

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tzschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1908, was as follows:

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

It is not necessary to register for Thanksgiving.

The electoral college will be very one-sided this time.

Missouri democrats apparently have gotten over their fondness for Folklore.

Speaking of names, Judge Fake led the judicial ticket in the Chicago elections.

The loser may take revenge by paying his election bet with one of those green hats.

Mr. Gompers may have a good voice, but the returns show that his delivery was very poor.

The report that Senator Foraker is to have a place in the cabinet is probably exaggerated.

The east may as well understand that Nebraska is not at all proud of its political isolation.

Governor Johnson is doubtless glad that a certain thing did not happen to him at Denver early in July.

J. Worth Kern is a candidate for the United States senate from Indiana. There is no anti-whiskers rule in the senate.

Was it in Illinois that Mayor Jim made his maiden efforts as a democratic spellbinder for the national ticket?

The politician who promises both sides always finds himself up against it when he gets in position to deliver the goods.

The New York legislature can not help making an improvement in selecting a successor to Senator Thomas Collier Platt.

Indiana's democratic governor-elect is said to be a humorist. Many a man thinks he is a humorist when he is only a joke.

The word "frazzle" does not appear in any of the dictionaries, which merely shows that the dictionaries are not up to date.

The only way open for Mr. Hearst is to have his candidate for the presidency run some time when the people are not looking.

A magazine writer is telling how to make aviation safe. The next campaign may find a platform demanding a guaranty of airships.

Instead of a notice of discontinuance of publication, readers of the Commoner will get the usual requests to renew their subscriptions.

Arizona has elected a republican delegate to congress. Arizona is determined, apparently, to demonstrate its fitness for statehood honors.

Eastern democrats expected Mr. Bryan's defeat, but they are going a good way when they announce that they are waiting for his renunciation.

Omaha does not figure strongly in the announcements of re-opened factories and re-employed labor. The reason is that Omaha business concerns never had to shut down very far.

The World-Herald sees progress of Bryanism in the election returns. His progress is shown by the fact that he was defeated by 600,000 in 1896, by 800,000 in 1900 and by about 1,000,000 in 1908.

AS TO A SPECIAL SESSION.

Some of Governor Sheldon's advisers are trying to persuade him to convene the outgoing legislature at once in special session to enact some sort of a spite law against the liquor interests.

Although Anti-Saloon league officers, themselves, did everything they could to beat Governor Sheldon in the recent election, the governor is being urged to believe that the saloons alone are responsible and should be made to suffer punishment. The action of Governor Hanly in convening the legislature of Indiana to put a county option law on the statute books likewise is cited as an example for Governor Sheldon to emulate.

Instead of yielding to the impulse of the moment, we would advise Governor Sheldon to approach this whole subject with a cool head and a dispassionate mind.

In the first place, Governor Hanly did not wait until after the election to call the Indiana legislature together, but convened the law-makers before election. Even at that the people of Indiana failed to endorse Governor Hanly's program and elected a democratic governor and a democratic legislature.

Here in Nebraska the question must be asked, What, if anything, has suddenly occurred to present the emergency contemplated by the constitution to justify a special session of the legislature? This same legislature was in session for three months last year, but did not see fit to pass any bill along the lines now proposed. From the time of its adjournment Governor Sheldon has had a year and a half during which he could have called the legislature together for this purpose, but saw no necessity for it.

The people of Nebraska have just chosen a new legislature for the express purpose of dealing with these questions. The new legislature will convene within a few weeks with a largely preponderant democratic majority and by the mandate of the recent election the people of Nebraska have declared that they want this democratic legislature to assume responsibility.

Under such circumstances we do not see what Governor Sheldon, or the republican party in Nebraska, has to gain by jumping into the breach at this moment to anticipate the work of the newly elected legislature.

PALMA'S PART IN CUBA.

The coming presidential election in Cuba, to be held Saturday of the present week, serves to call attention to the career of Tomas Estrada Palma, whose death last week, in the heat of the American presidential campaign, passed almost unnoticed. Apparently but little attention has been paid in Cuba either to the passing away of a man who did more than any other person to wrest the island from Spanish rule.

