EDITORIAL SECTION.
Pages 9 to 16.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

BEST AK-SAR-BEN SOUVENIR
NEXT SUNDAY'S BEE
Mail copies to your out-of-town friends.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

OMAHA WEATHER FORECAST—Friday Fair and Cooler.

BENNETT'S

TRADING STAMP BOOTH, MAIN FLOOR

LADIES' COATS

Autumn Weight, Tan Covert, seven-eighth length—semi-fitting back, with stitched bands, strapped pocket 10.75

Ladies' Redingote Coats—Autumn weight, English tweed—nobby 15.00

Ladies' Black Kersey Coats, trimmed with velvet and buttons, loose back ¾ lengths 9.90

Ladies' Black Cheviot Coats, ¾ length, loose back with strap and pockets 6.50

Call and see our elegant line of Black Silk Coats—selling at half off regular prices.

Long, Brown Silk Redingotes, worth $20.00, for 10.00

30-inch Black Taffeta Coat, shirred yoke, $12.50, for 6.25

42-inch length Black Taffeta Coat, $17.50, for 8.75

27-inch Black Taffeta Coat, $8.95, for 4.47½

29-inch Black Taffeta Coat, $9.90, for 4.95

LADIES' NEW MOHAIR WAISTS.

Just opened, five styles of the very latest models in Mohair Waists, black, cream and all colors 3.50

MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF SAMPLE BAGS.

Fine leather hand bags, in walrus and baby walrus, colors tans, browns and blacks, worth to $1.00 each, on sale at leather goods section, each 50c

CHILDREN'S FALL WEIGHT UNDERWEAR.

Jersey ribbed, fleece lined shirts and drawers, French seams, worth up to 39c garment; special Saturday, a garment, 25c, 15c and 10c

LADIES' FANCY HOSIERY.

Milanaise lisle hose, fancy silk embroidered and clock stitched—plain black gauze lisle and lace lisle—worth up to $1.50 pair; special Saturday, pair 50c

OPTICAL

If you wish to see the beauty of the Ak-Sar-Ben, you better consult our Optician. EYES TESTED FREE.

Solid Gold Spectacles or Eyeglasses, fitted with best imported lense, $10.00 value, only $7

Gold Filled Spectacles or Eyeglasses, regular $5.00 value special 3.50

Expert Optician — Prompt Attention.

Dry Goods Section

CHOICE NECKWEAR AT 50C—Allover lace Chemisettes and tucked silk stocklawn and silk chemisettes, lace and fancy ported silk stocks, lace trimmed. Whole line just imported this season, Saturday, on sale at neckwear section, main floor, each 50c

READY-TO-WEAR VEILS—Fancy and plain mesh with chenille dots, fine chiffon with or without dots in all the newest shades, all one and one-half yard lengths, worth from $1 to $1.50, entire lot your choice, each 75c

LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES—Soft kid gauntlet gloves, fleece lined, warranted waterproof, fancy silk stitched, regular $1.00 value—Special Saturday, pair 75c

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF SPECIAL—All linen handkerchiefs with embroidered and lace borders and plain hemstitching, regular 25c value—sale price Saturday, each 12½c

3 Big Bargains in Cotton Bed Blankets

500 PAIRS gray, white and tan Bed Blankets, extra sizes, very fine and heavy, pretty borders, worth 85c, $1.25 and $1.35 pair, Saturday, at, a pair, $1.00, 85c and 59c

PLAID BLANKETS—11-4 size pretty Blankets, all wool, worth $6.75 a pair, Saturday, a pair $5

BED COMFORTS—Extra large Comforts, filled with nice white cotton, either sewed or knotted, regular $1.98 value, Saturday, each 1.50

"Sinclair" Millinery for Saturday

A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF TRIMMED DRESS HATS, STUNNING CREATIONS IN SILK VELVET, CHIFFON AND BRAID COMBINATIONS.

Beautiful Turbans, pressed shapes, dashingly trimmed with ostrich and beautiful fancy wings or silk and velvet flowers. Turbans, Continentals and large Gainesboroughs

$4.98 $3.98 $2.49

Street Hats! Street Hats!

