THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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4	42,510	20	42,600
5	42,500	21	42,100
6	42,540	22	42,640
7	42,000	23	42,280
8	42,600	24	42,460
9	42,230	25	42,300
10	42,730	26	42,490
11	42,720	27	42,490
12	42,640	28	42,100
13	42,720	29	42,880
14	42,900	30	42,440
15	42,[illegible]	31	42,990
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1910.
M. B. WALKER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Collector Loeb has forced the custom of every woman paying up.

Houston favors placing peroxide on the free list. Oh, you red-haired beauty!

Good morning, find any money in your oysters? is a popular greeting in Baltimore.

Georgians hope to see Hoke Smith president. Let them hope, it will do them good.

A lame woman would have as much chance in a hobble skirt as a lamb would to kill a butcher.

Now, let us see if those luxurious importations fall off, since our fair ones have to pay the freight.

A Kansas man spoke kindly of Uncle Joe the other day. Look out for Greeks bearing gifts, Mr. Speaker.

One likes to hear William Barnes, jr., talk about "preserving the traditions of the party," it is so funny.

The meeting between Samson and the president of the Baraca union produced a shower of sparks, if nothing else.

Lillian Russell, in her "Search for a Sinner," may not meet with the same difficulty that beset old Diogenes in his famous hunt.

The democrats are asking each other to find the source of inspiration in the Maine election, certain it is there somewhere.

Bob Lorraine, actor, flew across the Irish sea. But Bob Chanler, artist, got stranded when he attempted to sail the sea of matrimony.

Mr. Sibley, whose health would not permit him to undergo the excitement of a campaign—is he any better under this new excitement?

"Looking Ahead With Champ Clark," is the subject of an editorial in a Washington paper. Sounds like "Down the Line With John Henry."

Now that this Chicago doctor has exposed the deadly peril of mince pie and baked beans, we wonder that New England has not been depopulated long ago.

The Washington Herald says: "It is only fair to say that the Payne tariff bill has decreased consumption." Well, that is one more result than it was expected to accomplish, but then every little helps in this war against the white plague.

Cardinal Vannutelli will have a regular Roosevelt time when he comes to Omaha, if the program arranged is carried out in detail. He will also find that the interests of the great church he represents are most extensive here and that one day will not give him time to closely inspect them all.

In Houston, Tex., they photograph couples spooning in the postoffice, as a means of breaking up this practice. And yet Texas boasts of its free, untrammeled democracy. It only lacks now for the state legislature to prescribe the method by which spooners may spoon. What is a postoffice building for, anyway?

Iowa Railroad Earnings.

In pressing their claims for higher rates on the ground that increased wages and cost of operation have cut down net earnings, railroads will do well to go to other states than Iowa for their material for argument. The records in Iowa do not show the facts as they state them. It would be interesting to know just how the reports in Iowa compare with those of other states, too.

The thirty-second annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Iowa for the year ending December 7, 1909, is just out, and according to its table of revenues for every year since 1878, the net earnings keep pace very well with the gross earnings, in fact they show a gain as between 1908 and 1909 for instance, both in the aggregate and per mile, and at the same time, astonishing as it may seem, the average daily wage paid to employes was less in 1909 than in 1908. It is important to know this, inasmuch as the railroads have based their whole case upon the facts involved.

Gross and net earnings alike reached their maximum in Iowa in 1907, when they were respectively, $72,826,331 and $21,713,954, and likewise the net earnings per mile, which were $2,211, were greater that year than ever before or since. But so was everything else in the business line greater in 1907. Earnings of nearly all kinds reached their climax just before the financial stringency, so that it is not a fair test to use the figures of 1907 in the railroad or any other business as the average or as reasonable standards. But since 1907 in Iowa gross and net earnings have been going up, while wages of railroad employes, from a percentage standpoint, have gone down. In 1908 the railroads of Iowa had gross earnings of $67,748,279 and net earnings of $18,257,251, or net earnings per mile to road of $1,857. In 1909 these figures stood: Gross earnings, $69,405,318; net earnings, $18,731,440, and net per mile, $1,897, a consistent gain all the way through. On the other hand, in 1908 the railroads of Iowa had 39,833 employes at an aggregate compensation of $29,043,622, or an average daily wage of $2.33, while in 1909 they had 44,910 employes at a combined compensation of $29,456,772, or an average daily wage of $2.22, a decrease of 11 cents a day to the man.

