

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1904. N. H. HILKKA, Notary Public.

Omaha proudly hoists the pennant.

A horse! A horse! A kingdom for a horse in the horse show.

The paving problem in Omaha has slithered down to a problem of division and silence.

Cholera at Fort Arthur may result in placing the medical department at the head of the list of heroes.

Massachusetts reports the cranberry crop damaged by frost, but the west will maintain its Thanksgiving spirit as long as the turkey crop holds out.

Now that Omaha wears the championship base ball belt it must, like the champion prize fighter, hold itself ready to meet and knock down all competitors.

The Russian admiralty's desire to send the Baltic fleet around the horn may be to give the officers eye to accustom themselves to a hot time in the tropics first.

The paving contractor who can offer to pay \$500 outright and \$100 a month to a member of the Board of Public Works for influence must have money to burn.

An ovation was given the new Russian minister of the interior on his arrival at St. Petersburg. If he doesn't live up to expectations he may get a "blowout" later.

When former Senator Carter sees the reception accorded Fairbanks in Montana how glad he must be that he retained possession of his senses at the critical time eight years ago in St. Louis.

The disclosures made by members of the Board of Public Works and paving contractors present a splendid opportunity to the Civic Federation. All the law breakers and grafters are not confined to the Third ward.

Judge Gray has decided in favor of the miners in the matter of the employment of check weighmen—another reason why the democrats will not make President Roosevelt's action in the coal strike a campaign issue.

Were one disease visitation to kill or maim as many persons in the United States as are killed and wounded by railroad accidents the people would consider it a scourge. Why should we accept these accidents as a matter of course?

Now that Mr. Parker has solemnly assured the country that he accepts the nomination for the presidency and holds himself ready to move into the White House in case he is elected, the country will rest easier and the world will breathe freer.

Business men who advertise in fake newspapers that depend for their sale particularly on sensational headlines and are merely glanced at by the great majority of people who buy them, throw away their money. Such papers are practically worthless as advertising mediums.

While the sympathies of many Americans may be with Japan in the present war it must be admitted that Russia is dealing more liberally with the world at large in the matter of war news, and this does not tend to injure the government of the czar in the minds of the people.

The Des Moines Register considers General Corbin's remarks on the advantages of single life for soldiers as a direct blow at Iowa girls who have not yet had an opportunity to benefit from the establishment of Fort Des Moines. Had they only known this, Des Moines people of course would not have worked half so hard for that appropriation.

THE FINAL ACCEPTANCE.

In delaying the publication of his letter of acceptance it was reasonably assumed, and on the part of democrats most earnestly hoped, that Judge Parker was carefully preparing a deliverance which would inspire his party and infuse some animation into an almost lifeless campaign. His speech of acceptance had a dampening effect. It not only created no enthusiasm among democrats, but more than one organ of the party admitted that it gave a setback to the campaign. The candidate was earnestly appealed to make a better plea for the democracy in his letter—to be less "judicial" and more specific and aggressive in asserting the principles and the attitude of his party. Undoubtedly Judge Parker has endeavored to satisfy this demand, but it will not be seriously claimed that he has done so. His letter will be no more serviceable to his party than was his uninspiring speech of acceptance.

In the talk about imperialism, which has reference wholly to American occupation of the Philippines, the candidate is not in accord with perhaps half the democrats of the country. We think there is no doubt that if the question were squarely presented to them whether the United States should retain or surrender the Philippines a majority would declare for their retention. As a matter of fact there is no imperialism in the American policy regarding the Philippines. If the judgment of our highest judicial tribunal is to be accepted, the contention of Judge Parker that there is a tendency in the government toward imperialism is utterly groundless and will influence no one who can take an intelligent and unprejudiced view of existing conditions. The views of the candidate respecting the tariff are of the familiar democratic character. The argument for revision presents nothing new and nothing convincing, at least for those who have combined the consequences of the last democratic attempt at revising the tariff. Against all that Judge Parker says stands forth the great fact that under the policy which he would do away with the United States has in a little more than a generation grown to be the greatest of industrial nations and the American people the wealthiest in the world. It is perhaps noteworthy that Judge Parker does not go as far as the platform in denouncing protection as "robbery." In favoring reciprocity treaties Judge Parker refers to what was said by President McKinley at Buffalo and this is really the best feature of his letter, but the democratic idea as to reciprocity is that it is a step toward free trade and this was not the idea with McKinley. He urged a reciprocity that would work no harm to our industries and labor. That the republican party now favors, but democratic reciprocity means something different, as the Parker presentation of the matter plainly shows.

