THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1902, was as follows:

1	30,700	17	31,820
2	30,930	18	31,450
3	31,190	19	30,400
4	30,070	20	32,240
5	29,350	21	32,330
6	31,290	22	31,570
7	30,010	23	31,740
8	31,070	24	32,150
9	31,000	25	31,140
10	31,160	26	29,255
11	32,090	27	31,070
12	29,920	28	31,690
13	31,350	29	31,630
14	31,230	30	32,300
15	31,040	31	31,830
16	32,700		

Total 969,615
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Net average sales..... 30,959

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, A. D. 1902.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

It's time to pass that pass cartoon up. This is merely a passing remark.

The Real Estate exchange is now due to show that it is in the fight for tax reform to stay.

Those omniscient Washington correspondents must be busy just now writing the president's forthcoming message to congress for him.

Everybody in Nebraska is feeding sheep now and presently everybody outside of Nebraska will be eating Nebraska mutton chops.

Retail cigar dealers have organized for a fight. Now let the retail cigar smokers organize and agree to invest in corncob pipes and dried cabbage leaves.

The ordnance bureau recommends some changes in the artillery, but it does not suggest that anyone but "Uncle Joe" Cannon should be mounted in the speaker's chair.

Arthur Pue Gorman may be the preferred choice of Henry Watterson for president, but he will hardly serve as the reconciliation offering between David B. Hill and William J. Bryan.

With over $16,000 in the treasury to the credit of the police fund there is no apparent excuse for the summary dismissal of the sixteen policemen on the ground of compulsory economy.

Every time the election returns are officially canvassed in this city and county another solid argument is produced for the early introduction of the voting machine with its automatic counter.

The law requiring candidates for office to file sworn statements of campaign expenses should be repealed by the incoming legislature unless we want to perpetuate the perjury habit, which has grown from year to year.

The only way to lift the tax burden from real estate is not only to reduce the tax rate, but to include in the assessment all the taxable property that now escapes listing at the same proportionate value as real estate.

Judged by his address at the New York Chamber of Commerce, as well as by innumerable other public addresses, President Roosevelt would have been the same shining success if he had taken to the pulpit instead of to the law.

Unless the Union Pacific strike breakers are kept at arm's length from each other the city will have to enlarge its window-barred boarding house. John N. Baldwin's injunction chest protector should be extended over the men inside as well as outside the picket line.

The St. Louis grand jury is still doing a land office business at the old stand. Having closed its arduous labors of indicting a brace of boodle aldermen and boodle franchise promoters, it now proposes to devote its time and attention to repeaters and crooked election officers who violated the election laws on the 4th of November.

If policemen can be legally discharged without charges or hearing on a faked-up exhibit of police fund shortage at this time, what is to prevent the police board from going through the same performance whenever it wants to make room for a bunch of new appointees. If the present arbitrary action is not illegal, what is there to prevent the board from creating a deficit every year just to get rid of members of the force not sufficiently in political accord with the ruling commissioners?

WANTED—A LEADER.

The New York Evening Post says that the democratic need of the hour is "a clean, strong, inspiring leadership." It declares that "the issues stand waiting; a cause is prepared for which thousands are ready to fight with enthusiastic devotion. But they scan the field eagerly and in vain for a sight of that commanding figure, that political genius, that compelling character, who is able to unite the scattered forces and to wield them as a great instrument for the country's good." It is certainly a serious condition the democracy is in, with a presidential election only two years away and no one to take the leadership of the party who is competent to unite it and put it in a position to command popular respect and confidence.

