

# REESE IS THE LEADER

Nebraska Republicans Choose Him for the Supreme Bench.

## THE STATE CONVENTION AT OMAHA

A Sentiment Prevails that Best Man Should Be Nominated, and This Was Done—Speech of the Temporary Chairman—Text of the Platform Adopted—Sketches of the Candidates—State Central Committee.

For Supreme Judge—

M. B. REESE, of Lincoln  
For Regent of the State University—  
E. G. MCGILTON, of Omaha  
Dr. W. M. B. ELY, of Ainsworth

The republican state convention, that met at the auditorium on the exposition grounds, Omaha, was in one respect one of the most remarkable political gatherings that ever assembled in Nebraska. Seldom have personal preferences and ambitions been held so completely subservient to party welfare and the successful candidates greeted with an enthusiasm that was unattained by any feeling of individual disappointment. From beginning to end the convention was dominated by a single sentiment and that was that the best man should be nominated. Such harmony and enthusiasm as prevailed among the delegates are almost unprecedented in the political history of the state and it inspired an enthusiastic determination to carry the state in November.

Next to the unanimity with which the convention acted in the selection of its candidates the most striking feature was the hearty and enthusiastic response that greeted the expressions of the speakers in regard to upholding the administration of President McKinley. Several times the sentiments of the delegates were expressed in demonstrations of patriotic loyalty that temporarily interrupted the proceedings and from beginning to end the convention was notable for that spontaneous and heartfelt enthusiasm that is regarded as a harbinger of republican victory.

Chairman R. B. Schneider of the state central committee called the convention to order at 2 o'clock and Secretary Hedlund read the call. Mr. Schneider then introduced as temporary chairman, Frank C. Reavis of Falls City, who addressed the convention as follows:

### ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

With a people rescued from want and raised to opulence; with labor employed and the fields of industry sowing in every valley and on every hillside; with our foreign commerce the terror of Europe and the wonder of the world; with perfect faith kept with the people and with every promise redeemed, we stand on the threshold looking into the future with the confidence born of duty performed and with every assurance of success.

The doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, accepted by many as the panacea for the distressing condition of three years ago, a doctrine which flourished when poverty and want sat at the hearthstone, has been dissipated by the wave of prosperity that swept across the nation and is today but a wreck on the shores of democracy.

In its stead the question of trusts is seeking prominence. The republican party, always the guardian of the people, meets the question with perfect serenity. Respecting the rights of property, granting capital the full degree of freedom that is guaranteed by the law, the republican party insists that commercial corporations shall use their interests so as not to unnecessarily injure or interfere with the rights of others. By its representatives this party has not long ago declared itself on this question. In congress it enacted the most stringent laws against the interstate features of trusts, only to see its efforts made abortive by a democratic majority which embraced the first opportunity to repeal the law. In this state an anti-trust law created by a republican legislature, has not merited the attention of the democratic attorney general until the approach a political campaign in which this question will be discussed. It would seem that so great an evil should have incited the early action of one so zealous in the cause of the people. It would seem that the dictator of the democratic party, whose power was supreme enough to induce the governor of this state to refuse an official recognition of the bravery and valor of those gallant heroes of Nebraska, should have been equally potent in inducing the attorney general to proceed against trusts without a delay of three years. For what other power than that of the state can be exercised to control such combinations? What right has the general government to interfere with state corporations? Let those who charge the republican congress with responsibility for the creation of trusts point to one instance where a trust has been created by virtue of a federal law. Let those who prate so loudly of the wrongs inflicted by this socialism of wealth suggest a remedy by means of which such combinations can be regulated or destroyed by any power other than that which created them.

But trusts will not be the issue, though the republican party would welcome such a contest. The conditions at home are too satisfactory for agitation to be successful and the platform constructed by the conventions of this and next year must therefore be broad enough to reach beyond the confines of this continent, across the distant seas and unto the seat of war. A war in defense of the weak and the oppressed has brought forth uncounted problems; has rolled the scroll backward forty years, again making the basic principle of the republican party that of patriotism and national honor.

