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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, A. D. 1901. M. B. W. Notary Public.

The continuance of republican policies means the persistence of national prosperity.

English fishermen are on a strike. Of all classes of people on earth the true fisherman rejoices most at a strike.

The retail grocers' organization is still hot after the professional deadbeat. If the food supply is shut off the deadbeat cannot last long.

Chicago janitors threaten to go on a strike. Then will come the time when the man who tends to his own furnace and sweeps out his own office can laugh at his neighbor.

King Ak-Sar-Ben is coming down the home stretch. Although he has been halted in the race, he will make up lost time and come out at least even with his illustrious and feet-footed predecessors.

Members of the National Guard did not have a hot time while they were in Omaha, but it was not the fault of the city. If they will come back again efforts will be made to have a warmer brand of weather on tap.

It is the stuck pig that squeals. It is not surprising, therefore, that the yellow journals of the country, big and little, are writing under the universal arrangement of their methods, to which is ascribed the inspiration of the anarchist and the assassin.

The trouble with some alleged democratic newspapers is that they think less of democratic principles than they do of self-interest.—Bryan's Companion.

Whom is Mr. Bryan hitting at? Unless he is more specific, does not this throw a cloud upon the whole brood of democratic newspapers?

Colombia announces that it desires peace. Venezuela and the other South American countries make the same announcement. If they will simply quit fighting they can all have their desires gratified, for the rest of the world is paying mighty little attention to the show.

An eminent German editor insists that President Roosevelt has tendencies toward Chauvinism. The most popular definition of Chauvinism is enthusiastic optimism and the more popular term for it is "true Americanism." If that is the worst name the foreign press can apply to the new president he will get along finely.

Former Oil Inspector Edmisten showed that discretion is the better part of valor when he refused to stand as a candidate for continuance in the position of chairman of the populist state committee. Whatever else may be said of Edmisten, he is shrewd enough to see when the populist barometer is falling.

It is noticeable that all talk in popular papers about the Schley inquiry being a part of a systematic persecution planned and played by President McKinley has been hushed. All McKinley or any one else in authority wants is to get at the truth, so whatever there is of credit or discredit for the battle of Santiago may rest where it belongs. All effort to ascribe ulterior motives must fall.

The commander of the wrecked British torpedo boat went down with his ship; the last seen of him was standing on the bridge with his arms folded. Such acts are not uncommon, but they speak more for the personal courage of the man than for his good judgment. A few officers have done all within his power to prevent a disaster and to mitigate the disaster attending it; there is no good reason why he should not exercise his remaining powers to save himself. A life that is worth living is worth saving.

LET THEM COME BACK.

The abandonment of the silver republican party organization, which for the past four years has been one of the wheels of the fusion wagon, means that the designation "silver republican" will not appear on the official ballot in Nebraska at the coming election. The extinction of the name makes it incumbent upon those who still adhere to the idea that the silver republican party is a reality to decide with which of the existing party organizations they will align themselves.

While we are satisfied that the number of so-called silver republicans has been from the first largely exaggerated and has been steadily decreasing by the resumption by its members of their former places in the republican ranks, yet those who have so far kept themselves aloof from their former associates should feel that the door is open for them to come back.

The republicans who departed from the St. Louis convention and formed the nucleus of the silver republican organization were deluded into the belief that the election of McKinley and the application of the polities outlined in the platform would constitute a calamity to the nation. They insisted that the only point of difference between them and other republicans turned on the question of free silver coinage and that in all other respects they were staunchly imbued with republican principles.

Those who were sincere in this position will have no difficulty in returning to the republican fold. The question of free silver coinage, it is conceded even by its most ardent advocates, has been completely eliminated as a live issue. Those of the republicans who left the party in 1896 and received recognition, as a result of fusion, in the form of official patronage or party honors, may have been led the whole course of the bridge to find themselves now sitting in populist or democratic conventions.

But for the rank and file of those who were led astray by the ignis fatuus of free silver there can be nothing in either populism or democracy to entice them or hold them.

There can be silver republicans in Nebraska no longer. There is room in the republican party, however, for all who ever called themselves republicans.

CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

At the end of this month Mr. Charles G. Dawes will retire from the office of controller of the currency, in which he has made a most creditable record. Being a candidate for United States senator from Illinois, Mr. Dawes deemed it proper to resign his government position and his action has been generally commended as a wholesome example.

His successor will be Mr. William B. Ridgely, also of Illinois, whose appointment was made by the late president, but has just been announced. Thus Illinois will have furnished three controllers of the currency in succession, the first having been James H. Eckles, who in 1867 resigned the office to accept the presidency of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. This situation is unique in the history of this bureau of the Treasury department and probably never before in the history of the country have three young men, practically unknown in politics, sprung into national prominence from the same state and within such a short time. They are all on the sunny side of middle life and were selected for their fitness and not as a reward of political services. The position of controller of the currency is one of far more importance than is understood by the general public. It is a place demanding sound financial judgment, strong will and executive ability of a high order. Absolute devotion to duty and strict observance of law are necessary to the success of the incumbent. Knowledge of business methods and of the intricate banking system of the country are requisites.

In all these respects Mr. Ridgely is said to be well equipped, being a successful business man of long experience, so that there is every reason to expect he will fill the office as creditably as his two predecessors from Illinois.

DEALING WITH THE COMBINATIONS.

President Roosevelt has clear and well-defined ideas as to how the great business combinations should be dealt with. He does not advise legislation for summarily destroying them, as some do, because he has the practical judgment to understand that such a policy would work wider destruction than that of the combinations. It would engulf in disaster all the business interests of the country and bring ruin to millions of people. It would do incalculable injury to labor. It would halt our material progress and prosperity.

What Mr. Roosevelt counsels is supervision and control of the combinations and this is practicable. The republican national platform says: "We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses protest and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce." President Roosevelt is in accord with this declaration. He would not make war on the honest co-operation of capital. He would not weaken individual initiative. But he would put restraint upon combinations that tend to monopoly and the object of which is to limit production and control prices.

It is to be expected that in his first message to congress the president will more fully set forth his views on this subject and recommend the legislation which he deems necessary. That which we have been shown to be inadequate. The federal anti-trust law has failed to accomplish what it was intended to do, yet it is perhaps as far as congress can go under the constitutional limitations. In his last annual message President Cleveland said: "Though congress has attempted to deal with this

matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the point.

He pointed out that "all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that authority by notes and bounds that cannot be transgressed." Under the constitutional limitations congress, on the one hand, cannot forbid combinations of manufacturers, even if monopolies, and can regulate only interstate commerce. The states, on the other hand, cannot prevent corporations organized in other states from sending their goods within their borders and selling them there, although the states can forbid unreasonable restraints of competition and can impose conditions upon foreign corporations that seek to locate within their limits.

It is a complicated problem and perhaps the only sure way to its solution is in amending the constitution so as to give congress larger power for dealing with the combinations.

A SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The rally of the stock market immediately following the reassuring statement of President Roosevelt that the policies of his predecessor would be adhered to reflected the general confidence of financial and business circles that the new administration earnestly intends to pursue a careful and conservative course, with the primary purpose of promoting the prosperity. There was really no reason for any doubt or apprehension on this score, at least in the minds of those familiar with the views of Mr. Roosevelt.

The important fact in the rally of the stock market, as pointed out by the New York Journal of Commerce, is that it reflected the general comprehension that the solidity of the United States government and the conservatism of its policy do not depend upon any one man and cannot be affected by the crime of an individual. There is nothing in a change of president, remarks that paper, even by an act of violence, to affect the conditions upon which the prosperity of the country rests. Foremost among these conditions is a sound financial system. The money of the country is on a safe and secure basis and there is an administration and congress that will keep it there. Then the credit of the government is at its highest and its resources ample. Industrially the situation is most favorable and the outlook for our foreign commerce is good.

With the wise policies of the late president to be continued and with all the conditions that make for material progress and prosperity satisfactory, there is every reason why confidence should prevail and enterprise be unabated.

A drug store in Chicago boasts that it has not been closed eight days, Sunday or holiday, for forty-three years and that its door has never had a lock. But the long-standing precedent was set aside in honor of the dead president and no one was allowed to enter. Other events have probably aroused the passions of the people to a higher pitch, but nothing in the history of the nation has so stirred its sympathies and better sentiments, and this has found manifestation in many ways, of which this is only one.

