

MAJORS AS GOVERNOR

His Excellent Record While Acting as Chief Executive an Indication of What He Will Do When Elected.

ECONOMICAL RULES ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD.

An Absolute Check on All Dishonesty Planned and Put into Execution by Honest Tom Majors.

The assailants of Lieutenant Governor Majors profess to be filled with grief because Governor Crouse was not accorded a nomination for a second term, and Congressman Bryan took occasion, while presenting the name of Judge Holcomb to the recent demo-pop convention, to take the republican party to task for its failure to thus honor the present chief executive of the state.

The fact that Governor Crouse was not a candidate and declined to stand for a second term is persistently and wilfully ignored by these enemies of the lieutenant governor. That Governor Crouse repeatedly expressed his unwillingness to longer continue in the gubernatorial field cannot be denied, and his assertions to that end, made privately to personal friends as well as publicly through the press, were simply accorded the consideration by the republican convention to which they were entitled.

The assertions that the nomination of Majors was a rebuke to the honest and efficient administration of Governor Crouse is the sheerest political buncombe, and this is most conclusively shown to be the case when one stops to consider that it has so happened that the lieutenant governor has occupied the gubernatorial chair on numerous occasions during the past two years as acting governor, and is really entitled to personal credit for much of the good work of the present administration.

A striking example of this is to be found in the records of the state board of purchase and supplies. No one has the temerity to deny that the state institutions have been conducted for the past two years on a remarkably economical basis, or that the business methods in vogue could be emulated to advantage by many a private enterprise or institution. New rules regulating the purchases of all supplies were adopted, and additional safeguards were thrown about the annual expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for this purpose.

The records at the state house show that this new system was inaugurated during the absence of Governor Crouse from the state, when Lieutenant Governor Majors, by virtue of his position as acting governor, was a member of the state board and presided over the deliberations of its meetings. To him, as much as to any one individual, is due credit for the new system, and his vote is recorded in favor of the adoption of such rules as would throw the most stringent supervision around the expenditure of public funds. Appended is the official record, showing the position taken by the lieutenant governor, as well as by the other republican members of the board, in favor of business methods in public affairs.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLIES.

June 13, 1893. The board of purchase and supplies met pursuant to call of Hon. T. J. Majors, acting governor.

Present T. J. Majors, acting governor, and president of said board, A. R. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands and buildings, J. C. Allen, sec'y of state, George H. Hastings, attorney general, and J. S. Barley, state treasurer. The following rules for the government of state institutions were read and considered as follows, viz:

- 1. The Nebraska hospital of insane. 2. The Asylum for the incurable insane. 3. Norfolk hospital for the insane. 4. Soldiers and sailors home. 5. State industrial school for juvenile offenders. 6. Institute for the deaf and dumb. 7. Institute for feeble minded youth. 8. Institute for the blind. 9. Industrial home at Milford. 10. Home for the friendless. 11. Girls' industrial school for juvenile delinquents.

First.—Each of said institutions shall make out the estimate for supplies as near as can be ascertained to meet the requirements of the institutions for the quarter, and all goods named in the contract shall be purchased within ten days after the contract shall be awarded, where stores rooms are provided, except those goods which are of a perishable nature, and manufactured clothing.

In case goods of the same character are purchased as those under contract but which have not been included in the contract, the person having the contract for that quarter shall have the preference provided always that he will furnish said goods at as reasonable a rate as the same can be purchased elsewhere.

Second.—A bill or invoice shall accompany bill of goods delivered to each of said institutions, and the superintendent shall compare goods with the bill or invoice at the time the goods are received, and he shall definitely ascertain if weights, prices, quantities, brands, quality and the like are correct and in strict accordance with the terms of the contract, and if found to be correct in every particular, he shall duly make and endorse upon such invoice a certificate showing that he has carefully compared said bill with the goods therein named, which have all been delivered to the institution and that the same is just, true and correct and that the prices therein charged are in accordance with the contract price. After which the bill shall be turned over to the bookkeeper, who shall enter the same upon the books of the institution in a proper manner. All of such bills or invoices which said certificate endorsed thereon shall be kept and preserved as a part of the records of the institution.