The democratic party charges that the administration is destroying the republic and subverting the purpose of the union—that we propose a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Hysterical vaporings and rash assertions will not alter the issue from that of patriotism and national honor. Let me emphasize the statement that from now until the polls are closed in 1900 this question and this alone is before the American people. Though the attack of the unfriendly at home and the assaults of the enemy abroad may make the duty of preserving the honor of the nation more difficult of performance, it will only result in greater effort that the obligations of the United States to protect the lives and property interests in its new possessions may be fulfilled; that the duty of maintaining peace and concord in the islands and of putting down a rebellion against the sovereignty of this government may be speedily effected, and forever establishing the fact before the nations of the world that the stars and stripes once raised in honor will never be lowered in dishonor.

I am proud that never in its history from its birth until this hour has an enemy of the United States ever looked to the republican party for aid and comfort. I thank God that any man, be he civilized or savage, who spills the blood of an American soldier, who would trail the flag in the dust, who would trample it beneath his feet as a rag, knows that so long as the affairs of this government are in the hands of the republican party there awaits him and awaits him only an unconditional surrender.

Though war be hideous, there are things worse than war. Though war be frightful, through its channels has come the progress of the world: Though the islands in the far east be red with blood, the result will be civilization where savagery exists; Christianity where paganism abides; progress where fosters decay; a government of law where anarchy prevails, and the sunlight of a new age where the shadows of a dead century lie.

Let me leave with all patriots, regardless of party, the words of a veteran soldier, the expressions of a Christian gentleman, the thoughts of a finished statesman: "Peace first, then, with charity for all, an established government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation, for the well being of the people, in which they will participate under the stars and stripes."

Mr. Reavis caught the convention with his opening statement that he saw in Omaha one of the most notable examples of expansion with which we are confronted, and the inclusive sentences in which he discussed the trust question and the so-called anti-imperialism were frequently applauded.

Services of a committee on credentials were dispensed with and the delegates were seated and accredited. The temporary organization was made permanent and was completed by the election of W. L. Pickett of Cass county as secretary and W. H. Harris of Hall county as reading clerk.

A committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of G. M. Lambertson, L. D. Richards and E. Rosswater at large, and C. H. Gers from the First congressional district, J. H. Van Dusen of the Second, A. A. Welch of the Third, E. J. Hainer of the Fourth, G. H. Thummel of the fifth and Norris Brown of the Sixth.

Major Julius Killan of the First Nebraska spoke briefly. He declared that he was glad to stand with a party that is for prosperity, progress and the advancement of civilization. He urged the party to stand by the flag and effectively silence the opposition that is seeking to embarrass the administration.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for supreme judge and nominating speeches were limited to five minutes. Adams county presented the name of Lorenzo Crouse, Buffalo county named E. C. Calkins of Kearney, Johnson county nominated S. P. Davidson of Tecumseh and the name of Judge S. H. Sedgwick of York was presented by York county. Judge M. B. Reese was presented by Nance county and the mention of his name elicited a burst of handclapping and cheers.

The roll call, not counting the counties that were passed, gave Reese 287; Sedgwick, 208; Davidson, 201; Calkins, 174; Crouse, 100. Douglas county gave Davidson 19; Sedgwick, 44; Calkins, 20; Crouse, 9, and Reese, 14. Before the secretary could complete the call, the Douglas delegation inaugurated a landslide to Reese that sealed the nomination in sixty seconds. When Mayor Moores announced that Douglas county had decided to cast its solid vote for Reese the convention was instantly stampeded. Delegates stood on their chairs and waved handkerchiefs and umbrellas, while they cheered tumultuously for the Nance county candidate. In the midst of the confusion Buffalo county changed its entire vote from Calkins to Reese. Adams went from Crouse to Reese and Cass, Dodge and Burt also swung into the Reese column. This ended the voting and a motion to suspend the rules and nominate Judge Reese by acclamation was carried with great enthusiasm. The oand chimed in with the selection and the demonstration continued for several minutes.

Judge Sedgwick congratulated the convention on the unanimity of its action and paid a hearty tribute to the qualities of Judge Reese. He declared that he was glad to say that the people will have an opportunity this fall to vote for a lawyer for the supreme bench in preference to a politician.