Palma was born in Cuba and educated in Spain for the law. He took part in the ten years' war of 1868-78 and was elected the first president of the provisional republic. When that collapsed Palma was arrested, his vast property confiscated and he was sent to Spain, where he served seven years in prison. In the course of the ten years' war Palma's father died and his mother was tortured and starved to death by Spanish soldiers. When Palma was released from the Spanish prison he came direct to the United States and devoted his wonderful energy to the financing of the campaigns of Maceo and Gomez, who were making the fight against Spain which finally led to American intervention and war.

When Cuban separation from Spain had been secured Senor Palma was the only man thought of for the first presidency of the new republic. His administration broke down so badly that the United States was called upon for the second time to intervene in the interests of good government. Palma failed as president of the republic because he made the error of thinking that all Cubans were as patriotic as himself and refused, on that account, to establish a standing army or make any effort to use government force in the maintenance of order. When the failure of his plans came, he resigned the presidency, refusing to accept outside help in ruling his own people. He left the office and took up the life of a private citizen in the country in which he was born and to the success and independence of which he had given his time, fortune and every energy. He lived to learn that republics are ungrateful, but he had the consolation of knowing that the great principle of liberty for which he had fought and suffered had finally triumphed.

THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

While the country is setting a new speed notch on the industrial machinery as a result of the election of Mr. Taft, it should not overlook the chief engineer who carried the campaign to success.

As head of the republican national committee, Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock has made good notwithstanding the fact that he was beset with more embarrassing complications than has usually confronted the management of a republican national campaign.

Chairman Hitchcock laid out the plan of campaign operations at the start and consistently followed them out along strictly business lines. He made little noise, but did much work. An almost continuous back-fire on one side and a death of campaign funds on the other and a plenitude of factional or local discordances in various states made his task often a trying one. But through it all he kept his head and pushed the lines steadily forward. The republican campaign was purposefully late in starting, but encountered

no let up at any stage. The enthusiasm for the republican ticket was brought to a climax at the right time and the votes needed were polled on election day.

Chairman Hitchcock has had the thanks and appreciation of the successful candidates for his good work and he is entitled to the grateful consideration of every loyal republican in the land.

LABOR AND THE ELECTION.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor takes a peculiarly narrow and mistaken view of the results of the presidential election when he publicly declares that the cause of labor has been "temporarily defeated, but not conquered," and then goes on to intimate that there is an uncertainty as to where Mr. Taft's election leaves union labor.

Union labor has not been affected by the election, so far as relates to the aims and purposes of the organization. It has been affected, greatly to its benefit, by the decision of the people to continue the republican party in power and thus assure adherence to a policy which makes for plenty of work at high wages instead of a period of industrial unrest which would have followed a democratic victory and its attendant upsetting of business.

Aside from that phase of the question, no attempt has been made "to conquer" labor or to defeat its just demands. Mr. Taft's conception of government is that it is for the benefit of all classes and not for the special benefit of any one class. It is Mr. Gompers' misfortune, apparently, that he can not, or does not, realize that fundamental American principle.

The result of the election should prove a lesson to organized labor. The lesson was taught by organized labor, which showed Mr. Gompers that American workmen are capable of thinking for themselves and voting as they think, refusing to be led or delivered by any man, however high in their councils. The labor problem is a part of the economic problem of the country which is being solved on a broader platform than partisanship. The best men who have given their lives to the labor movement have always endeavored to keep it free from dependence upon the success of one party, making it a work of principle rather than a work of politics.

