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E ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. presence and sworn to day of September, 1904. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

To the departing bankers: Come again, and come often.

No one who sees North Sixteenth street actually in the throes of repavement will dare deny that Omaha is rapidly forging to the front.

An earthquake is reported in western Kansas. The short grass country has probably just heard of Prof. Wilcox's take. theory as to the sanity of its citizens.

There is not the slightest doubt of York now that the Evening Mail is referring to the anti-expansion orators as "copperheads."

And that reminds us, Why didn't the bribe in Nebraska when they had complete control of every branch of the

The local democracy is having a hard time in impressing candidates into servboard ticket being the latest brilliant no interference with the peaceable relaexample. No wonder.

Attorney Folk cannot be accused of would really do were he a voter in Nebraska this year.

North Sea incident. He is not to proceed to the front until after an official war may be over.

Judge Parker has thanked Colonel Bryan for excellent work done in Indiana, the letter possibly being written at this time because the judge may not be in a thankful state of mind when the returns come in.

cided to ignore the report of Russian thing different, while it is well undervessels firing on fishing boats of that stood that the vice presidential candigovernment it may be expected that the date is not at all opposed to combina-Russophile spirit at Paris will subside tions which come under the designation in an appreciable extent.

stock of \$50,000,000, has been incorpor the so-called trusts? ated in Oklahoma, but prospective investors should not delude themselves last Monday he endeavored to let the that water purchased in this way is country know what he thought of the serviceable for irrigating arid land.

Boodle Prosecutor Folk had a magnificent audience in Omaha which gave him a cordial reception, but nothing that he said tended to persuade anyone that Nebraska is compelled to look for salvation from boodlerism to the demo-pops.

"If anyone doubts that the officials of the south are opposed to lynching let them consult the court records where the indictments appear," says a southern speaker. And if they would judge the sentiment of the southern people let them consult the verdicts following the indictments.

A Swedish officer has sworn that his vessel was fired upon by a boat belonging to the Russian fleet, but so far Admiral Rojestvensky has forgotten the encident in his official report, which lends color to the belief that the reports so far received from the admiral are

little more than excuses.

President Stickney points the way to Omaha's greater growth by the upbuilding of a grain market here and shows people throughout the state as to those of this city. President Stickney should fairs, has been the victim of untruthful be engaged to tell the same story to the advisers and thus has been led into the people in every town in Nebraska.

BERGE-THE NONCOMBATANT. You want men who will expose corrup-

tion and not conceal it. It is not enough to be for honesty-you must fight for it. The first is a noncombatant-the other is a soldier in the cause.-Prosecuting Attor-

When did Berge, the popullst nominee for governor, ever fight for reform? edy against the trusts and that conse-Berge lives in Lincoln at the very seat quently no additional legislation is of legislative corruption and bribery. When did he ever expose a bribe-giver or denounce a hired lobbyist?

Mr. Berge is a lawyer himself and would not have to pay out attorney's fees for legal assistance-when did he claim for him superior ability as a ever file a complaint against a boodler jurist. or public thief?

Mr. Berge does not have to go to the the sittings of the State Board of Railthe encouragement of his presence to those who, irrespective of party, were securing the nomination of Judge Parker fighting for more equitable railroad taxation, much less lift his voice in the them are in one way or another corcause?

The best that could be said for Berge tle he is made of. Berge has done noth- perity. ing-he has shown either the white feather or passive indifference when the battle was on.

What right has Berge now to ask the people of Nebraska to rally to his support and fight for him when he has never seen fit to fight for them, although right on the battle ground all the time? and purpose:

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY. Those who apprehended serious trouble between Great Britain and Russia, or hoped that there would be, growing out of the firing upon English fishing vessels, are not to realize their fears or hopes, according to the latest advices. We rointed out in our comment upon the episode at the outset that Russia could that a very great blunder had been made, for which an adequate apology was necessary and also such indemnity as an investigation of the matter should show to be necessary. It seems that this is the view of the Russian government. The czar has already expressed his regret respecting the unfortunate circumstance and it appears to be the disposition of the Russian government to do whatever may be determined as proper in order to give reparation for what seems to be an utterly indefensible mis-

