

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Z. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, A. D. 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Make a cross mark in the first square at the top of the ballot. If you start right you will end right.

Republican renegades and the popocratic newspaper fence are always connected by open pipe line.

Place your cross in the first square for each office voted for on the city ticket. The top square is the square that counts for republican candidates.

One of the amenities of the campaign is found in the assumption of a pastor who located in Omaha in December last to instruct his flock how to vote.

South Dakota bankers are in a hard way. They have money in plenty, but borrowers are scarce.

Republicans throughout the state of Nebraska are watching the election in Omaha. A republican cannot contribute to the success of the party by helping to build up its enemies.

Sharkey and Fitzsimmons have signed to fight. Now let the Chicago dentist who paralyzed the jaw of a singer by extracting a tooth get in his work on the pugilists and the public will rise up and call the dentist blessed.

The treachery of some of the civil officials in the Philippines comes as a refreshing shower to the democracy. Democracy thrives on calumny and when nothing big in that line is in sight small favors are thankfully received.

Make no mistakes in the marking of your ballot today. There are fourteen offices to be voted for and each ballot should have fourteen cross marks on it. Put the crosses in the squares opposite the names of the republican candidates.

Much has been said about the danger of the electors losing their votes for mayor by wrongly marking the official ballot. If the cross is placed in the first square at the top of the ticket and in the top square of each section no mistake will be made.

Not a sound has been heard from the warring factions in the state house for several days. Can it be possible the various officials have begun to realize that if they continued to talk the people of the state would soon have a fair idea of the operations of the bogus reformers?

It is announced that ex-Senator David B. Hill will head the delegation from New York to the democratic national convention. If the present leaders of the party can only induce the brains which their policy has forced into retirement to come out and help them it is possible democracy will be able to put new men on their ticket who will make the campaign interesting.

Reductions in grain rates to the seaboard are in order. The reductions are made voluntarily by the railroads for the reason that some lines do not believe they are getting their share of the business. The road can always cut the rate and fight for business when they fall out, but it is "taking private property for public use without compensation," "confiscation" and various other things when public officers make an effort to reduce rates.

It now develops that the man behind the Royal Legion scoundrelry against Mayor Moores is none other than W. J. Broatch, who tried to steal from Moores the office of mayor, for which Broatch was not even voted upon. This same man instigated the committee report to the Royal Legion, of which the popocratic organ is trying to make so much. This committee report was sneaked in without the knowledge of General Mansford and nine-tenths of the members of the organization. Broatch's relentless persecution of Mayor Moores will stop at nothing.

A CLOSING APPEAL.

The citizens of Omaha are to determine by their votes at today's election whether they desire Omaha to go forward or backward at the beginning of the new century. They must decide by their choice of mayor whether they favor a broad-gauged, public-spirited policy that will encourage public improvement and private enterprise or whether they will pursue a strait-jacket policy that will clog the wheels of progress and keep Omaha in the rear of the procession of progressive cities of the country.

The campaign waged on behalf of Frank E. Moores and his associates on the republican ticket has been dignified and manly. The campaign waged by his opponents has been coarse, vindictive and brutal.

Whatever merit Mr. Poppleton may have individually, he has certainly been lowered in the public estimation by the virulent and slanderous attacks made by his organ and platform champions, who have found nothing too vile or too filthy to hurl at a man who during his three years' incumbency as mayor faithfully and fearlessly protected the interests of the taxpayers and creditably represented the city as its chief executive notwithstanding the constant and relentless persecution to which he has been subjected by political bloodhounds and blackmailers. As between man and man, the sense of justice and fair play innate with every true American should find expression through the ballot box irrespective of party that will administer a lasting rebuke to the calumniators of Frank E. Moores.

Republicans of Omaha certainly have no excuse for playing into the hands of the political desperadoes who seek by their votes to reinstate in power the rotten democratic machine that flourished in Omaha under the Herdman-Peabody police board, when thieves, gamblers and divekeepers were given police protection at so much per week and liquor dealers were compelled to stand and deliver by the popocratic campaign managers. They know, or ought to know, that the masquerade of moral reform on the part of the gang is merely a dragnet set by ingenious political tricksters to get control of the city hall, as they have of the court house, by the aid of republicans.