An Endless and Resplendent Profusion. Dainty Turbans and Natty Continentals.

First Class workmanship, matchless styles, perfection of harmony colorings—

98c-$1.98-$2.98 and up.

Children's Caps! Children's Caps!

Dainty Autos, Charming Tams—

25c-49c-98c

Visit the Great West's Greatest Millinery SECOND FLOOR.

SEE WINDOWS. SEE WINDOWS.

ART SOUVENIRS FOR AK-SAR-BEN

Ak-Sar-Ben Shingles, Indian Peace Pipes, Thermometers and Great Mottoes, 39c, 35c, 29c and .... 25c SEE THEM.

PYROGRAPHY SNAPS FOR SATURDAY.

20c Dutch Panels	15c
35c Dutch Panels	19c
Sunbonnet Children, in special designed frames	39c
$1.00 Photo Boxes	85c
$1.25 Japanese Nut Bowls	75c
30c Frames, oval and square	15c

Visit our galleries—largest in the west—just completed. Picture Framing—we save you money.

SATURDAY SALE

New Fall Styles in Men's Footwear

We carry a full and complete line of the following noted makers:

R. & S. KNOX SPECIALS,
M. A. PACKARD & CO.

Box calf, vici kid and gun metals, made in button, blucher and regular lace, at 3.50

Patent Pong Colt, button, blucher and balmorals, at 4.00

Saturday in the Crockery

All day Saturday a discount of 25 per cent on rich American Cut Glass—finest cutting on best materials—Cut Glass that will give you a positive pleasure to own.

LAST CALL AT ONE-FOURTH OFF.

Japanese Hand Painted Bon Bon, a beauty, each 25c

Japanese China Individual Nut Bowls, Saturday, each 10c

Best Flint Glass Table Tumblers with band, a 90c value, Saturday, each .. 5c
Dozen 60c
and twenty green trading stamps with each dozen.

Gas Torch and box of thirty Tapers—Saturday Sensation—10c for both items 10c

Twenty green trading stamps with large 8-in. Glass Berry Bowl, imitation cut, each 25c

Dinnerware of every kind and description—Haviland China, Syracuse China, English Porcelain, American Porcelain—all the best makes, and prices always the lowest. Buy 10 pieces, 50 or 100—all at the same price.

Bennett's Big Grocery

SATURDAY'S LIST OF TRADE WINNERS. BEST VALUES IN GROCERY LINE

Fifty Green Trading Stamps with 3 pounds finest Java and Mocha Coffee $1.00

Thirty Green Trading Stamps with pound Tea, any kind 68c

Ten Green Trading Stamps with pound finest Whole Mixed Pickling Spice 25c

Fifty Green Trading Stamps with quart bottle Blood of of the Grape 40c

Bennett's Bargain Soap, ten bars 25c

Fifty Green Trading Stamps with quart can Armour's Soups, assorted 24c

Twenty Green Trading Stamps with pound can Batavia fancy Salmon 23c

Twenty Green Trading Stamps with can French Mushrooms, small and fancy 25c

Ten Green Trading Stamps with package Vigor Breakfast Food 10c

Fifty Green Trading Stamps with five pounds splendid Pearl Tapioca 35c

Ten Green Trading Stamps with pint bottle Diamond "S" Salad Dressing 25c

Forty Green Trading Stamps with 5-pound can Bennett's Capitol Baking Powder $1.00

HEADQUARTERS FOR BUTTER.

Received daily from the best dairies in the country.

Bennett's Capitol Creamery, pound brick (full weight) 25c

Fresh Country Butter, lb 18c

Strictly fresh Country Eggs, dozen 20c

FREE—Ice cold Butter Milk to all.

Ten Green Trading Stamps with pound Full Cream New York Cheese 20c

Ten Green Trading Stamps with pound finest domestic Swiss Cheese 22c

Sap Sago Cheese, each 8c

BULK PICKLES.

