THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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 follws:

1	30,700	17	31,820
2	30,930	18	31,450
3	31,190	19	30,400
4	30,970	20	32,240
5	29,350	21	32,330
6	31,290	22	31,570
7	30,910	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	31,640	31	31,330
16	32,700		

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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.

As a true musician Mascagni ought not to try to make international discord.

To fire or not to fire a platoon of firemen is the question that most bothers the fire and police commission just now.

Governor Mickey promises a business administration of the state's business. That's a platform that will be universally endorsed.

That New York hotel porter who pawned a $2,500 pearl necklace for $35 must have got his tip as to its value from the owner's tax returns.

The question precipitated by the strike of the rubber workers in Chicago is whether the difficulty will rebound on the strikers or on their employers.

The bankers do not seem to take kindly to Congressman Fowler's asset currency bill. They seem to have in mind Mark Hanna's motto, "Let well enough alone."

Champ Clark, after maturely deliberating over the election returns of Missouri, concludes that "the congressional term should be lengthened to three years."

Members of the German Reichstag are very brave in instigating a tariff war with the United States. If it were a question of a real war of the old-fashioned kind they would go at it much more slowly.

The Thompson railroad pass controversy forcibly emphasizes the popular demand for a stringent law that will prohibit the issue or acceptance of railroad passes by men in public office and men who aspire to public office.

Veterans of Omaha's volunteer fire department would doubtless be in a quandary if they had to decide which gave them most pleasure—fighting the original fires or fighting the old fires over again over the banquet table.

The city comptroller seems to be a very willing tool of the Broatch police commission for the purpose of bolstering up the false pretense of a deficit in the police fund requiring the arbitrary dismissal of sixteen police officers without charges or hearing. His fictitious juggle of the figures to manufacture a red-ink exhibit is characteristic of him.

If the tie between Lobeck and McDonald is not speedily untied Douglas county may have to get along with four county commissioners, instead of five, and it is a serious question whether the county will suffer very much by reason of the vacuum. Douglas county managed to get along with but three county commissioners for more than thirty years.

When Traffic Manager Bird testified before the Interstate Commerce commission that freight rates ought to go higher he probably had in mind the watered stocks that have lately been so profusely issued. Of course if railroad capitalization is to be arbitrarily expanded the stocks will have to come down or the rates to go up. This is one of the things, however, that some of the courts, as well as the people, are taking a hand in.

An American International Archeological commission made up of representatives of all the republics on this continent will endeavor to devise ways and means for preserving the ruins of the pre-historic cities uncovered by various archeological expeditions. Most of the American republics are too busy preserving their modern cities from falling into ruins to devote much time to the preservation of ruins that have long since ceased their usefulness.

THE MERGER DENIAL.

The formal answer of the Northern Pacific in the proceedings brought by the state of Washington before the United States supreme court creates an unfavorable impression, and seems to be based on the maxim of the old legal practitioner to deny everything whether true or not. The very tenor of the denials in the answer corroborate the point of the complainant state, that the essence of the combination between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, with their purchase of the Burlington system, under the form of the Northern Securities company, is in restraint of trade, and in derogation of the principles of the common law and of the express prohibitions of the anti-trust and interstate commerce acts.

While the answer technically denies such purpose on behalf of those who invented and seek legal approval of the consummation of the merger scheme, the facts demonstrating such purpose tower above the possibility of concealment. That the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, each in itself a mighty transportation system, and together exclusively covering a vast zone from the great lakes to the Pacific, were in independent control inherently competing lines, is a self-evident fact. The paramount interest of each was to get from the other the largest possible share of the total traffic beween those termini, and of all the business from intermediate points which had the option of using both lines. This was the condition which nothing but a union of both systems under a common control, whatever form it might assume, could get rid of.

What earthly motive but the elimination of competition could there be, under the circumstances, for such a consolidation or merger? When the Burlington system, covering the heart of the middle west and previously exchanging its tonnage with other transcontinental lines, was purchased, its stock was equally divided between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and reappeared, together with their own, in enormously inflated securities of the merger company, on which dividends must be paid by the shippers of the region made non-competitive by the merger—by increased taxes, that is to say, upon the total industrial energy of that region. If this had not been the object, the volume of capitalization would have been reduced instead of so vastly and arbitrarily increased, because the increase is simply a tax on operation.