Third.—The superintendent of any institution desiring to purchase any supplies for such institution which are not included in contract shall make a written request to the board of purchase

and supplies for permission to purchase such supplies, naming each and every item which he desires to purchase, and the fund upon which the warrant therefor is to be drawn. No request shall contain items to be paid for from more than one fund. A written order to the superintendent of an institution for the purchase of such supplies shall be issued by the board of purchase and supplies, before any article not named in the contract shall be purchased, and upon the receipt of such order by the superintendent he shall give his written order to the steward for the purchase of the goods named.

The written order of the board shall be attached to the original vouchers to the board therefor, and the order of the superintendent shall be retained at the institution. The same certificate shall be endorsed on the invoice therefor as is provided for in rule second.

Fourth.—That a full, true, perfect and accurate set of books shall be kept by said several institutions in which shall be entered in a proper and accurate manner all business transactions between such institutions and all parties having transactions therewith. Such books shall also contain a true and accurate account showing at all times the condition of the several funds of the institution.

Fifth.—There shall be kept at each institution also, a book to be known as a warrant book in which shall be entered the name of each claimant, the number of each voucher, the date of the same, also number and date of the warrant, which shall be issued thereon, as well as the amount thereof and the fund on which the same is drawn.

Sixth.—An invoice book shall be kept at each institution in which shall be correctly entered a statement of all goods received as well as issued or used, and at the close of each month said superintendent shall report to this board and accurate account of all goods received, issued, or used as well as of all goods remaining on hand.

Seventh.—The superintendents of the several institutions are hereby required to meet with this board at their regular meetings.

Eighth.—That all coal and other commodities sold by weight shall be weighed at the institution where the same shall be delivered and shall be paid for according to those weights.

In weighing coal a scale book shall be kept, which shall consist of duplicate sale tickets with corresponding stubs. On each shall be entered the name of the contractor, kind of coal, date of delivery, number and initial of ear, name of teamster, name of weigher, gross weight, weight of wagon and net weight.

The memorandum and coupon ticket shall be filed out for each load of coal as delivered. The coupon ticket shall be given to the party delivering the coal, the duplicate shall be retained and filed in the office of the institution.

Ninth.—It shall be deemed sufficient grounds upon which to prefer charges against the superintendent or steward of both of any institution in the state if there shall be articles placed upon the estimate for such institution, which are not needed or not intended to be purchased, or articles omitted thereon which are manifestly needed or intended to be purchased, or the quantity named in such estimate be grossly disproportionate to the actual needs of the institution for the quarter.

Attorney General Hastings moved the adoption of the rules as read. Motion seconded by Secretary of State Allen. Roll being called, those voting in favor of the adoption of said rules were: Hon. T. J. Majors, Hon. Geo. H. Hastings, Hon. J. C. Allen, Hon. J. S. Barley, Hon. A. R. Humphrey.

On motion of Allen, second by Hastings, the board adjourned. The use of the stringent rules that have been adopted to regulate the transaction of business in connection with the state institutions, and the system of vouchers, checking and counter-checking that has been made necessary, it is an impossibility for a crooked work to be conducted or stealing from the state to be carried on without the connivance of the governor, auditor of public accounts and the stewards of the various institutions, as well as direct felonious intent and conduct on the part of the members of the board of public lands and buildings.

No matter how great an effort might be made by any of the officials to benefit themselves financially at the expense of the state, it could not be successful without the connivance of all the parties through whose hands the business has to pass.