The board in its report says: "The state of Iowa was the pioneer in fixing rates within state limits. For twenty years and more the people of the state have been enjoying much lower local rates than any adjoining states." And again: "The records of this board show that for years it has been lowering rates within Iowa."

This being the case, the railroads cannot eliminate Iowa from general consideration. In fact, the weight of argument it against their contention, for if they can consistently maintain increased gross and net earnings on a diminishing scale of rates, it ought to follow that they could maintain reasonable revenues in states where rates are not as low as they are in Iowa.

Bryan, the Bogey Man.

Eastern democrats, dreaming of victory, are shocked by the nightmare of Bryan's threat to "come back." Vainly, they imagined they were rid of this bogey man. Happily, they flattered themselves with the belief that the day of the "old guard" had returned, that by thrice chastising this "hobble skirt of democracy," as the Public Ledger calls him, they had spurned him into obedience, or at least submission. But suddenly they awakened and as showing how badly alarmed they are, let this excerpt rfom an editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, under the significant caption, "Ominous," testify:

The thrilling bugle call from Maine, which has had the effect of stiffening the backbone of real democrats, of lifting them up, of reassuring them, after a season of black doubt, that they are heirs to a great historic party that has borne its share in the struggles of the republic, is now mingled with a weird, discordant, harsh groan, suggestive of sadness, defeat, despair. Bryan is bobbing up.

Bryan, peerless as a Jonah, wizard in fetching defeat, champion party destroyer, prince of all the powers and people that invite and compel distrust, greatest expert in economic guesswork, monopolist of "isms," the hobble skirt of democracy—Bryan wants to "come back."

Well may these old line democrats be alarmed; well may the east fear the bogey man, Bryan. They are no more rid of him today than they were, when in 1900, he rose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of a most overwhelming defeat, and had himself nominated for a second time. They are no more rid of him than they were when, in 1908, after a lapse of four years, he came again and forced his nomination as the party's candidate for president. Tenacity, which is inborn in Mr. Bryan deepens with each recurring defeat, so that it has now attained a depth that well might provoke fears in the "enemy's country." Instead of being chastened by the three chastisements administered by his party, this "Peerless Leader" has been but driven to more intense determination to "rule or ruin" the party that has refused to have him for its actual leader—the old democracy.

Democrats may gain their little local victories here and there and hold their feeble hurrahs, but they do not know Mr. Bryan if they think they are through with him. For that matter, they have his own word that he proposes to stay in politics and in the democratic party as long as he lives. This picture the Public Ledger has drawn is true to life; its likeness is striking and even to unselfish republicans, it is a picture of pathetic despair.

Triumph of Justice.

"Get the man higher up," has been the cry of the people every time the government has undertaken the prosecution of large corporations. This cry is met, completely and securely, in the conviction and sentence of Charles R. Heike, former secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, known as the Sugar trust.

Heike's sentence to the New York penitentiary, in addition to a fine of $5,000, is the climax of a distinguished triumph of justice, coming after the conviction and sentence of men of less magnitude in the company's employ. It not only proves the good faith and determination of the national administration to go to the very bottom of these criminal charges, without reference to persons or interests, but it demonstrates the power of the government to enforce law and punish lawbreakers when such enforcement is entrusted to fearless and able authority, whether the violators of the law are malefactors of great wealth or impecunious crooks. But what is of additional import is the fact that before the government secured the conviction and imprisonment of all these men, it secured the return to its treasury of more than $2,000,000, which they stole through their skillful frauds.

