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BY FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

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Colonel Bryan's recent audiences have thrown nothing more substantial than questions at him.

Up to this time it appears that nobody has thought to ask Thomas B. Reed how he will vote.

Texas may seem to get more than its share of disaster, but it must be remembered that Texas is a large state.

The number of Americans at the Paris exposition does not seem to have greatly affected the registration in this country.

The only national candidate who has thought it worth while to visit Boston during the campaign is John G. Woolley, the head of the Prohibition ticket.

Unlike other candidates the candidate for the presidency is under no necessity of voting for himself. He merely votes for the electors on his party ticket.

The Democratic managers are positive that McKinley will not be elected, and the Republican managers are equally confident that Bryan will not win. This leaves it up to Debs or Woolley.

On three occasions California has divided her electoral vote. In 1880 the vote stood five Democrats and one Republican, in 1892 eight Democrats and one Republican, in 1896 eight Republicans and one Democrat.

New York World: Ex-Governor Leedy of Kansas, who has started in business as an agent for a patent medicine, points to his two years in the governorship at $3,000 a year as an illustration that "a man can't make a business of being governor." Yet we believe there is no instance of a governorship going vacant for lack of candidates to fill it.

Philadelphia Record: By means of a duty of 20 cents a gallon the linseed oil trust has been enabled to make another advance of 7 cents a gallon in the price of the article which it manufactures. If this duty should be repealed it would not be in the power of the trust to put this additional tax upon the consumers of an article chiefly used in the preparation of paint. Competition from abroad would then come to redress the balance in favor of consumers.

Worcester Spy: There will be more than a hundred million barrels of apples harvested this year in the United States. That is a goodly amount. It means pies and puddings and dumplings. Neither McKinley nor Bryan were responsible for this wealth. We have apples to burn this year. Politics may affect the acreage of wheat, corn and tobacco. The peach crop depends on the veracity of New Jersey statesmen and Delaware reporters, but the good, honest old apple crop that comes every presidential year is brought on like the sunshine to cheer us all.

Greater New York probably will poll a larger vote than any one of thirty-nine states November 6. The total registration for 1900 in Greater New York is 646,154. Deducting the usual average percentage of registered electors who fail to cast a ballot it is found that the probable vote in the city November 6 will be 598,000. This total was exceeded by six states only in 1896: Illinois with 1,080,891; Indiana, 637,119; Missouri, 674,019; New York, 1,424,135; Ohio, 1,015,293; and Pennsylvania, 1,194,355. Only three other states cast a total vote in 1896 at all approaching the vote to be expected in Greater New York this year, namely, Iowa, 541,547; Michigan, 544,762, and Texas, 526,692. These totals are so far below the anticipated figures for Greater New York that it is not likely the increase of the last four years will bring them up to the city's aggregate.

Chicago Record: It appears very probable that one interesting feature of the campaign will be a largely increased vote of some of the smaller parties, both the Prohibitionists and the Socialist Labor parties profiting. The lack of any pronounced enthusiasm in the campaign has been favorable to these parties, and both have been making especial efforts. Four years ago, for instance, the Socialists polled but 36,274 votes. This year the leaders of the party are counting upon a vote of 200,000, and possibly much more than that. The position which they have taken is radical, and as it practically assumes that there is little choice between the two leading parties it appears by no means certain that the defections due to the Socialist vote will come altogether from one party. The Socialists, in fact, having set themselves to secure an official ballot in as many states as possible and to poll a vote which must compel consideration of the Socialist propaganda by both people and politicians, have been working to some purpose. No one need be surprised if the aggregate vote of the smaller parties on election day is found to be one of the most noteworthy features of the election.

PRICES LOWER AND HIGHER.

A remarkable fall in the prices of manufactures in nearly all of the great classes is shown by the official figures of the treasury bureau of statistics prepared for the current number of the Monthly Summary and by recent issues of Dun's and Bradstreet's. Comparing prices at the beginning of the present month with those at the beginning of the present year a fall of from 10 per cent to 40 per cent is shown. Tin plate shows a reduction of 24 per cent on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900; refined petroleum, 21 per cent; common window glass, 12 per cent; wire nails, 30 per cent; barbed wire, 26 per cent; Bessemer pig iron, 46 per cent; steel rails, 26 per cent; yellow pine lumber, 14 per cent; sisal rope, 33 per cent; Manila rope, 32 per cent; leather, 10 per cent; shoes of various grades, from 7 per cent to 10 per cent; woolen dress goods of various grades, from 5 per cent to 12 per cent.