Judge Calkins and Judge Davidson responded in a similar vein and then occurred one of the most striking incidents of the convention. Chaplain J. H. Matley of the First Nebraska was discovered among the spectators and he responded to an enthusiastic demand for his presence on the platform. His speech was brief, but it stirred the delegates to a demonstration that was the spectacular event of the afternoon. Rev. Matley said in beginning that he was a not a politician, but only a preacher, "I have never even voted a republican ticket," he declared, "but I belong to a church that believes that while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." I am glad to have the privilege of addressing a convention of a party that believes that the world do move, that believes that the shoes that were large enough for the boy may be too small for the man. In time of peace I am for the administration when it is right. In time of war, when the time for talk is over

and the time for action has come, then I am for the administration right or wrong. I have followed the old flag over the rice fields of Luzon with the best regiment that Uncle Sam ever sent to the front and I propose to follow it home. There was never a time when the republican party had so great an obligation resting on it as it has at this time. The issue of this contest will not be settled in the Philippines, but right here at the ballot box. And I have come here to vote as I shot."

The applause that continued almost incessantly while Chaplain Matley was speaking burst into a storm of cheers as he closed. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and for the next five minutes the enthusiasm of the delegates was literally riotous. They were in a mood for more speechmaking and Senator John M. Thurston was called on to add a short address along somewhat similar lines. He congratulated the convention on the fact that it had picked a winner and paid a high tribute to Judge Reese as a jurist, patriot and citizen. He compared the condition of the people now with what it was three years ago and added that, in this campaign, the republican party has written on its banner two wonderful words, "Patriotism and Prosperity."

Referring to the Philippine situation Senator Thurston said that the duty of this country came not by chance, but by the inevitable logic of a successful prosecution of the war. It was because the American fleet sailed into Manila harbor with the right sort of a man on board. The stars and stripes were raised there, as they are here, not as an emblem of aggression or imperialism, but as the flag of liberty, the hope of freemen and the succor of the oppressed. As long as any enemy of the United States is pointing a musket at our flag it shall never come down.

The committee appointed to communicate with Judge Reese reported that he had given assurance that he would accept the nomination and when Senator Hayward was called on for a speech he excused himself by saying that the report from Judge Reese was the best speech that the convention could listen to. The report of the committee on resolutions was then read by G. M. Lambertson.

It required only one ballot to select the nominees for regent. The candidates were E. G. McGilton of Douglas county, Dr. William B. Ely of Brown, J. B. Barnes of Madison and J. E. Lyne of Furnas. On motion of W. E. Peebles, Mr. McGilton was named by acclamation and the ballot for the remaining place resulted: Ely, 557; Barnes, 363; Lyne, 37. The nomination of Dr. Ely was made unanimous.

John T. Mallahan of the special committee appointed by the state central committee to recommend a plan for increasing the efficiency of that organization submitted a report, the principal feature of which was a recommendation that the term of service be extended to two years. In order to put this plan in operation it was suggested that the convention elect the committeemen from the odd senatorial districts for one year, and those from the even districts for two years. The report was adopted without opposition.

The names of the new committeemen from the various districts were handed to the secretary and the committee was authorized to select its own chairman after consulting the preferences of the candidates. The committee was also given the usual authority to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket and after passing a resolution thanking the exposition association for the courtesies extended the convention adjourned.

### THE PLATFORM.

Following is the platform adopted by the convention:

We congratulate our country: A prosperous nation, whose revenues are larger than at any period in its history; whose commerce is greater than it has ever known; whose treasury contains more money than it has held since the establishment of the government; whose internal industries have attained an activity and stability heretofore unthought of; whose agricultural interests flourish as never before; whose laborers are more generally and continually employed at better paying wages than history has heretofore recorded; whose financial policy, based upon gold, commands the confidence of the world and whose great heart, thrilled by the sufferings and struggles of an oppressed people, nerved the strong arm that intervened in humanity's cause, is the proud record of the republican party in the nation under the wise, temperate and courageous leadership of William McKinley.

We heartily endorse the wise, conservative and patriotic administration of President McKinley and congratulate the president upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we repose implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our nation by the victory of our navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the president the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory acquired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our president in effecting protection, tranquility and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.

To the Nebraska volunteers in our midst we tender our heartfelt congratulations on their safe return; we glory in the cause in which they fought. In common with their comrades on land and sea, now sleeping under tropic waves and sod, they have by their magnificent and patriotic qualities exhibited in camp, on the march and on the field of battle again demonstrated that these splendid qualities of our citizenship are not limited to any section nor condition in our national life. They have, living or dead, won mightily for humanity, added new lustre to the flag and an appreciative country will ever hold them in grateful remembrance. That we are in favor of liberal pen-

sions and a liberal construction of the pension laws. We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834 and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world. After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion the people of the United States by a majority of more than 500,000, decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

For the national defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign market, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and ship yards, we favor the enactment of appropriate legislation so that American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships may regain the carrying of foreign commerce.