There is undoubtedly room in this mat ter for arbitration. It is one of those cases which can properly be submitted the intensity of the campaign in New to a fair tribunal and it is very satisfactory to note that it will probably take this course. Unquestionably Great Britain would be entirely justified in making and insisting upon an indemnity to be fixed by her own government, yet fusionists exterminate the free pass in the interest of international peace and goodwill her better course will be to let the issue go to arbitration. It is not to be doubted that in this way she will could secure by making a demand upon Russia accompanied by a threat to enice this year, the patchwork on its school force it, and moreover there would be tions between the two countries.

The importance of preserving these relations is perfectly manifest and in spite being a "special pleader," for his remarks were so general as to leave all has been manifested in England must be boar l. of his bearers in doubt as to what he obvious to the British people. Granting that Great Britain would have a vast advantage in a war with Russia under existing conditions and that there could be no doubt as to the result, still the the only one to reap benefit from the cannot suppose Great Britain would ininquiry is ended and by that time the will be properly protected, but unless Russia wants war with the greatest provement clubs for the extension of the naval power in the world, which is quite electric lighting districts and the addiinconceivable, war will not be thrust tion of more electric lamps is so upon her.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRUST POSITION. Who can define the democratic position in regard to the trust question? The platform says one thing and the Since the German government has de- candidate for the presidency says someof trusts. Such being the case, how is anybody going to determine just what A farmers' exchange, with a capital the democratic position is in regard to

In a speech delivered by Judge Parker

combinations, but the result was deplorably vague and unsatisfactory. It left the impression that the democratic dency. They want his place in the senate candidate has really given very little careful study to the subject and has no definite idea of what a trust, so called, really is. One would naturally suppose that as a jurist Judge Parker have his picture in the paper accompanying would be able to give the country a very plain and clear idea of what is meant by a trust and what the operations of such organizations are, but nothing of the kind is to be found in his speech. On the contrary, there is every evidence that the democratic candidate is 35. The trusts seem to think that human is the merest tyro on the subject and material is cheap and unlimited. that his whole idea consists in the assumption that our whole industrial system is under the control of combinations, whereas as a matter of fact they represent only a very small per centage of the production of the country.

In this respect the candidate has simply adopted the mistaken idea of his party. Perhaps this is excusable in view of the fact that he had never given any attention to matters of this kind before his nomination and has since had to depend largely upon the representations and counsel of men whose policy it is to mislead the voters. There how it will be of as much value to the is abundant evidence that Judge Parker, in his ignorance of public af-

one or two instances the democratic candidate has been compelled to aban don positions that were unmistakably shown to be erroneous, notably that in which he urged that the common law, as developed, supplied a complete remnecessary. This contention having been shown to be absolutely unsound the judge has dropped it, but it clings to Chasing Pratrie Dogs in Nebraska. him as a striking evidence of lack of knowledge in one whose supporters

The democratic professions of hostility to the so-called trusts are utterly inexpense even of street car fare to attend sincere. At the outset of the campaign that party counted upon the support and road Assessment-when did he ever lend assistance of the combinations. The times the dogs succumb. Sometimes they men who were chiefly instrumental in don't. The overseers of highways get \$3 are identified with the trusts. Most of poration men. If they are unable to command the support of the corporawould be that he has been a noncom- tions for the democratic national ticket batant in the war against boodlerism it is because their business associates and corporate tax shirking-that he has realize that the success of the demopreferred to do camp duty while the cratic party this year would mean infighting has waged all around him. Folk jury to the business interests of the has done things-he has shown the met- country and a check to national pros-

GREAT IS HOWELL.

Great is Howell, the marooned mariner!

The organic act under which the Fontanelle club created itself lays down this fundamental declaration of its object

The object of the club shall be the advancement of the interests of the republican party in the city of Omaha, in Douglas county and in the state of Nebraska.

In pursuance and exercise of this function the Fontanelle club at its last meeting unanimously endorsed the aspirant for the republican nomination, as a petition candidate for member of not sfford to do anything less than admit the water board against the regular republican nominee and promised him its active support.