There is one unambiguous statement in the Parker letter. This is, that he will, if elected president, revoke the pension order which enables a union soldier to draw \$1 a month from the government when he has reached the age of 62 years. By way of not appearing hostile to the veterans of the civil war he promises to contribute his effort toward the enactment of a law giving an age pension without reference to disability. The veterans and their friends will understand what construction to put upon this. The discussion of national expenses contains nothing new and nothing that has not already been amply answered. It is in no respect a strong or aggressive letter and will contribute little to the democratic campaign.

REINFORCING THEIR ARMIES.

Both Russia and Japan are reinforcing their armies in Manchuria as rapidly as possible, thus conclusively showing that neither of the belligerents has any thought of terminating hostilities or any disposition to accept intervention should it be offered. The decision of Japan to mobilize the first line of reserves will add about 150,000 men to the mikado's forces in Manchuria and on the Liao Tung peninsula. This is Japan's response to the Russian mobilization of two additional army corps for service in the far east, making evident that both sides realize that the struggle must continue through at least one more campaign and each is determined to put forth every effort to achieve decisive results.

Both armies have been losing heavily. The Japanese undoubtedly to a greater extent than the Russians, for the reason that their operations have been against fortified positions, so that while the mikado's forces have maintained a more or less active campaign in pursuing the enemy, it is probable that neither of the belligerents is now in condition for a great battle. According to late advices fresh troops are constantly arriving at the scene of war from Japan, some of these reinforcing the armies about Mukden and others going to other points. According to the view at St. Petersburg the Japanese are preparing to resort to their favorite danking tactics and the indications all point to this. Such a movement calls for a very large force and before it is undertaken the Japanese commanders of the armies co-operating will have probably not less than 250,000 men. If they can speedily collect such a force for operations about Mukden it is safe to predict another disaster to the Russians, for the arrival of reinforcements for the latter is necessarily slow. The reorganization of the Russian army in Manchuria has been officially announced and it is stated that probably 300,000 men will be placed in the field in addition to the number already there. This would raise the total Russian forces in Manchuria to over 500,000, but it is to be borne in mind that it will take many months to get this fresh army to the front and before it the Japanese will not be idle in the meanwhile. It is easy to believe, as stated in a dispatch from the Russian capital, that the emperor is personally convinced that the political as well as the military prestige of the empire is at stake and that every other consideration must give way before the exigencies of war. The resources of the empire in men and money must be drained, it is declared, if necessary in order to turn the scale and vindicate the power of Russia.

THE SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

The situation at Port Arthur, if reports are trustworthy, looks very bad for Russia. The Japanese are making gradual headway there and their recent successes are important. The operations about Mukden are very likely to result in favor of Japan, though of course no confident prediction can be made as to this. The decisive struggle of the war, it is beginning to appear reasonably certain, will be waged around Harbin, but this will hardly come in the very near future. Should Russia be driven out of Harbin her prestige in Asia would be completely destroyed and it is not to be doubted that the Japanese are looking forward to the achievement of this.

EDUCATIONAL EVOLUTION.

The trend of twentieth century education is in the direction of manual training. The demand is for an education that does not come entirely from books—for education that trains the eye, the hand and the brain in harmonious union. The twentieth century boy likes to make things and to do things. On the playground he either wants to construct something or pull down something. The mental impulse is the same in both cases. If he has no opportunity to build something or to put something together he naturally seeks to gratify his curiosity as to how they are made by pulling them apart—a process that exercises whatever mechanical taste or aptitude he may possess.