The cold reception given the anti-pass resolution in the democratic state convention must be an eye-opener to the populist reformers who have been led to believe that the democrats subscribed equally with them to principles that preclude the acceptance of corporation favors by public officials. The populists who thought that they were yoked in with a brave band who discovered that after all it is only the democratic jackass club in the skin of the lion.

CHANGES IN CABINETS.

Historical Data Bearing Upon Situations Similar to the Present. Washington Post. Of Lincoln's cabinet members, three—Seward, secretary of state; Welles, secretary of the navy; and McCulloch, secretary of the treasury—continued with President Johnson throughout his entire term, until March 3, 1869. Usher, secretary of the interior, "held over" with Johnson only one month. Speed, attorney general, held the office until the end of Johnson's term, but was succeeded by William M. Evarts. Denton, postmaster general, held over one year and ten days. Stanton, secretary of war, held over two years and nearly four months.

Usher was succeeded as secretary of the interior by John M. Harlan, who, a year and two months later, was succeeded by Orville H. Browning. Speed was succeeded as attorney general by Henry Stanberry, who, after three years' service, was succeeded by William M. Evarts. Denton was succeeded as postmaster general by Alexander W. Randall. Stanton was succeeded as secretary of war by General U. S. Grant, who, after a few months' service, was succeeded by General Lorenzo Thomas, and he, after three months' service, was succeeded by General John M. Schofield.

Of Garfield's cabinet members but one continued with President Arthur throughout his entire term. That one was Robert T. Lincoln, who continued as secretary of war until the close of President Arthur's term, March 3, 1885. All the rest of the members of Garfield's cabinet, except Mr. Windom, "held over" until after the opening of the regular session of congress, in December, 1881, although, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, who continued as secretary of war, the last of the Garfield cabinet was out of office within less than seven months from the day of Garfield's death.

William Windom of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury, severed his connection with the Arthur cabinet October 27, 1881, slightly more than one month after President Garfield's death. Mr. Windom was succeeded by Charles J. Folger of New York, who died in September, 1884, and was succeeded by Walter G.resham of Indiana, and, one month later, Hugh McCulloch of Indiana filling the vacancy. Secretary Folger left the term which closed March 3, 1885. James G. Blaine of Maine continued secretary of state in President Arthur's cabinet until December 12, 1881, when he was succeeded by Frederick T. Frelinhuysen of New Jersey.

Wayne MacVeach of Pennsylvania continued in Arthur's cabinet as attorney general until December 19, 1881, when he was succeeded by Benjamin Harris Brewster of Pennsylvania. Thomas L. James of New York continued as postmaster general in Arthur's cabinet until December 29, 1881, when he was succeeded by Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin.

Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa continued as secretary of the interior in Arthur's cabinet until April 6, 1882, when he was succeeded by Henry M. Teller of Colorado. William H. Hunt of Louisiana continued as secretary of the navy in Arthur's cabinet until April 12, 1882, when he was succeeded by William E. Chandler of New Hampshire.

Good Judge of Men.

An indication of President Roosevelt's judgment of men is found in the fact that he was instrumental in having Admiral Dewey placed in charge of the Asiatic squadron.

Bilidly Follow Leaders.

Philadelphia Ledger. As the steel strikers were not consulted when the strike was ordered, so they were not consulted when it was abandoned, nor even informed of the terms of settlement. Yet these men fancy that in following their leaders they are resisting tyranny and oppression.

Putting a Muzzle on Anarchism.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is not anarchism as a political doctrine that concerns the United States, but anarchism as an incitement to violence and murder. It is probable that we have laws now which, if properly enforced, would reach the offenders who conspire to commit murder and incite violence. Laws

could be framed increasing the penalties for crime attempted upon the public officials and incitement of such crimes without impairing the constitutional guaranty of free speech.

A Successful Experiment.

New York Tribune. The national government now has nearly 4,000 reindeer in Alaska and has found them exceedingly useful in many ways. Ten years ago the first animals of the kind were imported from Siberia. The reindeer appears to have been attended with gratifying success.

Good Men in Office.