Mr. Poppleton himself is one of the rankest partisans who ever sought public office. It is his boast that he has never in his life cast a vote for a republican, even for the most insignificant office. A few years ago he went so far as to resign from a taxpayers' league because a majority of the officers elected happened to be republicans, although the organization had no political bearing. Surely a partisan of that stamp has no claim upon republican support for an office like that of mayor, that exerts great political influence.

It is hardly worth while to institute comparisons between the candidates for other offices on opposing tickets. Without disparaging any individual candidate, there can be no question that the republicans have nominated by far the most competent and trustworthy men for the various positions in the city hall. There is no good reason, therefore, why preference should not be given by taxpayers and voters generally to the whole republican ticket.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL BURDEN.

Lord Rosebery said a short time ago that England's chief assets are her navy and her capital. She will probably have no use in the near future for her navy, but a heavy drain is being made upon her capital, which promises to continue for a long time. It is expected that this year the British government will spend at least \$300,000,000 on the army, while the navy will require an expenditure of at least one-third of that amount. The armaments of Great Britain both on land and sea will be the most costly in the world, according to present estimates. Of course if the war in South Africa should end sooner than expected the demands upon England's financial resources would be materially reduced, but in any event the army and navy expenditures of that country for several years will be very heavy and will impose a burden of taxation upon the people of the United Kingdom that will not be easily borne.

As now proposed, England will have an army of about 430,000 men and 110,000 will serve in the navy. This will be a greater force, relatively to population, than that of any other country except France. England, however, has become thoroughly convinced of the necessity of maintaining a large army as well as a great navy and her statesmen are determined that the military power of the nation shall be made to complement the sea power. The South African war has been an instructive lesson in this respect and hereafter England will not be found wanting in an army establishment thorough in all its details.

What effect this drain will have upon the industrial and commercial interests of the country is problematic, but it would certainly seem that it must operate to the disadvantage of those interests, which are already encountering a very formidable competition in the world's markets and for several years have been losing ground. When required to bear an additional burden of taxation the ability to successfully compete with such aggressive industrial and commercial rivals as the United States and Germany will assuredly be weakened. The increase of England's army and navy may, therefore, result in her industrial and commercial decadence. It is a well-attested fact that for years British exports have been declining. Mr. A. Maurice Low, an Englishman writing in an American magazine a few months ago, said that if during the next twenty-five years Great Britain loses her trade as rapidly as she has during the quarter of a century from 1870 to 1895, she will have yielded her primacy as the greatest of the world's commercial powers. Only a short time ago the president of the

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE DEPLORED THE FACT THAT ENGLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE WAS STEADILY DECLINING AND URGED THAT IF SOME EXTRAORDINARY EFFORT WERE NOT MADE TO RECOVER LOST GROUND ENGLAND WOULD IN A FEW YEARS LOSE HER PLACE AS THE FOREMOST COMMERCIAL POWER.

No doubt this is inevitable and it will be hastened by the additional burden upon the financial resources of the nation which an enlarged army and navy will impose. Yet circumstances, largely of her own creation, compel England to adopt this policy.

STRENGTHEN THE COMMISSION.

One of the urgent duties of the present congress is to strengthen the Interstate Commerce commission—to give it larger authority and greater power to exercise it. The industrial commission in its report recommends that the Interstate Commerce commission be given authority not only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of railroads and to demand reports in such detail as it may require, but also to inspect and audit such accounts. It further recommends that the decisions of the commission be made operative at a day fixed in the decisions and to remain so unless reversed by the United States courts on appeal; also that the commission be authorized to prescribe classifications of freight articles and to make rules and regulations for freight transportation throughout the United States. The report urges that penalties for violations of the interstate commerce act should be appropriate fines against the carrier and not imprisonment of officials.