An examination of the records and of the system that has been in vogue for the past two years shows conclusively that every purchase, be it however small, has to come before the board and approving officers, and without the official O. K. of all these officials no payment is made for even a shade roller, a chunk of putty or a pound of nails. It is, of course, impossible for the officials to be present in person and witness the delivery of goods and the quality of the same, but the monthly inventory that is rendered from each institution and the strict accountability to which the officers of these institutions are held, is an absolute check on all dishonesty. In view of this fact, the insinuations and innuendoes of those who are opposing any or all of the republican nominees are a slap at Governor Crouse and Auditor Moore.

No one believes or dares intimate that either of these gentlemen has been in any way connected with any questionable transaction, and the utter folly of charging that such things have occurred in channels which were open to them and of which they must of necessity have known is apparent on the very face of things.

In making these idiotic assertions regarding the management of public institutions, the enemy has gone on the foolish assumption that each state official is independent of the others, which is manifestly not the case. But the best proof of economy is in the bills, and none can question the management that has kept them down to the appropriations of the non-partisan legislature of two years ago. It was to keep the institutions running on a bed-rock basis that would secure the most possible in return for every dollar expended and admit of the closest scrutiny of every outlay that Thomas J. Majors assisted in the formulation and adoption of the rules that made that record of economic management possible.

Conceding that credit to him is but the demand of common decency. It is not desired to deprive Governor Crouse of the credit to which he is entitled. In fact it would be impossible to do this with the record of his economy in the gubernatorial office standing out so prominently and challenging criticism for economical administration. There would have been no necessity for thus referring to the particular work of individual officials but for the malicious charges that Majors would, if elected, play into the hands of public plunderers. Whenever he has been called upon to exercise personal supervision over the affairs of state he has been careful, painstaking and technical almost to a fault, and has been particularly vigilant to see that no loophole was left through which unscrupulous parties might obtain an advantage or the interests of the state be made to suffer.

This is the official record touching all matters with which he has been connected, and is the careful record taken up for him by which to judge the future. Tom Majors will be the most careful, watchful and particular governor the state of Nebraska has ever had.

Business and Financial Issues. The people of Nebraska and Kansas and a few Iowa districts will make a mistake if they do not realize that the issue in this election is one of business and financial credit. The tariff is an important issue, generally speaking, but it is not as important in states like Nebraska as the one of the restoration of ordinary business confidence. The personalities of the candidates are also minor matters.

But instead of striking the real issue many papers, and many speakers in Nebraska, are discussing the personality of the candidates. If they are wise they will put all other matters aside and make the issue along the lines of financial credit. That state is still in embryo. It has not yet reached one-half of its glory in an industrial sense. Every voter ought to ask himself, what effect will the success of the republican party or of the populist party have upon the reputation of the state abroad, upon those whose money and whose labor, in the form of settlers, and upon those who want to build and borrow and develop? The business interests that are suffering, the commercial credit that is bleeding at every pore—these are the real issues.

The struggle in Nebraska is not personal. It is a business struggle and a financial issue. The issue is not Nebraska. It is a business struggle and a financial issue. The issue is not Nebraska. It is a business struggle and a financial issue. The issue is not Nebraska. It is a business struggle and a financial issue.

It does seem as if the people of that state will realize this and will fight a winning fight to maintain property values and business credit. The endorsement of republicanism as it exists in Nebraska this year means stability and confidence. The endorsement of populism means the opposite. Let the people make this issue, regardless of politicians. Let them realize that populism endorsed in that state this year will mean a loss of millions, and a loss of confidence that ten years can hardly overcome.

Democrats interested in their state should realize that the offices cannot mean as much to them as the privilege of coming out still more crippled or strong enough to regain their former position as a state for the investment of capital.

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Our Credit is Our Capital. It should be borne in mind that this is not a national campaign. While the noble principles of our grand party are dear to every republican's heart this year, we have an issue of such vast and overshadowing importance to our state that all others are for the time eclipsed. It must not be forgotten that this issue presents itself to every citizen of the state and no one is declared participating in it.