This evolution in the direction of industrial training is by no means confined to America. The steady drift of women into the industries is most notable in Germany. In the work of intelligently solving the problem of industrial education Germany is far ahead of any other country on the globe, but America is rapidly overtaking Germany. Manual training schools are multiplying in all the large American cities and the growing popular demand for training of this kind in the public school is manifesting itself by the marked increase in the enrollment of the industrial training departments. It is to develop and exercise the creative and constructive faculty that manual training is being introduced in public schools. The plan is to shift from the books to the workshop and from the workshop to the books again, supplying a rational education which not only furnishes a knowledge of mechanics, but also at the same time constitutes an incentive for boys and girls who have a natural taste for industrial training to remain in the schools.

Coming events cast their shadows before. Arrangements are being made in the city of Lincoln for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant, which will be installed in the water works parlors and the two departments eventually will be consolidated. This is suggestive. If Omaha gets possession of the water works there is no good reason why it should not operate its electric lighting plant from the water works power house at Florence and save thousands of dollars now expended for generating light and power by the electric lighting company. Quite apart from the saving in power would be the saving effected in the erection of a power house building and the cost of maintenance. Whether the city acquires ownership or adopts Dr. Miller's plan of water supply and electric power, Omaha will at no distant day be in position to emulate the example of Lincoln.

Among the discoveries made since automobiles have come into play in American cities is the fact that gasoline runs asphalt streets and ordinances regulating automobile transit in cities require automobilists to equip their cars with pans or other efficient receptacles so that gasoline, kerosene and other oils shall not be constantly dripping upon the asphalt or bituminous paved streets. An examination of the streets in front of any hotel where automobile stands are maintained reveals the fact that gasoline and kerosene softens the pavement and rapidly causes its disintegration. In Omaha the depressions and holes in the asphalt pavement antedate the automobile, but for all that the regulations for protection of asphalt pavement established in other cities should be adopted and enforced in this city.

Just why college boys are expected to be ruffianly in their class contests has never been satisfactorily explained, but as long as the faculties of the schools and the parents, who generally foot the bills, are satisfied the public can watch the annual fall performances with the knowledge that the most physically fit will survive.

THE CONSTITUTION DEFENDERS.

The natural defenders of the constitution at any given time are the members of the party that is opposed to the party which is at that time in a position to subject the constitution to pressure.

PREMATURE CALCULATIONS.

Chicago Chronicle. Japanese talk about collecting an indemnity from Russia is clearly premature. The bear has more than one good leg left in him, as the slant-eyed general will discover when he sends in his bill.

TESTIMONIALS OF GOOD WILL.

King Edward is going to appoint a commission to devise some plan of dealing with the feeble-minded. There will probably be no change in the present plan of encouraging them to remove to America.

WILL THIBBES MAKE GOOD?

Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Thomas Tibbles, populist candidate for the vice presidency, says his only wish is to make men happy. Mr. Tibbles can achieve a fine beginning by keeping his letter of acceptance from slopping over into the next column.

SAMPLE OF WATERBORN WHOOPS.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Wake, niggers, wake, day's a-breaking! Little Svenral Cortelmy may be a make character, but he is not a shill-shill worth two of Teddy's biggest sticks. Indiana? We shall carry Indiana, hands down. Also Wisconsin, maybe Illinois. Surely New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Have you read, have you analyzed, the returns from Maine? Give us the same percentage of gains elsewhere and there won't be a grocer left in the state by election day outside of Pennsylvania!

PASSING OF CHIEF JOSEPH.