The pretense that J. J. Hill, who controls the Great Northern, does not know the purposes of J. J. Hill who controls the Northern Pacific, the Burlington and the Northern Securities company, is the Ultima Thule of nonsense. The hocus pocus that these several corporations have no official and technical knowledge of the purposes and doings of each and all of them is equally preposterous. That it is seriously and elaborately set up as a legal defense will be taken by the American people as a virtual confession that the position held by this gigantic combination is indefensible on legitimate grounds.

ANOTHER SUGAR WAR.

Another war between the beet and the cane sugar refiners seems imminent. The manufacturers of beet sugar have made shipments to the eastern markets, the immediate effect of which has been somewhat demoralizing to the trade, since no accurate information is to be had as to how much beet sugar may be sent east. A New York paper says there is no doubt that by offering their products in the stronghold of the eastern refiners the beet sugar people have created a genuine sensation. The Atlantic seaboard has thus far been the exclusive market for the eastern refiners. Last year the beet sugar people endeavored to secure exclusive sale for their product in the territory contiguous to their factories, but the trust would not allow them to do so. This year, therefore, the beet people have apparently turned the tables on the eastern refiners.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that nothing could be more opportune than the fight between the refiners of imported sugar and the manufacturers of American beet sugar. It will incidentally show that no trust can control a market which is profitable to other people and the more profitable it is the surer to invite competition. But the main importance of a contest at this time, in the opinion of that paper, lies in the fact that public attention will be so effectually directed to the sugar question that it will be considered on its real merits. It is not easy to see that in the end any really good result can come from a war of this kind, but in the meantime some little benefit may be realized by the consumer.

DEALING WITH CUBA.

The question of future commercial relations with Cuba continues to perplex the administration. The expectation that the treaty negotiated at Washington would be satisfactory to the Cuban government has been disappointed and while our government is not officially advised as to the objections to the arrangement, it is well understood that Cuba wants a much larger reduction of tariff duties on her products than is proposed, it having been reported that President Palma will ask that the reduction be 50 instead of 20 per cent. According to the latest information the Cuban government is somewhat indifferent in regard to reciprocity, in view of the improved outlook for its sugar product, and will insist on better terms than the United States has proposed. It also appears that Cuba is not disposed to make the tariff concessions on American products asked by our government. On the assumption that the Cubans do not properly understand the matter, which is very probable, a commissioner has been sent to confer with the Cuban officials and endeavor to enlighten them regarding the situation.

It is needless to say that Cuba cannot obtain a 50 per cent reduction in our tariff rates on her sugar and tobacco and should that government insist upon this it will end the effort for reciprocity which the administration is earnestly making. It is by no means certain, at present, that even a 20 per cent reduction can be secured, though perhaps the chances for this have improved. Still it is said that those who are opposed to Cuban reciprocity are preparing to renew the fight against it at the coming session with no less vigor and determination than they showed at the last session. A Washington report states that the program as now contemplated is a combination of the cane and beet sugar-growing interests with votes in several of the northern states, the policy being to urge that if there is to be Cuban reciprocity the other reciprocity treaties pending before the senate must have priority of consideration. It is easy to understand that a movement of this kind might greatly complicate the situation and probably defeat action on a Cuban treaty by the present congress.

President Roosevelt is as anxious as ever to effect closer commercial relations with Cuba, as shown by the fact that he has recently had conferences on the subject with Senator Spooner, Senator Platt of Connecticut and others. It is obvious, however, that the present attitude of Cuba as it is understood will, if maintained, make it entirely useless for the president to appeal to congress. If it shall be established that the Cuban government wants such concession as reported and is disposed to persist in the demand, the president may as well forego any further attempt to promote reciprocity with the island. As the situation is now presented Cuba is playing into the hands of those who are opposed to granting her any tariff concessions. It is a most unwise position for the new republic.

SLIPSHOD WAYS IN COUNTY BUSINESS.

The public business of Douglas county has altogether too long been conducted in a slipshod manner that would not be tolerated for a day in any large mercantile establishment. The result is that the money of the taxpayers is dissipated without adequate returns or systematic accounting. The time was when this haphazard way of doing business could be excused on the plea of an insufficiency of officers and clerical force to attend to the work properly, but no such excuse now holds good.