The prices of leading articles of manufacture and farm production are regularly gathered by the bureau of statistics for publication in its monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and it is from this and from the publications of Bradstreet's, Dun's Review, The Iron Age, and the Cincinnati Price Current that the figures given herewith are obtained.

While nearly all of the figures relating to manufactured articles show a reduction on October 1, 1900, as compared with January 1, 1900, nearly all figures on prices of farm products show an advance during the same time. Corn shows an advance from 39½c per bushel on January 1st to 48½c on October 1st; wheat, from 78.8c per bushel on January 1st to 79.7c on October 1st; barley, from 45c per bushel on January 1st, to 59c October 1st; hogs, from $4.50 per 100 pounds on January 1st, to $5.30 on October 1st; cotton, from 7 11-16c per pound on January 1st, to 10.8c on October 1st; cotton seed, from $12 per ton on January 1st, to $17.35 per ton October 1st.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

[From the Atchison Globe.]

When you have a tooth that needs pulling, you are up against the real thing.

When a woman has money, people never think the men pay her attention because of real love.

An Atchison man recently traveled a thousand miles to attend a meeting of his college society.

When a man meets you with the question: "Well, how are things going?" pass him up. He is going to talk politics.

What has become of the old fashioned man who admitted during a political campaign that "there are mean men on both sides?"

An Atchison woman who announced a big party, has given it up, because she found she would be compelled to invite a woman she didn't want.

An Atchison man who married an Atchison girl some time ago, didn't like her kin, and has moved. There it is again: kin loses us a good citizen.

The man who says he doesn't mind having a tooth pulled, is the sort of man who will cross the ocean, and say when he comes home that he wasn't seasick.

When we are finally "saved," we want the job to be done by an old man who has spent a long and creditable life in the ministry, and not by a "boy preacher."

When people say they will do anything in the world for you, they mean about as much as a candidate when he says his ambition is to serve his country and his countrymen.

A woman has been begging in Atchison lately, claiming that her husband is an "invalid." It has been discovered that he is a loafer, but it's about the same thing, so far as the woman is concerned.

When a girl gets married, how soon thereafter should her sisters begin visiting her? An Atchison man lately married an out of town girl, and three days after the couple returned home, the bride's sister arrived for a visit. The Atchison Kin Association sent her home: it was too soon.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[From the Chicago News.]

A man is a mister; a woman is a mystery.

The richer a man's food the poorer his appetite.

The ice man's bill is the blow that cracks the joke.

Feathered bipeds of similar plumage congregate gregariously.

What a woman says goes—when she talks into a telephone receiver.

No man is capable of ruling others who is unable to rule himself.

The woman who never sheds a tear on account of a man doesn't love him.

Unfortunately the chronic bore never leaves a hole in his victim's memory.

The only objection the average man has to hard money is that it is hard to get.

If some fools were to remain silent they might acquire reputations for wisdom.

Some one has said that a policeman is never around when wanted, but many a man has found out otherwise to his sorrow.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

The sharp man is addicted to pointed remarks.

The successful clairvoyant is an advertising medium.

When a poet falls in love with a girl it is natural that he should run to metre.

No, Maude, dear, when a vessel has been docked, it isn't the ship's surgeon who docked her.

When one pugilist says he knows another pugilist like a book he must mean a scrap book.

The clerk who oversleeps himself may not be interested in politics, but he often runs for his office.

Blobbs—"Microbes seem to be responsible for everything nowadays." Slobbs—"That's right. Even some of the fires are caused by firebugs."

Sillicus—"The reason women are talkative is because they tell all they know." Cynicus—"Humph! That wouldn't make some women talkative."

INSANITY CAUSES

Few People Go Crazy From Disappointment In Love.

Ill Health Leads According to Official Report.

DR. UHLS EXPLAINS IT.

Leavenworth Furnished Greatest Number at Osawatomie.

Superintendent Wants Many Improvements Made.

Why do people go crazy? That question is answered by the report of the superintendent of the Osawatomie asylum.

Contrary to the prevailing belief very few people become insane from disappointment in love.

Ill health leads with the greatest percentage, while heredity is a close second. Next comes intemperance. The lowest of all is disappointment of love, while next above is cigarettes.

The property of the state insane asylum at Osawatomie is valued at $650,000. The institution contains 1,027 patients; 501 males and 526 females. There were during the past two years 236 deaths; 98 were discharged restored, the percentage of those restored under treatment at the asylum, during the last year being 24.

Since the asylum at Osawatomie has been established 4,939 patients have been admitted. Death has come to 1,202 and 1,556 have been discharged as cured.