The late elections effectually killed off several aspirants for democratic leadership. David B. Hill is no longer seriously thought of in that connection, having shown himself more of a demagogue than previously he was thought to be. Tom L. Johnson of Ohio was buried under a republican majority that left him completely crushed as a political force. No less decisively was Pattison of Pennsylvania eliminated from the list of aspirants for democratic leadership. Who is it that has the necessary qualifications for leadership, the ability to unite the scattered forces of democracy? There is no one. Some there are who expect to see Mr. Cleveland the recognized leader of the democracy in 1904, but there is hardly any one who would be less successful than he in uniting the party. The Cleveland prestige is pretty well gone, except among a minority of democrats in the east and south, and it is entirely certain that he could accomplish nothing with western democrats. Mr. Gorman of Maryland, who will return to the United States senate next March, is being thought of by a few democrats, including Colonel Henry Watterson, who regards him as "worth a dozen Hills or a thousand Clevelands," as a possible leader in the next national campaign. But while Gorman is an experienced and shrewd politician, who formerly was conspicuous in democratic councils and perhaps represents the best there is left of democracy, it is very doubtful if he has the political genius and the "compelling character" to unite the democracy and marshal it as a compact and harmonious opposition.

It is true, then, as the Evening Post says, that democrats look in vain for a capable and worthy leader—a man whose record has been in strict accord with the traditional principles of democracy and who possesses political genius and compelling character. The democratic party has no such man and until one is found the party will continue in the disorganized condition to which it has been brought through desertion of its traditional principles and the acceptance of those of populism and socialism.

PREPOSTEROUS COAL RATES.

No one will deny that the transportation charges on bituminous coal are, to say the least, very high. They are certainly compensatory, and in fact they are one of the richest sources of revenue to the railroad companies. And yet the railroads systematically extort freight charges on anthracite that are enormously higher than on soft coal, often double and sometimes almost treble the rate on the latter.

The facts officially gathered and classified by the Interstate Commerce commission show the rate per ton per mile on hard coal from the anthracite region to Boston is .84 to .94 of 1 cent, and on soft coal for the same haul .44 to .49. The charge on soft coal from the Pennsylvania mines to Buffalo is .56 to .62 and on hard coal is .55.

Between these extremes there is every conceivable variation, demonstrating that the rates are fixed on no consistent business principle, except that of extorting all that the traffic will bear according to the local conditions to be dealt with. On their face the facts show discrimination of the grossest character, for any legitimate reason for such variations is utterly inconceivable.

Why should it cost to haul a carload of hard coal double what is charged for hauling a carload of equal weight of soft coal? Substantially the same motive power, train crew, equipment of all kinds, are required in both cases. Obviously the hard coal rate ought to be cut down or the soft coal rate advanced—and the traffic manager who affirms the latter will be slow to show his face in public.

HONORABLE COMMERCIAL RIVALRY.

There were some things said by President Roosevelt in his address at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce which are worthy of more than passing consideration and which will undoubtedly receive attention and favorable comment abroad. At this time, when there is so strong a feeling in Europe against the trade invasion of the United States and the opinion widely prevails there that it is the policy of our commercial interests, particularly the industrial combinations, to employ any means, fair or otherwise, to secure foreign trade, it is well that the president, in the presence of the greatest representative body of American commercial interests, should have declared that we have no jealousy of the growth and prosperity of other nations and that we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties.

The way in which this country has been attacked abroad by those whose business has suffered from our rather aggressive enterprise and pushing competition has shown that our people, that is the commercial element, is regarded as being quite as unscrupulous as aggressive and to be actuated as well by an inordinate greed. There is, of course, no altruism in business. As was well said by Mr. Cleveland in his address before the chamber, "commerce is born of enterprise and enterprise is in this busy, bustling age born of struggle and competition." American manufacturers and merchants want all the trade they can get everywhere, but they do not seek it by means that are not legitimate, fair and honorable. Of course we sometimes hear of transactions that are not fair, but these are exceptional and those who are guilty of them quickly lose their commercial standing at home as well as abroad.