We denounce the attempt now desperately being made to again array labor and capital in hostile camps. The republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, given the large employment to us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor and plunder the public. We favor the creation by act of congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, with powers similar to those exercised over national banks by the comptroller of the currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally such legislation, state and national, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses.

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the republican party of the nation the proposition that a national convention be called by two-thirds of the states to revise the constitution of the United States under provision of article v of the federal constitution.

That as republicans we make recognition of the loyalty and exalted patriotism of the sound money democrats and men of all parties who put aside partisanship in order to maintain the honor and good faith of the nation, and in resistance to the Chicago platform and its candidate.

That we condemn the veto of Senate File 279 of the last legislature's vote of thanks to the first Nebraska volunteers, as unkind, un-American, and unpatriotic, and we particularly resent the implication contained in the governor's words when he says: "I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official sanction to the statement that the war now carried on in the far-away Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and is adding more glory to our flag."

We denounce the attempt of the fusionists to fraudulently count an amendment to the constitution as ratified which had been rejected by a decisive majority of the electors, and we regard as a confession of guilt the refusal of former state officers implicated in the conspiracy to rape the ballot box to appear before a legislative investigating committee.

We arraign the fusion state government for its failure to institute the reforms promised to the people in platforms and from the stump, and its subservience to corporate monopolies which they had denounced before their election.

The republican party recognizes the importance of agriculture and the necessity of promoting agricultural education. Through the foresight and wisdom of honored members of the party the Nebraska university enjoys for the benefits of national appropriation for this purpose. We have pride in the good work along this line now being done by our chief institution of learning and pledge continued and faithful efforts to the end that all such funds shall be properly administered.

We arraign the fusion forces for their failure to redeem the promises made to the people of this state of an honest and economic administration of state affairs. We especially condemn the misappropriation of public funds in the discharge of private debts by a fusion ex-governor, and we denounce as subversive of good government the conduct of the auditor's office by the fusion incumbent. The unseemly squabble now existing between the two executive offices as to the insurance department has scandalized our state and demonstrates the unfitness of the present officials to conduct the public affairs of the state.

### THE CANDIDATES.

Judge M. B. Reese has been a resident of Nebraska twenty-three years. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Macoupin county in 1839. He received a common school education and, being desirous of further culture, attended a seminary for two years, paying his own expenses. During that period he developed the spirit of independence and self-reliance characteristic of all men who attain eminence. He was elected a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875 and assisted in framing our present state constitution. In the fall of 1876 he was elected district attorney of the then Fourth judicial district and was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1880, practically without opposition. In November, 1882, Mr. Reese resigned his position, lacking two months of holding it six years. In the fall of 1883 he was nominated for the position of supreme judge and was elected, remaining on the bench for six years, the last two of which he served as chief justice. His career as a supreme judge is well known. After leaving the bench he established himself again in the practice of law in Lincoln.

Edmund G. McGilton, nominee for regent of the state university, was born in Wisconsin forty years ago. When he was 13 years old his father moved on a farm and from then on

his boyhood and youth was that of a farmer's son. He attended the State university of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1883, and afterward the law department of the same institution, from which he graduated in 1885. He came to Nebraska in 1888.

Dr. W. B. Ely was born in Boston, Mass., in 1842. He began the study of music at an early age and taught music in the female seminary at Canandaigua, N. Y., several years, also in the female seminary at Rome, Ga. He commenced studying medicine at Rome, Ga., and entered the college of medicine at University of Michigan in 1876, graduated in 1877, practiced medicine in New York until 1889, when he removed to Ainsworth, Neb., where he has resided ever since.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The new state central committee consists of the following: W. W. Wilson, Table Rock; C. C. Boyd, South Ayrault; David Brown, Nebraska City; M. M. Butler, Weeping Water; L. D. Clarke, Papillion; H. E. Palmer and E. W. Simeral, Omaha; A. H. Murdock, South Omaha; John F. Nesbit, Tekamah; W. E. Peebles, Pender; L. A. Williams, Blair; John A. Ehrhart, Stanton; A. M. Post, Columbus; J. A. Price, Stuart; W. R. Akers, Gering; W. W. Haskell, Ord; John T. Mallaleu, Kearney; J. V. Beghtol, Friend; G. E. Emery, Beatrice; R. M. Wetherald, Hebron; N. V. Harlan, York; A. C. Epperson, Clay Center; J. S. Hoover, Blue Hill; J. A. Piped, Albia; F. M. Rathburn, McCook; James L. McIntosh, Cozad. The newly elected committee met at the Millard hotel, elected E. J. Hainer chairman and selected Lincoln as the state headquarters.