The patients and employes make a total of 1,200 people at the institution and the biennial report filed with the governor contains this statement by the superintendent:

A comparison will show that no town of 1,200 people in the state has so few people confined to their beds as we have here. The general health is good.

Numerous improvements have been made at Osawatomie during the past two years. Roads and walks have been improved; new steam pumps, filters, water heaters, painting both buildings and roofs, 12,000 black bass have been put in the ponds on the farm and other property improvements have been added.

The superintendent of the asylum wants the state to bore for gas to supply the institution; he asks for a cold storage plant; more land, a canning factory, for which the following appropriations are recommended:

To bore for gas	$ 2,000
For ice and cold storage plant	6,000
To purchase additional lands	10,000
For canning factory	3,000
Finishing basement ward	4,000
Standpipe for waterworks system	3,000
To complete detached hospital building	25,000

This makes a total of $53,000, which the institution will ask for through the board of charities at the next session of the legislature.

L. L. Uhls, the superintendent, does not forget to suggest that the salaries of superintendents of asylums should be raised and calls attention to the fact that the superintendent of a similar institution in an adjoining state receives exactly, per annum, the amount representing the combined salaries of the two Kansas superintendents.

Since the Osawatomie asylum was established 40 inmates have escaped and were dropped from the records. Forty-four were found to be not insane and were restored to their families. These cases were generally cases of persecution in which disagreeable relations were disposed of.

Causes of insanity as reported by the asylum authorities are as follows:

Disappointment in love	2
Cigarettes	6
Family troubles	15
Heredity	42
Accident	11
Intemperance	191
Ill health	58
Religious excitement	16

Illinois and Indiana have furnished the greatest number of patients for this asylum. The nativity of the patients is:

American born	397
Foreign born	68

The counties of the state which have furnished more than 100 patients for this asylum follow:

Leavenworth	223
Anderson	123
Atchison	111
Bourbon	105
Cherokee	121
Cowley	119
Crawford	174
Douglas	140
Franklin	172
Johnson	121
Labette	127
Linn	140
Miami	200
Neosho	130
Osage	102
Sedgwick	155
Sumner	123
Wyandotte	271

GROWTH OF CITIES.

Census Returns Grouped and Classified.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The census bureau in a bulletin just issued summarizes the returns of population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the individual census of each of these cities having been officially announced heretofore. There are 159 of these, and the bulletin shows that the per centage of increase in their population from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5, as against 29.6 for the same cities in the previous decade. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136, or 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, against 14,855,489 in 1890, and 9,933,927 in 1880. Of these 159 cities divided into four classes, 19 has 200,000 and over, 19 had 100,000 and under 200,000, 40 had 50,000 and under 100,000, and 81 had 25,000 and under 50,000.

In 1880 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 this number had increased to 28 and in 1900 to 38.

In 1900 there are 78 cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more as compared with 58 in 1890 and 35 in 1880.

The combined population in 1900, of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,795,809 as against a population in 1890 of 8,679,105, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,804, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of a million; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a population of half a million each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville, and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each.

New York, under the act of consolidation which became effective January 1, 1898, has grown to be a city of nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants in 1900, as compared with a population for what was formerly New York city of a little more than 1,500,000 in 1890, and substantially 1,200,000 in 1880. The population of the territory now comprised within the present limits of New York was approximately 2,500,000 in 1890 and 1,400,000 in 1880. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has uniformly held at each decennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhabitants and Philadelphia with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although at the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Philadelphia then having nearly 850,000 inhabitants as compared with not much more than 500,000 for Chicago.

St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their relative positions in 1890. Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were in the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh largest city in the country, having exchanged places with New Orleans.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900, as compared with 1890, may be mentioned that of Seattle, which has advanced from the 150th to the 48th place; Los Angeles, from the 135th to the 36th place; Duluth, from the 154th to the 72nd place; Kansas City, Kan., from the 153rd to the 76th place, and Portland, Ore., from the 106th to the 42nd place. Other noticeable changes in rank from 1890 to 1900 are Tacoma, from 155 to 102 and Spokane from 157 to 105.

The following named states and territories in 1900 do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more:

Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Of the whole number of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, seventy are found in the north Atlantic division, forty-eight in the north central division, eighteen in the south central division, twelve in the western division, and eleven in the South Atlantic division.

Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, twenty and is followed by Pennsylvania, with eighteen and New York with twelve. The most significant growth of cities is that for the three cities in the state of Washington, namely Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. These three cities combined had only 4,981 inhabitants in 1880, but their population had increased to 28,795 in 1890 and to 155,223 in 1900, the increase during the past decade being equivalent to 57.1 per cent.