These recommendations are in the main approved by members of the commission. Referring to them the Philadelphia Times remarked that no well-conducted railway would be harmed in the least by a proper control of rates that would prevent injustice to shippers and localities and the piratical concerns that seek patronage by methods that are a menace to all legitimate business deserve no consideration at the hands of the law-making power. "If congress will adopt this feature of the industrial commission's report," says that paper, "one just act will be placed to its credit." It will be most unfortunate if this congress shall fail to enact legislation that will give greater effect to the interstate commerce law and more power to the commission to enforce the provisions of the act, which under existing conditions is practically inoperative.

The recommendations of the industrial commission are made as the result of a careful study of the testimony which it has heard from railroad men, shippers and others qualified to express an intelligent opinion on the subject. They are, on the whole, conservative recommendations, which no railroad recognizing the right of regulation on the part of congress and willing to submit to the law can reasonably object to. They are in the public interest without proposing anything unjust or unfair to the common carriers.

There is every reason to believe that if the law were amended as suggested by the industrial commission the effect would be good, that both the public and the railroads would be benefited. Everybody understands that as it is the law is virtually a dead letter, that the purpose for which it was enacted is not being attained and cannot be while the law remains in its present form. It does not protect the public; it does not prevent any of the evils it was intended to remedy. Such a statute is not simply useless, it is really harmful. Congress has ample power to correct its defects and its duty to do so is imperative.

THE NECESSITY OF DOING SOMETHING FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THIS COUNTRY IS MADE APPARENT BY THE CONSOLIDATION OF TWO OF THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP LINES OPERATING BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

The consolidation brings out the fact that the largest stockholder in the company is an American and the majority of the stock is owned in this country and still their ships fly the British flag. This line has over thirty vessels of large dimension. There is no good reason why conditions should not be such that these ships would fly the stars and stripes.

THE EDITOR OF THE POPOCRATIC ORGAN, WHO WAS PRESENTED WITH A PURSE OF \$250 RAISED BY THE HEAD OF THE GANG OF BLACKMAILERS WHO SOLD POLICE PROTECTION UNDER THE OLD POPOCRATIC POLICE BOARD, WANTS TO KNOW WHO GETS THE BLOOD MONEY NOW.

He ought to know that there is no blood money collected now. Perhaps he thinks the system which was in vogue when contributions were levied by the fusion crowd will be restored as soon as Poppleton is installed, and his ardor for the candidate may be due to expectations of further \$250 donations.

UNREDEEMED LESSONS.

The experience of Nebraska farmers in the last year should have taught them the fallacy of the cheap money crowd's arguments. Owing to the prosperity that they enjoyed the amount of mortgages on farms in the state was reduced during that time by nearly \$3,000,000. Yet these same people only last November showed at the polls their determination to stand by the cheap money idea and the cheap money candidate. The condition reflects stubbornness that will not see, rather than a prudent spirit that desires to find the safe way and walk therein. Pledge-making never yet triumphed over calm and unerring logic of events, and in the attempt to do so it merely makes display of its narrow quality.

A QUESTION OF SPELLING.

Leslie's Weekly. A senate committee decided that "Puerto Rico" is the proper spelling of our new island territory and not "Puerto Rico," after the local and Spanish usage. The spelling adopted by the committee ought to prevail. It is the easiest and simplest form and in accordance with common sense principles. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, as in this case, to choose between a phonetic form of spelling and an intricate or more involved form the former ought always to be adopted. Silent letters and fantastic combinations in words impose a useless and needless burden upon the uneducated and intelligent alike and should be ruled out of the English language as rapidly as possible. Life is too short and time too precious to be spent in trying to master the absurdities of the spelling-book, which have no excuse for existence.

AMONG THE REFORMERS REGULARLY DEMANDED BY THE POPULISTS IN ALMOST EVERY PLATFORM OF THEIR PARTY. THE RIFT BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS ON QUESTIONS OF REFORM COULD NOT BE BETTER ILLUSTRATED THAN BY THIS INCIDENT.