Portland Oregonian. The best thing in President Roosevelt's announcement is tucked away at the bottom—good men in office. And the place it will occupy in his program will be far higher than it is here. We have heard of the masses. Who knows another of those men who believe that public office is a public trust.

Living Like a Savage.

Baltimore American. Civilized people will be shocked at the advice of an English physician to a wealthy patient to live like a savage to be cured. Savages, it may be recalled, do not belong to clubs, have no stock exchanges, know nothing of trusts and trade combinations, run no political campaigns, and so reserve some vitality and nerve force for purely living purposes.

Give Them More Hope.

Springfield Republican. Another trust to make a poor annual report is the Standard Rope and Twine company, which succeeded to the old Cordage trust that broke down prior to the panic of 1893. Its net profits of \$141,220 in 1899 and \$143,252 in 1900 are now followed by a net loss of \$487,701 for the last fiscal year. The company has out \$12,000,000 of stock, which has never received a dividend. It is a sad case, but the trust is still very much of an experiment. Its future is by no means assured.

NEBRASKA'S HOTTER BARGAIN.

How the Tail Managed to Wag the Political Canine. Chicago Chronicle (dem.). The alleged demagogue of Nebraska, in their state convention, surrendered to the populists, saving nothing from the party wreck except the empty nomination of a candidate for justice of the peace. The populist candidates for regents of the university were endorsed as an offset to the endorsement by the populists of the democratic judicial candidate.

It is significantly announced that the attendance at the populist convention was very slim. The tail seems to have wagged the dog. The fusion scheme was vigorously opposed by a few members of the populist convention. Allen Root, a noted old-time populist of Omaha, declared that with repeated experiments in fusion "there would soon be nothing left of the populist party."

No delegate in the democratic state convention had enough courage or motive force of conscience to assert the truth that with another experiment in fusion there would be nothing left of the democratic party. Fortunately for the national democratic party, the Nebraska convention, in estimating the result of the next presidential election. Under present conditions it is a certain republican state.

The Kansas City silver and socialistic platform was adopted, which left the separation of the two parties in estimating the result of the next presidential election. Under present conditions it is a certain republican state.

In 1898 the democrats and populists of Nebraska polled 115,880 votes. In 1900 they polled 114,913 votes. In 1887, in 1890 Bryan carried Nebraska by 12,576 plurality. In 1900 McKinley carried Nebraska by 7,882 plurality. The Iowa story is the same. Bryan's vote was 14,090 less in 1900 than in 1892. The republican vote increased from 65,900 to 59,900.

Figures are not only facts, they are prophecies. They forecast the future by what they reveal of the past.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The disturbance in Persia are incidental to the transition of that kingdom from independence to Russian subjection. At one time English trade and English diplomacy were dominant in the country, but of late years England has been pretty thoroughly displaced by Russia. A number of Parliament lately made the relative weakness of the English minister at Tiberan a ground of complaint against Lord Salisbury's government, but this was unjust. Russia has the advantage of territory adjoining that of the shah and proximity counts for much. The Russian minister has the further advantage that his government is always ready to use force when necessary. The English minister knows very well that his government will not use force because the public sentiment of Great Britain would not sustain the government in risking a war with Russia or Persia. The intimation often made that Li Hung Chang is in the pay of Russia is quite unnecessary and probably does the aged statesman an injustice. Li Hung Chang learned many lessons as to fear from the one European nation whose territories adjoined China and the one European nation which could be depended on to use force in attaining its ends. He knows that the rest of Europe would not protect China against Russia. Russia uses the same careful diplomacy as Li Hung Chang. It has used it at Pekin and tried to use it at Cabul, where, however, England met it with the same sort of military diplomacy.

The apparent tendency of Italy to improve its relations with France and Turkey naturally tends with much approbation in Russia and the newspapers of that country, with suspicious unanimity, are foretelling a new and prosperous era for Italy. If it will only be sensible and withdraw from the Triple alliance. The memory of Crispin is vigorously assailed in St. Petersburg journals, which hold the dead statesman responsible for every misery which, during the last generation, has afflicted Italy—its inflated armaments, the contraction of enormous debts, its social unrest, the impoverishment of the masses, the decline of home and foreign commerce and, worst of all, the conclusion of an alliance with the Central league instead of with its powerful friend and neighbor, France. Italy is advised to devote itself to national rectification and reform, eschew foreign adventures and, at the earliest possible moment, reach out of the incubus of the Triple Alliance. Russia, it is explained, has always regarded Italy with a peculiar affection and it is only too eager to show its good will, if it will consent to a change of partners.