Nebraska is the only state in which the combined population of the cities contained therein shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

Of the total population represented by the 159 cities in 1900 (19,694,625) 10,908,695 or 55.3 per cent, is contained in the seventy cities situated in the north Atlantic division and 6,071,861, or 30.8 per cent in the forty-eight cities situated in the north central division, leaving only 2,524,068, or 12.9 per cent, for the remaining cities situated in the other three geographical divisions.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

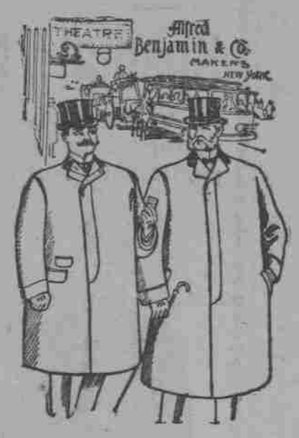
Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

RETAILORS OF THE KIND OF CLOTHES THAT GENTLEMEN WEAR - - THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SORT.

The Clements Company

631 KANSAS AVENUE.



Autumn's Preliminary Parade

of style is now in progress. The Fall Fashions are being shown here in the greatest variety. Our exhibition this year eclipses all the records of past seasons — you'll not be prejudiced against ready-to-wear clothes after you see the cloths, the workmanship, and the fit, that Benjamin Clothes possess.

Now is the time to buy your Fall Outfit. Don't wait until the stock has been all picked over, but buy it now, in anticipation of wind and weather—and bear in mind that we sell the best clothes.

Alfred Benjamin

Suits, $12 to $25.

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Swell Toggery and Fancy Haberdashery for Men

Men's Swell Colored Shirts, exclusive patterns —you'll not find them elsewhere—all

$1.00 $1.50

Made under our own name, and every one guaranteed—

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Men's Fine Undergarments — all colors — in wool, cotton, and mercerized. Also sole agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Underwear and Dr. Diemel's Linen Mesh Underwear— From $3.50 down to..... 50c

Men's Fancy Hosiery at

25c 50c 75c

Tomorrow we show another solid window of C. & H. Neck Scarfs, the kind that have made this shop famous on Scarfs..... 50c

Knox Hats, Hawes Hats, Stetson Hats, No-Name Hats,

OUR OWN SPECIAL HATS

Make your election bets on hats payable here—the shop with the largest stock.

STREETS THRONGED.

Big Crowds Turn Out to Roosevelt Meeting at Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The closing speeches of an arduous day in the Roosevelt campaign were made at Auburn and Syracuse, after jumps through widely divergent counties. Altogether it was a favorable day, because while in Auburn and Syracuse there were several interruptions, the questions and answers were rather in a good-natured form, and there was no friction which indicated a desire on either the part of the questioner or answerer to enter into a personal controversy.

Syracuse itself was a blaze of light while thousands of people thronged the streets. The auditorium where the speechmaking was held, and the square where the outside meeting took place, were both much too small to accommodate those who desired to hear Governor Roosevelt.

In Auburn three meetings had to be held to accommodate the people. It was at this place that the first serious interruption of the day occurred. The governor had started at the first meeting on an exposition of the trust question. During his remarks a man in the upper gallery cried out: "Hurrah for Bryan."

"Why?" retorted the governor, squaring himself toward the place from whence the cry came and pausing for a reply, which was not made.

"He does not know," said the governor smiling. "It means just about that grade of intelligence."

The governor said referring to the question of expansion: "In this city Mr. Bryan actually dared to appeal to the memory of Seward. I wonder—well, I don't wonder at Mr. Bryan, but under any other conditions I should wonder—at any man making that appeal, and forgetting that one of the greatest services that Mr. Seward rendered to this country was when under his guidance this country expanded over Alaska, and it expanded without the consent of the governed there—"

"How about Metcalf?" came an interruption.

"Metcalf?" said the governor in a puzzled tone. Then remembering that Mr. Metcalf was president of the D. M. Osborne machine shops, and had threatened to shut down if Mr. Bryan was elected, he said: "Metcalf is all right. If Mr. Bryan was half as right he would be fortunate."

"How about the canals?" came from the gallery before the governor could proceed.

"I will answer you once for all," said the governor. "Do you mean in this state?"

"Yes," came the reply back.

"I answer," said the governor, "that they are administered with absolute honesty and efficiency, as you know, if you know anything about them."