Much of the progress of the labor movement has been due to adherence to that policy, and none but Mr. Gompers is apparently to blame for his attempt blindly to throw away that advantage. Organized labor is to be congratulated upon its escape from an illogical condition. The record of the republican party on labor legislation, in the states and in the nation, is the best assurance that organized labor has lost nothing by the election of Mr. Taft. The attempt of Mr. Gompers, in the name of labor, to make us cause a partisan question failed miserably, as it deserved to fail.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

Certain self-styled republicans accustomed to speak out through democratic newspapers seem to be greatly distressed for fear the editor of The Bee may not have been sufficiently squelched by their efforts to throw Nebraska back into the democratic column. While a 5,000 plurality in his home state is nothing for Mr. Bryan to boast about, we do not believe it will reflect seriously on the standing of The Bee's editor in the republican party. In fact, not being an office-seeker, the editor of The Bee has already had the recognition which the small-bores seem to dread, as may be evidenced by the following telegram: CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5, 1908.—Hon. Victor Rosewater, Republican National Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.: Many thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations. I greatly appreciate the work you have done in the campaign. W. H. TAFT.

Capital Seeking Work.

It is the opinion of the shrewdest financiers that within a few weeks capital will be as eager for investment as during the past year. The natural result is that the country is satisfied that it knows on what lines the government will be conducted for the next four years. As these lines apparently will be those of conservatism, doubt and hesitation slip away. Hence a restoration wave of confidence. Hence, the foreboding wave of prosperity.

NATIONAL BANK DIRECTORS.

Some Good May Come from the Examiners' Quis.

The controller of the currency has sent a list of troublesome questions to each national bank director. One of them is as to his familiarity with the national bank act. It is said that since the controller sent out his queries there has been an unexampled demand for copies of the law. The natural result is that it never has been perused by many of those who should be thoroughly acquainted with its requirements and its penalties. Any director who is able to answer in the affirmative all the searching questions put by the controller, may be set down as a man who understands his business, and whose bank is safe. There are many to whom this description does not apply. There are honorary directors who are put in merely because they have respectable names that may draw business. There are dummy directors picked out by the man who controls the bank because they may be depended on not to look curiously into its affairs or attempt to stop him if he should enter upon forbidden ways. If all the sham directors could be weeded out and the genuine article substituted for them a national bank failure would be a startling event.

That the controller of the currency will be able to bring about a general reform is not to be expected. His circular will, however, awaken some easy going directors to a sense of responsibility. They will either acquaint themselves with their duties and perform them, or give up positions which for one or another reason they cannot fill properly. A director who does all the controller of the currency wishes him to must give more time to the work that many men in active business think they can afford to give.

The ostensible of directors, which will be of advantage to national banks, will be of equal advantage to state banks. Therefore, the state auditor should put them under the controller of the currency and try to find out something about the banking attainments of the directors of institutions which are working under Illinois charters. Not all of them are fit for their places.

Every vacancy in office should be promptly filled, even though the prospect is remote for the exercise of any official duty.

The death of Judge Cornish will be regretted here in Omaha, because as vice president of the Harriman lines he took with him to New York, a knowledge of local conditions secured by personal observation and residence here in Omaha, as well as for his personality. The management of a great railroad system can be kept in touch with its patrons only through officers who have come up from the line.

The Treasury department is warning people to be careful about accepting \$5 bills, as a dangerous counterfeit is out. However careful a man may be about accepting counterfeit money, he is always actually careless in getting rid of it.

Of course, Lincoln may be expected to favor the proposed extra session of the legislature. The money spent by the law-makers and their on-hangers is always grist on Lincoln's mill.

Omaha should be sufficiently interested in waterway improvement to see that it is properly represented at the National Rivers and Harbors congress at Washington next month.

A Boston man proposes to start a paper that will print nothing but good news. He evidently figures on printing none but republican election returns in November.

Los Angeles is being astonished by sermons delivered by an 11-year-old girl. We imagine most folks would be astonished at sermons delivered by a girl of that age.

Cuba's presidential election will be held Saturday, but the chances are that the returns will be overlooked in the mass of football scores in the Sunday papers.

The country may return to the regular order of business just as soon as the telegraph editor quits writing: "With four precincts to hear from," etc.

Largest Results Without Noise.

Often, as you may observe, the silent vote thunders in the newspaper headlines as soon as the election is over.

Jared Loose.