President Roosevelt expressed the belief that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward international peace and friendship and said that "we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way we make it evident that our attitude is due not to weakness, but to a genuine repugnance to wrong-doing." This applies as well to commercial as to political relations with foreign countries. Honorable dealing is the true policy and indeed the only one by which we can hold what our enterprise has won and make further gains. If there is a different impression in regard to us abroad, and such seems to be the case, every effort should be made to remove it, since its growth would be more damaging to us than any discriminating tariff could be. Not only are we not jealous of the prosperity of other nations, but earnestly desire it, as tending to increase our own prosperity. In the great struggle for trade among the nations the United States wants nothing but honorable rivalry, a fair field and no favor, confident that upon that basis it can secure its share of the world's commerce.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION REFORM.

The initiative for municipal election reform has been taken in Chicago in the shape of a resolution adopted by its city council endorsing an amendment to the city charter providing for four more hours of voting in order to enable the workingmen to participate in elections. In Chicago, as in all other population centers, mechanics and laborers employed in the building trades and in mills and factories are practically barred from elections by reason of their inability to cast their votes before going to work or after returning from work.

The proposed amendment to the Chicago city charter would keep the polls open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. on general election days and also on primary election days. The only objection to the proposed reform is that it would inflict some hardship upon the election officers, who would have to put in fourteen hours' work instead of ten hours. The extension of the voting hours from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. also involves two hours' delay in canvassing the vote.

All of these objections, however, can be overcome by an increase in the number of election officers that would enable the election board to divide its labor into two shifts so that part of the board could count ballots while the election is in progress, a system that has been successfully carried on in the city of New York for many years, or what is still better, by introducing counting machines that would register the result of the election within a few minutes after the closing of the polls.

Whatever inconvenience may be experienced or expense incurred would be compensated for and justified by the proposed municipal election reform. Under the present system a large percentage of the industrial population of cities is virtually disfranchised. This defect can be remedied only by the extension of the hours of voting or by making election days legal holidays. The adoption of the former mode involves a small increase in election expenses and some hardship on election officers—the latter would deprive workingmen of the opportunity of earning a day's wages, which is a serious loss to many who are living from hand to mouth.

Police Chief Donahue is quoted as saying that the proposed eight-hour shift in the Omaha police force was made impossible by the dismissal of the sixteen members of the force on the ground of financial distress. The chief evidently has not consulted the headsman of the police board, whose name begins with a B and whose head is buzzing with a mayoralty bee. He may rest assured that if that bee continues buzzing the sixteen discharged policemen will be replaced by sixteen ward heelers in the sweet by and by.

The increase of revenue over expenditures of the national treasury continues, amounting to $4,500,000 for October. The bulk of the increase comes from customs payments. So vast has been the volume of imports that the abolition of the war taxes has not prevented a needless surplus, which has steadily accumulated despite the extraordinary disbursements of the treasury, and there is no prospect of a change for many months to come.

The two trials of Molineux have cost the state and the defense an aggregate of $500,000. In the first the defendant was promptly found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death by electrocution. In the second he was as promptly acquitted amidst the plaudits of the by-standers and with signs of universal approval. There is a big opportunity for reform in criminal procedure in New York.

The more the figures are studied the more noticeable becomes the wisdom of Colonel William Jennings Bryan in gently but firmly refusing to accept the fusion nomination for governor of Nebraska tendered him by the Grand Island conventions.

That Minnesota judge who has resigned, giving as the reason that the salary is insufficient, calls for no public sympathy. It's safe to wager that he had better returns in sight from tempting private clients before he made up his mind to let go his grip on a public salary. It's also safe to wager that there will be no dearth of applicants for his job irrespective of salary.

Whatever the commanding officers of the army may suggest in the strict line of military duty always finds quick response from their subordinates, but when they became lavish with unsolicited advice about the private affairs of the minor officers they are apt to find their authority questioned.

Liberty in Peril.

Chicago News.

President Palma's effort to put an end to cock fighting is interpreted by the Cubans as a daring attempt to pull the tail feathers out of the palladium of their liberties.