At Syracuse the governor was first driven to a stand erected on the square in front of the Welling opera house, in which he was to speak later. The crowd was so dense that it was only with the utmost difficulty the police could open a way sufficiently wide for his carriage to pass through. When the governor got on the stand the crowd surged up against it with irresistible force, and it was not until the governor himself induced those in the rear to crowd the other was that the crush was somewhat abated. "I don't care whom you are going to vote for for president," said the governor; "don't hurt the women and children. You know in America we are especially proud of the way a crowd behaves itself, and I want you to show a good example here.

"I want in the first instance," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "to express my thanks to the members of the Syracuse police department for the courtesy and efficiency they have shown. I want to thank them and therefore the Democratic municipal authorities for the care they have taken to see that there should be no disorder, no improper conduct.

"Now I have to go in and speak in the hall and I only want to say that I am immensely impressed by this wonderful outpouring."

The governor's party and the police then formed themselves into what a football player would call a flying wedge and succeeded in reaching the hall.

The governor talked for an hour, touching most of the issues involved but dwelling particularly on trusts and military matters. He addressed his audience mostly on the same lines as he has spoken before on these issues. In speaking of the trust question he said in part:

"Now, there is a trust here in New York—the ice trust. I have no question but that the great bulk of the people who have gone into the ice trust went in as investors, just as they would in any other corporation whose shares were floated on the market.

"What I want to call attention to and to emphasize is the utter insincerity, the base hypocrisy of men like Mr. Croker who denounce trusts in general in far more sweeping terms than I—because I intend to make my words good by deeds when the time comes—who denounce trusts as an unmitigated evil and then become the most prominent stockholders in a trust that has caused more indignation than any other in this state.

"I can not tell you—nobody can tell you—whether the courts will decide that the trust is an illegal monopoly and can be dissolved under the statutes. I can not say anything about that any more than sitting as I do in my judicial capacity I could say without any evidence before me whether any official was guilty or innocent because of his connection with that trust. In each case the decision will be on the merits under the law. It will be so by the courts; it will be so in my case; and whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican won't weigh that much (snapping his fingers) with me."

Good Crowd For Lambert.

Axtell, Oct. 26.—Over 600 people gathered at the Citizens' opera house to hear L. E. Lambert of Emporia, discuss the political issues of the day. Mr. Lambert made one of the most convincing arguments ever presented from a Republican standpoint. Music furnished for the occasion by the Axtell Glee club.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

This Information Will Prove a Boon to Topeka Mothers.

If a juvenile member of your family lacks control over the kidney secretions at night, do not scold or whip the child. The coating or lining of the bladder is inflamed and the secretions are so full of acid that they irritate that organ, and bed-wetting is the result. The hundreds of testimonials from every state in the union all declaring that children have been cured of this weakness by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills prove that at least in their case the remedy did what was promised, namely, stopped the so-called habit. Here is proof for Topeka mothers:

Mrs. Fred Danek, of 615 West First street, says: "I take pleasure in recommending such an effective remedy as Doan's Kidney Pills. My boy, seven years old, suffered from kidney weakness for three years or more, having no control over the kidney secretions whatever. This was very noticeable and annoying at night, and various remedies I gave him had no effect. Nothing reached his case until I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Rowley & Snow's drug store. I noticed their beneficial results in a short time and a continuation of the treatment soon completely cured him. They are a grand remedy and I cannot say too much in their praise."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Serious Rupture Cured.

Amazing Success of a New Home Method That Any One Can Apply.

Is Curing Cases of Thirty and Forty Years' Standing—Is Sent Free to Try.

More than twelve years ago a machinist in the tool room of the C., R. & Q. R. R. shops at Aurora, Ill., met with an unfortunate accident causing a bad rupture. He was given expert medical treatment and used what was considered a good truss but no improvement was noted. After frequent experiments with other trusses and treatments, he sent for a free trial of a method invented by Dr. Rice of Adams,

GEORGE O. PLUMMER.

N. Y., and as it was a new idea, the method was tried and improvement began immediately. In a few weeks the sufferer was entirely cured. This happened twelve years ago and is now given publicity in order to offset the popular notion that a surgical operation is the only way to cure rupture. The machinist referred to above is George O. Plummer, 356 La Salle street, Aurora, Ill., and a prominent member of the Willard M. E. church.

Mr. Plummer hasn't worn his truss for twelve years, and as his work in the railway shops is trying to his muscles his permanent cure of a bad rupture is certainly sufficient to interest other unfortunates who are going through life in misery. Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 53 B. Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send a complete and detailed description of his method whereby you can cure your rupture at home without pain, danger, operation or detention from business. Write at once for a free trial of this remarkable method and if you know of others ruptured write for them.