Yet for the sake of spoils and patronage, the democrats consent to fuse with populists wherever their votes are necessary to hope of success. The suggestion of a fusion of populists and democrats in Senator Morgan's state of Alabama, however, would be resented by the democrats as the height of impudence.

DEMOCRATS ARE COMPLAINING BECAUSE CONGRESS HAS NOT ACCOMPLISHED MORE DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

Yet the fact stares them in the face that more has been accomplished in the way of legislation than usual up to this time, in spite of the obstruction of the democrats. A large part of the time has been occupied by the opposition making speeches for campaign consumption and asking the departments for information which, after receiving, they wish they had not asked for.

The census bureau will make an effort to secure an accurate count of the live stock in the country. If it is done the result will probably be a radical revision of the figures at present accepted, which are largely based on the returns of assessors' estimates. The stockman, like others, is liable to be assessed suddenly poor when the assessor comes around, but in the case of the census enumerators would have no occasion for giving anything but the correct return.

The popocratic farmers throughout Nebraska who are being importuned to contribute to the state campaign fund might with propriety decline on the ground of taxation without representation. They are all right when it comes to putting up the money for the campaign, but when they ask the state house crowd for some relief in the way of railroad rate reduction they are thrown out of the council chamber of the party as disturbers and traitors to true reform.

The expected cry of fraud, colonization and boodles, which The Bee advertised as due from the popocratic machine, has arrived on schedule time, but it is the same old cry of "stop thief" raised by men who want to draw attention away from their own crooked work. If there is any colonization being done in Omaha it is being done by the gang backing Poppleton, and if there is any boodle being shipped in its destination has been the popocratic headquarters.

The popocratic organ asks "What has the present administration done for Omaha?" That is easy. It has given the city the best city government it has ever enjoyed in its history and has carried it through the exposition period with credit to all concerned. The more important question is, What has young Mr. Poppleton ever done for Omaha?

HOW TO REGAIN A REPUTATION.

Springfield Republican. There seems to be but one thing left for Senator Ellis of Montana to do. That is to establish and endow a great university of learning.

SECOND STAGE OF THE WAR.

Now we come to the second stage of the British operations. After four months of hard fighting 200,000 Englishmen have expelled from Cape Colony and Natal some 25,000 or 30,000 Boers. The real conflict is beginning.

SIGNS OF REPUBLICAN TIMES.

Globe-Democrat. At the end of eight months of the fiscal year the surplus of receipts over expenditures is \$27,000,000. The February decrease of the public debt was \$5,750,165. Republican times are easily distinguished from the other kind.

CINCH OF THE PULP TRUST.

The paper trust is the creature of legislation. Its power is derived altogether from the tariff. By imposing a practically prohibitory duty upon paper and the material from which paper is made, congress has made it impossible for the foreigner to naturally correct an inordinate increase of price and has enabled a combination to be formed that can impose what price it will upon consumers. The plain remedy for this is to repeal the tariff that has produced the trust.

THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The anti-Asians now asking that government troops be sent to the Philippines is easily answered. They will get just as fair a deal as any nation ever got at the hands of its conquerors. Judge Taft, Deaf Worcester, General Denby, General Wright, Henry C. Ide and Prof. Bernard Moses make up a commission that for ability, fitness and character is second to none. Politics has rarely been equalled. The matter can safely be left to them, and the result will not be in doubt as to the quality of the government of the Philippines will get.

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Portland Oregonian. The experience of Nebraska farmers in the last year should have taught them the fallacy of the cheap money crowd's arguments. Owing to the prosperity that they enjoyed the amount of mortgages on farms in the state was reduced during that time by nearly \$3,000,000. Yet these same people only last November showed at the polls their determination to stand by the cheap money idea and the cheap money candidate. The condition reflects stubbornness that will not see, rather than a prudent spirit that desires to find the safe way and walk therein. Pledge-making never yet triumphed over calm and unerring logic of events, and in the attempt to do so it merely makes display of its narrow quality.