President Roosevelt was renominated at Chicago in June, but the Fontanelle club saw no occasion to endorse his nomination and officially promise him its ac-

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks was chosen for the second place on the republican national ticket, but no resolution has come from the Fontanelle club endorsing him and promising him active

The republican state convention put up a state ticket with Governor Mickey at its head and the votes of the club as represented in the state delegation were recorded for him, but no one has heard of the Fontanelle club endorsing Governor Mickey and pledging him active

As a result of the separate primaries conducted under the sole patent and supervision of the founders of the Fontarepublican nomination for congress, but ment and promise of active support.

At the recent county primaries a legislative and county ticket made up of representatives of all elements of the republican party was nominated by direct vote, but no resolution of endorsement by the Fontanelle club has followed. The Fontanelle club, however, has endorsed Howell to run against the regu-

Great is Howell! Greater than Roosevelt! Greater than Fairbanks! Greater than John L. Kennedy! Greater than the state ticket! Greater than the legislative ticket on which depends the

election of a United States senator! Great is the mighty Howell! And Fontanelle is his prophet!

The constant clamor of certain imstrangely at variance with their resolutions in favor of the electric lighting monopoly that the only explanation is the pressure of the paid electric lighting public opinion molders. The lighting fund is limited by law and is simply devoured by the lighting monopoly. The same money paid out for interest on bonds and operating expenses of a mucover the entire lighted area with elecwith growing demands, whereas now the hands of the council are absolutely

Hustling for an Opening.

It is doubtless true that several citizens of Indiana are enthusiastically for the election of Mr. Fairbanks to the vice presi-

> High Road to Fame. Baltimore American.

About the only way a Russian naval commander can gain fame there days is to grateful acknowledgment of the merits of some nerve tonic. Trust Ideals.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The dead line for Boston policemen has

been fixed at 65 years of age, when they

Brooklyn Eagle The Japanese minister to France is something of an epigrammatist, as is shown "When we had to our credit only great artists, they treated us as barbarians; now that we are killing people, they say we are civilized."

Fuddled in His Figures.

Ex-Judge Parker's ignorance of national affairs creeps out in nearly all of his references to expenditures. In his speech as to the cost of the army he included in the figures he quoted the expenditures for river and harbor improvements, for the improvements of national parks, such as the Yellowstone, for the support of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers of the civil war, he included in the Item he quoted of expenditures for the army during the last fiscal calls for because they have it to give and making of statements that have brought year over \$31,000,000 that was expended by know it will be employed for their benefit.

upon himself reproach and ridicule. In the War department, but not for the army. Evidently he was unaware of that fact.

Springfield Republican. Engagements of gold for export at a seaon when only imports are in order are among the singular developments of the moment. They grow out of the disturbed monetary conditions in western Europe inident to the war. This is a turn in financial affairs which had not entered into the calculations of the stock market boomers.

New York Sun

The Nebraska campaign sgainst prairie dogs continues with varying results. A land owner whose land is infested is a maintainer of a common nuisance, and the authorities are empowered to clean out his land and assess the bill against him. Strychnine and potassium cyanide are used to poison the dogs. They are suffocated by fumigators forced into their burrows. Somea day for fighting the pests, and so the prairie dogs are responsible for some happiness in a world too full of sorrow.

RECLAIMING WESTERN LAND.

Rainbow Chasers Indulge in Talk the Wildest Kind. Philadelphia Press.

The assertion of Vice Chairman Nicoll of of the Rocky mountain states will cast their votes for Parker for president is talk of the wildest kind. It would be natural to assume that they would all vote for Rooseveit, and they probably will do so. The states lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean owe a great debt of gratitude to President Roosevelt, and they are not likely to forget it. It was his recommendation that led to the passage of the reclamation act, under which the arid and semi-arid lands are to be reclaimed by irrigation.

Mr. Roosevelt was the first president who promoting the recovery of the millions of acres of arid and semi-arid lands. In his lating for Spain to avow the mature confirst message to congress in 1901 he called clusion that bull fighting on Sunday is rep candidacy of R. B. Howell, the defeated especial attention to the great importance rehensible than to confess that buil fighting of the subject, and that led to the passage of the law under which yast tracts of land will become valuable farms.