Get Out and Hustle.

Indianapolis News.

Official statistics show that there is $29.36 cash in circulation for every inhabitant in this country. If you haven't got yours, it's coming to you and you can get it by going to work.

Caution in Prophecy.

Chicago Tribune.

Editor Bryan's prediction that time will prove the policies of the republican party to be bad for the people has one advantage over his previous prophecies. He has set no time limit for its fulfillment.

Basis for Distrust.

Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. Morgan is understood to marvel greatly at the public distrust of the steel trust shares. It is strange—strange that people should be reluctant to put their money into a corporation which employs a lunatic at a salary of $1,000,000 per year to furnish sensational reading matter for the civilized world.

Soothing Words for the Left.

Philadelphia Record (dem.)

Mr. Bryan has written an address to the democrats of Nebraska, pleading with them not to be discouraged by their recent defeat. It is not a matter of discouragement so much as of indignation that he should continue to serve up to them the Barmecide feast of free silver, with which they have become utterly disgusted.

Famine in Rolling Stock.

Indianapolis Journal.

The only famine that threatens the country is a deficiency in locomotives and cars to handle the traffic, the transportation being 50,000 cars in excess of the supply, and yet the railroad companies expended $200,000,000 on equipment in 1901 and the expenditure for that purpose the present year is estimated at $250,000,000. During the past two years 150,000 cars were built and all the shops in the country cannot fill the orders. The sum expended for power and equipment the past year is over $1,000 a mile for every mile of railroad in the United States.

Simplicity in the Army.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

This country got along for a great many years and prospered and grew in grace and greatness with a small army, simply organized. It fought a great civil war without European military frills. Our generals who recently went abroad no doubt learned a great deal, but the danger is that they will influence congress toward too much expense—to a great deal that is merely spectacular and of no use to a country whose best and greatest policy is peace with all the world. The theory that a frowning army and navy is the best conservator of peace or that a brilliant military establishment redounds to the honor and glory of a country is utterly at variance with common sense and with the history of this great republic. There is no market for Bowie knives in peaceful, industrial communities. Revolvers are not a part of the personal equipment in modern civilization. If the statesmanship of this country is what it ought to be the United States will never have another war.

IRRIGATION AND SPECULATION.

Forehanded Fellows Pouncing Upon Desirable Land.

Boston Transcript.

The work of preparation for carrying out the irrigation schemes of the government in the arid west goes bravely on. Already funds for the purpose of establishing the system have accumulated to the amount of $9,000,000, realized from the sale of public lands during the last two years, congress having thus provided for the creation of resources to begin the work, expecting that when once started it will maintain itself. Some seven sites for reservoirs, as already stated, have been selected by the hydrographer of the United States geological survey, upon which the secretary of the interior will be called to pass. The hydrographer says that nine-tenths of the land which it is proposed to make valuable by diverting to it waters that now go to waste is public domain and as such is open to homestead entries.

He finds that as soon as it became known that the government proposed to build a reservoir at a certain spot for the purpose of providing water for another section there was at once a rush of homesteaders to enter claims for the territory to be watered. "While we believe," he says, "that most of these persons are taking out claims for speculative purposes, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so." The irrigation act provides that irrigated land shall be disposed of in lots of not less than forty or more than 160 acres, and on that point the secretary of the interior is to decide. This he has not yet done, and should he decide that forty acres of reclaimed land was enough for a settler and his family, those who have put in their claims would have to surrender the excess. The law also provides that the actual cost of constructing reservoirs shall be borne by the holders of land benefited, and if a syndicate of homesteaders refuses these terms it will be left high and dry, as the reservoir will not be built.