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TREATMENT OF PORTO RICO.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. rep.): Our apology to Porto Rico is: "Might makes right." Indianapolis Press (Ind.): It is folly to try to help Porto Rico by restricting its trade, even though we donate to it the entire proceeds. Encourage its trade and it will be able to help itself. Baltimore American (rep.): It was peculiarly appropriate that the members that saved the Porto Rican tariff bill were taken from sick beds to the house. It's a piece of sickly business all the way through. Minneapolis Journal (rep.): This scheme to make poor, unfortunate Porto Rico rich by taxing its trade both ways is a good deal like the attempt of the man to lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps and it will work pretty nearly as well.

NEW YORK WORLD (DEM.): THE BILL VIOLETES THE CONSTITUTION.

It imposes upon the Porto Rican the tyranny of taxation without representation, against which our forefathers rebelled. It violates the promise of General Miles to the inhabitants, never discovered by our government.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL (REP.): PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SAID IN HIS LAST MESSAGE: "OUR DUTY IS TO ABOLISH ALL CUSTOMS TARIFFS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PORTO RICO AND GIVE ITS PRODUCTS ACCESS TO OUR MARKETS."

A plain duty should not be evaded for mere mercantile or pecuniary reasons. Chicago Post (rep.): What is the matter with the legislators at Washington? Are the threats of a few timorous "industrial" reformers, that the mandate of the American people? The state knew that \$25,000,000 for further relief of Porto Rico is charity and will do much good, but it does not answer the cry for justice.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

In sending to this country an ambassador with only one wife, the sultan of Turkey sets a commendable example to his majesty of Sulu.

Mayor "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo says that both McKinley and Bryan are evil spirits in the shape of a state who will vote for president. He has forgotten all about Wharton Barker of Philadelphia?

The hardships of Montana pioneers are insignificant compared with the heroic struggles of their successors to satisfactorily explain the connection between their inflated bank accounts and a senatorial election.

What is called the "stick season" is said to be coming on in South Africa. It afflicts both man and beast. Vegetation is dried up and there is no food, so that forage for animals has to be carried along with that for the men.

M. Anagnos, the principal of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in Boston, will be one of the three delegates under appointment at the international congress in the interests of the blind to be held in Paris during August.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York is well pleased with the result of his western trip and is now contemplating a new scheme, hoping to thereby still further strengthen his hold for the republican nomination as vice president.

A fund is being gathered in Geneva, O., to build a public library as a memorial to Platt Rogers Spencer, the teacher of penmanship, who was a native of that town. It is desired to have the building ready for delivery in 1901, the centenary of Spencer's birth.

Gibson Bowles, a conservative member of the British Parliament, thinks it would be consistent with the situation to distribute among the troops which relieved Kimberley the \$35,000,000 worth of diamonds, which according to the reports, are now stored there. This would mean from \$14,000 to \$27,000 for each soldier, and it is not likely that Mr. Rhodes believes consistency to be that kind of jewelry.

HOW THE BOERS LIVE AND FIGHT.

Letter from an American Resident of South Africa. Arthur Ellis, an American electrician employed on a mine near Johannesburg, South Africa, in a letter to his father, Albert J. Ellis of Canandaigua, N. Y., and published in the New York Sun, gives interesting sketches of life in the mine, four months ago and our "mail" out through Delagoa bay," he writes, "the want it is sent home by French steamers. We receive no mail of any kind. I have not received a letter from home in over four months. I am in good health, but a man of my age is not safe as though at home in Canandaigua. We are the only electrician in this district now and am in full charge of the electric plant. We run the dynamo for lights and pumps only. All other work stopped before the war. We have but five men in the mine, four Americans, three Irish and three colonial Dutch. Our mine flies the French flag, being mostly French capitalized. The next mine, the Van Kyn, flies the German flag. There are no flags on the English mines and the government allows no man to stay there. We have the news from the front every day and being acquainted with the officials at Boksburg, the town of this district, I learn a great deal from them. Fifteen hundred prisoners captured early in the war were taken to Pretoria, and there are the hapless men in Africa, to think they will not have to meet the Boers in battle again. No sooner had the prisoners arrived in Pretoria than the Boer officials scoured the town for cricket bats and balls, foot balls, pipes and tobacco, and so forth for them. They are stationed on a beautiful farm outside the town, where they have everything to make them comfortable. They had been told that the Boers were white savages, and imagine the surprise of an American to see them, surrounded with fear of the brutal savage Boer, when he heard the Boer say in English, 'Come along, old chap, we'll take care of you; you are not to blame, but those who sent you here.' They had been told they would be in Pretoria for a fortnight after landing in Africa, and so they were, but not in the way they expected."

