

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Well, whatever else the sultan of Turkey may do, he doesn't drink.

The frost killed all but about 2,000,000 bushels of the corn in the western states.

Never worry about a small boy's health unless he is willing to stay in bed on a holiday.

The King of Yop, deceased, left three wives to yap over the distribution of his property.

Even a caucus act could not cause more worry and misunderstanding than the new football rules.

Magazine writers in describing the woman who works ought not to overlook the man who is worked.

A man never appreciates what a venal creature he is until he begins to get into the newspapers.

The Filipinos are busy organizing a baseball league. And now they'll be calling for score instead of gore.

Bill Devery hits the nail on the head again in a remark that every guy gets a finish handed to him once in a while.

An authority on fall fashions says that a chic effect may be obtained by trimming your hat with rooster feathers.

A woman never knows what a good man her husband is until she has heard his account of other women's husbands.

A young girl named Della Woods is lost in Georgia. Sounds like she might be related to the Woody Dolls of Missouri.

One of the most recent New York weddings was between a salesgirl and a count. We suppose she got him by yelling "Cash!"

Let window glass go up if it pleases, so long as it isn't eatable or drinkable. An old hat in the broken pane will keep out the cold.

The general usefulness of the hair-pin is impressed upon the mind by its recent utilization as a fuse to keep an electric car in motion.

What a pity that the eighty insurgents who are reported to have repulsed 2,000 Turks couldn't have been present to defend the pass at Thermopylae!

Baldness, we are told can be prevented, and even cured, by going unshaven. Thus far the Mexican hairless dog has successfully defied this treatment.

The new Episcopal cathedral in New York isn't to be finished before 1950, which will be several years before the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians.

The fitness of things seems to be pretty well observed in making Lillian Russell the chief feature of a theatrical performance entitled "Whoop-Dee-Do."

A Chicago justice of the peace married a couple the other evening in two and one-half minutes. Where is the justice that can negotiate the ceremony in 2:00 flat?

Critical examination of the Olympia in dry dock proves what was suspected before, that a combination of fog and rock makes an ideal condition for navigators to avoid.

When a man has been refused four or five times, he begins to think that the newspaper stories about girls bringing breach of promise suits are only yellow journalism.

Senator Hoar agrees with Pericles that "wealth, not honor, is the delight of old men." Well, perhaps they realize that they can't have the latter without the former in this irrevocable age.

The Germans of Gotham engaged in a "skat" tournament the other day, from which the conclusion is naturally drawn that the tom cats were becoming too numerous in the vicinity of Terrace garden.

In being given the choice between remaining in the field and throwing themselves on "the mercy of the sultan," the Bulgarian insurgents realize the full meaning of being 'twixt the devil and the deep sea.

A Chicago woman brought suit for divorce because her husband sat up all night to play the piano. The only reason she was not a widow was that they lived in a lonely place where the neighbors were out of earshot.

And when the soldiers had successfully prevented the men from issuing the Victor Record, the wife of an employe stepped in and ran the entire office. Antony was not the last warrior who was vanquished by a petticoat.

Sir Thomas Lipton boldly announces that he expects to keep on being a bachelor. Sir Thomas fully realizes the difficulty that one would have in continuing to be a jolly good fellow if he had to explain every time he missed the owl car.

CLAIM CONSPIRACY

The Government Begins Action in Court.

MANY GUILTY WILL BE TRIED

Two of Indiana's Pioneers and Bosses Face the Federal Court—More to Follow

The first trial under about two dozen indictments against postoffice officials, secured in different parts of the country by the government recently, has begun in Cincinnati. The defendants are Daniel Voorhees Miller of Terre Haute, Ind., formerly assistant attorney general for the postoffice department at Washington, and his friend, Joseph M. Johns, an attorney at Rockville, Ind.

The government charged a conspiracy between these defendants for the purpose of obtaining money from John J. Ryan, a turf commissioner, with offices in Cincinnati and St. Louis, for protecting him from postoffice officials in the use of the mails for his business.

Miller claims absolute ignorance of any transaction that may have occurred between Ryan and Johns. Johns claims that he made an ordinary contract with Ryan as attorney to assist in securing a decision from the postal department after presentation of the case.