When the county clerk was required not only to keep the records of the board, but also to check up the accounts of all the other county offices, it was a matter of course that efficient control could not be counted on. In the last few years, however, a separate auditing department has been established with ample assistance, so that no account should be paid without proper certification of the fact that the goods had been delivered, or the service rendered, in stipulated quantity and quality, as well as that no overcharges were made. Yet it is notorious that bills for favored claimants are frequently allowed as a matter of accommodation without prior auditing by the comptroller, trusting to luck that they will check up right afterward.

With reference to ordering work and passing on contractors' estimates for bridges and road making, the county business is still more loosely conducted. The county surveyor should have supervision of all the construction work of the county in the same manner that the city engineer has supervision of all the public improvements in the city. There is no more reason why a county bridge contractor, for example, should be allowed to make his own specifications and check up his own work than that a paving contractor in Omaha should be allowed to do the same. No bridge or grading should be projected by the county board except on prior recommendation of the county surveyor, setting forth the necessity of the improvements, and no contract let until after the county surveyor has furnished the detailed specifications. Before estimates are allowed the surveyor should again be required to inspect the work and certify that it conforms to the specifications and conditions of the contract. Failure to observe these simple rules of business in the past has unquestionably cost the taxpayers in Douglas county thousands upon thousands of dollars.

It is certainly high time for the county board to do business in a business way.

WATERED STOCK.

OMAHA, Nov. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: At the lecture last evening on "Wealth and Want" at the First Congregational church one of Omaha's prominent bankers asked to be informed of the meaning of "watered stock." He said he had so often seen in the papers that the Western Union Telegraph company had a large amount of watered stock that he had given the subject a great deal of study, but could not understand how stocks paying 4 to 6 per cent dividend could have any water in them. Will you give your opinion of what watered stock consists of?

JAMES A. FARLEY.

Watered stock is another name for stock issued in excess of the value of the property capitalized. The stock of the Western Union has been watered repeatedly by new issues for the purchase of competing lines at valuations largely in excess of actual value or earning capacity. For example, in 1867 the Western Union issued $3,000,000 of stock to the promoters of the Russian-American Telegraph company, designed to connect Europe with America by way of Bering straits and Alaska, which had to be abandoned by reason of the successful completion of the Atlantic cable. The actual value of the property turned over to the Western Union did not exceed $100,000. Since then Western Union stock has been inflated by many millions every time a bankrupt system was absorbed, but the enormous increase in business has enabled the company to pay dividends on its watered stock without reference to the actual investment represented in its capitalization.

The information that the train bearing the president was run for several hours at the rate of over seventy miles an hour in order to make up for lost time will not be received with any degree of complacency by the general public. It is impossible to run railway trains at such a high speed without incurring unnecessary risk of accident. American people have had too many and too recent lessons to rest satisfied with unnecessary exposure of their chief executive to accident. It would be better for the men in charge of the president's train to take more time and avoid every extra risk when so great a responsibility is upon them.

A lot of eastern democratic newspapers are moralizing on the need of the democratic party for a leader. The need is doubtless urgent, but not more so than some other needs. The democracy needs an issue, needs a better record, needs votes, and, in fact, needs about everything that a political party ought to have in order to win the confidence of the country. And what is equally essential, there seems to be no prospect of supplying any of these great needs.

Attention of legislators-elect is called to the fact that although the county treasurer is carrying upwards of $100,000 of county money constantly on deposit in the banks, not a dollar of interest is credited up to the taxpayers. What is true in this respect in Douglas county is true in lesser degree in many other Nebraska counties. It is not rational to presume that banks that pay interest on other deposits have free use of county money.

The National Grange in passing resolutions against the trusts and railway mergers gives notice that it rejects the doctrines of Jim Hill, that railway consolidation is a benevolent institution for the sole benefit of the farmers. But then Mr. Hill was not present at the meeting of the National Grange, or his persuasive eloquence might have induced the delegates to behold him as a benighted philanthropist.

It will take about $30,000 more to rebuild the state penitentiary and make it safe and commodious for man and beast. And after the $30,000 has been planted in brick, mortar and stone it will not be many years before it will be discovered that the penitentiary will have to be relocated in order to make it self-sustaining or anywhere near self-sustaining.

After noting the foot ball games, scoring so many victories for the Indians, we may be well prepared to believe all that the superintendent of the Haskell Indian institute says in his annual report to the Indian bureau at Washington about the permanent good results of learning to the Indians enjoying the benefits of Uncle Sam's educational institutions.