It is when the Democrats are engaged in befooling voters to the best of their ability, and pretending to be protectionists in the mines and free-traders on the cotton plantations, that Chairman Wilson recklessly consents to be wined and dined by the British free traders in honor of his great services. One must admit that it is trying for the committee, says the New York Tribune, but would not have been if the committee had not tried to cheat anybody. Had the plain truth been told in every part of the country alike, had it been made known that Chairman Wilson of West Virginia, agreed to take off the duties from coal and iron in the house, with the private understanding that two Democratic senators might get the credit of putting them back, at least in part, possibly the free traders might not have been so enthusiastic over Mr. Wilson, and the voters of West Virginia, if a little disgusted, might not have been so angry.

The Wilson tariff was for the benefit of British industries and trade, nevertheless, and if it did not go as far as some greedy manufacturers on the other side desired, it went far enough to close forty per cent of the iron producing works in this country. For so much Britons are properly grateful, and they rejoice the more to be assured that the struggle has only begun, and that free traders in this country have far greater victories for Great Britain yet in store. The only question is whether the voters will greet the victory in the past, and the other victories promised for the future, with an enthusiasm equal to that which welcomed Mr. Wilson at the London banquet.

They Don't Count. It is estimated that there are in the United States some 800,000 more or less dependent upon wool-growing for their means of living. Allowing five persons for each farmer, this makes 4,000,000 people who are injuriously affected by placing wool on the free list. Yet the Democrats and some of the Populists sneer at the wool industry as a thing of little consequence and unworthy of protection.—Denver Republican.

They Look Out for Number One. Free trade England has induced Japan to increase its tariff on importations from the United States. Japan has been allowing us an advantage, but hereafter the duties will be the same as those exacted from England. Mr. Bull's theories on political economy are beautiful; his practices are selfish in the extreme, not to say wretched.

No Inconspicuous Desecration for Them. An astonishing rebuke has been administered to President Cleveland in the mutilation of the "Democratic campaign book" in order to expunge Golden opportunities do not travel by a time table.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

A CHEAP WAY OF PAYING AN ENORMOUS DEBT.

Chairman Wilson's Services to British Industries—A Very Flexible Thing—Mental and Moral Fatigue Served Up in Populist Papers.

Chairman Wilson Dining.

What sickly and silly sentimentalism! Here are members of the Democratic congressional committee and Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, in a dreadful state of mind, because the free traders of London invited Representative Wilson, chairman of the Democratic committee of ways and means, to a grand banquet. The courtesy appears to people on this side a cheap way of paying a big debt, and yet in its fashion an honest and manly way. Chairman Wilson has served the British industries and British commerce better than any other man in this country for the last thirty years, except President Cleveland, and the president did not happen to be in London and within range of honors or social courtesies. Mr. Wilson was there, and in some remarks recently published graciously informed his British friends that the fight for free trade on this side has only just begun, and that he and his party mean to do a great deal better than they yet have done in the way of promoting British instead of American industries. It would have been shabby in the last degree if such distinguished performance and such gratifying promises had not been thought worthy of recognition.

The trouble with the Democratic congressional committee and with Senator Faulkner is that they have been trying to deceive somebody and Chairman Wilson lets the cat out of the bag. They have been pretending in some parts of the country and especially in the mining regions of West Virginia, that the Democratic congress and its chairman of the committee on ways and means have earned unending gratitude by protecting American industries, utterly in contempt of Democratic pledges. Duties on iron ore and coal remain, though Chairman Wilson and the Democratic house did their best, or pretended to do their best, to get free trade in both. It is true that the duties are only about half those imposed by the Republican tariff, and foreign competition is felt already in the depression of wages, and is sure to be felt in all the Atlantic states, if not further inland, when business revives enough to give mine operators or mine workers a chance to get a decent living. But the Democrats have found it convenient to say that these duties on coal and iron ore were graciously retained by the efforts of Democrats in the senate, and that other partially protective duties on glass, manufactures of iron and steel and manufactures of cotton and wool were in the same way retained.