Both defendants emphatically deny any understanding between themselves or with Ryan or any conspiracy. The most eminent counsel are engaged on both sides. Miller and Johns are old friends, having lived in adjoining counties in Indiana for years, where both have been prominent politically, professionally and otherwise.

FARMERS TO JOIN HANDS

Nebraska and Kansas Farmers to be Protected by an Association.

The Farmers' Co-operative Shipping Association will enter the state of Nebraska and begin war upon the grain dealers of the state. The association has forwarded to the secretary of state its articles of incorporation. The association is incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas and its principal place of business is at Topeka. James Butler is president of the organization and H. R. Signor is its secretary.

The purpose of the association as set forth in its articles is to "purchase, sell, store, ship and handle grain, livestock and other farm products, and supplies, and to acquire, own and operate elevators, warehouses and such other shipping facilities as the business may require, and to own or lease all lands necessary to conduct the business of the association."

The board of directors of the Kansas corporation consists of twelve, among them J. R. Goings of Minden, and Dr. F. Englehart of Rising City. The capital stock is \$200,000, divided into 20,000 shares at \$10 each. The list of Kansas incorporators consists of about eight hundred farmers. In coming into Nebraska the association expresses a willingness to accept and abide by Nebraska laws and will fight for its own.

The association occupies a number of elevators in Kansas, buys and sells its own grain, furnishes supplies to farmers. It expects to gain a foothold in this state under the provisions of the Ramsey elevator bill, if the bill is found to be constitutional. It is the intention to absorb the co-operative business associations already doing business in the state. The incorporation is for 99 years.

RED DEMON'S DOING.

South Dakota Town is Singed to the Extent of \$75,000.

Fire in the wooden block known as the Old Minnekata, Hot Springs, S. D., consumed that building and fourteen other business places. The first started in the north end, in the bowling alley of Stabler & Co. Their loss is \$500, no insurance. Carl Peterson, harness and upholstery, \$200, no insurance; Pomeroy Grocery company, \$1,500 stock, \$400 insurance; Gillespie Plumbing company, \$2,900, no insurance; Wooster company, transfer and fuel, \$500 and about \$500 in samples in trunks in the house; Applegate's restaurant, \$4,000, \$500 insurance; Carn's restaurant, \$300, no insurance; Ted Hummel, barber shop, \$200, no insurance; Malden Brothers, barber shop, \$50, no insurance; F. Herber, butcher, \$1,000, no insurance; W. R. Taylor, furniture, \$1,500, no insurance; R. F. Thomas, grocer, \$2,100 \$800 insurance; Sommerdyke, restaurant and grocery, \$2,000, no insurance; Johnson, hardware, \$3,500, insurance \$600; National bank, damaged by water and smoke, \$100; W. J. Smith, Palace saloon, damage by water, \$100. Total loss in merchandise and buildings, \$60,000 to \$75,000; insurance less than \$3,000 on all.

Gamey Fish For Nebraska Streams.

Through the efforts of Game Warden Simpkins and Superintendent O'Brien of the hatcheries the government has donated 10,000 fingerling trout for the purpose of stocking some of the northwestern streams of Nebraska. The game warden and Mr. O'Brien will secure the fish from Neosho, Mo., and they will be distributed in the tributaries of the Niobrara, including the White river, Bordeaux, Long Pine, Big Sandy and Verdigris creeks. The fish will measure from three to five inches in length.

Will Have Germany's Support.

It is learned that since the czar's stay in Germany a complete understanding has been reached by which, in the event of war between Russia and Japan, Germany will lend her diplomatic and moral support to Russia, with the view of preventing England or the United States from going to Japan's assistance. The bargain arrived at is that when Japan is crushed Germany will have a share in the spoils. Russia will keep Mongolia, Manchuria and Korea; Germany will have Shantung and possibly a slice of contiguous territory.

A NEW OFFICER

Secretary to the State Board of Equalization Named.