That work costs some money, and comes in for the criticism of ex-Judge Parker on that account. But the western people know the benefits of the law, and they are not apt to give heed to what Mr. Parker says on the subject of "extravagance." It is a work in some respects similar to the exten-Mon of the rural free delivery service in the Postffice department. It produces tangible results. The voters know how to appreciate the wisdom and courage of a president who favors such legislation.

CAMPAIGN ROORBACKS.

Democratic National Committee Engages in "Very Small Business."

Philadelphia Ledger (Parker). In every presidential campaign there are to be found ingenious people who devote themselves to the discovery or invention of what used to be called roorbacks. There was a suggestion of one of these the other day, when it was intimated from Washington that the democratic national committee had been detected in a plot to incite insurrection in Panama. Of course, that ered was that the committee had been givnelle club, John L. Kennedy won the nalist who thought he could work up a samples. Even the common inks, made campaign roorback concerning the com- from vegetable gall, were declared to posso far no sign of a resolution of endorse- plicity of the administration in the former sess antiseptic qualities, so that if the pen-

This is very small business for any responsible committee to engage in. The official records are sufficient to condemn the Panama affair in the minds of thoughtful analysis. persons, but the idea that the United States bribed the Colombian officials to defeat the treaty to which they were a party. in order to furnish a pretext for the Panama "revolution," is too preposterous to be entertained. Even were Mr. Smythe to bring back affidavits to this effect, nobody would attach any value to them and they would scarcely be worth printing as a campaign document. They certainly are not worth sending out to secure.

It would be unfair to accuse Mr. "Tom" Taggart of this silly enterprise, which appears to be fathered in New York, but it bling casinos at many points. One writer that his road has been sold. The latest is expected of that statesman. Such sub-popular sentiment on the subject, says terranean mousing should be left to the that "there is a deep and widespread feel- heard of this transfer, nor has be been and can do the cause it is presumably meant to serve no good.

THE CRY OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

People Want More from the National Government Than in Former Times.

Chicago Tribune. The democratic candidate for the vice presidency mays that the cost of government when James Buchanan was president was only \$2.01 per head, while it is \$7.14 ished employment or become extinct; that now. In the higher rate the democratic their enjoyment of their own land is candidate sees proof of gross extravagance. If he will tax his memory a little he will becoming contaminated. observe that the ordinary American is nonicipal plant would enable the city to wise behind his government in so-called extric lamps of full power and keep pace Buchanan were much smaller that they are of joint the noses of several young kinsnow. People bought less freely of the luxuries of life and did not consume so exten-

The farmers, working men and other knows, or ought to know, that wage earners get much higher wages than they did half a century ago. They spend more than they used to for the excellent reason that they have more to spend, and yet, in spite of what the democratic candidate for the vice presidency may regard as their extravagance, they save more than they did in the frugal days of Buchanan. Furthermore, they do not feel the burden of taxation so much as did the taxpayers of his day.

The per capita wealth of the country in must retire. The dead line with the trusts it was \$1,235. The annual percentage of the wealth of the country collected for the support of the government was greater in 1850 than it is now, but the government did for the people only a tithe of what it does now.

> Take the Postoffice department, for instance. The expenditure per capita in 1871 was 63 cents. Last year it was nearly three times that, or \$1.72. Perhaps the democratic candidate will call that extravagance and a burden on the people. But in 1871 there was no rural free delivery. The carrier service in the cities was insignificant compared with what it is. There was no fast mail service. If the people would be contented with the mail facilities of 1857 and pay the same rates of postage charged then, the per capita expenditure

of the department could be brought back to what it was half a century ago. The people would not submit to it. They ask more of the national government than they did. They have insisted that its field and other such matters. In other words, of activity he widened, and they cheerfully contribute the larger revenue which that