That, however, is a remedy that would hit both ways, inasmuch as it would impair the unity and delay the progress of the work which the government proposes. In the amended irrigation bill there was a clause which it was supposed would prevent any trouble of this kind. That clause authorized the secretary of the interior to withdraw from public entry the lands required for any irrigation works—that is, the reservoir site, the right of way for the canal and any lands required—before instead of at the time of giving the public notice provided for in the act. But the speculators are masters of their business, and, though handicapped by the small individual amounts to which they are restricted, they will doubtless find ways of making trouble unless they are carefully watched.

Thus far, apparently, the sites selected have been made public about as soon as decided upon and before the secretary has acted, so it is not strange that there should be an invasion of the territory which it is proposed to reclaim. Still, it ought to be possible under present conditions to keep individual speculators from acting together so as to control large sections. The water rights, we believe, have been so safeguarded that syndicates will be unable to control them as they have done in Nevada.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Washington correspondents of eastern newspapers refer in serio-comic tones to a recent paper published by the United States geological survey on the wells and windmills of Nebraska. The impression sought to be conveyed is that the activity of the so-called breathing wells and the windmills is a campaign characteristic. No doubt some resemblance might be found without rupturing the imagination, but as the wells and the windmills were found in action when the political orifice was dormant it is presumed there is no permanent subway between the two. Besides, a peculiarity officially described admits of neither doubts or questionings.

The official paper says that the breathing or blowing wells found in various parts of the state constitute an interesting phenomena. These wells are of the driven type, mostly in use upon the plains, but are distinguished from those of ordinary character by a remarkable and unexplained egress and ingress of currents of air which produce distinctly audible sounds and give the names variously applied to them of breathing, sighing, blowing or roaring wells, according to their characters, in different places.

The air currents are readily tested with the flames of candles or by dropping chaff or feathers into the well tubes. There are periods when these wells blow out for several days, and equal periods when their air currents are reversed. It has been observed that the blowing occurs with changes of the barometer. Some wells are found to be most audible when the wind is from the northwest, with a rise in the water level; but with a change of wind air is drawn in and the water is observed to sink.

During the progress of a low barometer area over one of these regions wind is violently expelled from the wells, with a noise distinctly audible for several rods. Profs. Loveland and Sweezy of the University of Nebraska have made observations on a well of this nature in Perkins county, and found its breathing periods were exactly coincident with the barometric changes. No satisfactory explanation of this strange phenomenon is advanced.

The material through which the wells are driven may throw some light on their peculiarities. In southeastern Nebraska a layer of dense limestone about four inches thick lies under fifty to 100 feet of subsoil. Below the limestone is found water-bearing gravel. When the limestone covering the water-bearing beds is penetrated water under slight pressure rises about one foot. The water-bearing layer is very porous and must always contain more or less air. As the air above and the air inclosed in the gravels below are alike subject to the fluctuations of the barometer, it follows that if the surface air is rendered less dense the air below will pass out through the well openings until equilibrium between the rarer air and denser air is established, and the opposite effect will follow during a period of high pressure. Still this explanation, plausible as it is, hardly accounts for the force with which the air is expelled from some of the wells, and a more comprehensive study of the problem is needed to satisfactorily explain all of the phenomena.

"People are now looking to the newspaper, to the weekly and the monthly periodical, for discussion of political questions. In a large measure I believe the influence of the platform speaker has disappeared."

This was the remark of Mr. Moody, secretary of the navy, who has just returned to Washington after a speaking tour of the middle west, Connecticut and Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Notwithstanding Mr. Moody's opinion that the public speaker is not as powerful as he once was, the meetings at which the secretary of the navy spoke were mostly of the overflow character, a circumstance Moody himself a tributes to the fact that he cast aside the usual style of the stump speaker and resolved his address into what were practically lectures on live topics.

"People like to give plenty of time to the consideration of public questions, and they find them fully set forth in the press. Especially in the monthly periodicals partisan questions are accorded especially thorough consideration."