George D. Bennett, accountant in the state auditor's office, has been elected secretary of the state board of equalization. The election was informal and will be made official at the first legal meeting of the board, which under the new revenue law is December 15. The board deemed it advisable to make the selection at this early date so that the secretary may have everything in readiness when the law goes into effect. Mr. Bennett will prepare blanks and schedules for the board and have everything ready for compliance with the law. For this preliminary work he will receive no pay, and in the meantime will continue to hold the position of accountant in the auditor's office.

As the meeting of the board was informal no record was made of the proceedings. After a brief discussion of the revenue law the board balloted for secretary. The salary designated in the law is \$1,600 a year. The board comprises Governor Mickey, Auditor Weston, Treasurer Mortensen, Secretary of State Marsh and Land Commissioner Palmer. All members were present. Seven ballots were required to make the appointments. Those who received votes were W. H. Reynolds of Chadron, George D. Bennett, W. S. Mattley of Ansley, J. R. Sutherland of Tekamah, Mr. Persinger of Central City.

On the first ballot Mr. Reynolds received one vote, Mr. Bennett two, Mr. Mattley and Mr. Sutherland each one. On the second ballot Mr. Persinger received two and Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bennett and Sutherland one each. On this ballot Mr. Mattley was out of the running and did not receive recognition thereafter. On the third ballot Mr. Reynolds received two votes, Mr. Bennett two and Mr. Persinger one. The fourth and fifth ballots were the same as the third. On the sixth Mr. Reynolds had two and Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Persinger one each. On the seventh ballot Mr. Reynolds received two and Mr. Bennett was elected with three votes to his credit. Mr. Bennett did not seek the appointment and Auditor Weston regrets to have him resign as bookkeeper in his office. The board believed that Mr. Bennett was eminently well qualified for the position of secretary, owing to his experience as clerk of the old board of equalization. In this work he is well informed and there was no question regarding the work that he could not answer without a moment's hesitation. He has greatly aided the old board in compiling information and statistics from the various counties and it is believed he will be an invaluable assistant to the new board.

NO FURTHER DISPUTE.

Uncle Sam Approves Sale of Land in Indian Reservations.

The acting secretary of the interior has approved deeds for the sale of Indian inherited lands located in Santee Indian reservation, Nebraska, as follows: From Mahiyaduta of George Red Cloud and wife to James G. Kruse, south half of southwest quarter, section 31, township 31, range 5, eighty acres, \$1,920; from Pat Henry and wife to Sherman Saunders, north half of northwest quarter of section 25, township 32, range 5, eighty acres, \$500; also south half of northwest quarter of section 25, township 32, range 5, \$500; also west half of northeast quarter, same section, eighty acres, \$500; from George Quinn to James G. Kruse, east half of southeast quarter of section 35, township 31, range 5, eighty acres, \$480.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan has approved the selections of lands made by Wyoming in the Buffalo land district, amounting to 5,800 acres, to be used by the state for charitable and other institutions.

Spurious Goods Condemned.

State Food Commissioner W. F. Thompson has returned from a trip to Hastings and intervening towns, where he inspected vinegar. At Friend, Fairmont and Hastings he condemned 28 barrels of so-called cider vinegar. Some of it was collied, which is an offense under the Nebraska law, and some was a distilled product which was branded cider vinegar. Most of this was sold to retail dealers at from 3 to 6 cents a gallon above the price which the article would bring if sold under its right name. The retail dealers are invariably anxious to deal fairly with their customers and they were glad to aid the food commissioner in his search for spurious stuff. Most of the rejected vinegar was made by the Myers Vinegar Works of Freeport, Ill. The Red Cross Vinegar Works of New York and the Monarch Vinegar Works of Kansas City.

To Buck the Railroads.

A proposition to start a line of river barges on the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis to relieve the freight congestion and to provide a weapon to force the railways to grant lower freight charges, has been made.

It is proposed to run the line between Kansas City and St. Louis, where a connection can be had with river service from New Orleans, Pittsburgh and other points, and eventually the service may be extended to St. Joseph. The freight system in this part of the country has, it is said, outgrown the present railway facilities. The names of those back of the project are withheld.

Call for Extra Session of Congress.

It is announced that the call for the extraordinary session of congress to meet November 9 will be issued probably on the 20th inst.