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A correspondent of the London Times says that the officially organized lectures to the industrial workers and harbor laborto rally them to the support of the present war. Openly in the workshops and on the quays the conduct of the war is criticised unsparingly, and the great bulk of South Russian reservists dread the day when they will be sent to the front to fight in a conflict which they never approved, and from which they expect neither national nor personal profit. As for the large Jewish solid against the war, in spite of statements to the contrary. Their trade has already been partly ruined. Their credit has been diminished abroad by the assaults which have been made upon them. Establishment after establishment has been driven into liquidation. Others are tottering. try, too, is suffering most keenly. Scores of large and hundreds of smaller industrial oncerns are struggling along on half time. Tens of thousands of workmen are idle and the number of men out of work daily increases. Prices of many very necessary foodstuffs have risen, and the small shops refuse to retail even a pound of bread save on cash terms. The outlay of various public works has been curtailed heavily by the authorities, acting on instructions received from the Russian ministry of finance Everywhere, says the writer, there is evidence of a desire for "retrenchment," and the democratic national committee that all the workers in the long run are inevitably heavy sufferers.

A dispatch from Spain says that a death blow has been struck at bull fighting in that country by the action of the Institute | ters of population indicates that General | publican. It is well known that a member of Social Reform in ratifying an absolute prohibition of the fights on Sunday. That Spain would soon abandon this anachronfor some time, but that the reform should like a fire hydrant with air pockets. be effected on the ground that the contests are a desecration of Sunday is certainly surprising, that feature of the situation being the one which Spaniards, despite their piety, seemed Hitle likely to note and by actual residence and years of personal still less likely to hold important. One observation and experimentation gained can see, however, that the prohibition of full knowledge of the needs of that west- Sunday fights was shrewdly devised, since ern section. He showed keen interest in it involves no criticism of bull fighting itself. It will doubtless be much less humilon any day is a cruel and cowardly sport. And what, incidentally, is the Institute of Social Reform, that its decisions can strike death blows at national customs established for ages? We do not remember to have heard of this body before, but Spain is to be envied for its possession.

Prussian paternalism has done at least one good thing in relieving the anxieties of parents as to the deadly perils to which | pears. school children are exposed from "microbes in the ink" used in the classrooms. There is no doubt that many unsanitary practices in which boys and girls have indulged in kitchen chair, gayly decorated, has been school, as, for instance, the primitive and well-nigh universal method of cleaning in New York and has been placed in Chairslates with saliva, have justified the cam- man Cortelyou's room. paigns of reform which have been more or less successfully waged. Switzerland a few years ago developed a new terror for anxious mothers, the deaths of several pricks from pens dipped in lnk containing molds and other harmful bacteria." There was no scientific testimony to back up the indictment against the inks, but Prussian anxieties were aroused and a government commission was created to probe the question to the bottom, or, perhaps it would be better to say, the ink to the dregs. These was nonsense. What actually was discov- experts found that the inks, instead of being a source of danger, were unusually ing countenance to an enterprising jour- sterile, owing to the tannic acid in most licks did actually result to ble ing it could only have been through secondary infection. Thus is one school bugaboo banished by the searchlight of chemical

The publication of a project to connect the towns of Sierre and Zermatt by a new railroad to pass through the Zinal valley has provoked some angry protests in the English press from travelers who fear that the whole picturesque charm of Switzerland is in imminent peril of destruction by the speculative capitalist. The English Alpine club is adjured to follow the example of the Italian Alpine club, which defeated a scheme for a railroad up the Matterhorn, and of the Swiss Alpine club, who professes to be familiar with Swiss that it has been coupled to the Union Paecret service agents. It can make no ing of sorrow and resentment at the desc- officially advised of a dozen others that their land which are being wrought by months. this process of exploitation by engineers and capitalists," but that the natives are powerless against the political influence wielded by the interested promoters. Complaint is made that the money thus gsined all goes to the towns, and that, while a few are enriched, the country as a whole becomes poorer; that certain callings formerly so characteristic of Swiss life-the voiteuriers, muletiers, guides-find diminspolled, and that the national character is