The Taft administration has shown the people, better than it could tell them, what its attitude is toward high crime. The lesson is thorough and most impressive. It will stand in the minds and memory of the people for a long time. Its effect must be salutary. The chief instrument of the administration employed in bringing these prosecutions to a head, Collector Loeb, it is interesting to note, is also the public servant who is working such great transformation in the system of collecting customs duties at the port of New York, giving the country another substantial demonstration of what a strong and fearless administration of law can do when it shuts its eyes to every considertion except doing its duty.

Truck Gardens for the West.

The suggestion of George L. McDonaugh of the Union Pacific Bureau of Land that Omaha will some day become the gateway to a vast truck farming country to the west, is, we believe, more important than people have yet begun to realize. That Mr. McDonaugh has the right of an expert opinion on this subject goes without saying, because of his intimate knowledge of the west and its resources.

Irrigation and other agencies of land culture and conservation are being extensively practiced in the west, and yet the system is in its infancy. Its natural result is colonization, and we have only begun to colonize this vast empire. Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota and Wyoming, to say nothing of all the other states further away from Omaha, have space on the best of soil for millions of settlers. When this space is occupied more thoroughly than it is today, when the land is subdivided more generally, when each family cultivates a small area and cultivates it upon a scientific basis, then we shall see the fruition of this dream. Then we shall see Omaha, the natural Gate City, as the gateway to this kingdom of prodigious wealth, this land of many homes and small farms.

Undoubtedly the greatest inducement which this country holds out to the farmer of the future is that of truck farming. Opportunity for the greatest wealth is along that line. Omaha, with its excellent railroad facilities, connecting with every section of this great west and the east, will be within easy reach, freight rates and facilities of transportation will be improved and distance thus annihilated. New roads today are being constructed all through this country and others are being planned. But the truck farmer will not be obliged to depend solely on Omaha for his market. There are Denver and hundreds of other smaller cities and towns to help out locally. The main export center, of course, will be Omaha, for it is but one step from this city to Chicago, St. Louis and other larger cities.

It is not imaginative at all to perceive such conditions just ahead of us and when they come, added to the great stock raising and grain producing resources, our wealth will mount to such proportions that we shall wonder how we ever retarded the progress so long.

A Minneapolis editor said in an interview in New York that the "conservation congress" was the source of much amusement to the people of the northwest, who knew of its inside manipulation. It was amusing and also disgusting to people of other portions of the country, too. It proved one thing—that small bore politicians ought not undertake large things without admitting that they do it for their own personal ends.

Galveston may boast as it will about the economy and virtue of its commission government plan, but when it come to downright science and economy in the conduct of a municipality, commend us to Rushville, Ill., where, according to the Canton Register, the sexton of the graveyard this year raised enough oats in between the graves to feed the fire team for a whole year.

If Colonel Roosevelt finds that Hearst really is anxious to get in the fight for clean politics in New York, he might tell him what General Sheridan did an enthusiastic volunteer, who asked if he could help win the battle: "The army reaches for a mile, and there is d—d good fighting all along the line. You may get in wherever you wish."

Resorting to technicalities to evade the performance of a public duty is not a new move on the part of a railroad company, but has been the tactical course for years. If the residents of the west end will only be patient the viaduct on Dodge street will be built in time, but the Missouri Pacific is not gaining any local popularity by its course.

The Washington Star thinks the frequency with which Mr. Bryan reiterates his determination not to run for the presidency in 1912, makes it sound like he is trying to tempt somebody to come forward and persuade him. But when the time comes, if he takes the notion he will run, persuasion or not. He moves with the spirit.

The rate inquiry at Chicago has taken a turn that will not please some of the high financiers if it is pursued. When the people understand really the modus operandi of inflating stock and bond issues to become a burden on the public with no benefit returned, the effort to increase rates for service will find even less favor.

Omaha will not be permitted to entertain the Nebraska National Guard because there is no fund provided for the maintenance of the boys while in camp here. At any rate, Ak-Sar-Ben showed his good will in the invitation, and some day the state may be able to give the citizens a glimpse of their own army.

