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, treasurer 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 August, 1905, was as follows:

1	28,000	17	30,000
2	28,080	18	30,050
3	27,980	19	31,470
4	29,040	20	29,870
5	29,300	21	29,880
6	30,050	22	30,000
7	30,040	23	30,110
8	28,850	24	30,100
9	29,050	25	30,110
10	28,850	26	31,720
11	30,050	27	29,030
12	31,310	28	30,160
13	30,220	29	32,250
14	30,010	30	30,710
15	29,990	31	30,580
16	29,880		

Totals 930,250
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Daily average 29,640

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now that gambling has been stopped in Denver the sport loving element is left to take chances on the failure of a bank.

Advices from the north indicate that Norway got what it wanted, while Sweden got everything else and all are satisfied.

The collapse of a building at Buffalo while in course of construction shows that New York builders are not improving their methods.

With the Suez canal closed until a wreck can be removed America can better realize what the opening of the Panama canal will mean.

All may not be fish which comes to the nets of the American poachers on Lake Erie after that Canadian ship is equipped with rapid-fire guns.

While hazing is a thing of the past at Harvard the upper class men will no doubt make Theodore Roosevelt, jr., remember that he is the son of the president.

Was Judge Sutton joking when he ordered the city council to convene in the Douglas county bastile during the next thirty days in order to have a quorum?

If you want to patronize a paper that carries as many deadhead ads as any other three Nebraska papers, make sure to send them to the Omaha bogus want ad claimant.

Street car men in session at Philadelphia can make work in the claim department easier if they can devise a method to prevent passengers from stepping backward off the car.

With Secretary Shaw out of the cabinet next February and Governor Cummins a candidate for re-election Iowa promises enough excitement next year to make up for its rest in 1905.

Baron Kaneko, who came to increase the good feeling between the United States and Japan, has been recalled. The mikado must need his services in like capacity between the commonalty and the officeholders.

The State Board of Health is to be congratulated upon the selection of the successors to Dr. Somers and his brother-in-law. Both Dr. Sward and Dr. Spaulding are reputed to occupy first rank in the medical profession.

Building Inspector Withnell is eminently correct when he declares that Omaha is 'way behind the times in its building regulations. The trouble, however, is no more with the building ordinances than with their periodic suspension.

In coming to the United States to have a surgical operation performed the duchess of Marlborough evidently believes American doctors would be more careful than those of London because they do not operate upon duchesses every day.

South Omaha real estate speculators are still clamoring for a new city hall, as if the city hall of Omaha were not large enough to do all the business for all the municipal officials that will have to administer the affairs of Greater Omaha for the next fifty years.

To judge by the "bluff" put up by railroad lawyers when they come into contact with the state authorities one can hardly imagine that President Stickney is not joking when he declares the packers force the railroads to do things they do not want to do.

SECRETARY SHAW TO RETIRE.

It is authoritatively announced that Secretary Shaw will retire from the cabinet next February. Rumors have been in circulation for some months of his intention to give up the treasury portfolio, but this is the first definite statement that he had determined to relinquish the position which he has held for the past six years. The announcement seems to confirm the frequent reports that the relations between the president and the secertary of the treasury have for some time been not altogether cordial, but in regard to this it is quite possible that there has been misrepresentation. At all events there has been no public evidence of any difference between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Shaw and in the absence of such evidence it is but reasonable to conclude that their relations have been agreeable.

So far as the financial interests of the country are concerned they will not be affected by the retirement of Secretary Shaw. The national treasury is in a perfectly sound condition and the government credit was never better than it is at this time. The finances of the country are on an entirely secure basis and there is every reason to expect will continue so. There have been times when a change in the head of the national treasury would cause uneasiness, but it will not do so now. There will be interest in the question of a successor to Secretary Shaw, but there will be no feeling of anxiety or apprehension.

THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

What will the next congress do with the tariff question is a matter which is uppermost in the mind of the industrial and commercial interests of the country at this time. So far as present indications are concerned, there does not appear to be any very strong tendency toward departing from the existing fiscal policy. The entire country seems to be fully satisfied with the principle of protection and willing to have it perpetuated. Even those who talk of some modification of that policy do not hesitate to admit the necessity of preserving its substance and thus ignoring the free trade idea.

There is every assurance that the tariff question will be brought up in the Fifty-ninth congress and that it will receive there a perhaps as thorough discussion as in any preceding congress. It is already certain that a movement for the revision of the existing tariff will have some republican support. There are members of the party in power who believe that it is desirable that the present tariff rates should be reduced and that while maintaining the principle of protection something should be done to improve opportunities for foreign trade. Those who take this view exert a good deal of influence. They represent the position of the late President McKinley, who urged in his memorable speech in Buffalo that if there were any rates in our tariff that were not necessary to the protection of our industries they should be applied to the advancement of our exports. It is most correctly urged that we have never had a more earnest champion of the protective principle than William McKinley and that the American people can make no mistake in following his counsel.

We believe that public sentiment today is thoroughly in accord with the policy for which Mr. McKinley stood and which President Roosevelt has pronounced in favor of in every public utterance that he has made since he became president. There is no evidence of any change in the public mind on this vital question, in which every interest of the people is so deeply concerned. The manufacturer, the agricultural producer and the wage earner are all directly interested in the question of protection, and so far as appears every one of those interests is today as earnestly devoted to the maintenance of that policy as at any time in the past.

The republican party, in state and nation, still rests its claim to popular support upon the fact that always it has labored for the welfare and the interests of the people and it points to the record of its achievement in vindication of its claim. Beyond all else is the success of its tariff policy.

WHERE REDUCTION IS POSSIBLE.

The question of how to reduce public expenditures is one of the most important with which the Fifty-ninth congress will have to deal and it is interesting to know that the president is giving the matter attention. This means that the national administration will be found in accord with that element in congress which under the leadership of Speaker Cannon will work for such a reduction in the public expenses as may be found necessary to do away with a deficit.

According to a report from Washington, extravagances in the army and navy are to be stopped, provided that the president can find a means of putting into effect certain reforms he has in mind for the two branches of the military establishment. It is stated that the estimates of appropriations for the support of the navy for next year will aggregate more than $125,000,000, and that the president wants them pruned to $100,000,000. It is believed that the Navy department can be maintained at an annual cost of $75,000,000 or $80,000,000. It is also the opinion that the army can be maintained at considerable less than the present cost, though perhaps it is not practicable to make so large a reduction in this branch of the service as in the navy.

At all events a reduction in both branches of the military establishment seems feasible and it is interesting to note, accepting the reports as authoritative, that the president is favorable to making reductions. If a saving can be made in military expenditures to even half the sum that is suggested there will be no deficit for the current fiscal year and consequently no necessity for any provision for increasing the revenues of the government. And a reduction of army and navy expenses will in nowise interfere with the efficiency of the public service.

THE REASON WHY.

If the so-called "direct primary" were really what it is cracked up to be by a few agitators, how comes it that the people of Nebraska have not had it in force long since? From the day the first white man settled in Nebraska there has been absolutely nothing, except good judgment, to prevent every political party in every county, town and township from carrying on their politics under the forms of the direct primary. No action of the legislature was necessary. No resolution or action of any state convention was necessary. The members of every political party in every county, town and township have had full power every day for the last fifty years in Nebraska to put this method in force.

Why have they not done it? Simply because there was not need of it; simply because they had a better, a cheaper, a simpler, an easier and a more satisfactory way.—Lincoln Star.