Mr. Ellis gives some facts about the siege of Ladysmith by the Boers, the numbers engaged and the condition of the besieged, but that is in an ancient history, which is not what bothers the Boers. Mr. Ellis says, "is the captive balloons used by the English. Two men go up in the balloon; one will spy with the glass and the other, by the wire in the cable which holds the balloon, will signal the location of the Boers. The Boers are then fired upon, but they take shelter and are generally unhurt. I visited a commandering office, where the burghers use men of all ages from 15 to 80. No uniform, rough clothes, old felt hats, but resolute men, proud to carry a gun in the service of their beloved little country. The burghers, unless charging, fight under cover, behind boulders, of which the country is full. The English come out in solid rank and are moved down by dozens, while the Boers spread wide and every man fighting for himself, lose but few men, and the Boers are able to judge distance better. There is no red tape in the Boer army. Everything is simplicity and almost perfect order is kept in camp. They have but few officers, no colonels, captains, lieutenants, etc. The commander is General Joubert, then eight or ten fighting men of their own district. Each man takes his own gun, his own ammunition, his own horse. They carry very little forage, but turn the horses out in the field. The men all love old Joubert. The mines are dead, and so is Johannesburg. I was in Pretoria the other day and that little place is lively enough, quite different from Johannesburg, where the business places and dwellings are barricaded and their owners gone. All bad characters have been sent out of the country and the city is peaceful."

OPINIONS OF REPUBLICAN PRESS.

Table Rock Argus: H. C. Lindsay, the popular young lawyer of Pawnee City, is pronounced candidate for governor. Harry would make a splendid campaign and as governor would be a credit to the state.

Falls City Journal: There seems to be a unanimity of opinion in regard to Congressman Burket's renomination. Mr. Burket has shown himself to be of the Dave Alger kind of hustler and that is what the people want. Burket and Mercer in the First and Second districts insure us of our share of whatever comes along.

North Platte Tribune: The friends of W. C. May of Gothenburg are pushing him forward as a candidate for chairman of the republican state central committee. Mr. May is a hustler and in local campaigns has shown excellent executive ability. It is a question, however, if the eastern part of the state will show western Nebraska so much recognition as to give it the chairmanship, but the west end should make a strong demand for a "new deal."

Kearney Hub: The North Platte Telegraph suggests W. C. May of Gothenburg, for chairman of the republican state central committee. There is nothing the matter with the suggestion. Mr. May is an organizer and campaigner of no mean ability and may be just the man that the republicans have been looking for to lead the fight in the coming campaign.

Schuyler Sun: A correspondent of one of our exchanges thinks the republicans could do no better than nominate Lorenzo Crouse for governor this year. Crouse is a good man and an honest man. He made a first-class governor before, but the Sun believes the party should nominate a new man. He comes from a family that is clean, capable, honest and energetic. Let it be new blood all around this fall.

Grand Island Journal: Some people are talking that A. E. Cady of St. Paul would be a good name to put at the head of the republican state ticket. If all the people in the state knew Cady as he is known in the locality as a business man they would be unanimous for him and the state would have what it very badly needs, a business man rather than a politician for its chief executive. The Journal doubts very much that Cady would be a good name to put at the head of the ticket under any circumstances, but if he should no republican would have any good reason for withholding loyal support.