The governor of Iowa is now engaged in clearing himself of a criminal charge, the result of misdirected zeal in dealing with another state official. The case is valuable only as showing that temperance in utterance is just as essential as temperance in other things in this life.

One of Nebraska's live stock experts notes a great improvement in the quality of cattle exhibited at western fairs. It would be cause for comment if such improvement were not noticeable after the efforts made by various influences to induce farmers to better their condition.

One or two more collisions in the railroad yards at the Union depot may result in the removal of the spite fence and the construction of some badly needed tracks.

Much Truth in Three Lines.
Washington Post.

Nothing seems so good for an American's business optimism as a European tour.

Same Old Experience.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tennessee was the last state to pass a prohibition law, and admits that it has had the usual experience of finding that prohibition does not prohibit.

Wisdom of an Early Decline.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Hale and Aldrich are in a position to reflect with calm pleasure on the superior judiciousness of declining a re-election, rather than leaving the people who do the electing to decline.

Coming Lesson for Congress.
Baltimore American.

When congress meets again its members will find hotel and boarding rates higher. This will be an argument against the increased price of living, which, by its agonizing pressure on the pocket nerve, may bring them into sympathetic touch with the rest of the country.

Playing Both Sides.
Brooklyn Eagle.

H. H. Vreeland's testimony in the New York investigation that the corporations pay money to all parties and to almost all candidates is simply cumulative though it appears to be regarded as startling. Corporations in politics are board and lodging to many politicians, and pity it is that they are not washing, too.

An Ungallant Doubter.
Cahrleston News and Courier.

The Associated Press breaks one of its most stringent rules by sending out from Washington a "human interest" story about a goat swallowing a $10 bill which a woman had just drawn from the bank to purchase a new fall hat. We do not believe a word of it. No woman with a bank account ever bought a hat for $10.

Demonstration of Popularity.
New York Tribune.

With 50 per cent of the republican voters of New Jersey expressing on primary election ballots their preference for United States senator, in spite of the facts that such expressions had no mandatory or binding force and that several of the influential party leaders in the state exerted all their power to dissuade voters from so doing, we should say that the popularity of the primary system in that state was pretty well demonstrated.

Our Birthday Book

September 21, 1910.

John Loudon Macadam, whose name is perpetuated in our pavements, was born September 21, 1756, in Ayre, Scotland. He was an engineer by profession and was in this country during the American revolution. He projected his system of road making in 1816, refusing to take out a patent on it or to receive any remuneration beyond payment of the expense of his personal supervision in the building.

Silas Garber, former governor of Nebraska, was born September 21, 1833, in Ohio, and died January 12, 1906. He came to Nebraska in 1870 and was a member of the legislature before being elected governor.

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was born September 21, 1863, in South Carolina. He succeeded Henry F. Grady in charge of the paper and has achieved a reputation as an orator as well as an editor.

Thomas W. Mills, employed as conductor by the street railway company, is celebrating his seventieth birthday today. He was born in England and was brought to this country by his parents when 9 years old. He has been in his present position for twenty-two years.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The annual complaints against detail of officers on detached duty are being received in the reports of department commanders. This matter has been most thoroughly exploited and every available argument used to convince the house military committee of the necessity of the increase. If the house military committee continues in the same frame of mind expressed during the last two sessions of congress, it is doubtful if favorable action will be taken on this meritorious measure. The complaints of those who have to struggle along with commands not sufficiently officered will receive about the same attention as in the past.

No effort will be made by the War department to have reversed the decision made by the comptroller that deposits made by enlisted men of the army—and of course those of the enlisted men of the navy and marine corps—are subject to draft by the government, when a depositor, upon final settlement, is found to be in debt to the United States. Some consideration has been given to the effect of this decision in the light of the long-standing policy that the deposits were not subject to such a levy. The comptroller's office is firm in its belief that congress merely intended by its legislation to protect the deposits from draft to meet other than government obligations. It is fully recognized, however, that when an enlisted man owes the government and has money on deposit with the government drawing interest, it is only reasonable to take the occasion to obtain the money.