Philadelphia Record. Chief Joseph of the tribe of the Nez Perces, whose death on the tribal reservation near Spokane is announced, belonged to a class of Indian warriors which, with the death of its last surviving representative, has become as extinct as the dodo. The conditions under which a Black Hawk, a Tecumseh or a Red Cloud could arise, and for a time hold the power of the United States at bay, have ceased to exist. Civilization has won the day and the great western plains. It has overpowered the Rockies and the Sierras and filled the remotest valleys—and the red man has been engulfed by it. Never again will there be an Indian war like that conducted by Chief Joseph in 1877, when he measured his ability as a strategist against General O. O. Howard, who, after a great battle, when he defeated, and General Nelson A. Miles, to whom he succumbed only after a desperate battle and a long siege. The wilderness has been subdued, and with it the fierce men who were its primitive inhabitants.

STRIKING THE BALANCE.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The campaign for the presidency of the United States will be a contest between the party of power—has produced a candidate in Judge Parker and is before the country with him asking the support of the people. "Put the republicans out of office; put us in," is the cry of the Parkerites.

Well, let us see about that. Before thinking seriously of accepting the democratic position it would be well for the country to take account of stock—to strike some sort of a balance between the two parties. That balance will be found to run something like this:

REPUBLICAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Established the gold standard. Made Cuba free. Gave Porto Rico civil government. Made Hawaii a territory. Marched into Peking and by diplomacy maintained the integrity of China. Obtained open ports for trade in the far east. Insisted on arbitration in the Venezuelan matter and successfully defended the Monroe doctrine. Made the United States flag respected everywhere. Made American diplomacy notable in history and a power in the world. Protected the rights of American citizens and kept the peace. Constructed a navy of importance. Made appropriations to reclaim arid lands. Purchased the Alaskan property and started to connect the two oceans.

DEMOCRATIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Created the manhood suffrage. Drove labor out of employment. Fostered the free shop houses. Insisted on making a dollar worth 50 cents.

CORBIN VERSUS CEPID.

Kansas City Star: But how are the views of General Corbin on matrimony in the military service to be harmonized with the views of President Roosevelt on the question of race suicide?

Washington Post: There is no danger, however, of General Corbin's recommendation going into effect. The War department as the official supervisor of loving hearts is a thing impossible.

Philadelphia Press: Can it be that this General Corbin, who speaks out against the marriage of young officers is the same General Corbin whom the country a short time ago felicitated as a bridegroom? If so, why?

Chicago News: General Corbin may think now that he has sufficient authority to determine what army officers may get married, but when the order is passed along to the young women to whom the officers are engaged.

Philadelphia Record: A simple life and the necessity of exercising prudence and cultivating good habits would be no drawback to an officer wholly devoted to his profession, though they might be impediments to those ambitions to shine in the realms of fashion, whether they be married or unmarried.

Chicago Chronicle: It is not clear why General Corbin's solicitude should be confined to lieutenants. Impecuniosity is not peculiar to subalterns. An officer's style of living and family expenses generally keep a little ahead of his promotions and his salary. The habit of living beyond their means is one to which soldiers and sailors are peculiarly tempted, irrespective of rank, and the higher the rank the greater the injury to the service.

Portland Oregonian: From the standpoint of the military officer who has indulged in long living at the expense of the government during practically all the years of a long life, it may appear to be necessary for a man to spend all he makes or can hope to make for years upon himself, but ordinary citizens who practice economy, industry and self-denial, bring up families, maintain homes and pay taxes upon the income of their endeavor, will fall to see why shoulder straps should be an insignia of irresponsibility, or why the profligate and family expenses generally keep a man from the common duties of life—the first duties of responsible citizenship.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Registers. The quartermaster general of the army is in receipt of a suit of clothes such as are issued to the Russian soldiers, samples which are interesting just now on account of the fact that this apparel is to be issued to the troops in Manchuria in anticipation of a campaign until spring. It is not necessary to dwell on the fact that there is no comparison between the clothing issued to the Russian soldier and that provided for the troops of this government. The Russian, for instance, supplies his own stockings, an omission which the American soldier would hardly forgive in his own quartermaster's department. Of course this useful article comes from the home of the soldier if he has any one there who can or will send him stockings. It is of interest to know that the Russian soldier makes use of his own stockings, a pair of cloth covered with tallow and wrapped around the foot. This is said to prevent abrasions and soreness.