The king of Italy has been giving away travagance. The average living expenses titles at a great rate since the duke of of the Amercian family in the days of Piedmont was born. That event put out men who might otherwise have indulged hopes, or whose parents might for them, sively articles which are considered neces- of some day succeeding to the throne if saries now, but which many regarded as enough others should die off. So that these titles are in the nature of consolation prises in the Futurity race, so to tollers of 1904 cannot be accused of riotous speak. The duchess of Aosta's two boys. living because their yearly expenses ex- | 6 and 4 years old, become duke of Apulic cced those of their fathers. Everybody and duke of Spoleto, and the former title is declared to belong henceforth to the eldest son of the duke of Aosta. Then the duke of Genoa's eldest son, now in the navy at 20 years of age, is made duke of Undine, and Prince Philibert, who is 9, is to be known as the duke of Pistoja, while 6year-old Adalbert must be called duke of Bergamo. Thus do the rulers of the earth amuse themselves with names; no dukedoms go with these titles, and who knows how long the titles will last? While they are worn they bring no respect. The only one of the Italian princes who attracts at-1850 was \$308. In 1880 it was \$513. In 1900 tention is the duke of Abruzzi, and that is not because he is called duke and "royal highness," but because he does things-the same way that the Scandinavians Sven Hedin and Nordenskjold get their fame.

> The street railways of Liverpool, England, passed under city ownership and op-eration in 1897. Since then the number of passengers carried has increased 262 per ent, the mileage 102.8 per cent, and the revenue 85 per cent. The distance which can be traveled for a penny or 2 cents was less than a mile under private ownership and has been increased to two and onethird miles under municipal ownership; nevertheless the street railways have earned enough to provide a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the purchase debt, \$325,000 has been set uside as a reserve and renewal fund, and there remains balance of \$160,000 "for the relief of the rates." Such is the substance of a statement made the other day by Sir Charles Petrie, chairman of the Liverpool corporation tramways. He declares that the experiment of municipal ownership is a success in every particular, and the city now intends to attach an express and parcels

service to the tramways. Other English cities which own and operate their street railways seem to have no thought of turning back, and Manchester, Bradford, Newcastle and Nottingbam are mentioned ers of South Russia have failed completely among those which contemplate rather considerable extensions of their railway sys

In the excellence of Germany's schools of technology may be found the underlying cause of the phenomenal progress of th industries of the empire. metallurgists and mechanical engineers have supplied the knowledge which has enelement in the south, they are positively abled the German manufacturer to overtake his British rival and not only undersell him, but outclass his wares in every open market in the world. What the technical Institutions have done for German industries the more recently established commercial high schools are expected to acomplish for the mercantile and financial professions in Germany. These commercial high schools, the first of which was founded at Leipzig in 1898, rank with the instituions of technology, and though sneerers may object that the qualifications for busi ness cannot be acquired in a school, th ountenance given to the commercial high schools by the Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies in Germany indicates the practical men over there believe in their usefulness

POLITICAL -DRIFT.

Shoeman Douglas, democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, has a few welts coming to him.

A marked increase in the registration of New York, Boston, Chicago and other cen- publican; the senate will likewise be re Apathy has been unhorsed. In former times Tom Watson was a knot

on the tail of Bryan's political kite. Now istic form of barbarity has been evident he is camping on Bryan's trail, spouting Congressman McCall of Massachusetts will be returned by a unanimous vote of his district. Whatever opposition exists

in his balliwick did not think it worth while to put up a candidate. The New York Evening Post gives strenuosissimi cujusque periculum" as its eason for opposing Roosevelt. A charge of such sonorous gravity ought to call out a full page ad from the literary bureau. Ohlo has become a fixture in the republican column as firm as Pennsylvania, and is enjoying a season of profound political dignity, and no one who knows him would The only symptom of politics in

Congressman Grosvenor. Down in southwestern Missouri Miss Litta | good. Wood is conducting an active campaign for the republican ticket. Miss Wood has thorough comprehension of public affairs. which she discusses to audiences which invariably crowd the halls in which she ap-

The chair that President Roosevelt used at the national republican convention in Philadelphia four years ago, an ordinary presented to the republican headquarters

The Cincinnati Enquirer, the democratic arc light of Ohio, waxes eloquent in the support of the national ticket in the editorial page. A series of articles on "The children being attributed to "repeated Gospei of Health" are surcharged with political enthusiasm in sufficient quantities to jur the slot machine at French Lick.