The War department has given its approval to a special course of instruction in military art for selected field officers to be given at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for about ten and one-half weeks, beginning January 9, 1911. On account of the necessity of economizing the mileage fund and of keeping field oficers with their regiments, the number detailed will probably not exceed ten or twelve, and in order to avoid overcrowding quarters, bachelor quarters will be assigned them and the officers detailed will be instructed to leave their families at their permanent stations and to come to Fort Leavenworth unaccompanied by other impedimenta than trunks and bedding rolls. The course will be a valuable one, crowding into a short period the best of the tactical instruction given in the army school of the line, including map problems, tactical rides, and the war game. There are indications that the War department will be flooded with applications for this desirable detail.

It has been expected that by this time it would be possible to lengthen the period during which regiments returning from the tropical service might remain in the United States. It has been considered that this period should be four years before the commands again proceed to the Philippine islands. The military authorities entertain the belief that such a tour in the United States is none to long to recover from the enervating effects of tropical service, especially when the great majority of our cavalry and infantry officers have spent more than one-half of their services since 1898 outside of the continental limits of the United States. The Thirteenth infantry returned to the United States in October, 1907, and the probabilities are that it will not sail for the Philippines before April of 1911. In the case of the Twenty-fourth and Second regiments of infantry, the former returned in March and the latter in May of 1908 and will probably go to the Philippines in June and July of 1911, respectively. It will, therefore, be some time before there is an adjustment of the alternating periods at home and abroad to increase the tour in the United States to four years.

The report of Brigadier General E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army, for the last fiscal year forcibly brings out the dire effects of the absence of so many line officers from their commands. He quotes the inspection reports of his officers in this connection. Colonel J. L. Chamberlain, inspector general of the Philippine division, commenting upon the lack of instruction and consequent lack of efficiency of the troops in the Philippines, says: "The second cause is absence of captains from their commands, and this I believe to be the most fruitful source of professional disease in the line of the army today." Lieutenant Colonel F. H. French, inspector general of the department of Texas, invites attention to the fact that the first battalion of the First field artillery, when under orders for Philippine service, had no field officer on duty with it and that all batteries were commanded by lieutenants, one of them by a second lieutenant of less than two years' service, whose record shows no military training prior to his being commissioned. General Garlington says that it is evident that, unless something is done to remedy the condition which deprives the troops to so great an extent of the benefit of the pressure and experience of their officers, results of a disastrous nature must sooner or later be realized.

MONSTER CROPS OF 1910.

Second Largest Grain Output on Record.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

With 4,800,000,000 bushels of grain in sight in the crops of 1910, Uncle Sam need have little fear of starvation before the crops of 1911 are garnered into the nation's barns.

With one exception the prospective grain crop will be the largest on record for the United States, according to the government crop estimates for September, which have just been issued. In 1906 we harvested a total of 4,889,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. In 1909 the total was 4,719,441,000 bushels.

Of chief interest—because it fixes the price of the staff of life—is the improvement in the wheat crop which is shown by the August record. At the end of July the spring wheat had been badly scorched in the northwest and the loss in June in the northwestern states had threatened to send bread prices soaring during the winter. The August rains, however, saved much and the government's experts figure that the August improvement added 7,000,000 bushels to the prospective crop. The total crop of 218,000,000 bushels will still be more than 72,000,000 bushels short of last year's.

The winter wheat crop for the year totaled 455,000,000 bushels, against 446,366,000 for 1909, making the total wheat crop for 1910 just 676,000,000 bushels, a loss of 61,000,000 from last year's total.