Twenty years ago all voting at regular and primary elections was done by paper ballots of all dimensions, printed according to the caprice of county and city officials and political factions. In some instances primary election ballots were printed on paper of variegated shade, so as to make the man who sold his vote stand bought, or to detect the wage worker who dared to disobey the mandate of his employer. As a counter check pasters with the names of candidates were plastered over the names of other candidates. This system, however, was entirely done away with upon the enactment of the Australian ballot law, in spite of the fact that for thirty years prior to that there was nothing to prevent every political party in Nebraska in every county, town and township from carrying on their politics under the crude forms that prevailed in territorial days.

Twenty years ago everybody who wanted to vote at a primary was allowed to get in his work regardless of his party affiliations, and greenbackers, democrats and political nondescripts helped to carry republican primaries for or against this or that candidate. In those good old days it was the custom in Omaha for shopmen, freight house men and railroad employes generally to march to the polls in platoons and companies under the direct command of their bosses or picked lieutenants and be voted at republican primaries, regardless of their party connections. When the first attempt to do away with this rank invasion of party rights by the registration of known republicans was made the polling places were mobbed and the ballots destroyed by the corporation plug-uglies.

Since then laws have been enacted regulating primary elections and the line has been drawn so that only members of a political party can vote at a primary for its candidates, and the laws punishing offenses at general elections have also been made applicable to primary elections. The primary election laws have, however, not eliminated some of the worst abuses in political nominating machinery caused by the manipulation of conventions, which instead of registering the will of the party have for the most part registered the will of the confederated corporations.

This pernicious system is not confined to Nebraska. It has permeated many other states in which railway corporations have been the dominant political factor. By doing away with the bargain counter nominations the direct primary system means to restore to the rank and file of political parties the power that has been wrenched from them and used to foist into public office men who do not represent the party on vital issues.

In endorsing the direct primary through their state convention the republicans of Nebraska have simply followed in the footsteps of the republicans of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and other states that have been similarly afflicted politically. They have not asked for the direct primary before, not because there was not need of it, but because public sentiment that favors the demolition of the rotten convention system had not been fully educated to the demands of the hour.

Sooner or later the Omaha health department will be called upon to extend its usefulness in the prevention of unfit foods and meats. As a fair example of what is being done in other cities the following extract from the last health board bulletin of Chicago will suffice:

The two inspectors at the stock yards—the entire available force for this work—have condemned and destroyed 242 cattle, 503 hogs, 31 sheep and 9 calves, being a total of 202,901 pounds of meat unfit for human food, but ready to be offered for sale to the citizens of Chicago.

Among these animals were six cattle that had been passed by the government inspectors.

Of the work done in the downtown district the report says:

Dr. J. F. Biehm, director of the laboratory, with two meat inspectors, made a round of the fruit stands. As a result more than 3,000 baskets of peaches were condemned.

One of the problems of the hour in Omaha is whether our telephone system shall be constructed on the double standard or the single standard. The double standard insists that we must have duplicates, so that when one hello girl is tired or busy the other one can ring in, but the single standard people claim that one telephone is nuisance enough to keep everybody wishing that distance talking had never been discovered. And so the argument proceeds.

Chicago is wrestling with the street railway problem. One of the most perplexing features is met in the selection of the motor power. The overhead trolley presents objectionable obstructions to traffic in the business center and the underground trolley is regarded as impracticable for Chicago during the winter and spring months, when the streets are clogged with snow or mud, while cable traction is too slow and too expensive. It strikes us that the most rational solution may be found in the McKeen motor car, that assures rapid transit, smooth motion and comparatively low cost of operation.

Some people in the country may feel with Captain Oberlin M. Carter that he has a right to keep the cash for stealing which he served time in prison; but if the government can recover it one of the strongest blows against "boodling" will have been struck. If every "grafter" could be made to disgorge as well as to serve time there would be fewer fascinations along the crooked path.

If President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western is correctly informed, and we have no doubt he is, the packers dictated the railroad rates for dressed meats. The question naturally suggests itself, Why can't the shippers of live stock be allowed to fix the rates for beef on the hoof? The American people are in favor of a square deal.