Mrs. Electa M. Eggleston is the second woman in Massachusetts to be nominated for state representative, having been chosen by the prohibitionists of the First Hampshire district. The first woman so named was Mrs. Fanny Clary of Williamsburg. At that time many outside the prohibition party looked on the matter as a joke, because they believed that even if she was elected she could not be enrolled in the house of representatives. The Hampshire district. The first woman so in the house of representatives. The question was referred to the attorney general of Massachusetts for a decision, and he ruled there is nothing to prevent a women becoming a member of the house of representatives if she wins an election.

Surprises for President Stickney.

Minneapolis Time President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has discovered that life is full of surprises. He goes to a seasonable hour, thinkat ing his railroad has been tucked away securely and cosily for the night. He wraps the draperies of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams. In the morn ing he awakes refreshed for the arduous duties of another day. Over his coffee he w'tch has prevented the creation of gam- skips through the morning paper and finds appeal to the sober judgment of the people cration and destruction of the beauties of have been reported in the last twelve

CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

JOHN L. KENNEDY.

I think Mr. Kennedy should be elected munity than his opponent. The house in which he will serve, if elected, will be reof the minority does not and cannot have the influence in shaping legislation that one acting with the majority has.

There is, I think, little doubt of the election of a republican president. In this event Mr. Kennedy would be of value both to the president and to the district. He would, of course, be the president's representative so far as this district is concerned, and would be far more useful to the community than any man could be who was not in harmony with the administra-

No one would have the hardihood to say that Mr. Kennedy is not thoroughly equipped for the position or that he would not represent the district with ability and gainsay the fact that he would serve the the state is the deep prophetic breathing of community with all his energy and ability and with no thought except the public E. A. BENSON.

SAID IN FUN.

Tommy-Pop, what does the Bible mean by a handmaiden? Tommy's Pop-Great Scott! They didn't have manicure girls in those days, did they?-Philadelphia Record.

"Who goes there?"
"Godfrey-Godfrey de Bouillon,"
stammered the young actor with his first
two-line part.
"Supe! Supe!" yelled the unfeeling gallery.-Pitisburg Post.

"I tell you," said the sentimental stroller, "it's refreshing to go out for a walk in the country these days. That's the way to get close to nature's heart."

"Well," replied the autoist, "I was out there yesterday, but my muchine ran into a fence and I got closer to nature's heart than waz good for me,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rome was burning.
"This wouldn': have happened," wailed Nero, "If they'd been up-to-date and held a quiet campaign. I told 'em to cut out those torchlight parades and the red fire."
—Cleveland Leader.

"Do you catch any shell fish?" inquired Admiral Joestvensky of the Hull fishermen, "No," they replied as they edged away; "the fish we catch are without shells." "Then take a few," cried the facetious admiral as he told the gunners to fire.— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TOPICS OF A MONTH.

Browning's Magazine. who says the times are out of joint, And life is growing harder? This is the season's happy point, When joints fill every larder.

Frost garnishes the leafless tree, The air is damp and mur'cy; How sweet the smell of celery, Likewise the scent of turkey!

The little farm house on the hill is just the place to bunk in; Winds may be full of winter chill if we are full of punkin.

The outer air we do not mind If we may put mustache in Pies of the unexampled kind Our mothers used to fashion 'Tis strange! But thus our children will Extol our wives' creations; How fine the culinary skill Of other generations!



Art in Clothing

There is art in making clothes that look right. It isn't enough that you get into a suit, but it must fit just so, or it's a failure. We do not admit any question as to the style and goodness of the garments we manufacture. The superlority of "Browning, King & Co.'s" clothing was fully recognized at the "Universal Exposition" at St. Louis and awarded "the grand prize." Our clothing speaks for itself-and if you have never had an opportunity to judge-now is a good time to see what fine values we have to offer in suits and

No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

Browning King & @

R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.