Ten Green Trading Stamps with quart Chow Chow Pickles 15c

Ten Green Trading Stamps with quart Sweet Mixed Pickles 20c

Forty Green Trading Stamps with sack Bennett's Excelsior Flour $1.65

Twenty Green Trading Stamps with pound can Bennett's Capitol Baking Powder 24c

FREE! SAMPLES! TETLEY'S CEYLON AND INDIA TEAS.

Oil Sardines, can 3c

Salmon, pound can 9c

Potted Chicken or Turkey, can 5c

Table Syrup, 2½-pound can 9c

Baked Beans, can 4c

POTATO CHIPS.

Quarter-pound package 5c

Half-pound package 10c

Pound package 20c

BENNETT'S CANDY SECTION.

Special Stick Candy Sale.

Six sticks for 1c

Thirty Sticks for 5c

Sixty sticks for 10c

One hundred and twenty sticks for 20c

Five Green Trading Stamps with Bon Bon Box filled with Candy 5c

BENNETT'S GREAT MEAT SECTION.
Specials for Saturday.

CHICKENS! CHICKENS!

STRICTLY FRESH DRESSED NO. 1 SPRING CHICKENS — your choice at—pound 10½c

Choice Lamb Legs 8½c

No. 1 Rib Roast—from choice native steers—rolled and all bones out—per pound 12½c

Chuck Roast of same quality—four pounds for 25c

Rib Boiling Beef—ten pounds for 25c

Pork Shoulder Roast 7½c

Spare Ribs—four pounds for 25c

Bennett's Capitol Home-Made Breakfast Sausage—the best home-made breakfast sausage on the market—put up in 1-pound boxes, with directions in every box—per box 15c

LARD! LARD!

Bennett's Special Lard—fresh kettle rendered especially for family trade—on sale in 5-pound pails for 55c
And thirty Green Trading Stamps with each pail of lard.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

4,000 pounds Morrell's Ottumwa, Ia., regular No. 1 Hams—every ham is selected, lean and well trimmed—average weight of each ham from 8 to 12 pounds—one sale at 10½c
And thirty Green Trading Stamps with each ham.

Also thirty Green Trading Stamps with the following regular hams—your choice of Swift's, Cudahy's, Omaha Packing Co.'s and Morton-Gregson Co.'s, Nebraska City 12½c

Good things to eat at our Delicatessen counter. The largest and best selections of all high grade sausages and cooked meats in the city.

Lion Brand Clothing at Less Than 50c on the Dollar

SATURDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK

LION BRAND CLOTHING is designed and fashioned in the highest art known to the craft. Gauntly made, finely finished, perfect in fit as those made by the swellest tailors in America. Every stitch carefully taken, every seam doubly sewed with best of silk. The clothing world knows that Lion Brand label is a guarantee of worth.

Those who appreciate values and genuine economy should be on hand Saturday.

Suits in cheviots, cashmeres, thibets, worsteds, stylish gray, new green mixtures, plain blue, plain black cheviots, thibets—styles eminently correct.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS

In coverts, whip cords, tan and brown shades, conservative Oxford grays and black cheviots—genteel and correct—actually worth $22.50, for .. 9.98

LION BRAND Suits, Overcoats and Top Coats

Finest imported woolens, hand tailored throughout, heavy Overcoats, Top Coats and Suits—not one worth less than $25 and a great many $35 .... 14.98

BOYS' HOSE

Entire twenty-five-cent line at 19c

ENGLISH SQUARES

Perfection in neckwear—worth one dollar—at 45c

WOOL UNDERWEAR

Fifty dozen—short lots—worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50—all sizes—a garment 75c

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Census Bureau Presents Some Interesting Statistics on Subject.

GREAT GROWTH IN QUARTER CENTURY

Private Plants Greatly Exceed in Number Those Owned by Public and Average Capacity is Also Much Greater.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The bureau of the census has just published a report on central electric light and power stations for the year ending June 30, 1902, prepared under the supervision of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. It is the third of a series of reports on the operation and utilization of electric current. In addition to the text, which was prepared by Thomas Commerford Martin of New York City, expert special agent, there are elaborate tables and an interesting series of illustrations.