The biggest crop of the year—as usual—will be that of corn. Of this cereal the nation's barns will hold the stupendous total of 2,896,000,000 bushels, more than thirty bushels for each of us 90,000,000. This crop suffered a slight loss in August, the decrease totaling about 44,000,000 bushels. The biggest corn states—Illinois and Iowa—however, showed slight increases. The prospective crop in Illinois is 365,002,000 bushels, against the August estimate of 346,914,000 bushels; in Iowa, 331,813,000 bushels, against an August estimate of 303,232,000.

The greatest loss in the corn crop fell to Ohio, which suffered a decrease of 22,000,000 bushels for the month. Indiana lost 6,000,000 bushels, thanks to unseasonable weather.

The oat crop will be the largest on record. The September estimate makes it total 1,045,000,000 bushels, and the experts say that probably when the October figures come out they will exceed this amount. This total is 38,000,000 in excess of the figures for 1909 and 338,000,000 bushels over the 1908 totals. Here again Illinois and Iowa are in the lead, with yields of 168,297,000 and 169,855,000 bushels, respectively. Iowa's improvement for August was almost 10,000,000 bushels, while Illinois gained 7,000,000 bushels.

The barley crop lost about 400,000 bushels in August, an almost negligible decrease, for the September estimate is 152,000,000 bushels. Last year it was 170,284,000,000 bushels.

The ry crop, which has been harvested, totaled 32,088,000 bushels, against 32,239,000 bushels in 1909.

All hail to the farmer whose industry thus not only feeds this nation, but must help to feed the hungry peoples of all the world!

HARVEST OF FOLLY.

Impressive Revolt Against Sumptuary Legislation.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

Prohibition turned more votes against Governor Fernald of Maine than any other single question. For many years prohibition has been a dead weight round the neck of the republican party of that state. Maine invented prohibition. When that fad first began to be mentioned outside that state it was popularly called the "Maine law." It has been on the books there for nearly two generations. But in the larger cities of the state it was never enforced, and never can be enforced. It has never been enforced in large towns anywhere. Statute after statute has been passed to strengthen the hands of the law administrators in the hope of making prohibition effective, the latest of these being the Sturgis act. All were vain.

Although public sentiment throughout Maine has long demanded a full and free vote of the people on prohibition, this aspiration has been denied by the inner circle of the republican party. Republicans as well as democrats have asked for the resubmission of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution, but this wish has always been defeated. The republican machine has obstinately and blindly clung to this impossible exclusion policy. Bill after bill in the interest of liberalism and practicalism on the liquor issue have been vetoed by republican governors. Fernald killed a measure of this sort a year ago.

One of the results of the democratic revolution in Maine will be that the people of the state will be permitted to express their sentiments on prohibition as a statewide policy. The result of this coming plebiscite can be stated beforehand with positiveness. The prohibition which attempts to spread itself over hostile as well as friendly communities will be abolished, and enforcible measure, either constitutional or statutory, will be enacted, giving counties or towns the privilege, independently, of admitting intoxicants under proper restraints through license and surveillance, or of excluding them. A large element of the republican party is against the continuance of the state-wide prohibition farce. With a sensible and practicable local option act on the books the republicans will be emancipated from all connection with this antiquated hypocrisy, and they will soon regain their control of the state.

AN EXCELLENT COMMISSION.

Inquiry Into Stock and Bond Issues of Common Carriers.
Harper's Weekly.

Two economists, two lawyers and a banker—that seems a sensible composition for the national commission on the stock and bond issues of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. When, moreover, it is known that the two economists, President Hadley of Yale and Prof. Meyer of Wisconsin, have both specialized on railways and made themselves authorities in that field; that the two lawyers, Mr. Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, and Mr. Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, have both distinguished themselves in railway litigation; and that the banker, Mr. Frederick Strauss of New York, is also a student of economics, one feels that President Taft's selection is pretty nearly ideal. Some of us may have misgivings at seeing so many new commissions set up, and so much governmental work turned over to them—at the constant increase of governmental machinery and the steady widening of the scope of governmental activity. But that tendency seems at present too strong to resist, and the only thing we can insist upon is that all this new work which the government is undertaking shall be given to the best men available. In fact respect for President Taft is doing very well indeed—so well that most of his appointments command the instant approval of both parties and of the whole country.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The largest nugget of truth that has come out of Washington since congress adjourned is this: Not all the old fossils are in the Smithsonian institution.