### Visiting in Bangkok.

A representative of the American syndicate that is lighting the city of Bangkok with electricity said to a New York man the other day: "The place has a population of nearly 1,000,000, and much of it is built on the water. King Chulalongkorn has two queens and five children. He has two full brothers and twenty half brothers. The place is on dry land. In the river quarter when a family wants to go visiting there is no swimming or paddling of boats, but a regular house-moving. Residences are built of bamboo boards and palm leaves, and have a piazza in front and sometimes a wing at each end. Paterfamilias and the rest of the household pole the establishment from place to place. They tie up alongside of your residence and spend from a week to a year as your neighbor. Of course you can pole your house away, but that generally causes unpleasantness."

### American Art Features in Dresden.

Art institutions of the United States are coming in for a searching examination by a commissioner, A. N. Meyer, or the king of Saxony, who is seeking features for a new institute to be established in the city of Dresden. The agent for the ruler of the kingdom of Saxony is director of a vast home for anthropological and ethnological exhibits, and as the institution is to be enlarged, everything in the way of modern improvement is sought. Philadelphia's museums have been studied, as well as those of New York and Boston, and Mr. Meyer is now in Chicago. Before he goes home, however, every city in the United States which boasts of an art institute will be carefully investigated. It is Mr. Meyer's hope that he may take home with him many suggestions of value to his sovereign.

### Queer Funeral Features.

"I've seen some mighty queer things in my time," says an old gravedigger, quoted by the Baltimore Sun. "I've seen people—mourners, I mean—catch sight of a name on the card tied to some flower piece, and they have come straight to work to tear up the hole thing. I'll tell you another thing I've noticed. When a woman comes along and makes a big fuss at her husband's funeral, and says, 'Throw me in; I can't live without him!' I know that in a few weeks' time I'll see her out here leaning on some young fellow's arm. It's never failed. It's happened every time. But the people—women and men, too—who don't take on a lot, but just keep still, and sometimes don't even shed a tear, that's the kind that grieves. You can't see that kind marrying again soon."

### An \$8,500 Shakespeare.

Mr. Sidney, in the Athenaeum, explains why the recent copy of the first Shakespeare folio, just sold at a London auction, brought such a large price. The book realized \$8,500, or double the price of an ordinary copy in late years. The folio was entirely unknown until it appeared in the auction room, it having been in the possession of a family in Belgium for more than 100 years. It is text, though the margins of a few leaves are torn, and it was probably bound 200 years ago. The measurements are 12 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, so that it is not at all a copy as three well known examples owned in England.

### Susan Much Encouraged.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has just returned from the congress of women in London, said that she was much impressed with the marked change in public sentiment toward woman suffrage in England since her visit there sixteen years ago. "Then," said Miss Anthony, "Mrs. Stanton and myself visited London, and it was only the most liberal of the liberal party who gave us a hearty welcome. There was no recognition, or even a thought given us by the titled classes. This time we were received by many of the titled ladies, and grand receptions were given us in their palaces."

### A Bicycle Hitching Post.

A New Jersey man has patented a hitching post which will accommodate bicycles as well as horses, the portion of the post nearest the pavement being provided with slots sufficient width to admit the wheel of the machine.

### A Soldier for Governor.

A movement is on foot in Montana to give the republican nomination for governor to Colonel H. C. Kessler of the First Montana, now on the way home from the Philippines.