Must Show Up or Go Back.

Of the 350 or more Chinese taken into custody in New York because they could not produce registration certificates, about 125 have been released, friends having placed the required papers before the federal authorities. The others will probably be deported. A large number claim that their certificates have been lost, but the act of congress makes no provision for such loss, and in such cases, the authorities say, deportation must take place.

A man never ceases to marvel at women who kiss strange babies.

MOST TOO CUNNING

Mail Pouch Thief Bell Escapes Officer.

A CLEVER, DANGEROUS MAN

Taken From Denver to Philadelphia. Without Trouble, the Thief Finally Gets Away From Officer.

Albert E. Bell, the mail pouch thief and forger, who was taken from Denver to Philadelphia by Deputy United States Marshals G. H. Baker and Alvah Davis, eluded his guards and is now at liberty. When the train reached the Pennsylvania railroad station Davis and Bell went to the toilet apartment of the Pullman car and while the deputy marshal was performing his ablutions the prisoner calmly walked to the platform of the car, mingled with the crowd of passengers and disappeared. For nearly three hours after the swindler had made his escape Davis and Baker wandered about in search of him, and finally notified the local police authorities.

Bell was arrested while he was ill in a hospital at Denver some time ago. He confessed to having stolen a mail pouch containing about 1,200 checks from an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Germantown Junction, Philadelphia on the night of September 8. He was held in \$10,000 bail for his appearance in the United States district court.

In custody of Deputies Davis and Baker the prisoner left Denver for Philadelphia. As he was still suffering from the effects of the illness which took him to the Denver hospital, the officers did not deem it necessary to shackles him. He was accompanied as far as Pacific Junction by Mrs. Sharp, who was arrested with him, but later discharged. The trip to Philadelphia was uneventful until that city was reached. Deluded by the tractability of the prisoner, the deputies failed to guard him carefully and his escape was rendered easy.

Shortly after the disappearance of the mail pouch Bell, passing himself as F. H. Crosby, and Mrs. Sharp, known as Mrs. Crosby, were located at Ashbury Park. He deposited a number of checks with a bank there payable to his order and drawn by several Philadelphia firms.

It was discovered that the amounts of the checks had been raised, but when the postal inspectors' department took up the matter Bell had left Ashbury Park. He was later located in Denver. Bell is also known as Hammond and Crawford. He is suspected of having stolen a mail pouch at Springfield, Ill. He secured \$2,400 from the Lincoln Trust company in St. Louis by means of alleged checks. He is also suspected of numerous post-office robberies in New York, Buffalo and other cities. He is supposed to have realized \$500,000 from the robbery committed in Philadelphia.

WHY LAND WAS WITHDRAWN

Statement Outlining Benefits to Settlers the Real Cause.

Commissioner Richards of the general land office, Washington, has given out the following statement concerning the policy and practice of the land office in the matter of the withdrawal of public lands from settlement: There seems to be a misapprehension respecting withdrawals of public lands from entry under certain of the land laws and suspension of final action upon certain classes of entries already made. Generally speaking, the land is withdrawn from entry in order to prevent its being appropriated in a manner or for a purpose not contemplated by law.

In case of a proposed forest reserve a withdrawal is made of all the land that will probably be included in its boundaries in order to guard against speculative entries for the purpose of obtaining other land. Withdrawals under the irrigation act are for the purpose of reserving the land for homestead entries—the only kind permitted by the act, and opposing speculative entries.

Occasionally certain areas are withdrawn from entry under the desert land act upon evidence that the land is not arid land, being productive without irrigation and which can not be taken under said act. Final action is often suspended upon individual entries or a class of entries in certain localities pending investigation.

In November, 1902, there was such a suspension of final action upon entries made under the timber and stone act in Washington, Oregon and California. This suspension was made upon evidence of collusive entries in those states whereby individuals and corporations were obtaining title to large areas of valuable timber land, whereas the law provides that the entry shall be made for the exclusive use and benefit of the entryman.