Shyster attorneys are having a hard time of it with Pension Commissioner Ware. One of these gentry from Michigan got into trouble and went to Washington in the hope of "squaring" himself. Ware gave him a private hearing and was heard to say as his visitor was leaving: "No, you've been robbing the soldiers. I've had all I want of you." "But, Mr. Ware," pleaded the lawyer, "I think—" He got no further. "I don't care what you think," said the commissioner. "I think you're a blank thief and ought to be in jail. Now go." Another scamp of the same kind was dismissed in this way: "I'll think your case over. You are one of those blankety-blank reprobates who bring reproach on the good name of the old soldier. I don't know yet just what I'll do in your case. I'm not quite sure whether I ought not to put you into the penitentiary. As it looks to me now I'm inclined to think I will. Yes, I'll think it over."

Scientific circles in Washington are discussing the wonderful mirage which appeared in the sky to the south of the city one afternoon last week. Thousands of residents of Washington saw the manifestation, but it is accounted particularly fortunate that officials of the weather bureau had their attention called to the rare occurrence in time to view it and accumulate scientific data.

The mirage was as clear and distinct as if painted with a gigantic brush on the sky, and showed the dome of the capitol building, surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty, at a point in the heavens opposite the side of the building. The sky picture was vastly enlarged, covering an immense area of the heavens, and the white dome was thrown in sharp relief against the deep blue of the upper atmosphere.

The mirage lasted only seven minutes, and then did not fade away gradually, but vanished as suddenly as it had appeared. The close proximity of the mirage to the object reflected is considered as remarkable by scientific men. There are well-established observations of mirages seen many miles distant from the location of the reality, but this is believed to be the first instance, in this country, at least, of a sky picture, clear in detail and enlarged in size, apparently within a short distance of the object of which it was a reflection. The data taken by the Weather bureau officials as to the atmospheric conditions which obtained at the time the mirage was seen, with the deductions as to the exact nature and cause of the phenomena, will be made public within a few days.

Foolish Breathings of Woe.

Philadelphia Press.

The democratic talk about our declining foreign trade was as devoid of foundation as their predictions of success at the polls. The exports of manufactures for the nine months ending September 30 were larger than ever before in the history of the nation, with the exception of 1900. The import trade has been greater also because of the increased demand for goods that cannot be made at home to meet the demand. Prosperity is here, apparently, to stay.

THE REPUBLICAN WEST.

Nevada the Only Fly Speck in the Mighty Column.

Philadelphia Press (rep.)

One of the most significant results of last Tuesday's elections is the proof they give that the states west of the Mississippi river, from having been nearly evenly divided in 1898, have become almost solidly republican. There are fifteen states in that region, of which the republicans carried eight four years ago and the democrats seven. This year the democrats carry only one of the fifteen states.

The following table gives the majorities in each of these states in 1898, the previous mid-presidential year, and in 1902:

States.	1898 Rep.	1898 Dem.	1902 Rep.	1902 Dem.
Iowa	62,500	.....	70,000	...
Minnesota	20,000	.....	70,000	...
North Dakota	7,800	.....	12,000	...
South Dakota	.....	270	19,000	...
Nebraska	.....	2,700	5,000	...
Kansas	15,000	.....	40,000	...
Colorado	.....	43,000	6,000	...
Montana	.....	11,700	9,000	...
Wyoming	1,400	.....	3,000	...
Idaho	.....	5,600	7,500	...
Utah	.....	5,600	6,000	...
Nevada	.....	20	.....	500
California	19,000	.....	2,000	...
Oregon	10,500	.....	17,000	...
Washington	7,650	.....	12,000	...
Totals	143,850	69,050	279,100	500

Four years ago the republicans had a majority of 74,800 in these transmississippi states, although they carried only eight of them. This year they carry fourteen and have a majority of 278,600. The total republican majority has nearly doubled, while the total democratic majority has fallen off to an insignificant figure.