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his famous letters to Representatives Wilson and Catchings. He need not be downcast, however. The Republican press will not permit the country to forget those notable letters. They are check full of first-class campaign matter for the Republican party, and will be certain to have a wide circulation. "Party perjury and party dishonor," "the communism of self" and "the deadly blight of treason in the councils of the brave" are too good things to lose. They will not be lost.

Another lie from Donnelly's paper, but another good specimen of the diet on which those who read such works of fiction are obliged to subsist. It says that the East has been living for years on the blood of the West, and adds that capital now proposes to take away even the right of suffrage. Then it prints this precious bit of imagination, following the words, "we quote": "The textile workers of Massachusetts have been made an offer for re-employment by the mill-owners. In this offer is an iron-clad pledge that deprives each and every voter of his right of franchise for five years. Plutocracy expects in five years to have the voters so firmly under their control that further resistance to the edicts of capital will be useless."

"We quote." That is a familiar and cowardly way of introducing a lie too outrageous to be fathered, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Of course it is not said from what source the quotation is taken. If the words ever saw the light before, it was in some publication as gladly and unctuously mendacious as that from which we have taken them. Now the first suggestion that any one gets from them is that there cannot be a man so ignorant as not to laugh at them. There ought not to be a man who does not know that such an agreement as is here mentioned is impossible. That even if any employer exists who would desire to exact the condition, which is itself contrary to reason, the contract would be illegal and void and the person trying to enforce it punishable at law. The statutes of Massachusetts are particularly severe on offenses against the free exercise of the elective franchise. If an employer were silly enough and wicked enough to do what is credited to him above he would only put himself wholly in the power of his employee; who would have to do no more than go to the nearest authority and denounce him whenever dissatisfied. The invention, therefore, is a preposterous one. But think of the mental and moral condition of the men who are led on this sort of stuff altogether, in the papers that they read and the speeches to which they listen! When one remembers that, anger at popular ignorance and fanaticism vanishes, and pity takes its place. But what place in the various circles of the Inferno should be reserved for the man found vile enough to prostitute the great gift of the freedom of the press to the circulation of broadsides of falsehood, in the hope of stirring enough vile passion to clear his own way to some coveted place of fat pickings and stealings?

The Democratic Campaign. Mr. Vest. Fellow citizens of Jackson county: I am proud to say to you to-day that I helped to frame and enact the Democratic tariff law, a measure which wipes out the infamous McKinley act and which redeems the pledges of the Democratic party for relieving taxation on the necessities of life. It has restored confidence and is rapidly bringing about a resumption of business and increased prosperity. (Applause.)

Chairman Wilson will next introduce to you your representative in the lower house of congress, the Hon. John C. Tarsney.

Mr. Tarsney. Fellow citizens of Jackson county: I went to the Fifty-third congress pledged to work for the sacred cause of tariff reform, and I did so in season and out of season. When the infamous measure known as the perjury and dishonor bill, came from the senate I voted against it, and that vote is the proudest of my life. That bill is a cowardly repudiation of Democracy's pledges to the people, the result of corrupt barter with the great corporations, and a lasting shame to that branch of congress solely responsible for it. (Applause.)—Kansas City Journal.

A Very Flexible Thing. The Democrats of South Carolina met in state convention, looked over the political situation and then boldly declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver. At the same time they refused to endorse the administration of Governor Cleveland, and indeed, could be restrained from denouncing it only by the most industrious efforts of the anti-Tillman leaders.

The Democrats of Ohio met in similar convention, also surveyed the political field, and declared for the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal. But except upon the silver issue they cordially endorsed the wise and statesmanlike course of the incumbent of the White House.

What a flexible thing the Democratic leadership!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Should Be More Circumspect. When Governor McKinley arrived at Kansas City he shook hands with a Pullman porter and said good-by to him. How can the protection champion expect to escape the charge of hobnobbing with plutocrats when he behaves so indiscreetly?

A Landslide Year. "A Republican landslide has swept the state," was the report from the Connecticut town elections. Republic landslides are abroad in the land this year, and their sweeping power is phenomenal.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

Was Queer Because He Had Studied Geography While at School.