That this action did not hinder or interfere with entries under this act is shown by the fact that while there were 2,197 timber and stone entries made in the states named during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there were 8,145 such entries made in those states during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and of this latter number 3,544 entries were made after January 1, 1903, while the order of suspension was in force, while but 2,197 entries were made in the entire fiscal year 1902.

As fast as the entries in these states can be examined all of those which have been properly made are passed to patent, while the suspension continues as to the others pending a hearing in the local land office. No chance is made upon a report of a special agent until opportunity for a special hearing has been afforded the entryman.

The sailors of the Austrian cruiser Arpad, who, while on shore leave at New York, sang the Magyar hymn before the Austrian consulate, have been condemned by a court martial to four months in prison. The verdict is causing the greatest irritation in Hungary.

HEADING FOR WASHINGTON

Members of Congress Anxious to Be On the Ground in Time.

Some of the more prominent members are making arrangements to invade Washington in the near future and Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the next speaker of the house, will be there this week. The extra call for the assembly of congress in extraordinary session is the prime cause for present activity. The early assembling is supposed to be taken advantage of by members for the purpose of talking over the various committees and vacancies.

Whether Nebraska will have a candidate for the ways and means committee is contingent upon what committee is given Elmer J. Burkett of the First district. Mr. Burkett stands very close to Mr. Cannon. He has been his lieutenant on the committee on appropriations for two years. He is able, exceedingly careful and gives promise of being one of the big men of the Fifty-eighth congress. It is understood that Mr. Cannon would like very much to see Mr. Burkett at the head of the postoffice and post roads committee, but he may possibly have to forego his desire for geographical reasons. In the event then, that Mr. Burkett is not made chairman of the postoffice and post roads committee, it is thought that one of the vacancies will go to either Iowa or Nebraska. Indiana will demand a place on the committee by reason of the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Steele, but as the delegation has not had a meeting to parcel out the committee places it is idle speculation to name any one of the Indiana members for that place. Congressman Reeder of Kansas is anxious to succeed Senator Long on the committee. The vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Newlands from the house to the senate will in all probability be filled by the selection of John Sharp Williams, who is regarded as certain to be a minority leader. James D. Richardson of Tennessee has long ago announced that he would not be a candidate for that place, which he has filled for the last two congresses.

IN GLITTERING ARRAY.

The Soldiers Encampment at Fort Riley the Greatest Ever.

The largest military camp ever formed in this country in time of peace is now located at Fort Riley, Kas., on the government reservation. About 12,000 men are there.

The general scope of the maneuvers, will be the most comprehensive that has yet been arranged and practically every situation a soldier can be called upon to face in time of war, save danger of death and lack of rations, is comprised in the program.

From a sanitary point of view no better camp was ever designated. Every possible arrangement has been made by Major C. B. Baker, chief quartermaster, who has laid miles of water pipe, built bathhouses and provided, seemingly, for everything.

The regular troops comprise the Sixth, Second, Twelfth and Twenty-first regiments, eight squadrons each of the Fourth, Eighth and Tenth regiments of cavalry; battalion of engineers, under Major Leach, and the following batteries of light artillery: Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth. The force is divided into four brigades of infantry, commanded respectively by Brigadier Generals Grant, Bell and Barry of the regular army, and Hughes of the Kansas national guard.

A greater number of foreign military attaches are in attendance than upon previous similar occasions. Colonel Raspopoff of the Russian army, and Colonel Foster and Colonel Birkbeck of the British army were at Fort Riley several days before the army assembled. Lieutenant Colonel Monteverde of the Spanish army arrived in a uniform that put to shame anything that was ever seen on the plains of Kansas with the possible exception of the midsummer sun. His cap and blouse were dark blue, covered with gold lace, and his riding trousers of expansive pattern were of a vividly suggestive scarlet, seemingly intrusive enough to leave a glow behind him after he had turned a corner. The colonel, who is a courtly gentleman and a soldier of excellent record, is receiving every attention by General Bates and his officers.

Things Hang High in Dawson.

A special from Dawson says: Winter is closing in quickly and several thousand tons of freight will not reach Dawson this season. Freight rates are exceptionally high and prices of certain staples are going skyward. Hay in Dawson is selling for \$130 per ton. Snow is several inches deep in Mayo district and the streams are freezing.