Grand Island Independent: There is much at stake in this state this year, politically, and republicans should begin early in the matter of organizing for the campaign. The call for a state convention, the organization of course an early county convention, and it would appear to be a good idea to select a county central committee, not too hastily, yet the very first thing. It is one of the most important things the republicans of the county have to do. There is sentiment in other counties even to have a convention to the state convention and the nomination of candidates for local offices.

Emerson Enterprise: We are pleased to notice the favorable notices which the candidacy of our "Mac" is receiving from the press of this district. When we realize that congressional election under any circumstances, but if he should no republican would have any good reason for withholding loyal support.

Harper's Bazaar: Mrs. Chugwater—Jostah, I believe this was connected with Mr. Chugwater—What do you know about counterfeiters?

Harper's Bazaar: Mrs. Winterblom—I feel better now that I've snubbed that Jones woman.

Harper's Bazaar: Mrs. Winterblom—Do you think it disturbed her?

Indianaapolis Press: The Artist—Isn't it perfect in expression?

Chicago Post: "He insulted me," said the legislator.

Chicago Post: "I indeed" returned the plain citizen. "Offered you money, I suppose."

Chicago Post: "Oh, it wasn't that," replied the legislator, "but he understood my price."

Chicago Post: The young man of literary inclinations has connected with a friend the fact that it was his purpose to write a novel.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Tommy—Say, daw.

Washington Star: "Of course, you will admit that success cannot invariably be measured by the 'Beulah' standards," said Senator Sorghum looked dazed for a minute.

Washington Star: "If you mean the man who has the most money occasionally falls to get the most votes, I'll agree with you."

"BOBS."

Wallace M. Bayless in Denver Republican. (With apologies to Kipling).

Oh, yer've done a bloomin' thing. And yer'll all yer praisin' sing.

How yer captured 'em, yer Boers. How yer boss a set of furs.

Yer've revenged Majuba Hill. Ain't yer Boers?

Yer yer 'aven't drunk yer fill. Yer 'aven't got yer fill.

Yer the man that eat 'em up. Took four thousand at a gulp.

Likened 'em like a pup! Yer Boers!

Fifty thousand men was all. Wa'n't it Boers? To make the British crawl.

Wa'n't it Boers? And yer did it easy too. Still, yer licked 'em through and through.

Yer did it easy—Boes! And yer'll capt'ure Kimberley. Won't yer Boes?

And yer'll do it in a jiffy. That yer'll make the Boers stink By the way yer'll do the trick.

Yer Boers! All England's proud these days—And they're singin' of yer praise. Dear old Boes? And they say yer'll do the lad!

Yer Boes!

On Guard

The warning cough. It tells of the approach of a cold. It tells of the chest, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do it's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. It is



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which cures fresh colds and coughs in a single night and masters chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is surely and certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time. A 25c. bottle for a fresh cold, a 50c. size for older colds; \$1 size for chronic coughs and consumption.

Texas and the Indian territory. The most extensive operations carried on within the district are in Iowa and Missouri, and the production of the mines increases year by year. The Pennsylvania coal fields are much smaller, yet at present the Pennsylvania mines yield one-half of the coal raised to the surface in America. Unlike the western fields mentioned are ten times as great in area, their production is relatively unimportant. One reason why the western fields are undeveloped is that they underlie rich agricultural soil. As the price of coal lands does not decrease, the farmer does not have to wait, but as the demand for coal increases even the poorer fields will be developed. Europe may be in danger of a coal famine, but there is no such danger in the west.

SMILING REMARKS.

Detroit Journal: "Jackson always hires a dress suit to get dressed in."

Indianaapolis Journal: "The coon song," said the musical boarder, "has about run its race."

Detroit Journal: "If the fools were all dead, it would be less easy to get rich, but on the other hand, first class genealogies would be cheaper to buy."

Harper's Bazaar: