

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 15c

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

Offices: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

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Table with 3 columns: Circulation category, Number of copies, Total. Includes categories like 'Copies sold', 'Copies not sold', 'Total'.

Net total, 1,109,412

Daily average, 35,788

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1908.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

The one-time senator from Union Stock yards has broken loose again.

General Prosperity will find the "Welcome" mat in front of every door.

"Save your railroads," said Mr. Harriman, and he might have added, "for me."

In the democratic primary election in Missouri, Candidate Coward ran like one.

Corn and wheat may be below record, but Nebraska shows up with the best nonetheless.

There will be a big difference between taking Senator Allison's place in the senate and filling his place.

Harry Thaw declares that \$200 is enough for any expert witness. Still, some folks insist that Thaw is insane.

An actor committed suicide after having played a three nights' engagement at Sandusky, O. No other cause assigned.

"An onion a day will keep the doctor away," sings a local poet. Yes, and it will keep the neighbors and other admiring friends away.

Mr. Bryan says he will not touch on tariff in his speech of acceptance. How about the negro question and government ownership of railroads?

Adlai Stevenson has been nominated as the democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. The Illinois democrats prefer to live in the past.

The anxiety of the Cubans for the withdrawal of the United States troops has been explained. There is a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the Cuban treasury.

A Detroit man has been arrested for beating a slot machine. It would be more in keeping to give him a niche in the hall of fame, as the only one of his class.

"If I could get to Mr. Bryan, any democrat may," said Colonel Watterson. Even this assurance will hardly encourage Colonel Guffey to make another attempt.

Only eight bathrooms were found in 800 homes in Kansas City. That simply means that 792 residents of Kansas City have no place to keep their coat except in the cellar.

Hughes Le Roux, a French author, insists that love in America is different from love in Paris. From what we have read and heard about love in Paris, we should hope M. Le Roux may be correct.

A member of the sob squad, in describing Norman E. Mack and his home, says that Mrs. Mack has all kinds of diamonds and fine jewelry. It is well that this fact be made public before the campaign.

If the Carnegie Hero commission awards medals for self-restraint, one should be forwarded at once to Fairview. Mr. Bryan is going to hold his speech of acceptance down to 5,300 words.

ANOTHER NEBRASKAN HONORED.

The selection of William Hayward to be secretary of the republican national committee is not only a recognition of the energetic work he has done as chairman, but also a compliment to Nebraska in bringing one of its native sons to the fore in the arena of national politics.

Mr. Hayward is a typical Nebraskan. He has made his way in politics by straight-forward dealing and without any special pull outside of the friends he has made through his service to the party. He is characteristic of the young man in politics.

The secretaryship of the republican national committee is a position second only in the political firmament to that of the national chairmanship itself. It is a position of confidential relationship with the national campaign movement and carries with it great responsibilities as well as important duties.

That Mr. Hayward will measure up to the demands of his new place and make good there as he has done as head of the state organization may be safely anticipated. It will not hurt Nebraska republicans, either, to have one of their own number close to the center of national political activity.

RESUSCITATION OF ADLAI.

The democratic party of Illinois has ejected live in the past and that, too, at a time when it had an opportunity to get into the limelight under the leadership of a man whose name and whiskers are inseparable household words wherever two or three democrats are gathered together. In a primary election, the Illinois democrats have selected Adlai E. Stevenson as their candidate for governor, over J. Ham Lewis of the sunset hair and pink rabbitants.

No word of criticism is intended of Adlai Ewing Stevenson. He has had his place and played his part in American public life. As assistant postmaster general in 1885, he left a trail as gory as that marking the path of the Kentucky "Night Riders" and achieved the title of "Adlai, the headman." Later he became vice president and thus had his name linked with that of the greatest democrat of his day. He served as member of the commission that sought to induce European nations to adopt bimetallic and rounded out his public service as candidate for the vice presidency in 1900. Now, at 73 years of age, the Illinois democrats have sought to resuscitate him, politically.

It is a hopeless task. Mr. Stevenson does not belong to this period. The times have swept over him without disturbing his political sleep as a representative of the dormant democracy which loses battles as a matter of habit. His nomination will act as a sedative, instead of a tonic on his party in Illinois.

How different, had the Illinois democrats picked J. Ham Lewis as their candidate for governor. J. Ham lives in the future, instead of in the past. He possesses youth, vigor, brains, whiskers and rare personal beauty, of which he is exceedingly proud. As a wordsmith, he has Charley Towne, Bourke Cochran, Champ Clark and George Fred Williams in the selling plaster class and the irreverent even mention him in the same breath with the peerless leader. He is a guardian of the constitution, a defender of the down trod, a champion of the common people and one of the best customers his tailor ever had. Even the barbers like him and declare that they would all be glad to go out of business if all men could raise the J. Ham Lewis kind of whiskers.

Why the democrats of Illinois should have rejected Lewis for Adlai Stevenson can be explained only on the theory that they were exercising their right to exhibit their genius for political blundering.

THE DEFEAT OF LONG.

Much more than local interest attaches to the senatorial contest in Kansas which foreshadows the retirement of Chester I. Long of Medicine Lodge and the projection of Joseph L. Bristow of Salina, as his successor. The primary election contest was an exceedingly bitter one and the issue finally hinged on the question as to which of the candidates stood more squarely for the Roosevelt policies. The voters finally decided that Mr. Bristow had the better of the argument.

Kansas republicans are generally of the square-toed variety and the final analysis of the returns will doubtless show that Senator Long's defeat was due to his dilatoriness in embracing Mr. Roosevelt's policies. It is a matter of record that early in his career, he was openly opposed to Cuban reciprocity and made the leading speech in the senate against it, although delegation favored it. When the railway rate regulation measure was offered by the president, in a message to congress, Senator Long hesitated too long in taking sides. His constituents charged him with being in sympathy with the railroads which have played a most active part in Kansas politics and he finally, if not reluctantly, came into line and supported the president. Later, he became quite enthusiastic in supporting most of the president's recommendations, but the Kansas republicans evidently felt that his conversion came too late.

As Senator Long's successor, Mr. Bristow will be an aggressive opponent of reactionary legislation and an ardent supporter of the principles upon which Mr. Taft is making his fight for the presidency. Mr. Bristow is no novice in public life. As fourth assistant postmaster general, he unearthed the Cuban postal frauds and later helped expose conditions in the post-

office department at Washington which landed a dozen crooks in the penitentiary. His report to congress making public all the names of members interested in federal contracts was the sensation of the Fifty-eighth congress and caused a general cleaning out and reorganization of the Postoffice department. It was his report upon the Panama railway which led the government to buy that property and wrest it from domination by the Pacific Steamship company. He has been a forceful, vigorous and determined public servant and his elevation to the senate will do much toward bringing that body into cordial accord with the policies to which Mr. Taft is pledged.

GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS.

The official opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte that national banks in Oklahoma cannot be taxed for the creation of a depositor's guaranty fund carries a special importance in view of the fact that the democratic national platform favors enforced bank deposit guaranty. The attorney general's opinion gains additional significance by its appearance almost simultaneously with Mr. Taft's discussion of the subject in his speech of acceptance.

Mr. Taft took advanced ground in radical opposition to Mr. Bryan's new-fangled theory. He declared that the attempt to unite state and national banks in a scheme which was compulsory for the one class and voluntary for the other was unfair, if not illegal. His chief objection to the plan, however, was that:

A burden would be imposed upon the sound and conservative bankers of the country by this obligation to make good the dishonest men, who would be able to secure deposits under such a system on the losses caused by the reckless, speculative and dishonest men who would be enabled to secure deposits with such a system on the faith of the proposed insurance, as in its present shape the proposal would remove all safeguards against recklessness in banking.

The attorney general makes it plain that deposits in national banks can not be guaranteed without a complete change in the banking system and new legislation far beyond what has been indicated in the democratic program. Something of this plan was incorporated in the Fowler bill in the last congress, but that measure contemplated a complete revision of the national currency system. The Oklahoma plan, which Mr. Bryan so lavishly endorses, creates a state banking board and requires this board to levy an assessment upon the capital stock of each bank and on the average daily deposits, for a guaranty fund. Attorney General Bonaparte makes it plain that national banks can not, legally, comply with such state enactment.

In his many addresses on the subject, Mr. Bryan has found no answer to the argument advanced by Mr. Taft that the guaranty plan removes all safeguards against recklessness in banking. It is pleasant, of course, for the depositor to know that no matter how big a rascal his banker may be he can always secure his money, but that pleasure is not shared by the depositor who places his money with a safe and sane banker and is taxed to make up the losses caused by a dishonest banker. Under the Bryan plan, the honest banker, who guards his depositor's money as a sacred trust, would be on the same low level with the speculative banker who does not hesitate to take long chances.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Evidences of increasing revival of activity in all lines of commercial and industrial undertakings continue to multiply. The summer period of dull trade has closed and the fall activity is setting in earlier than usual. Reports from the great mercantile agencies, which cover the entire country in their scope, are to the effect that progress, while slow, is steady and general. Jobbers in all the large commercial centers report buyers present in great numbers and inquiry for staples excellent. Factories are running full time, and while money is still a little slow, business is generally gathering an impetus that will carry it forward at such a rate that by the time October rolls around again the disturbances of last fall will have been forgotten in the busy rush of the current year.

Crop reports are not such as bear out the wild predictions of the "bulls" of the grain pits. It would have been remarkable, indeed, had the corn and spring wheat passed the last two weeks of dry and torrid weather without some damage, but the condition of growing grains is not such that favorable weather cannot repair. Corn, especially, has ample time to recover and present indications are that the August report will be as favorable as the July report was discouraging.

The presidential campaign has, so far, had very little, if any, effect on general business, nor is it likely to have. The assurance that Mr. Taft will be elected and that the policies of government which have become established will be continued has had the result of quieting any apprehension that might have been expected were there any uncertainty as to the outcome of the election. All in all, business conditions are the most satisfactory possible.

ACCIDENT PUBLICITY.

It is gratifying to note that the responsible official of our great railroads are coming gradually to adopt the policy of accident publicity at which a little while ago they would have held up their hands in holy horror. The latest order for complete publicity of accidents has been issued by President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit lines of New York City, directing subordinates in cases of accident involving personal injury or delay to traffic to communicate the facts

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

A Characteristic Piece of Bryanite Deception.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

Mr. Bryan says that his speech accepting the presidential nomination will confine itself to two topics chiefly. "Our platform," he says, "declared the overshadowing question to be, 'shall the people rule?' and in this speech I shall take the admitted conditions and endeavor to show what has produced those conditions, how they can be remedied, and how the people can be put into control of their own government. The only other subject discussed is the measure of rewards, the aim of all just government being to secure to each individual the reward to which his work entitles him." He promises to touch on the guaranty of bank deposits, the trusts, the tariff and other matters in speeches which he will make within the next few weeks, but in the address of acceptance the only issues which will be dealt with will be the two which have just been named. The acceptance speech is booked to take place next Wednesday.

There is a characteristic piece of Bryanite trickery in the issues which the Nebraska will attempt to formulate. He intimates that, under present conditions, the people do not rule, and, by implication, he says the worker does not get the reward of his labor. These are the stock charges of every demagogue who has appeared on the scene from Burr down to Bryan. The country heard those charges in both of Bryan's previous canvasses, and passed judgment upon them at the polls. When, in 1896 and 1900, Bryan's policy, if it had succeeded, would have put the silver trust in virtual control of the government, he was preaching the doctrine of the rule of the people. In those two canvasses, he in substance declared, in his platforms and on the stump, that 50 cents was 100 cents. By endeavoring to force the people of the country to accept half a dollar where a whole dollar was due to them, he showed his devotion to the principle that each individual is entitled to the reward of his labor. He went up and down the highways and byways of the country preaching his political hypocrisy, and denouncing everybody who stood for the elemental demands of honesty by the government in meeting its obligations. He was saying the laborer dollar worth 100 cents, as "enemies of the human race." He may have forgotten his mental or moral aberrations of his previous canvasses, but the average American voter remembers them.

The local democratic organ says that Chairman Hitchcock of the republican national committee was given his present position at the insistence of William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. Harriman's attorney. There is no truth whatever in this charge, for Mr. Hitchcock had been named long before the conference with Mr. Cromwell, with that reference is made. A little inaccuracy like this, however, does not hurt a democratic organ.

Although the season is scarcely half over, the city street department is laying off men with the excuse that funds are exhausted. If this is the real excuse there must have been some unbusinesslike methods somewhere, and if it is not the real excuse we may expect a nest egg to be suddenly discovered just in time to put the men back to work a week or so before election.

Mayor Jim thinks everybody in Douglas county ought to give him clear track for the democratic gubernatorial nomination. It certainly is presumptuous in those other Douglas county democrats who have set out for places on the state ticket, knowing that Mayor Jim is entitled to exclusive consideration.

Some of the candidates who have filed for primary nominations would prove their patriotism and party devotion best by withdrawing. This applies on both sides of the political fence.

Attorney General Bonaparte begs to report that so far as he knows the rumor that he is going to resign from the cabinet at an early date is grossly exaggerated.

John W. Gates has not yet accepted that nomination for congress on the republican ticket in Texas. Gates knows a gold brick when he meets it on the road.

"Heat continues to kill its thousands, and the auto its tens of thousands," says the New York Evening Post. When, where and how?

In the meantime, it is costing the taxpayers of Omaha \$2,500 a month in interest for the privilege of refusing to pay its water bill.

Signs of the Uplift.

Times may not be so bad after all. It is said that the barns of John D. Rockefeller's farm have received a new coat of paint.

An Impressive Reminder.

Chicago Record-Herald.

This will long be remembered as the hot summer when two fat men ran for the presidency.

"If You Don't Watch Out."

Mr. Harriman announces that he is going to the mountains to think. When he takes a few days off for thought it is time for the railroads he hasn't already got to look out for a place to hide.

Limitations of Alarms.

Philadelphia Press.

Candidate Bryan's speech of acceptance will be only one-half as long as Judge Taft's because there is nothing to which Bryan can point with pride. He only has to "view with alarm."

Joits for the Bonuses.

Some of the Kansas politicians are more than ever convinced that the voters are not to be trusted with such an important and precious thing as self-government.

THE TAFT IDEA OF JUSTICE.

Great Need of Simplifying the Business of Courts.

Kansas City Times.

Mr. Taft has been an earnest, consistent worker for reform in the administration of justice. The great weight of his judicial record has given especial prominence to the position he has repeatedly assumed. The country has looked to him more than to any other leader of thought and action in America for the establishment of legal administration upon a sure foundation of equal and exact justice. The people know with him that this cannot be under a system where delays give all the advantage to the rich man or powerful corporation that can stand it and throw the load on the poor man or individual citizen who cannot stand it.

He has explicitly and implicitly stated his belief that "the greatest question now before the American public is the improvement of the administration of justice, civil and criminal, both in the matter of its prompt dispatch and the cheapening of its use." He only need reflect upon the number of instances in every community where injustice has resulted either to individuals or to the social order, by reason of the bounden subservience of courts to statutory or traditional delays. The evil permeates the whole of American life and, along with its individual oppressions, fosters an indeterminate respect toward all courts and toward the rule of law and order.

It requires the statesmanship of just such a man as Taft to meet and solve this vastly important question, a man entirely imbued with reverence for justice rightly administered and equally possessed of apprehension of justice perverted in any degree from its high mission.

Hot Times Ahead.

Washington Post (ind.).

There never before was a campaign like this promises to be, and when it opens about the middle of September, the fire of party animosity will be lighted and burn furiously on many an altar. The republicans are confident and the democrats hopeful. It may be the greatest of victories in our history for one or the other of the tickets, and it may be the closest of any one of our great presidential battles. May the best man win.

WHEN ROOSEVELT LEAVES OFFICE.

Some Weird Stories About His Coming Paraisit.

Chicago Post.

When he casts the cares of office President Roosevelt is going to Africa to hunt big game. He is going in pursuit of that form of recreation that has appealed to him ever since he was a boy. He has earned his vacation, and no one will quarrel with him for following the bent of his inclination to go into the wilds for his strenuous rest.

All sorts of fantastic stories have been told about recent breaking prices said to have been offered Mr. Roosevelt for the story of his African adventures. His works are in demand, and, like some other writers, he can command high pay for his manuscripts, but if the price finally fixed by the guessers as the one offered for his work is less than expected, it doubtless will be nearer the real mark.