Another question that may be pertinent—If the electric lighting wires are all put under ground in the business district, why should not one or more of the points of discrimination against Omaha in basing fire insurance rates be removed?

An Awful Warning.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The man who thinks that Hill is looming is right enough, but he looms as a warning, not as a possibility.

Prospective Squeese in Bread.

Philadelphia Record.

A Flour trust of the millers of the Pacific coast, with a capital of $20,000,000, is the latest exhibition of the monopolistic rage to control prices and supplies of the necessaries of living.

Sticking Qualities Below Par.

Chicago Record-Herald.

General Harrison's name appears as "Ben" Harrison on the new $5 bill. Still, even at that, it isn't likely that a very large percentage of the population will get too familiar with it.

Shouting for a Lift!

Chicago Chronicle.

From the frequency and fluency of President Eliot's observations respecting the iniquity of labor unions we might be warranted in surmising that Harvard has hopes of a substantial donation from Deacon Baer.

War in Sugar Camps.

Philadelphia Record.

The war of rates between the Sugar trust and the beet sugar men demonstrates the importance of a home production. The trust is determined, if possible, to stamp out the growing beet sugar industry, and for that purpose sells sugar at Missouri river and other competing points much below the eastern rates. The beet sugar men are retaliating by sending beet sugar to New York by water from California.

SOUND PUBLIC POLICY.

Pointed Decision on the Liability of Express Companies.

New York Tribune.

The decision in the supreme court declaring that express companies may not arbitrarily limit their own responsibility for the goods entrusted to their care is in accord with good sense and plain every day justice. The express companies are common carriers. They perform a semi-public duty and are well paid for the work they do. When they take a package and contract to deliver it they should not be allowed to say how far they will suffer for their own carelessness. They should be held to deliver the goods which they are paid to carry or forfeit their full equivalent in money value.

It is an old habit of corporations of this sort to make arbitrary rules which they force upon their patrons. In some states the courts have compelled railroad companies to give transportation for which they have been paid regardless of the artificial limit of time which they put upon tickets, and in others it has even been held that they cannot divest themselves of liability for accidents by any form of agreement with patrons, even with the recipients of free transportation. These decisions perhaps go too far in limiting capacity to contract away rights for a fair consideration in the way of passes or reduced rates. Undoubtedly, however, the tendency to forbid contracts freeing a company of responsibilities is in the direction of sound public policy. The corporations having practical monopolies of semi-public business are in position to dictate their own terms of service to the people unless the law restrains them, not only in the matter of rates, but also in the matter of liability for failure to do their work properly.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?

Baltimore American: There is a remarkable state of affairs in Kansas. The governor-elect, who promised, if elected, he would install a mistress for the new executive mansion, of which the state is very proud, now says he can't find a wife. The voters, intent on the double celebration of a wedding and an inauguration, insist on his keeping his pledge, and in view of the female vote the situation is serious.

Chicago Record-Herald: Here is a great opportunity for the comely maidens of the west who have not been spoken for and who feel themselves fitted to take charge of the executive mansion at Topeka. Governor-elect Bailey is 46 and Lieutenant Governor Hanna is 35, both in the prime of a vigorous and sturdy manhood, and both of a kind and gentle disposition, with a great fondness for children. Sealed proposals will be received at the executive mansion at Topeka until January 1. Each proposal should name the lieutenant governor as "second choice," and each should be accompanied by a 2-cent stamp for reply.

New York Sun: Kansas has an almost new "executive mansion." The legislature never meant that this building should be the gloomy fortress of a solitary, the prison of a misogynist. Mr. Bailey should be wise in time. Even now Nemesis may be heard clattering along those polished floors. Is she the housekeeper? Is she the cook? In the January morning what head is this, dishevelled, timorous, that peeps out of the bedclothes while a tremendous summoning knock is heard on the door, a door whose double locks cannot bring courage to that jumping heart? That would be Governor Bailey's head, if he were one; and that is Nemesis who is shouting her shrill warning at the keyhole. She goes, but another will come, governor. You will be bullied; your coffee will be dishwater, your beefsteak will be calcined, your linen and your temper frayed. With demon-laughter Nemesis shrieks and bangs the flatiron in the laundry. Nemesis sweeps dust into the governor's eyes and burns up his papers; Nemesis merrily snips the buttons off his shirts, beards him to his face and demands a "character" and two weeks' wages when he is sitting at the council board. The Kansas women may trust Nemesis. She is a woman of great humor and hath unfeeling iteration.