Had the embattled schoolma'ms of the Hickory street school used cotton hose instead of rubber hose in disciplining that rebellious schoolboy, there would have been no occasion for calling them on the carpet, even if they had imprinted some blue spots or red spots or yellow spots on his corporosity.

The sale of the Bigelow securities at 30 cents on the dollar would lead to the belief that the reports of the vast wealth of the "captains of industry" are somewhat overdrawn. It is really improbable that any of the multimillionaires could realize in cash what he is credited with being worth.

According to the Chicago Inter Ocean the Rev. Lloyd Darsie sees good in the political machine and thinks Christians should adopt a machine as well as politicians and lift their church out of lethargy. The Rev. Lloyd Darsie is evidently anxious for a call to Omaha.

Windjammer's New Assignment.
Kansas City Journal.

The appearance of those "fake" interviews with Governor Folk would indicate that Omaha's "Pat" Crowe reporter has gone to Denver to work.

Stand from Under.
Chicago Tribune.

It turns out that this panic of 1907 is Mr. Tom Lawson's private and particular panic. No trespassing permitted. Keep off the grass. Beware of the dog.

Our Growing Navy.
Springfield Republican.

Six new battleships within the next six months, four more in the six months following and still three more in the six months after that—let no one imagine that the United States will not be a great naval power by 1907. But there are those who never will be satisfied.

A Tale for the Marines.
New York Sun.

President Roosevelt carried Ohio last year by 255,421 plurality, and Governor Herrick won in the state the year before by 113,812. Yet some folks say they are disturbed over the outlook for Herrick's reelection on November 7. That is a tale for the marines.

Heroes of the Fire Brigade.
Baltimore American.

Three firemen in New York, holding their rubber coats over their faces, dashed through a sheet of flame to save four comrades from burning to death. If all the acts of heroism daily performed in ordinary life are to be recognized and rewarded, even the Carnegie fund will not hold out. Bad and selfish as the world is declared to be its potential heroes outnumber its cynics.

Penalty for Rebating.
Springfield Republican.

At last we have an instance of punishment inflicted on account of railroad rebating. But it falls upon certain shippers concerned, and evidently concerns a misdemeanor not arising under the interstate commerce law, since that law does not now permit of punishment by imprisonment, and such punishment was available in this case. Meantime what of the railroads which granted the rebates under prosecution? Their names were mentioned in the proceedings.

WHERE REAL MILLIONS ARE MADE

Wall Street a Selling Plater Compared with the Farm.
Washington Post.

Readers of the current news in the daily press intuitively gain the impression that the Wall street bankers, the railway magnates, and the life insurance managers possess some secret of financial alchemy that enables them to press a button and hold their purses for the particular amount of money that may be desired for their needs or their pleasures. Testimony adduced in the life insurance investigations shows that the money kings of New York have been accustomed to hold brief business meetings and announce, upon adjournment, that this or that railroad had been sold for $200,000,000, or that some insurance company had bought another $300,000,000 worth of bonds issued for the financing of some great industrial enterprise that was guaranteed to produce other millions. The impression obtains that these men think in millions and control wealth compared with which Uncle Sam's hoard of $730,000,000 in gold is like the pennies in the baby's bank.

All this sounds impressive, but Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has been offering some figures which show that these New York money kings are pure amateurs in the kindergarten class when the production of real wealth is considered. The nation's pocketbook is filled by the man behind the plow. Statistics show that the tillers of the soil are preparing to market crops the value of which from other sources sink into insignificance. The combined value of the wheat, cotton and corn crops of this nation for last year was about $2,500,000,000. The hay and oats crops swelled this total by $750,000,000, while the potato yield added another $150,000,000. Fully $250,000,000 was reaped from the tobacco, flaxseed, rye and barley crops, and other hundreds of millions came from the sale of fruits and horticultural products. Positively conservative estimates place the actual value of the direct products of the soil last year at more than $5,000,000,000, and the agricultural department's report indicates that the record will be broken in every direction this year. The wheat crop, already harvested, has been exceeded but once in the history of the country, and the corn crop, estimated at 2,716,000,000, is another record-breaker.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN THE AIR.