An important phase of the Balkan question has been thrown into prominence by the recent visit of the Roumanian premier, M. Stourdza, to Vienna, where he held a series of conferences with Count Goluchowski. M. Stourdza is said to have given the Austro-Hungarian minister certain details of matters connected with Russia which have caused a disagreeable impression in Bucharest, among which was the action of Russia in sending a torpedo flotilla up the lower Danube to Galatz. This is entirely contrary to the strict stipulations of the Danube convention, and was not done as reported in cable dispatches at the time, on the invitation of Roumanian. Besides this the Russians have begun building fortifications on the left bank of the Kilia mouth of the Danube delta. Although here the left bank belongs to Russia, still the forts threaten Roumanian, and indirectly Turkey, as they are erected on the same spot where in 1847 the first crossing of the Danube was effected by the Russians; moreover, the Berlin treaty states that the forts shall be built from the Iron Gates to the mouth of the Danube, and that all the old forts were to be demolished. It was also stated that the concentration of large bodies of Russian troops behind the forts could hardly be explained by the current maneuvers.

These revelations of M. Stourdza, which were made public only after his departure from Vienna, have profoundly stirred the Austrian press, and the government is being asked to make representations at St. Petersburg as one of the parties to the Berlin treaty which engaged to preserve the status quo of the Balkans.

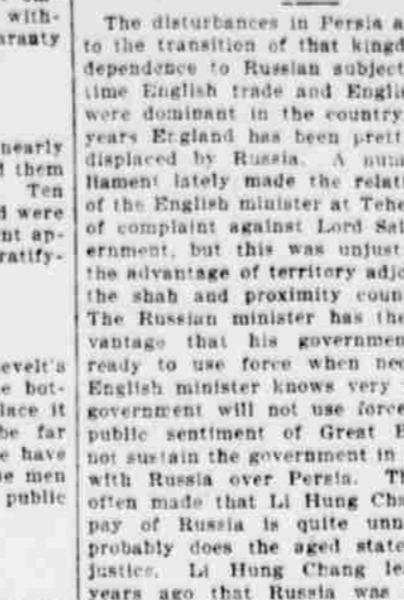
Thanks to the persistent efforts of the French, German and Russian military authorities, as well as of private parties, so much progress has been made within the last few years in rendering balloons navigable that adventurous tourists may soon have limited opportunities to make use of the trip to a smother end of the world. The important question, therefore, comes up: What will a balloon trip cost the aeronauts, as well as the passengers? A Viennese expert, in discussing this question, points out that a great deal depends on whether the trip is a smooth one or not. The cost of filling a balloon with gas has put at about \$40, and other outlays will bring up to the total expense of a round trip to about \$100. But if the balloons misbehave and, in the event of descent, damage chimneys, cut trees, gardens or grain fields, the cost of a trip may amount—as it actually did not long ago in the case of two officers—to as much as \$240 or more. The cost of a recent military balloon trip, which began in Russia and ended on Austrian soil, might have been considerable had it not been for the courtesy of the Austrian officials. Private balloonists may reduce their expenses by taking a few passengers. The fare on such occasions has heretofore varied from \$10 to \$200.

The labor question is one that is likely to be attended by many difficulties in the new Australian commonwealth. It is not probable, for instance, that the determination of the Queensland government to expel all Kanakas and Polynesians from the sugar districts will be put into execution without considerable trouble. To be sure, the total number of the islanders employed is not very great, only about 9,000 or 10,000, but it seems that they have taken very kindly to the life of civilization and will resist bitterly any attempt to relegate them to their former condition of savagery. At least one-third of them are regular attendants at the mission schools and some of them have made astonishing progress, being able to write intelligent letters in English protest against the movement for their expulsion. Several thousand of them are Christians and regular attendants at the various mission services and their deposits in the government savings banks amount to \$150,000. To drive these redeemed barbarians back to a condition of beach-combing savagery manifestly would be a hideous wrong which might provoke a desperate resistance. Most of the sugar workers belong to the island of M'Boyia, and in that island there is said to be no possible foothold for the semi-civilized Kanakas. Altogether, the problem is one that cannot be settled by a simple notice to quit.