THREE OF A KIND.

Springfield Republican: The passing away of the man who made the Cardiff giant is a reminder of one of the greatest humbugs of a quarter of a century ago. Then Barnum declared than the people loved to be fooled, and the same might be said with as much truth today. The quack and the charlatan find it just as easy to make money nowadays as they did in the years when the world was younger.

San Francisco Chronicle: The punishment of Letson Balliet, the mine swindler, is not adequate to his misdeeds, but it will do as a starter. One year in jail and a fine of $1,000 is a light sentence for this accomplished rascal, who secured $180,000 from credulous people. No offense is meaner than that of the man who advertises large gains from a mining scheme when he knows that his mine is worthless. There are other indictments against Balliet, and when he emerges from jail he should be prosecuted again and kept behind bars for the rest of his natural life.

New York Tribune: Paris is enjoying a swindle now not comparable with the Humbert affair, but still with some unusual features. A pretending canon, an unfrocked priest, named Rosenberg, of Jewish origin, a financier named Malleval and some others plucked a wealthy widow, Mme. Civet. Malleval is an interesting character. His lively youth resulted in his being disinherited. He decided to marry money, and did it. And then on the day of his wedding he went out with his wife, took a cab, went to a certain gambling club on the Boulevard, and told her to wait outside. That was, it appears, in the afternoon, and at 2 o'clock in the morning the bride was still waiting. When he finally arrived, the bridegroom informed her that he had lost the whole of her "dot" at play. According to the Paris papers that was but a typical incident of his career!

ACCIDENTS ON OUR RAILROADS.

Room for Improvement in the Mortuary Record.

Chicago Post.

The report of the Interstate Commerce commission on the subject of accidents on the American railroads contains food for the most serious thought. Especially impressive are the revelations when contrasted with conditions in Great Britain.

The bulletin of the Interstate Commerce commission covers the year ended June 30, 1902, and reports casualties as follows:

Employes killed	2,516
Employes injured	33,711
Passengers killed	308
Passengers injured	6,089

Thus during one year 2,819 persons were killed and 39,800 injured in railroad accidents in the United States. During the same period not one life was lost on the railroads of Great Britain.

No wonder the English railroad commissioner who recently visited the United States to investigate the matter of safety appliances on American roads reported upon his return that "human life appears to be of considerably less importance in the States than in England!" His conclusion after inspection was that "American roads have nothing to boast of in the safety either of passengers or employes."

The figures of the Interstate Commerce commission's bulletin bear him out.

There were during the year ending June, 1902, 5,042 collisions, of which 774 were caused by the separating of trains, and therefore, perhaps, could hardly be obviated altogether. But in the report on twenty-six of the most costly catastrophes in April, May and June there is ample evidence that a proper care for safety and a stricter management with that end in view would have prevented the accidents. One case was that of a night collision caused by the release of cars from a sidetrack. It developed that the man whose duty it was to place these cars on the siding had had one day's experience in railroading!

The report also emphasizes the fact that too frequent accidents are the direct result of the men's having been on duty too long. "It is a fair question," says the report, "whether very long working hours, combined with the irregularity which often is inseparable from the freight train service, do not introduce a serious element of danger by leading to, if not encouraging, the taking of rest at times when the duty is to keep awake."

The whole question rests not upon any special set of definite mismanagements. It is not the result of any conscious disregard for human life, nor any mistaken policy of economy in outputting and providing safety appliances. It is merely another aspect of our national fault of haste. We are disposed to be careless of detail, and precautionary measures are detail. We are inclined to the "rough and ready" method, efficient in one direction, perhaps, productive of results certainly, but sometimes involving serious consequences the cause and extent of which we are too busy to realize.

The safety of passengers and employes alike is worthy of more careful consideration than it seems to be receiving. The report of the Interstate Commerce commission ought to awaken interest and perhaps even induce some further regulation. Additional regulation is clearly desirable.

BURNING WORDS OUTLAWED.

An Authoritative Explanation of the Reform Movement at Bertha, Neb.