St. Paul Republican: Having licked the "allied forces of reform" out of their boots, Nebraska republicans are in fine fettle to go against an allied railroad combination.

Schuyler Free Lance (ind.): Regardless of the platform and regardless of anything the opposition does the nominees will be elected with good, big majorities because this is a republican year in Nebraska. With fusion or no fusion, regardless of candidates or issue the democrats and populists will get snowed under by a vote that will back up the statement that this is a republican state.

Valparaiso Visitor: The biggest railroad fight Nebraska has ever seen is now fairly on. The abolition of the pass, it is generally recognized, is not the end of the war, but a means to an end. The program of the younger element that made its influence felt includes the creation of a railroad commission with power to fix rates, the removal of discriminations and excessive freight charges and perhaps the enactment of a flat 2 cent passenger rate law. These things have virtually been agreed upon by the men who made their influence most felt in the gathering recently.

Tekamah Journal: No intelligent person can review the platform as enunciated by the republicans in their state convention and not feel that the principles it advocates are of the highest order. Along all lines it speaks in a decisive manner. President Roosevelt's administration is given an unequivocal endorsement and the demand is made on Nebraska's representatives in congress to uphold the president in his efforts towards correcting abuses by transportation corporations. A direct primary is favored; the use of railroad passes by state officials and the judiciary is condemned and a law demanded to prohibit their distribution. If the party lives its platform, Nebraska and the national government will be the better for it.

Butler County Press (dem.): That the republican party is taking a stand on some questions is gratifying to many fairminded democrats and populists. It does not follow that we need to rush to the rescue of the reform element of that party, because they have shown those of us who have endeavored to teach better things very scant courtesy. The reform element in the republican party are still in the attitude where they have no confidence in any one but themselves. However, their anti-pass resolutions in county conventions, and their defeat of the old liners at Lincoln recently was a break in the monotony. Whether they gained all they think they have may be doubted, but the young republicans did down the old combine. It means a step in some direction but where, no one knows at present.

North Platte Tribune: The action of the republican state convention in defeating the preferred railroad candidates for supreme judge, and in endorsing the president's railroad policy, is a formal notice to the Nebraska railroads that future attempts to dominate the republican party of the state will not be tolerated. The action of the convention is only the opening act of what is to come, for the men who dominated the state convention in the interests of the people and against the corporations will next fall demand that the congressmen to be elected pledge themselves to support the president in railroad matters, and will require a pledge from the members of the legislature to be elected that they will pass an anti-pass bill that will include state railroad regulations. The fight between the railroads and the people is now on and the people will be victorious.

Seward Blade: The Seward county delegates to the republican state convention, held at Lincoln, carried out the will of their constituents in a way that meets the hearty approval of everyone. In the strenuous contest in which the question of whether the railroads or the people should control the republican politics of this state, the delegation voted solidly with the people and for Judge Letton of Fairbury for supreme judge. Not only did they cast nineteen votes for Judge Letton, but they voted solidly for the platform, which declares in no uncertain tone against the railroad discriminations in the nation and in the state, and against the political pass as now used so freely to corrupt our legislators and shape laws to suit their selfish ends. The republicans of Seward county should feel proud of the stand taken by the delegates who represented them in the state convention at Lincoln.

Aurora Republican: But the convention battle is not without its after-fruits. Out of it has come a new alignment of forces and we have the glad spectacle of an independent faction headed by Senator Burkett, Congressman Hinshaw and others, who were open in their opposition of the railroad machine on the floor of the convention. And this new leadership will be hailed with delight by the rank and file of the party, who have awakened to an active opposition to the bold and aggressive methods of the corporations. The party is stronger for the victory won by the independents in the convention. We admit to having had during the last legislative session a pessimistic view of the future of the party, but that view has now given place to one of bright optimism. Just now the railroad ring is in utter rout. The ring politicians have a true knowledge of the temper of the people. The party must keep them in check if it would inaugurate and complete a program of political reform. The next legislature must be free from corporate influence and its members must represent the people solely and unswervingly. Better a few defeats without railroad support than successive victories under railroad control. The party has reached a ripe opportunity. Will advantage be taken of it?