The gossip has done their best to advertise in advance the African adventures. The president might have entered a plea of amusement of the tales told, but this suggestion would have fed the appetite for exaggeration which he has said nothing. He will be paid for his story, and he will use the money to support his family. The writer is as worthy of his hire as is any other laborer.

Some time ago a statement was published that the president was going to buy a piece of real estate in New York City and on it build a summer home. The cost was put at a sum somewhere between one and two millions. The report was ridiculous, but it was of a hurtful kind, and the president entered prompt denial.

Mr. Roosevelt is going out of office a comparatively poor man. The nation's stories have been fiction. His salary has been spent, for the president of the United States cannot be a niggard in his housekeeping. The calls on Mr. Roosevelt's purse have been many. They have been about the public has known nothing about them. When he went into office as vice president, Mr. Roosevelt's income was small, probably not exceeding \$40,000 a year. To this he has added something by the sale of his writings, but he is to leave the White House facing the necessity of work.

The writing work is congenial to the president, and the work of gathering the material is still more congenial. He desires all the royalties that come in, and the hope is they won't stop coming until the editors smash a record.

No president ever left Washington in just the position Mr. Roosevelt will find himself. There are great great corporations to make life easy for that corporation and not take them if there were, and the country knows it and is glad of it. He wants to go exploring and shooting, and out of the two he will earn some money. He will work hard for what he gets and everybody hopes there will be plenty of it.

ALLISON AND THE PRESIDENCY.

How He Lost the Nomination Twenty Years Ago.

Boston Transcript.

Twenty years ago Mr. Allison's qualities had so strongly impressed the east that a republican convention of 1888 his candidacy was strongly urged by leading representatives of that section. It seemed at one juncture that Allison would be the nominee, but at a critical moment Chauncey Depew, then one of New York's big four, made the preliminary conference abortive by protesting that as the distinguished Italian came from a region in which all capitalistic ideas were popular, his selection would antagonize the great interests of the east, as it would be regarded as endorsing the grangerism then in transition to populism. Depew's protest was effective. Senator Hoar, who participated in these conferences, and whose friendship for Allison was enthusiastic, has left the deliberate opinion that no other person ever came so near the presidency of the United States and missed it as did Mr. Allison on this occasion. It marks at once the change of times, and the superior vitality of solid qualities over those that merely glitter without giving light, that Chauncey Depew should have been capable of preventing the nomination of William B. Allison. Of late years any comparison of the power or status of the two has been simply unthinkable.

Breaking Up the Solid South.

Baltimore American (rep.).

The south is awake to the fact that Bryan is simply exploiting it. Virginia and Georgia particularly are quite loose in their attachment to the traditional party. It would not be surprising if one or the other or both cut loose from Bryanism. Georgia is honeycombed with democratic disaffection. It is a conservative estimate to place the "nasty" roll as turned in to the present at not more than \$5,000 to \$10,000. This might well be swept aside altogether. The independence league has created wide disaffection in the democratic ranks, carrying off enough battalions to make more than one state well worth the effort for its capture. There are hosts of independent democrats who are ready to form a republican affiliation if the party can be given force and field. This is being done; so that, early as it is in the campaign, the observation may be ventured that the majority in the south in the past and the nationalized south is about to enter into its larger political opportunities.

Brooklyn of Fortune.

Brooklyn Eagle (ind. dem.).

Twenty years ago, William Jennings Bryan was running for the office for which he is now a candidate. At that time among his more, not to say most, conspicuous supporters were Watson, Debs and Hearst. At that time, also, the Nebraska was the beneficiary of a stampede—he was nominated as what may be called the result of hysteria.

In most respects Senator Allison came up to the conception of the senatorial character formed by the framers of the constitution. He was, indeed, of the old-fashioned school of statesmen, a school that seems to be passing into eclipse at present. He could not make catching phrases, the epigrammatic gift was not his. His limelight was not among the accessories of the stage of public events for which Mr. Allison prepared himself. Publicity, in the sense of a studied purpose to seize opportunity to be spectacular, was repugnant to the traditions on which he had formed himself. Consequently there was nothing sensational in his actions, and his sayings do not linger in the memory as do the terse, graphic phrases of Cleveland or Roosevelt. Mr. Allison was a survivor of the grand old period of the senate, and he preserved the grand manner. He was among the last of the great senators who a decade ago "did things" and great things but did them quietly, because they regarded the senate as an august body that ought to move majestically to attainments carefully thought out in advance. It was a grand school, and, if as now appears, it is passing into eclipse, it is to be hoped that the occupation will be but temporary. It will be a sad day for this country if the senate begins to "stumble down to darkness" to borrow a Carlylean phrase.