Prosperity is waking up with the re-settled satisfactorily. Now it will not take ten mills to make one cent. On the contrary, one mill will make many dollars.

Precedent Knocked Out.

Mr. Taft has knocked into the semblance of a cooked hat the ancient superstition that connected ominously the making of stump speeches and presidential candidates.

Chicago Tribune.

In view of the result of this election, as it affects the living, present and possible future, Governor Johnson of Minnesota should banish that look of care and try to look more cheerful in his photographs hereafter.

A Pony of Sympathy.

The landslide slid, but on top of the able and eloquent Mr. Bryan. Every citizen with a heart for him must be sorry that the poor democrats. The country would be better off with a closer balance between the parties.

Thirst and Pure Amitties.

It is announced that Senator Tillman has been invited to beer as the solution of the whiskey problem in South Carolina. During the recent financial stringency and industrial depression this identical solution was forced upon a large number of thirst investigators.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF VICTORY.

Well Defined Obligation.

The obligation left on republican legislation and administration is well defined. It must continue in good faith the work so aggressively begun. As Mr. Taft has distinctly said in his campaign utterances that will during the next four years involve energetic and persistent enforcement of the laws more silently than the enactment of new legislation. Inevitable offenders in the line of corporate abuses must be certain of exemplary punishment. Corporate business confined within legal and honest boundaries may be sure of fair treatment. What that assurance the credit of the nation will be maintained, business prosperity will recuperate and the general welfare flourish.

Pledges to Be Redeemed.

Mr. Taft comes into office with a great popular majority behind him. He will be supported by a house of representatives republican by a majority a little under a hundred and a senate two-thirds republican. There will be no obstacle to his carrying out the pledges of constructive legislation given both in his speeches and in the republican platform. His equipment for discharging the duties of the presidency is superb and his political aims are high. He will have an opportunity to impress himself on history such as has been offered to few of his predecessors. He will live up to the possibilities of his station and the magnitude of his task.

Respect for Constitutional Usages.

It is clear then, that the administration will be marked by respect for constitutional usages. It is clear that the recommendations or approval of statutes by the president will be with wide appreciation of the advice involved and the probability of the measure standing the tests of court review. Hasty and prejudicial legislation will not receive the sanction of Mr. Taft. Yet he will not be a man shackled. Prometheus-like, to the possibilities of his station he will see that this country is always reaching out and that he, more than any other man, has steered his public course around every headland of the country's political topography.

Progressive Administration.

Mr. Taft's administration will be a progressive administration. It will not be a crusade. That necessary preliminary to advance in a democracy has been accomplished by Theodore Roosevelt. Upon its foundation Taft will build strong and sure. It is an American progress. That our people have seen it and acted upon it in a manner so magnificently significant wipes out the memory of our setbacks and our errors and inspires a new faith in the success of the great democratic experiment.

Three Branches in Accord.

With president, senate and houses in accord the way is open for the realization of the expressed desires of the people. They have indicated their approval of the republican party. That their faith and trust have not been misplaced will be shown in coming months, as one after another of the great problems now in the public mind are rightly solved.

Piping Times of Peace.

With peace at home and abroad, with national politics fixed for four years, with crop, gains and no blight upon the land with a growing foreign trade and the skill and resources to supply it, the United States now faces an era of prosperity that will surpass even the piping times that followed the Spanish war.

Hopefulness of the South.

When the new administration meets its foremost national obligation the south, let us hope, may look forward to even still greater participation in the new national prosperity than it has enjoyed in the recent past.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Congressional Delegate Jonah Kalamonole of Honolulu was re-elected in spite of his front name.

Keuf and his fellow crafters failed to defeat Judge Dunne, and being the most decided setback they have received yet.

A nephew of Secretary Metcalf is in jail twenty days, due to his latest exhibition of the habit of automobiling across the human form. Everybody satisfied but the prisoner.

Out in Denver the machine politicians tried to down "Ben" Lindsey, the famous juvenile court judge. He ran independently and got more votes than all his opponents put together.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice of New York will organize in Boston a branch of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, carries with her a phonograph with records of many of the ear-splitting and nerve-racking noises of New York.