Another way to test the growth of republicanism in these western states is to compare the number of representatives of each party they elected to the Fifty-sixth congress, chosen in 1898, and the number elected to the Fifty-eighth congress, just chosen. Four years ago the republicans elected forty representatives and the democrats twelve. Last Tuesday the republicans elected forty-nine and the democrats nine, a falling off of three for the latter, notwithstanding the fact that the number of representatives from that region has been increased by seven.

The election of last Tuesday demonstrated again the impossibility of the scheme for a union between the south and west. When a number of states in the latter region voted for Bryan in 1896 it was hoped that this long-sought union was about to be realized. But since then the west has drifted steadily away from the south. Today it is as solidly republican as the south is solidly democratic, and apparently likely to remain so.

PERSONAL NOTES.

General Bragg is thankful for the enemies he made at Havana. He says he never liked the place anyhow.

The father of Governor-elect Bates of Massachusetts is a Methodist minister, 70 years old, six feet in height and having a fine military bearing.

The oldest voter in Texas at the last election was Antonio Lopez, aged 106. His has lived in the country where he cast his ballot for eighty years.

John S. Bilby of Mitman, Mo., is said to be the largest individual land holder in the United States. He owns about 180,000 acres, located in seven states.

Lord Roberts is arranging to send a dozen of the best British non-commissioned officers to the United States to give an exhibition of their gymnastic training.

Rhode Island democrats are tickled to death because they elected L. F. C. Garvin governor. His three initials did it. All other democratic candidates had but two.

Jeremiah Curtin, the Polish translator, is said to know sixty languages and to be a human encyclopaedia when it comes to the strange people in out-of-the-way corners of the world.

Booth Tarkington, the Indiana author, who has just been elected to the legislature in that state, has given another public evidence of his modesty by selecting a seat in the back row of the house of representatives.

Twelve years ago when Robert E. Pattison ran as the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania he received just one majority over his republican opponent in the Bryn Mawr election district of Lower Merion. At the recent election Mr. Pattison's majority over Judge Pennypacker in the same district was again one vote.

The United States Investor asks why Mr. Carnegie, while he was about it, did not go to his logical end, and propose the federation of the world instead of the United States of Europe, and adds unkindly: "All in all, the only astonishing thing about Mr. Carnegie's rectoral address is, that a learned university should have consented to listen to such a jumble of inconsequential utterances."

Senator Hanna is now a member of the Loyal Legion, being eligible because of his service during the civil war as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio infantry. He joined the Ohio commandery at the Cleveland meeting and was one of the chief speakers at a dinner in the evening. Conspicuous at the same gathering were Generals Jacob H. Smith, J. Warren Kiefer, T. B. Anderson and G. W. Shurtleff.

Among the congratulatory letters President Wilson received on his inauguration as president of Princeton university was one from Laurence Hutton, the well known author, addressed to "Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Library Place—with a better place in Prospect." The street in which President Wilson lives is called Library Place, some distance from the official residence of the university presidents, an ancient stone mansion situated in the university grounds, known as "Prospect."

TROLLEY ROAD ACCIDENTS.

Some Startling Figures from a New York State Report.

Philadelphia Press.

C. R. Barnes of the New York Railroad commission has laid before the twentieth annual convention of the New York Street Railway association appalling statistics of the accidents caused by trolley lines in that state. These figures show that the accidents for the last three years—1900, 1901, 1902—were 10 per cent of the mileage. In other words, in 1901, with 1,548.66 miles of road, there were 160 persons killed and 867 persons injured and as many in the other years.

If the same proportion of persons were killed on steam railroads, the death bill for the year for the mileage of the United States would be about 20,000, the number injured about 100,000. This terrible butcher's bill goes on without ceasing, and has been in progress, as Mr. Barnes' figures show, for three years without change and with increase rather than decrease. If the figures existing in this state were accessible the fatalities would probably be as numerous.