PERSONAL NOTES.

The New Jersey man of 80, who is being sued for alienation of affections, must have a magnetic pocketbook.

The advocates of a change of inauguration day are agreed that April is better than March; also, no doubt, that any day in April but the first will do.

A Gotham landlord rises to explain that real estate men would have little or no objection to American children if the children were brought up to be better behaved.

As a memorial to the late Jay Cooke, one of the founders and rector's warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Ashbourne, Pa., a memorial hall will be built there. The plans for the building, which will cost $15,000, have been accepted. The funds will be provided by Mr. Cooke's children.

C. J. ("Buffalo") Jones, who lived in Oklahoma and who went from there to serve as game custodian in Yellowstone park, has resigned his position to engage in the raising of buffaloes and mixed bloods, known as cataloes, on his ranch near the Grand canyon of the Colorado river in Arizona.

Owing to the fact that her husband has just been appointed by the kaiser as head of the colonial department of Berlin, the Countess Adolf von Goetzen, an American woman, will become a leading figure in German court circles. Her husband during the Spanish-American war accompanied President Roosevelt and his rough riders throughout the Cuban campaign.

Profitable Tips.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Useful tips on stocks used to be given by bankers and brokers, but insurance officers appear to know more about such matters in these days than any one else. A gain of $636,000 in a year from stock gamblers is not bad. But suppose something had happened to turn the stocks the other way!

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which promotes digestion. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly use and recommend it exclusively.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

On his way to Washington from his recent inspection tour of Alaska, Brigadier General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, stopped at Fort Omaha, Neb., to observe the progress that has been made toward completion of a four-company signal corps post. He found that the work of the quartermaster's department in repairing the old buildings and in new construction is of a high character, and the post promises to be an unusually fine one. Two companies of signalmen are already at Fort Omaha, one is en route there from the Philippines and another will be ordered from Benicia Barracks, California. The post is commanded by Major Eugene O. Fechet, of the signal corps.

Certain changes have been recommended in full dress shoulder belts for officers of the signal corps. The change recommended in the shoulder belt of the chief signal officer at the army was concurred in by the general staff, it appearing that the belt as at present prescribed is objectionable in some small details. The change recommended for other signal officers was not concurred in, as all officers have supplied themselves with the present design, and the change was not deemed necessary or of sufficient importance to justify the trouble and expense to the officers concerned. This action of the general staff is in accord with the wishes of the chief signal officer of the army on the subject, as he has been loth to favor any changes which will entail upon officers additional expenses for uniforms, which are heavy at best, and which have been especially burdensome during the recent period of numerous alterations in the regulations prescribing military attire.

In view of the number of cases of defective vision found among recruits enlisted at recruiting stations, recruiting officers have been enjoined by the War department to take special precaution in the examination of the eyes of applicants. Cases were reported where applicants prior to examination had committed to memory the letters on the test cards, thus securing a better rating for sight than that to which they were entitled. To obviate this in the future, it has been ordered that the cards for testing vision be kept locked up when not in use, or otherwise protected from access by prospective recruits. In all doubtful cases a small paddle with hole in it of such size as to expose only one letter at a time should be used.