The chief of staff of the army is in receipt of the report of the board convened by the secretary of War for the examination of candidates for the army for appointment to commissioned grades in the military service. There were forty-five candidates and only about one-half of them were reported as qualified for appointment. Of some of these a number of the remainder there were failures noted by the surgeons, which in the case of those otherwise qualified may be waived, although there will be greater strictness in that respect than ever before. It is said that fully three-fourths of those who took the examination failed to meet the requirements of the surgeons. The physical examination was unusually severe at Fort Leavenworth. Should not more than one-half the army candidates be appointed, it will leave several vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to be filled from civil life. Most of those who came from the Leavenworth class will go into the infantry, there being no vacancies in the cavalry and the requirements of an examination for entrance in the artillery corps, where there are nine vacancies, probably operating to discourage candidates in that direction.

The infantry drill regulations are ready for distribution. An edition of 40,000 will be sent out to army officers and officers of militia. The new regulations will shortly be ready for issue as edition of 12,000 having been ordered from the government printing office.

The army officers who have been inspecting the militia commands in various parts of the country, and especially during the period of the maneuvers, have observed that in some of the states the clothing issued to the recruits bears unmistakable signs of belonging to the second-hand class. In one prosperous state it was found that a soldier was wearing a hat which had evidently been used for many years, and which was being dilapidated. It was decorated with various colored inks and bore numerous military symbols. The wearer was asked how long he had worn such a hat and he replied, to the astonishment of the inspector, that the period of possession was but a month. It is suggested that the army officer was led to express his curiosity as to the particular use to which the hat had been so severely put in that time. The soldier said he had not been the first possessor, and it then developed that many predecessors had left their respective marks on the hat. There really appears to be no good reason for such economy in any of the states, who are qualified to draw upon the general government for supplies and funds; in fact, there are very good reasons for objecting to such a proceeding so contrary to the rules of health and decency.

The general order relating to certain changes in the army uniform is nearly ready for issue from the general staff of the army. The subject has been assigned to Colonel John B. Kerr, Twelfth cavalry, who will make a report thereon. The order will provide for the new type of shoes, of which a description has been published in these columns and which were suggested by the quartermaster general after a thorough trial of the article in the field. There is a provision for the issue of a field uniform and the designation of a service cap, similar to that worn by Lieutenant General Chaffee and Quartermaster General Humphrey during their transcontinental inspection tour.

If the War department follows the advice of Major General S. S. Sumner, commanding the Southwest division, several large western forts, regarded of greatest importance only a few years ago, may be abandoned. The forts mentioned by General Sumner are for the most part those made necessary by Indian warfare.

Some posts he wishes to be brought up to date in the matter of water supply and other conveniences, as in the case of Fort Huachuca. He wants the post enlarged, and if that is done he suggests the abandonment of Fort Grant, which is too distant from the station and the water supply is in a tumble-down condition, ten miles from the railroad, on a limestone ledge, and in a most uncomfortable position, so, General Sumner says, that for strategic reasons it would seem well to abandon the site of Fort Clark and establish a post of like size near the present site of Camp Eagle Pass.

Touching Fort Ringgold, on the Rio Grande, opposite Camargo, it is said that the twenty-mile road connecting it with Havana on the railroad is practically impassable in wet weather, so General Sumner recommends that Fort Ringgold be abandoned at an early date and the garrisons at Fort Brown and Fort McIntosh be correspondingly increased.

If these suggestions are adopted there will be a line of posts on the Mexican border covering all rail communication between the United States and Mexico. Other posts that might be abandoned are Forts Wingate and Du Chene, while Fort Apache, it is said, is too remote to maintain at full strength and should be reduced to a two-troop post.

The news is received with joy by army officers, who dread assignments to these lone posts.

POT AND KESTONIC REMARKS.