Some days ago a dispatch to The Bee outlined the prospectus of a society for the suppression of swearing organized at Bertha, Neb. By way of frills the dispatch intimated that the society was composed exclusively of females, and that the next step in the reform movement would be to ostracize socially boys and men addicted to the shocking habit. Naturally the males whose liberties were jeopardized threw a few hot expletives into the village gossip, declaring the members of the organization had pledged themselves never to marry a man who swears, and declaring in tones of indignation: "The girls should wait until they are asked." In this way envious and malicious spirits sought to array the sexes against each other in a community where peace and harmony, hearth fires of joyous union, hitherto reigned. Newspapers were made unconscious vehicles of magnified gossip piled about a solitary fact. It is a source of gratification to be able to reveal that fact and restore, in part at least, the union which has made Bertha the envy and despair of rival villages.

In a letter to the editor of The Bee Charles W. Gates of Craig says the Anti-Profanity league has a membership of eleven boys and men and fourteen girls and women. With members of both sexes united for a common purpose, the intimations of village gossips regarding sex exclusiveness and anti-marriage pledges are cruel inventions of profane enemies.

"The motive of the society," writes Mr. Gates, "is not to snub those who swear. It is not to degrade society and trample under foot the feelings of those who so lightly use the name of the One we love. It is not to shun the society of the one who swears. It is an organization to show him the uselessness of his habit; that he gains nothing by it; that he corrupts good manners, and that he offends Christian people who hear him. It is an organization gotten up as an interdenominational movement in order to better preserve the name of our Lord and Master and the more effectually to co-operate with all the branches of the churches in advancing the kingdom of God among men.

"We wish to call the attention of our friends who swear to the following fact: The children look to them for an example; we look to them to respect our feelings; God looks to them to obey His commandment. Had you better not look to yourself and stop swearing? Our pledge is a simple one. Here it is:

"'I solemnly promise to refrain from all profanity as defined in the scriptures (Exodus xx, 7; Matthew v, 34-37; James v, 12); or if not personally guilty of the habit, I will, by such means as shall seem to me wise, endeavor to restrain others from its use.'

"Does that look like boycotting anyone?

"The young women are criticised for belonging to this society. They are to be honored for it. You had far better take your hat off to them for it. One of the greatest books of our day ('Pilgrims' Progress') was written by a man who was addicted to the use of profanity and who was converted, and whose thoughts were turned to the things of God by reason of a personal rebuke by a woman. God speed the day when such organizations may implant themselves in every county in this and every other state. This society is one that every Christian should join. No man was ever made the richer, wiser or better by profanity."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Major General Corbin was married the first time when he was young.

Count Boni de Castellane refuses to go back and sit down. He proposes to do it all over again.

Litigation in connection with the Samuel J. Tilden estate is ended because all those interested are dead.

In introducing an anti-dueling bill in the French Parliament it seems that the Frenchmen are taking their duel rather seriously.

Tom Johnson's son lost $5,000 betting on his father. If he desires to capitalize the author of his being he had better take out a life insurance policy on him.

The youngest mayor in Ohio is V. E. Bradbury of Gallipolis, who is just 24 years old. Mayor Bradbury is very popular in his section of the Buckeye state.

Aston Webb, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who recently visited this country, told his associates that Americans are laying out their cities with great monumental dignity.

The monument to General Josiah Porter, erected by the National Guard association, will be unveiled in Van Courtland Park, Brooklyn, next Saturday, by Mrs. Robinson, a daughter of General Porter.

There is a saying that large ears are a sign of honesty. If this is true, then Governor Crane of Massachusetts is the very incarnation of that noble quality. His auricles stand out from the side of his head like spinnakers and are the most imposing features of his physiognomical landscape.

Jeremiah Curtin, best known as the translater of Sienkiewicz and other Polish authors, is also a tireless traveler. A year ago he returned from a journey around the world and he is now exploring the northwest. He is said to know sixty languages and to be a human encyclopedia when it comes to the habits of strange people in out of the way corners of the world.

STRONG HOLD ON THE WEST.

President Roosevelt's Popularity Conspicuous in the Returns.

Kansas City Star.

Although President Roosevelt's views of the results of the recent election is that the country has merely given the republican party "a chance to make good," placing no blind faith in the continued success of the party unless success is earned by the party in congressional legislation, it is not strange that he is especially pleased by the showing made in the western states. In the east the big reductions made in republican pluralities were prevented from being bigger, and several states were saved to the party through the last appeal of the campaign managers to the voters—the appeal to stand by the president and his policies. This plea came directly from those persons who had been most active in opposing the president's policies in the last session of congress. It was made because it was found highly expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to the success of the party. It was equivalent to a formal notice from the beneficiaries of high tariff and trust license that they were ready to accede to the president's demand for reform. It remains to be seen, of course, whether the implied promise will be "made good," but in the meantime the people have fixed things so that the party will be wholly responsible for the acts of congress for a considerable time—responsible for the support that the president receives or fails to receive at the hands of the senators and representatives.