The general staff of the army has made an interpretation of paragraph 65 of the army regulations, which relates to hunting leaves, and which was recently the subject of an opinion by the acting judge advocate general of the army, as stated in the register at the time. A question was raised as to its construction in view of the provisions of circular 35, current series, War department, which states that "all authorized absence from duty on the part of army officers not otherwise specially provided for by law, whether in the form of delays in reporting for duty under orders, extra time allowance for making journeys, permission to be absent without formal leave, or under any authority of any kind or nature whatever, unless specially stated and shown to be for the convenience of the government, or excused by competent authority as unavoidable, must be regarded as absence with leave, and be subject to the same conditions as to pay as absence in pursuance of formal orders granting leaves of absence." The general staff concluded that circular 35 does not modify the provisions of paragraph 65, Army Regulations, as absence for the purpose of hunting is clearly for the convenience of the government, in view of the report which is required to be submitted in order that the absence may not be charged against the leave account.

Radical changes in the methods of examining recruits for the army are prescribed in general orders 154 issued from the War department this week. The order directs that after September 30 the employment of civilian physicians as examiners of recruits at stations of the general recruiting service will be discontinued. Thereafter, the examination of recruits at such stations, where the services of medical officers of the army are not available, will be personally conducted by the recruiting officers themselves, assisted by the enlisted members of their recruiting parties, and in accordance with the instructions set forth in the manual for the examination of recruits. The medical examination of recruits enlisted at general recruiting stations will be held at the recruiting depots or military posts to which the recruits are first sent from those stations. Under the new system of examining recruits, recruiting officers are enjoined to exercise great care in order not to accept recruits having defects which should be evident to a line officer having knowledge of the requirements of a soldier. While the new system will result in increased cost of transportation of recruits, the fees paid civilian physicians for examination of recruits will be saved, such fees amounting to about $60,000 annually. One reason for the change in the method of examining recruits is the fact that numbers of recruits have been reported physically qualified by civilian physicians who have later been found not to meet the physical standards of the service, such physicians in many instances not being fully conversant with the physical requisites of the soldier.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Mrs. Oldblood—Do you go back to William the Conqueror?

Mrs. Newblood—No, but our boy is a quarterback.—New York Sun.

"I want a dozen eggs," said the young housekeeper, "if you're sure they're fresh."

"Oh, positive, ma'am," replied the dealer; "We haven's any other kind today. You see there was an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show in the opera house, next door, last night."—Philadelphia Press.

"I suppose he clasped you in his arms when the canoe upset?"

"No; quite the opposite."

"Quite the opposite?"

"Yes; the canoe upset when he clasped me in his arms."—Houston Post.

Considering the amount of listening that is done on party telephone lines, is it wonderful that nearly every one is well-informed?—Somerville Journal.

Jaggles—How do you know you talked sensibly to your wife?

Waggles—She wouldn't listen to me.—Judge.

"Look at Bottle-Nose Ben, for instance," said the earnest exhorter. "It was the demon rum that made him the one-eyed, low-browed sot that he is today."

"Not altogether, parson," said Alkali Ike. "It mebbe made him a low-browed sot, but it was my good old gun that made him one-eyed."—Philadelphia Standard.

AUTUMN.

Alice Carey.

Shorter and shorter now the twilight clips
The days, as through the sunset gates they crowd,
And Summer from her golden collar slips
And strays through stubble fields, and moans aloud.

Save when by fits the warmer air deceives,
And, stealing hopeful to some sheltered bower,
She lies on pillows of the yellow leaves,
And tries the old tunes over for an hour.

The wind, whose tender whisper in the May
Set all the young blooms listening through the grove,
Sits rustling in the faded boughs today,
And makes his cold and unsuccessful love.

The rose has taken off her tire of red—
The mullein stalk its yellow stars has lost,
And the proud meadow pink hangs down her head
Against earth's chilly bosom, witched with frost.

The robin, that was busy all the June,
Before the sun had kissed the topmost bough,
Catching our hearts up in his golden tune,
Has given place to the brown cricket now.

The very cock crows lonesomely at morn—
Each flag and fern the shirking stream divides—
Uneasy cattle low, and lambs forlorn
Creep to their strawy sheds with nettled sides.

Shut up the door: Who loves me must not look
Upon the withered world, but haste to bring
His lighted candle, and his story book,
And live with me the poetry of Spring.

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