The application of Joseph Allen, a wealthy retired farmer of Westchester, O., 88 years old, for enlistment in the navy has been forwarded to the Navy department by Lieutenant Carlos Bean, recruiting officer at Cincinnati, O.

The Connecticut democrats succeeded in enlisting "the scholar in politics" in their convention proceedings, this time. Dean Rogers, who nominated Prof. Baldwin, is head of the Yale law school, while Mayor Fisher, who opposed the nomination, is a professor at Wesleyan.

It's forty years now since General Stewart L. Woodford was the republican candidate for the New York governorship and John T. Hoffman, democrat, beat him. At 75 the general is still practicing law, but he pampers himself to the extent of taking his Saturday afternoon off.

Ill-natured critics who insist that this great republic is not a music-loving country have another guess coming. An American genius has patented a musical attachment for false teeth, warranted to fill the arching cavity with sweet sounds when the jaws are in operation.

Mrs. Savala Vandaveer who has lived in or near Montgomery, Ala., for 81 years, is the fortunate possessor of a very valuable relic—the ax with which Abraham Lincoln split rails while working for William Smith in Gentry county, Indiana, when he was only a youth with no thought of the wonderful future that was to be his.

Betty Tanner is the name of a 5-year-old girl in Los Angeles who is known as "the human orchid." Everything about her is sterilized, even the house having been built on sterilized ground. She is heiress to $25,000,000, so it is no doubt necessary that she should live to grow up, as the money would otherwise go out of the family.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Pa," said little Ostend, as he leaned out of the window of the smoker, "why do they put those bulldogs in the baggage car?"

"On account of their grips, my son," responded pa, solemnly, and then the train rolled on.—Chicago News.

"Homeward bound, eh?"

"Yes."

"You seem thoughtful. Thinking of the girl you left at the beach?"

"No, I was thinking about those 200 plunks."—Kansas City Journal.

"What kind of people are your new neighbors?"

"I don't know much about them, but they must be awful good natured. They've had the same cook for almost two weeks."—Baltimore American.

Professor (returning home from visiting)—Aha! Your absent-minded husband didn't forget to bring home his umbrella this time. See!

His Wife—But, Henry, when you left home you didn't take an umbrella.—Boston Transcript.

"That man who dropped from his airship had hard luck," said the spectator.

"Hard luck," replied the rival aviator; "he fell out a purpose so that he could reach the ground first and claim he had won the race."—Chicago Tribune.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What are the Middle Ages?"

"Why, the middle ages, my boy, are the ones which, when the women reach they stop counting."—Yonkers Statesman.

"You will have the exclusive right to this poem," said the poet to the editor.

"That should have a strong tendency to make me solid with all the other editors," said the facetious molder of p. o.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The county fair management used to take pride in showin' the finest pumpkins an' sweet potatoes an' such that could be raised."

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornfoosel. "But we've got way past that. What we're after now is the smartest aviators an' the most surprisin' orators."—Washington Star.

AUTUMN.

Ladia Mitchell in Columbia Magazine.

Along the meadow's daisied rim,
The verdure droops and dies.
The skies grow dark, the sun grows dim
The aster stricken lies.
Sodden and brown, the garden shows
No flower to charm or cheer.
While every wind that westward blows
Proclaims the autumn here.

The robins to their nests have fled
In southern dell and dale.
And through the stubble brown is sped
The storm call of the quail
The bees to honeyed cells have come,
The fire fly shrinks in fear.
Death waits so near, so near for some,
When autumn time is here.

'Neath skies of June, my heart was gay,
I wandered far and free;
Life's purpose to make holiday
Where blossoms deck the lea.
But there's a call in frost-filled air,
And Duty's voice is clear,
I onward go to do and dare
Which autumn time is here.