Prof. Edward Emerson, A. B., D. D., who has been known widely as an author, lawyer and diplomat in this country for many years, died Wednesday in Tokio. The cause of Dr. Emerson's death has not been learned. He was with his daughter, Margaret Emerson, a professor of English literature in the University of Tokio.

Bryan was telling a story on himself last winter which has better application now than then. A Texas cowboy attended a dance and was politely bidden to leave. He returned a little later, and was gently but forcibly removed. Returning still again, he was seized and thrown headlong into the street. Picking himself up out of the dirt, he remarked to bystanders: "I know what those fellows mean; they can't fool me; they don't want me."

Premature Senatorial Booms.

It is a little early for the launching of senatorial booms in this country for William J. Bryan is interesting though premature. Senators Burkett of Nebraska and Depey of New York, to succeed whom Messrs. Bryan and Roosevelt are being mentioned, will not retire until March 1911; and between then and now a good deal of water will run under the bridges. The possibility of seeing the senate strengthened by the inclusion of two of the most forceful rhetoricians of their generation is an engaging one, nevertheless.

Silly Charge Against Tammany.

Much nonsense is talked about Tammany's "selling out" Mr. Bryan in New York City. Mr. Bryan is not sold out. Tammany could not have sold him out if he had tried. Had a majority of the qualified electors of Greater New York wanted Mr. Bryan for president no human power could have prevented their voting for him.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. For making quickly and perfectly delicious hot biscuits, cake and pastry. Renders the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome. No alum, no lime phosphate. The government and food authorities have enabled the housekeeper to protect her family from the alum baking powder. They require that the label shall give her warning. She must buy from the label and decline any powder which the label does not show to be made from cream of tartar.

BALLOT BOX DRIFT.

New York Post: No one has yet pointed out the real secret of Tuesday's election. It was a victory for golf. Mr. Taft plays golf. Mr. Bryan does not; Hughes is a golfer. Chanler is not. Could there be a plainer G. E. D.?

Minneapolis Journal: The man who bets, loses and pushes a peanut around the block with a toothpick, while not doing any constructive work in statesmanship that will live, is, on the other hand, doing on serious harm to our institutions.

Boston Transcript: Oklahoma will be a doubtful state by 1912. A majority of its congressional delegation is now republican. Philadelphia Record: With Taft's election good times are to come again. Let them come. Everybody is looking for them.

Boston Herald: Ben Lindsey, "patron saint" of the juvenile court movement in this country and a foe of civic corruption in Colorado, was triumphed over the political "bosses" of both parties and the forces of corruption and selfishness in politics and business. This is one of the most gratifying outcomes of the polling on Tuesday.

St. Louis Times: Folk will carry with him into private life the consciousness that he has been an instrument of good to his state and to society at large. He was one of the first of the real reformers. He was early in his call to an awakened conscience. Defeated, he is yet victorious. Politically nowhere, he fills a large place in the history of his commonwealth.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Commend us to Thomas R. Marshall, democratic governor-elect of Indiana. He has set the precedent of refusing to have campaign contributions. As a result of his campaign Mr. Marshall announced he would have no campaign fund. He said he did not want any contributions to be made public or be kept secret. But his admirers sent him sums aggregating \$3,000. He did not spend this money, and is now returning it to the contributors. Good!

AMERICAN MINERAL RESOURCES

Total Annual Production Goes Above Two Billion Mark.

A steady growth in the mineral industries of the country is exhibited in a report for the calendar year 1907, just issued by the United States geographica survey. For the first time a total production valued at more than \$2,000,000,000 was recorded last year. Though the business depression felt twelve months ago limited the output in a few instances, in the great majority there was an increase ranging from 5 to 40 per cent. By far the largest contributions to the mineral wealth of the year were made by coal and iron, which together represented more than half the total. In both of these the United States now leads all other countries. Last year the value of the coal mined showed a gain of about 15 per cent on 1906. The increase in iron was somewhat less.