### HOW I SPENT MY VACATION.

Just a brief description of how I spent my vacation this year, with little more expense than the salary earned during my trip, may not be amiss. It was a most delightful change from the hated and dusty pavements to roll over the boundless prairies and view from the car windows of a Missouri Pacific train the magnificent scope of country between here and Pueblo. There is no coolness like that which comes with the shades of night on these vast plains, filled then with waving corn and ripening wheat. There is no more bracing air than that with which one refreshes his lungs in the early morning when the mountains of Colorado are just coming into view, the mighty Pike's Peak reaching the vision long before its lower neighbors. When taken comfortably, there is no pleasanter ride than over this same garden spot of the Western world which in our geographical was laid down as the Great American Desert. So we rode into Pueblo and thence by the Denver and Rio Grande road to Denver, a fair city with all the comforts and handsons of the buildings of her older sisters of the East and lying in an altitude far above the air we breathe in our homes, a gem in an emerald setting of never yielding mountain heights. Continuing our journey over the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western roads we started for Salt Lake City, the capital of the new state, which has been aptly termed the "Mountain Walled Treasury of the Gods." And thus we are permitted to pass through the most varied and entrancing scenery of the Rocky Mountains and to witness the wonders of the Royal Gorge, where the cunning of man has overcome the difficulties presented by Nature in her efforts at the grotesque and the sublime. These chained out attention and drew breathless expressions, especially when crossing some chasm on an almost impossible bridge structure with a roaring brawling stream beneath us. It is inspiring and grand every foot of the way to Salda and from there many other decided attractions we visited. Perhaps that which will most interest a large number of my fellow carriers is Marshall's Pass, that marvelous testimonial to American engineering skill. As the altitude grows greater the view becomes less obstructed. Miles of cone-shaped summits are in view. We are in and above the home of the clouds. We see the snow covered spires of the Sangre de Christo range. To our right is the fire scarred front of old Ouray. We reach the summit at an altitude of 10,852 feet. From this point a magnificent view can be had of the Sangre de Christo range. The pass is a scene of scientific wonder; grades of 21 1/2 feet to the mile are frequent. The streams from the summit flow eastward into the Atlantic and westward into the Pacific. We are impressed with the feeling that we are on the pinnacle of the world.

It would require much space to tell of all the beauties of this trip and of the pleasures of our stay in the City of the Prophets. There are many points of interest and among those that claimed our attention were, naturally, the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle; Fort Douglas, United States Military Post, three miles; White Sulphur Springs, one mile; Beck's Hot Springs, three miles; Liberty Park, one mile; Calder's Park, three miles; together with other attractions and drives too numerous to mention. Thirteen miles from the city is located the magnificent bathing resort, Salsair Beach, on Great Salt Lake, the finest salt water bathing resort in the world. Let me urge upon my friends to try this trip during some vacation. It will well repay the expense in the restoration of health, the broadening of the mind and the addition it will give to each one's general information, tending thus to raise his standard of citizenship and to help himself and his brothers thereby.

F. P. BAKER.

### "David Aram."

"We often receive orders that puzzle us a good deal," said a bookseller quoted in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "A lady who lays claim to considerable culture came into the store last evening and asked whether we had a copy of 'Eugene Aram.' 'Not alone,' I replied. 'But we can give you a complete set of Bulwer at a reasonable price.' 'Bulwer!' she exclaimed. 'Why, Bulwer is not the author of 'Eugene Aram!'' 'He certainly wrote a novel by that title,' I said mildly, 'but perhaps you are thinking of 'The Dream of Eugene Aram.' by Hood?' 'No, no,' she answered, 'I mean a novel. You certainly must have heard of it. It's quite recent and all the talk. 'What is it about?' I ventured to ask. 'Why, it's a story of country life,' she replied, 'and there is a very amusing chapter in it about a horse trade.' Then a light broke in on me, but she had been so positive that I thought I would take her down a peg or two. 'Pardon the suggestion,' I said, 'but of course it is not possible that you are confusing 'David Aram' with 'Eugene Aram.' 'Yes, that's it!' she cried brightly. 'I said Eugene instead of David. Give me a copy of 'David Aram.' 'I wilted. It served me right for being a prig. By the way, the common way of pronouncing the title is 'David's Harem.'"

Husband—I have just been talking with the new clergyman and find we agree. Wife—Why, I didn't know that you didn't believe in the Bible.—Brooklyn Life.

"But, pa, when you pull it, do you mix it?" persisted the innocent little love of a boy, with a crafty, far-away twinkle in his off eye.

President McKinley conforms to official etiquette in declining to assist in the ceremonies attending the welcome to Admiral Dewey in New York harbor. An army or naval official calls upon the president, the latter never making a call except to board a ship for a cruise or for sightseeing. The official welcome to the hero of Manila bay by the president of the United States must take place at the White House, and the admiral must call there for that purpose. That is the course of procedure prescribed by the red tape department, and it will be strictly adhered to now.