Cleveland Dealer. No better instance of a very black pot reproaching a kettle for blackness has occurred for many a day than the protest of the St. Petersburg government against the British "diplomatic mission" which has made Thibet practically a British instead of a Chinese province. Russia complains that Britain promises not to regulate trade between India and Thibet, but has established instead a virtual protectorate over the land of the lamas. It also asserts that China's rights have been invaded. There is some sense in this latter contention, but fancy Russia posing as the champion of China's territorial integrity!

THE REAL DEMOCRATIC NEED.

Washington Post. Judge Parker is now being called the democratic peace-maker. A good peace-maker is a welcome acquisition to democratic ranks, but what the party really needs is a corking good pacemaker.

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

Drift of Irish-Americans Toward Roosevelt. Boston Transcript. One of the most striking and significant incidents of the presidential campaign is the vote-face of the venerable and always loyally democratic Pilot of this city, which has now come out from the democratic camp and enlisted itself under the banner of Roosevelt. Almost since the very beginning of the democratic party, the Irish Catholic element in our voting population has voted solidly with the democrats, so that the terms Irish and democrat have almost been synonymous, and to be an Irishman and a republican was like being a Scotchman and a total abstainer. Rightly or wrongly, as the case may be, the Irish-American voter got it into his head that the democracy was his only hope, and several generations of him, native-born as well as immigrant, have voted the democratic ticket as naturally almost as they have gone to mass.

Nearly every Catholic paper in the country has been either actively democratic, or at least "agin" the government" when the government happened to be republican, and the most staunchly democratic of all has been the Boston Pilot, though never so hide bound a partisan as not to be ready to rebuke even a democratic secretary of state for any trucking to that European power, namely England, which it held to be the natural enemy not only of its beloved Ireland, but of the United States also. Under Patrick Donohoe as well as under John Boyle O'Reilly, the Pilot was a paper of great democratic influence, but now there's a new hand at the helm, and the present editor of the Pilot, Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, is steering the erstwhile democratic barque into the harbor of republicanism.

A warm personal admiration for Theodore Roosevelt seems to be the secret of Mr. Roche's conversion to the republican party. Like all converts he is zealous in the new cause, and is endeavoring to convert the double-edged editorialia advocating with a warmth that is both Celtic and poetic the claims of the republican party upon that vote which has been for so long a period a political asset of the democrats. As may well be supposed the conversion of this old-time democratic paper to the principles of republicanism has been severely criticized, and Mr. Roche has received some hard knocks from his colleagues of the democratic Catholic press for his "treason."

Yet, on the whole, his entrance into republicanism has not occasioned the clamor that it would have done twenty or ten, or even five years ago. The manly, straightforward, unbigoted character of the present president of the United States has won its way into Catholic hearts. The "fighting Irish" admires the president's fighting qualities, and it is remembered with pleasure that he has spoken with pride of the Irish strain in his ancestry. This has softened anti-republican shock considerably, and has lessened the asperity of the coming over. Indeed several Catholic papers of influence have expressed their admiration for Roosevelt and rebuked their erstwhile contemporaries for speaking as if Mr. Roche had become a heretic by changing his political views.

As a matter of fact the conversion of the Pilot to republican ideas is more important than it would appear at first sight. It is not an unrelated incident. It is symptomatic of an awakening on the part of an important element in our population to a realization that its best hope, as indeed the best hope of the American people at large, lies in the success of a party which can produce and place in the nation's highest seat such a broad-minded, fearless executive as Theodore Roosevelt, of whom might be written what Boyle O'Reilly wrote of Daniel O'Connell:

Reason and acts were to him a profanity. Hindu and negro and Celt were as one.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Admiral Dewey has now been a sailor for fifty years, and, everything considered, has done very well at the business.

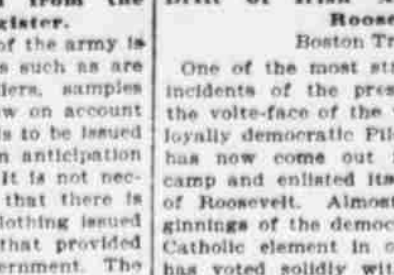
The Japanese captured, among other supplies, at Liao Yang \$2,000 gallons of petroleum. That will help make business good for the Standard Oil's new Russian properties.