Unpoetical Autumn Thought.

Chicago Tribune. This is the season of the year when the man who lives in a warm, steam-heated house can afford to laugh at his brother who has been enjoying for the last few months the pleasures of life in the rural districts. The poets who sing so feelingly of the pleasures of life in the country at the time when "the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the sheaf" certainly never spent the autumn months in a summer cottage which is heated only by a couple of small stoves and one of those "perfectly beautiful" open fireplaces. Else he would be a proper subject for clothing by the sound praises of the unpoet, and, to be sure, extremely comfortable steam heater and would will-

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BREEZY CHAFF.

Boston Transcript: Henderson—Your wife's mother didn't stay with you a great while, I say, old man, how did you do it? Greathead—I sort o' made love to her, see?

Washington Star: "A man is the most sensible of all animals, is he not?" "Certainly." "Then I wonder why he doesn't wear a loose, comfortable collar, like a dog's?"

Brooklyn Life: "Do you keep an assistant to the cook?" "Yes." "And do the assistant have a helper?" "Yes." "And have you a kitchen maid to clean up after the assistant helper?" "Yes." "Well, give you a wake's trial."

Philadelphia Press: "Now," said the teacher, "if one yard of cloth cost \$ cents, what would 100 cost?" "That would be 100 cents," replied the merchant's son, "on whether you paid cash down or not."

Chicago Tribune: "Yes," the farmer said, "I've raised a big crop of hops this year, but I ain't quite sure in my conscience when I think how I'll all be worked up into later heads."

"You may quiet your scruples," replied his friend from the city. "Sedence has discovered several wonderful ways of making beer by using something cheaper than hops."

Washington Star: "It is as plain," said the emphatic man, "as the nose on your face." "I would have you to understand, sir," said the excitable European, "that my nose is not plain. It is regarded by connoisseurs as very handsome."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Customer (to dealer): "Buy me a pair of shoes, please, but make sure that those peaches you sold me yesterday." "What was the matter with them?" Customer: "Nothing. That's just it. There were no peaches at the bottom of the basket."

Dealer: "By gum, so you got 'em, did you? I picked those out for myself."

SEPTEMBER DAYS.

Elliot C. True, in the Independent. Clouds plays his viol 'mid the grasses, The last shrill sound at night, the first at morn; Late popples glow along the garden passes, And light winds gossip in the ripening corn.

The sluggish creek in meadows lately brinks; In the glimmer, it is flushed with gold and purple, either from dusty hedge the last wild rose is leaving, A deathly pallor on her lively pink.

With Tyrian fruit the lowly poke is laden; With yellowed weavers' thread of golden bloom; The waning woodbine, like a gypsy maiden, Warms with its color the deep forest's gloom.

The morning sows with pearls Arachne's weaving; The orchard peack looks out with cheeks a-blush; From shady nook the ringdove's note of grieving floats far and faint upon the noontide hush.

By country roads the scarlet sumac's burning; And over sixzag fences spread and shine The lush dark berries, daily turning, Their loyal hearts' blood into purple wine.

Down the lane path, where the cows come in the glimmer, they are with faded armor on; In buckhorn bloom the weary bees are humming; To gather sweets till the last day is done.

With all thy gifts and grace, Oh, fair September, Some anniversary it is thine to bring That flood unwilling eyes but to refrain; And choke with sighs the heart that fails to hold its wing.

And yet, when God has filled the earth with beauty, And given the soul a quickened consciousness, One may go forth in pleasant ways of duty, And feel the chastening Hand in close career.

Advertisement for A Man clothing store. Text: A Man. Who is in need of a fall top coat would do well to examine some of the special values we are showing at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, etc. Fall suits are ready as well—and we can interest you now as never before—not only in price, but quality, style, fit and finish. And it's an established fact that NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. New hats and new furnishings are here for you to choose from. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.