Some Safety in Walking.

Springfield Republican.

The chapter of dreadful automobile accidents may at least help to cure that envious feeling in the minds of people too poor to own a machine. The factor of safety is heavily in favor of those who walk.

Must the Spellblinder Go?

New York Tribune.

Canoe speeches and the cinematograph do away with the necessity for the old car platform oratory of candidates. Will these labor saving inventions also ultimately enable parties to dispense with the services of the hired "spellbinders"?

Tragedy of Fire.

Boston Transcript.

One of the most melancholy things about a poor elevator fire is the thought of the great people the millions of bushels of wheat that would have served to feed. The labor of thousands of people to fill hungry mouths is thrown away along with a carelessly dropped cigarette stub!

PERSONAL NOTES.

The New York World is still unable to define "What is a democrat?" but is inclined to sneak under the canvas and conduct a personal examination.

All but two of the newspapers of the country edited by negroes have declared for Taft. The Guardian of Boston and the Horizon of Washington favor Bryan. Both papers have been opposing Booker T. Washington.

Henry Gasaway Davis resolutely refuses to fatten the contribution box with a \$10,000 check.

In his youthful days Mr. Higgen achieved distinction as a maker of axis grease. Yet there are some mean enough to say that he will not furnish his own grease in this campaign.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican boasts of having first suggested "Honest Tom" Higgen for the independence party nomination. Having accomplished the fateful deed the Republican jumped the fence and landed in the Taft pasture.

The New York bank clerk who ended his life because of a \$40 embezzlement evidently had never been intended for big things in a financial way.

Pittsburg is something of an automobile center it seems. At any rate nearly \$3,000,000 worth of machines are owned there. At last a line has been drawn to prevent the further aggression of the sex. Women will no longer be allowed to crowd men out of their places in the workhouses.

Perhaps society will follow the lead of Mrs. E. Van Rensselaer Gruger, who, in the formal announcement of her marriage to young Wade Chances, formerly of Canton, O., and now of London, reversed the usual order and put the bride's name first.

After a round trip across the continent over the old Oregon trail, which he first traversed in 1852, old Ezra Meeker, his practical schooner and his ox team that started Broadway about a year ago, are back in Seattle, safe but not as sound as when they started out.

Thomas A. Edison at 61 years of age and said to be worth \$35,000,000, is ready to relinquish his long sustained and strenuous work in the line of inventions, and to do only that work which appeals to him. Why not? Frank L. Dyer, who has become president of all the Edison companies, says that Mr. Edison is anxious to devote more time to pure science and less time to commercial investigation. He also proposes to see more of the world and expects soon to start on a month's trip to the Pacific coast.

Another Prophet Has Come.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Henry Watterson predicts Bryan's election by a "grand swell" like that which carried Cleveland to victory. Henry has the enthusiasm of a new recruit, but it will be recalled that his prophecies have had a smaller percentage of verification than those of the long-distance weather prognosticators.

Hike for the Slot Machine.

Minneapolis Journal.

All of those who are in favor of a change; who are mad at Roosevelt; who have had to pay up; who are sore at eddy; who have had the law put on them; who are sick of that man Roosevelt; will have something to their advantage by sending a dollar to W. J. B., care the Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

The Only Way.

Minneapolis Journal.

One way to keep cool is not to get hot about anything.

SMILING LINES.

"So Jimmy has lost his job in the city street cleaning department."

"Yes, papa, he was found drinking while he was on the water wagon."—Baltimore American.

Miss Passay—Yes, we're engaged. Some people are mean; enough to say he's too young for me."

Miss Knox—Ridiculous!"

Miss Passay—Isn't it, though?"

Miss Knox—Yes, he'll age fast enough after he's married to you.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I'll admit I'm always afraid to go into a city street in constant fear of breaking something."

John—Yes, now, I went into one the other day and broke something. He'll be the same."

Bull—My! What was it?"