The gold output will only be about a million less than last year, despite the extreme drought, which cost the miners six weeks' loss of time. It is believed there will be activity in mining circles all winter.

Many people are leaving for the outside, fearing a severe winter. The number of those going out exceeds that of last autumn by several hundred.

Church Loses Big Sum.

The Rev. John P. Peters, of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal church, New York, has announced that the defalcation of church funds by Henry T. Edson, treasurer of the parish, who killed Mrs. Fannie Pullen and committed suicide several months ago, amounted to \$59,000. Of this amount, \$10,000, the rector stated, has been returned to the church by the wife of Mr. Edson, in making over to the church two life insurance policies. A part of the remainder will fall upon a bank through its liability in connection with the forgeries.

MADE USE OF MICE

BRILLIANT IDEA OF THIRTY SCOTCHMAN.

Dumfermline Man Had Scheme by Which Household Pets Could Be Made to Furnish Motive Power to Run His Thread Mill.

Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the native of Fifeshire, and it never was more forcibly exemplified than in the person of David Hutton, a native of Dumfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those acknowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respectable income to their owners.

About the year 1820 this gentleman actually erected a small mill at Dumfermline for the manufacture of thread—a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth prison in 1812 that Mr. Hutton first conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, "The Curiosity Coffee Room," he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned on him. "In the summer of the year 1812," he wrote, "I had occasion to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house, with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly round impelled by the insignificant gravity of a common house mouse. For one shilling I purchased house, mouse and wheel. Including it in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward I was compelled to contemplate its favorite amusement. But how to apply half-ounce power (which is the weight of a mouse) to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacturing of sewing thread seemed the most practicable."

Mr. Hutton had one mouse that ran the amazing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and one-half miles on an average. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for thirty-five days, during which it ran 736 miles. He had actually two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse thread mill was so constructed that the common house mouse was enabled to make atonement to society for past offenses by twisting, twining and reeling from 100 to 120 threads a day. Sundays not excepted. To perform this task, the little pedestrian had to run ten and one-half miles and this journey it performed with ease every day. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal served one of these thread mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it made 3,550 threads of twenty-five inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned ninepence every six weeks, just one farthing a day, or seven shillings and sixpence a year.

Taking sixpence off for board, and allowing one shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of six shillings. Mr. Hutton firmly intended to apply for the loan of the empty cathedral in Dumfermline, which would have held, he calculated, 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before this marvelous project could be carried out.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

HARD ON THE CLERK.

But the Merchant Had to Try to Save a Customer.

A merchant having a lady customer whose account did not appear satisfactory, recently instructed his clerk to write for payment. To this request the customer sent a polite note, saying that some money would be sent. A fortnight, meantime, elapsed, during which the bill crept up a few more dollars, and, no money coming to hand, another letter was forwarded, threatening extreme measures unless the account were promptly settled. The lady, however, having received some money, immediately sent the amount required, together with a curt intimation that she intended to close the account.

"Now, what shall we do, father?" said the daughter, who was clerk, private secretary, cashier, etc. "That's another customer lost."

"Do?" replied the old man promptly. "Why, write to her at once, and say that the thick-headed clerk wrote to the wrong customer, and that he's discharged for such disgraceful carelessness."

Ways of Long Ago.

Last night I dreamed I was awake; Then, waking up, I dreamed. My mind just went without a break To see the waters gleamed. And dipping down beside the road, I saw the willows clear. Along the stream, just like I knowed, I saw the water fall.

And I was just a boy, and walked The ways of long ago. The catbird came again and mocked. Just like I used to know. And in the orchard loaded down The heavy branches swung. And in his coat of sober brown The thrush its mating sung. And breezes moved the ripening grain In billows to and fro. And I was just a boy again In ways of long ago.

Oh, welcome dreams that take us back To childhood's happy days! Along some well-remembered track Oh, welcome woodland ways! Oh, welcome song of orioles And thrush's mating clear. That bring us back the orchard knolls And days of yesteryear. And feel the rhythmic swing That used to lull our tired eyes When mother used to sing.

—J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.