Former Mayor Van Wyck of New York says Americans take life too seriously. Very likely he has in mind the time when New Yorkers decided that municipal misgovernment had ceased to be a joke.

William Macabee, America's old naval veteran and an inmate of the Sailors' home near Philadelphia, has been celebrating his 101st birthday. The old man, who was born in Baltimore, September 22, 1803, entered the navy as an apprentice boy on the frigate Constitution.

Mayor Hays of Pittsburg is official horse buyer for the city, purchasing all animals for the police and fire departments, as well as those used in the construction of public works. His honor attends to the

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

duties of this position without any assistance, because there is nothing that he likes better than a horse. He is a familiar figure around sales stables, not only in the two cities, but also in the towns for many miles around Pittsburg.

Two professors of Geneva, Switzerland, have discovered a new anesthetic which promises to revolutionize the practice of dentistry. They find that a tooth can be extracted painlessly after a patient has been subjected to blue light for three minutes. This anesthetic acts without causing the patient to lose his senses.

LAUGHING GAS.

Miss Rapidae (in dark hall)—O-o-o-h, mercy! who is that? Bob Gayle—Jack the Hagger. Miss Rapidae—Oh, how you scared me! Come right in here where we shall be disturbed.—Town Topics.

"Why don't you do something to benefit your fellow man?" asked the spiritual adviser. "I do!" replied the multimillionaire, righteously resentful. "I have just paid a comparatively poor man \$500 for a bull pup."—Chicago Tribune.

Rooster—Don't you know you're sitting on a litter of glass eggs? Hen—Sh! Don't mention it! As long as the bird is hatched and ready for a good meal bring me my meals and I won't have to grub for a living.—Detroit Free Press.

Ascum—Didn't you tell me Senator Iye was incorruptible? Lobby—Not at all. I said he was honest. Ascum—Well, isn't that the same thing? Lobby—Certainly not. An honest legislator is one that stays bought.—Philadelphia Press.

"Wiggins says that nobody can humbug him." "Perhaps not," answered the rental citizen, "but I'm sorry for him if that is the case. A man who can't be humbugged misses half the fun of the average circus and campaign speeches."—Washington Star.

"Talk about your clever chauffeurs," remarked the Brooklyn man. "You should see Fockham's." "Why, he hasn't any automobile, has he?" "Oh, no; but you should see how he can guide his baby carriage through a crowd."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Mary Screecham has been having an awful time with her throat." "I thought so when I heard her sing. Did she swallow some nails?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AN AUTUMN MORNING.

Edward W. Dutcher. The fields are bathed in shades of filmy mist. Beneath low skies set deep in amethyst. Slit through with thousand rays; Beyond the hills uplift their crowns of wood. As if to render thanks for every good, In silent signs of praise.

Across the bladed corn the shadows fall From risen mist, sent upward to the call Of the sunbeams and the breeze; The grass inwoven with a silvery haze, Fashioned within the loom and fretted grace.

Of autumn laden trees. The shadowy vales have opened wide their doors, Through which the morn's its sweet refreshment pours. Over the drowsy flowers, like an incense mild, The happy-hearted swain and prattling child. Companions of the hours.

'Tis sunrise of the soul! The heart and life Of all the waking throng, with being rife Embraptured rise from earth— Waiting the songs from myriad silent throats. The morning breathes upon the dormant buds, And charms them into birth.

Each day repeats the glad, recurring scene, While night's sweet, restful hours lie between. Its curtains round us drawn; Refreshed, we waken as the eastern skies Lift Slumber's fingers from our wondering eyes. To greet again the dawn.

"Times Have Changed"



Beau Brummel might say if he were on earth, "Young men of today dress better in a way than I used to."

Stylish clothes. We are the largest makers and retailers of such clothing in the United States.

Our store is freshly stocked from our New York factory with what is newest and most seasonal.

We want your trade and are sure you will take pride in the suit, overcoats, hats and furnishings you buy here.

"NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS."

Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.