To the statistician iron presents a perplexing problem. It is produced in three forms—ore, pig and steel—but in order to avoid a repetition of value pig iron alone figures in the survey's summaries, although returns are obtained regarding the other products. Consequently in the tables cited the share which Minnesota and Michigan have in the iron industry does not appear. Credit is given only to the states in which most of the blast furnaces are. Pennsylvania figures first in the list, therefore, Ohio second, Illinois third and New York and Alabama compete for the fourth place. On the same principle the tabulation of the coal, though from the text of the report it is learned that fully one-tenth of the bituminous coal mined is converted into that commodity.

California apparently leads the procession in the production of petroleum at the present time, an amount only slightly exceeding her output, having been supplied in 1907 by Oklahoma and Indiana territory combined. The largest quantities of gold mined last year were credited to Colorado, Alaska and California. In respect to silver, Utah, Montana and Colorado are about on even terms, with Nevada ranking fourth. Copper is one of the few metals mined in diminished quantities in 1907, 28,296,491 pounds being reported, as against 37,860,000 pounds in 1906. At last accounts Arizona produced the most, Michigan and Montana being not far behind.

When returns for 1908 are available a somewhat less favorable showing will doubtless be made, but by 1910 the revival of business should stimulate the demand both for metals and such nonmetallic minerals as cement, brick, stone and lime. Prosperity with a big P is likely to arrive almost before the country knows it.

SMILING REMARKS.

"Miranda!" "What is it, pa?" "I want you to talk to that young man of yours. I notice he comes early of late, and stays late in the early hours."—Baltimore American.

"Well—I wonder why so many of the English fighting suffragettes are so ugly and dress so awfully?" "Belle—My dear, if they were pretty and could dress stylishly, they wouldn't have to be suffragettes."—Baltimore American.

"The trouble with the democratic party is that it is split into too many rival factions." "No, my friend, you don't mean factions. Factions is the word."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Turkins. "I do hope Mr. Bryan will run again." "Why?" "Because when Mr. Bryan runs it makes it so much easier for you to bet on the man who is going to win."—Washington Star.

"Yes, and there was grand old Henry Clay. He tried three times to get the presidency, and you know how he stands on history's pages." "Yes, I know there was a clear name after him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cansler tore up the blank telegraph form on which he had started to write something. "Taking another sheet, he wrote the words, 'Veni, vidi, vici,' signed it, and handed it to the operator." "I was about to make it," "We have beaten 'em to a frazzle," he said, "but that would set everybody thinking what the deuce a frazzle is—and the other is shorter, anyhow."

"Cautioning the reporters to suppress all mention of the incident, he turned away and strode haughtily into his tent."—Chicago Tribune.

HOWDY, BILL!

J. K. Bangs in Harper's Weekly. Well, by Jingo, Bill, you've won! Got the Chair of Washington! Chosen by Vox Populi! By a safe majority. Folks have shown their staunch belief that you'll make an A-1 Chief. Safe and sane, and full of skill!—Howdy, Bill!

Hear them over all the land; Sounding drums and brass bands; Rockets flying through the air; Pinwheels buzzing everywhere; Cannon crackers, lorry-does, Everywhere a feller goes—Sort of sets my heart a-trill!—Howdy, Bill!

Said last August 't would be so, Some folks said I didn't know. Snapped me 'up right there and then; Said I'd better guess again. But I got and said I guessed I knowed better than the rest. Sort of felt the People's will Would be Bill.

Some folks talked of doubtful States; Some grew hot on syndicates; Said a lot about your crowd—'ll see some rather loud air. Heard one fellow on the stump Intimate you was a chump. But I grinned and just not still!—Howdy, Bill!

Well, old feller, here's to you! Got a pile of 'em to do— I know that, and so I say. I'll see you another day. Thought 've'd like to hear from me On your glorious victory. Any office I can fill? Eh what, Bill?

EXTREMES.

The extremes of style as we show them in Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys stop short of the ridiculous.