These accidents are nearly all preventable. "The greatest loss of life and injury," says Mr. Barnes, "to passengers on electric railroads in the last five years has been caused by rear-end collisions; the next largest loss by head-on collisions." Such collisions, as every railroad man knows, are solely a question of adequate brakes, adequate discipline, sound rules of the road and unswerving adherence to them.

The trolley roads cause this terrible destruction to life, so that every ten miles of trolley in the state of New York, and probably in this state, has its yearly murder, and injures five or six persons annually, simply and solely because trolley companies are making their dividends by speeding their cars on heavy grades, on cheap, insufficient tracks, with insufficient brake power and lacking discipline, without signals, without a system of train dispatching and with a complete disregard of the precautions which railroad experience has shown to be necessary.

In cities where the speed is limited these accidents are less numerous, but they exist. The trolley companies have thus far been able to prevent adequate legislation requiring safety appliances. Only one path is open to bring the companies to a consciousness of their responsibility for human life and limb, and that is in the damages assessed by juries. Nothing will bring reform more quickly than for every jury to assess the heaviest possible damages which will pass the courts above in every case where a trolley company is responsible. The courts by hedging about these accidents by "contributory negligence" have relieved these corporations of many damages which are equitably though not legally due. But juries can do much to make it costly for a trolley company to be economical in brakes and signal apparatus and extravagant in human life and limb.

THOUGHTS THAT TICKLE.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Mrs. Uppton—Why, I thought your little dog was white!
Mrs. DeStyle—So he was, but I had him dyed brown to match this dress.

Puck: Slummer—Don't you know that the wages of sin are death?
Doyer Pell—I didn't, mum, but if you'll jest mention de matter ter de walkin' delegate o' de Sinners' union I bev no doubt dey'll get better wages!

Washington Star: "I don't understand why you should keep sympathizing with the man you helped to defeat," said one politician.
"I enjoy sympathizing with him. It gives me a chance to talk about the matter and keeps him from forgetting his troubles."

Philadelphia Press: Subbubs—The new couple who have moved in next door to us are people of most extraordinary mind.
Climan—You don't say?
Subbubs—Yes; mind their own business.

Town Topics: "Poor Jenkins! He thought he could paddle his own canoe through Wall street."
"And was there no one to shout the warning cry of 'Brokers ahead?'"

Town and Country: Miss Bostonwick—Did you go to the Wagner concert?
Mr. Porker—I did.
Miss B.—What was it like?
Mr. P.—Like Browning set to music.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you enjoy yourself in New York?"
"I rather think we did! Why, we had a regular Schwab of a time."

Atlanta Constitution: "How come you never see any curlod angels flyin' 'roun' in de story books?"
"I dunno—onless it is we hez a close shave gittin' inter heaven, we skeered 'twell we turns white."

Washington Star: "I hope you are not one of the men who find fault with the cooking."
"No, indeed," answered Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta is very considerate in that way. In order that I may be perfectly satisfied she lets me do most of the cooking myself."

Detroit Free Press: Brown—It's queer about business.
Jones—How so?
Brown—Well, I've built up my big plant myself, but every employe I have thinks he can show me how to run it.

NOVEMBER.

The glistening green is turning to brown,
There are mem'ries of roses most fair,
Dame Nature is donning a plainer gown
And the tang of the frost's in the air.

The ripe corn is humming its harvest song
And the stubble fields only are bare,
The ev'nings grow social and glad and long
When the tang of the frost's in the air.

The gran'ries are heaped with rich, golden grain
And the tints of the sunset are rare,
There's balm in just breathing for human pain,
With the tang of the frost in the air.

Winside, Neb. BELLE WILLEY GUE.

To Make Red Cheeks

A little red, a little white, delicately blended. That's one way. Here's a better:

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It makes the blood pure and rich. You know the rest: red cheeks, steady nerves, good digestion, restful sleep, power to endure.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills; this will greatly aid the Sarsaparilla. Two grand family medicines. Keep them on hand. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.