable than the smaller shipper, for a given amount of freight; but this argument becomes shallow enough when it is made to justify a policy of helping the big shipper to crush the small one. Equal rates for carload lots of goods of a common kind will have to be established.

Another thing that will have to be stopped is flooding a particular locality with goods offered at cut-throat prices for the sake of crushing a competitor—who is there operating. Economists point out difficulties in the way of this policy, and lawyers point out others. The policy is indeed a difficult one, but if it were an impossible policy we should have to make a way to success in adopting and enforcing it, and there is very little doubt that with wisdom and determination we can do it.

There is also the plan of selling one kind of goods at a cheap rate for the sake of crushing competitors, who make only that kind of goods, and forcing them to sell their plants to the trust on its own terms. Putting an end to this by law may be even harder than stopping the cut-throat competition which acts locally, but it will have to be done if we are ever to be completely free from the evils and the perils that monopolies bring.

Finally, there is the "factor's agreement" as refused by the trust. It is a promise to a dealer at a living price unless he will promise not to buy any similar articles from a competitor. The trust may say to a merchant, "Buy exclusively from us and we will give you a discount by which you may make a handsome return. Buy anything from another source and we will give you a discount so small that you will have to sell at a loss everything that comes from our shops." If these shops are turning out things that we must have he will come to terms and buy only from the trust, and the independent mill will find it hard to reach the public with its tender of goods. Less difficult, on the whole, than the preceding measures will be the suppression of the factor's agreement, and yet even this will be difficult enough. It is a hard and selfish trade, and democracy must travel in its efforts to regulate trusts, but there is no possible doubt that it must travel by that route or go farther and fare worse. There is socialism as an ever present alternative.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS' LETTER. Plain, Clear, Practical. Chicago Post. A plain, clear, practical statement of facts. Sagacious and Sensible. Chicago Tribune. Senator Fairbanks is neither eloquent nor brilliant, but he is eminently sagacious and possessed of an uncommon amount of common sense. Doctrine Without Passion. Indianapolis News. It states the republican doctrine without passion and in the manner of a man firmly and conscientiously convinced of its truth. Case Clearly Presented. Philadelphia Press. Added to the president's and the earlier deliverances of both, the republican case has been clearly and fully presented. Figures and Facts Massed. Baltimore American. Senator Fairbanks arranges his figures and masses his facts, and upon the whole he constructs a logical system of breastworks that his democratic adversaries have found it impossible to break through, either by direct attack or stratagem. Not a Bit Excited. New York Sun. A temperately written document, presenting no campaigner's ardors and raising no new issues, but commanding respect and attention by the sobriety of its expression. PASSING PLEASANTRIES. "Are you taking an active part in the campaign?" "Am taking an active part! Great Scott! I'm making the campaign collections."—Chicago Tribune. "The dentist gazed long and earnestly into the cavity in the man's tooth." "Well," said the man, "what do you see?" "I think," said the dentist, "that I see an opening for a job."—Cleveland Leader. "They say," remarked the observant man, "that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and, indeed, it is." "See whizz!" exclaimed Laxman, "that's my brightest and happiest hour! I'm in 'variably asleep then.'"—Philadelphia Press. "So your youngest daughter is having her voice cultivated." "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "that's the way most of our boys and girls do. But between you and me, I hired the professor in the hope of getting it cured."—Washington Star. "Dear," said Mr. Knott-Longwood, "what would you do if I should die?" "A tear stood in his young wife's eye." "I shudder to think of it, Henry," she said. "I should be perfectly inconsolable—unless some good kind, affectionate man just like you should come along."—Chicago Tribune. "Bill—" "What is it, Sue?" "I'm going to tell you one thing—that is this. If you don't get a better job than you are, you can't get a slacker folk at the social. I won't go to the hangin' with you next Friday."—Atlanta Constitution. "They say that he has a past," said Miss Primly, and she gave a little cough. "Well," said Miss Speedwell, "if he has one, he's going so fast now that it will never overtake him."—Cleveland Leader. "How is it that the company declared a 10 per cent dividend last year and still has a 10 per cent deficit this year with the same amount of business?" "They had to close the deficit to balance the dividend."—Philadelphia Telegraph. Girl with the Gibson Girl Neck—I always felt sorry for Mr. Squillford when he's out to company. He doesn't know what to do with his neck. Girl with the Julia Marlowe Dimple—Well, if ever you have occasion to dance with him you'll be sorry for yourself. He doesn't know what to do with his feet, either.—Chicago Tribune. "Say, pa." "Well, what?" "Why does that man in the band run the trombone down his throat?" "I suppose he's sorry for yourself."—Town Topics. WALS OF CORN. (Reprinted by Request.) Smiling and divided land, the sun and breeze softly over our prairie home. But the wide, wide lands that stretch away Before my eyes in the days of May; The rolling prairie's billowy swell, Breezy upland and timbered dell; Stately mansion and hot furrow— All are hidden by walls of corn. All the wide world is narrowed down To walls of corn now sere and brown. What do they hold these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn? He who questions may soon be told, A great state's wealth these walls entail. No sentinels guard these walls of corn, Never is sounded the warbler's horn; Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold, Left all unbarred, though thieves are bold. Clothes and food for the toiling poor; Wealth to heap at the rich man's door; Meat for the healthy and balm for him Who moans and tosses in chamber dim; Shoes for the barefooted; pearls to twine In the scented tresses of ladies fine; Things of use for the lowly cot Where (Bless the corn!) wheat cometh not! Luxuries rare for the mansion grand, Booty for thieves that rob the land— All these things, and so many more It would fill a book to name them o'er, Are hid and held in these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn. Where do they stand, these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn? Open the atlas, conned by rule, In the olden days of the district school. Point to this rich and bounteous land That yields such fruits to the toiler's hand. "Treeless desert" they called it then, Haunted by beasts and forsook by men. Little they knew what wealth would unfold Lay hid where the desolate prairies rolled. Who would have dared, with brush or pen, As this land is now, to paint it then? And how would the wise ones have laughed In scorn Had prophet foretold these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn!—ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

WeakLungs. Inherited, perhaps. Natural tendency to take cold. Possibly a case or two of consumption in the family. Then don't neglect your coughs and colds. Heal your throat and strengthen your lungs with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if he can give you better advice. "We have had Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for many years. For throat and lung troubles it always helps."—Frank Rogers, Greenwood, Wis. Dec. 16, '94. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.