But while this appeal may have helped some in the western states it was really not necessary in this section. The people of the west have liked Mr. Roosevelt from the first. They take to his kind of statesmanship. They have faith in his purposes and ability. He appeals to their vital temperament. His honesty attracts them. His genuine democracy suits them. These are the causes behind the big gains of the republican party in the west, even admitting that the utter repudiation of Bryan and Bryanism by the progress of events as well as the verdict of the polls has tended toward a return to old political lines in the former "silver states." It is certainly incumbent on the western republican representatives in congress to stand by the president, if they seek to stand by their constituents.

LINES TO A SMILE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Who is that aristocratic person over there?"

"That? Why, that's the lucky fellow who invented the wormless chestnut."

Washington Star: "You admire that musician?"

"Very much," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"For his compositions or for his performances?"

"Neither. For his nerve in charging $5 a seat."

Chicago Post: "Sweet are the uses of adversity," quoted the philosophical friend.

"Perhaps," admitted the prosaic man, "but I'm not hankering for that kind of sweetness."

Philadelphia Press: "Of course," said Nuritch, self-complacently, "it's something to be a self-made man, but then it's got its drawbacks."

"That's so," replied Peppery. "You can't blame it on anybody else, for instance."

Yonkers Statesman: "There is one very suspicious thing I have noticed about the man who says 'I told you so,'" remarked the Observer of Events and Things. "He never seems to come out with a new hat after election."

Detroit Free Press: Leading Man—I believe money can be made if you will let me do Hamlet.

Business Manager—I don't care who you do, just so you leave me alone.

Chicago Tribune: "Now," said Baldwin, as they emerged from the saloon with the ornate front and he resumed the consideration of the subject they had been talking about previously, "in the next place—"

"All right," interrupted Rambo, finding they were in front of another one, "let's go in."

Philadelphia Press: "What a peculiarly shaped table," said the prospective boarder. "I never saw a dining table with all those concave curves before."

"No," said the boarding house keeper, "but you see unless the table was cut out in that fashion they couldn't get near enough to it; our boarders, I mean. They become so stout."

LITTLE JACK'S CURIOSITY.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

My ma is actin' awful strange! She's sewin' every day,
An' every time she hears a noise she'll hide the things away,
The curiousest little things, all jes' as white as snow,
With fancy work around the edge on top an' down below.
It ain't embroidery, the same as all the women do,
Or when the door bell rings she wouldn't chuck it out o' view
Jes' like it was agin the law, an' like she honest thought
A officer might happen in to 'rest her on the spot.
Sometimes when neighbor wimmen call she'll whisper to 'em so
That I can't hear the secret words, an' then they all 'll go
Into her room an' shet the door an' I kin hear 'em there
A half way whisperin' 'bout that mysterious affair.
I heerd one say, "Oh, ain't it sweet!" an' tellin' ma how she
Jes' envied her sich happiness, whatever it might be.
An' sayin' she was sorry no sich luck could come to her,
An' asked when some occurrence was expected to occur.
I got a good square look at it the other mornin' when
I made a sneak behind her while she was a sewin', then
I tol' her I had caught her slick an' asked her plump an' plain
If she was goin' to buy a doll fur little sister Jane.
Her face got blushy as a girl's while tellin' me to stir
My stumps an' hike away an' play or I would hear from her!
An' I could see I hadn't guessed what she was hidin' so.
I wonder what the thing kin be? By jinks! I'd like to know!

Your HAIR IS HUNGRY FEED IT

If your hair is turning gray or falling out, it is starving. There isn't life enough in the roots. The remedy is simple: Feed your hair. Feed it with

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It will not do impossible things, but it often does wonderful things.

It always restores color, stops falling, cures dandruff, and prevents splitting at the ends. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"My hair was three parts gray before I used Ayer's Hair Vigor. Now there isn't a gray hair to be seen. I have many friends who have had the same experience with it."—Henry Coleman, New York City, N. Y.