The tall girl with the yellow hair and white dress had announced her intention of having fun with the young Englishman who was a guest at the house where she was staying. He had but lately arrived in this country and was here for a few days on his way to a leisurely inspection of the West. "I suppose, Mr. Cholmedley," the tall girl said when she got her purpose victim ranged up beside a lot of other girls who wanted to see and hear the fun, "I suppose you find this country much different from England?"

"Indeed, I do," replied the young Englishman, politely, "it is very different."

"How do you like it?" "I hardly know yet. I have seen but very little of it, you know."

"Disappointed, aren't you?" "I can't say that I am."

"Weren't you grieved because you didn't find any Indians in Central park in New York waiting to scalp unwarlike Britons? You surely thought Indians would be there."

"Pardon me, but I had no such idea."

"Well, you expected to hunt buffalo on Long island, I'll be bound, and looked for cowboys and Mexicans on the wharf, to say nothing of bears and deer in the latter?" "You are entirely mistaken. I expected to find none of the things you have mentioned."

"But you didn't know how large this country was. You had an idea—confess now that you could run up to Buffalo in half an hour from New York?" "I knew it was a ten hour ride."

The tall girl was rather disconcerted by this time, but she bit her lips and continued the battle. "Had no idea of going out to California and back on the same day?" "No."

"Didn't think that most of the people here were savages, and dressed in skins when they dressed at all?" "Certainly not."

"All our habits, customs and institutions were strange and outlandish to you, no doubt?" "Some of them strange, but none of them outlandish."

The girl was nonplussed. The other girls were laughing at her discomfiture. She nervously twisted and untwisted her handkerchief and finally said: "Well, you are a queer sort of an Englishman. How is it you know so much?"

In tones icy enough to cause a drop in temperature the young Englishman replied: "Because, miss, I studied geography when I was at school." Then while the tall girl blushed red as a peony, he continued: "I also studied department something which I fear, was not included in your curriculum."

The tall girl was so mortified that she didn't leave her room for two days.

Theory of Creation. "What makes you think that man was created after woman?" "Just this: If man had been created first he would probably be wanting a woman yet. But woman being created first, and making up her mind that she wanted a man, there was nothing to do but to trot him out in the shortest possible time."

Suspicion Confirmed. Powell—I see by your sign that you are a dispensing chemist. Chemist—Yes, sir. Powell—What do you dispense with? Chemist—With accuracy, sir. Powell—I thought so. The last prescription I had made up here nearly killed my wife.—Truth.

MANY MATTERS. In naming their war ships the Chinese had an eye to political effect. "Ting Yuen" means "Future Security" and "Chen Yuen" is translated "Guarding the Future."

It is said that in ten years the city of Nashville lost \$10,000,000 in various boom schemes and wild speculation ventures, and of this vast sum not ten per cent was spent at home.

There is a store in New York where a person may have a song set to music while he waits for fifty cents or \$1, the price depending on the time it takes for the lightning composer to satisfy the applicant.

Italian grape culturists are now making illuminating oil from grape seeds, from which they get a product of from ten to fifteen per cent. It is clear, colorless and odorless, and burns without smoke.

An Auburn, Me., woman, expecting a cousin of her husband whom she had never seen, introduced a book agent to her household, made him kiss the children, invited him to the best room to cool off and was simply astounded when he began to talk business.

The mosquito plant of Japan is so called because it emits a secretion whose odor attracts mosquitos in swarms. The insects are entranced in the fluid once they put their proboscis into it and millions of them together with vast swarms of flies and fleas are devoured by the curious plant every season.

One of the most curious statistical records that has been compiled this century is that by Dr. Hermann Essling, Wurtemberg physician. He found on going out that in the order of the kite average duration of life among ancient classes was but 36.5 years; in tenth, 40.8; and at 45.8; in the thirteenth reach the favorable 77.