The chapters of text discuss, respectively, the scope and method of the investigation, financial operations, employes, salaries and wages, physical equipment, output of stations, franchises and the history and development of electric lighting.

The statistics do not include isolated electric light and power plants installed in manufacturing establishments, hotels, office buildings, etc., for the purpose of furnishing the light and power primarily for the use of the individuals, firms or corporations operating such establishments.

The growth of this industry is shown by the following figures: From 8 stations beginning operation in 1881 the number rose to 100 in 1886, to 208 in 1889 and to 247 in 1892. During the following years of depression the number of new stations fell; but in 1895, though a time of financial stringency, it again rose to 220. In 1898 it reached 277, or more than the number beginning operation in the entire period from 1881 to 1886, inclusive. The number for 1901 was 250 and for five months of 1902 it was 146. In the twenty years from 1881 to 1901, inclusive, an average of 165 private and municipal stations have begun operation each year. The spread of the agitation for municipal ownership of public service enterprises is illustrated in a somewhat striking manner. Of the 815 municipal stations enumerated only 68 had been installed up to 1889. In that year 40 were introduced and in 1895 the number of new stations reached 73, increasing in 1896 to 82. The returns for 1902 indicate that the ratio was fully maintained in the census year.

Value of Plants.

In 1902 there were in the United States 3,620 central electric stations, with a cost of construction and equipment of $504,740,352. Employed were 6,996 salaried officials and clerks with salaries amounting to $5,603,580, and 23,330 wage earners with wages amounting to $14,983,111. The gross income was $85,700,605, comprising $84,186,605 from sale of current and $1,514,000 from other sources. Total expenses were $68,081,375. The total output of stations for the year, in kilowatt hours, was 2,507,051,115. The number of arc lamps was 385,698 and of incandescent lamps 18,194,044.

There has been a striking change in the character of service in these stations. In the earlier days of the industry nearly all the stations were installed for the purpose of furnishing current for arc lighting, while today the bulk of current is supplied for incandescent lighting, motor power and miscellaneous service. This last includes charging telephone exchanges, batteries for boats and automobiles, pumping hot water, steam and electric heating, electric current and nickel plating and electroplating.

Private and Municipal Stations.

Private stations form by far the largest portion of the industry, constituting 77.5 per cent of the total number of stations in operation during 1902. Their income from sale of current was $78,735,500, or 91.9 per cent of gross income, the expenses of operation 92.3 per cent of the total, while they gave employment to 89.4 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industry and paid 90.5 per cent of the total amount of annual wages. The primary power plant equipment of these stations formed 91.3 per cent of the total horsepower of all stations, while their generating equipment formed 90.6 per cent of the total horsepower of all dynamos. The kilowatt hour output of private stations formed 92.2 per cent of the total, and the arc lamps in such stations formed 86.8 per cent of the total number wired for operation.

The comparison of the income of the two classes of stations is not a fair indication of their earning capacity, because of the gross income reported for municipal stations. Of this gross income, $6,836,856 resulted from the sale of current and included income from public service which was necessarily largely, if not wholly, a matter of estimation.

The private stations employed 20,863 wage-earners, who were paid $12,560,771, and 6,046 salaried officials and clerks with salaries amounting to $5,306,199; while the municipal stations employed 2,467 wage-earners, who were paid wages amounting to $1,422,341, and 950 salaried officials and clerks, who were paid $457,381.

The cost of construction and equipment of the municipal stations was only 4.4 per cent; their income from sale of current, 8.1 per cent; their expenses, 7.7 per cent, and the horsepower capacity of their power and generating plants, 8.7 and 9.4 per cent, respectively. The output of such stations was 7.8 per cent of the total kilowatt hours produced by all the stations, while their arc lamps were 13.2 per cent and their incandescent lamps 8.7 per cent of all the lamps reported for the country.

In addition to controlling practically the entire industry, the average private station is much larger than the average municipal station. Considering the total of 2,805 private stations, it appears that the average total expense per year per station was $22,401, as compared with $6,437 for municipal stations. The private stations gave employment on the average to 7.4 wage-earners, while the municipal stations gave employment to 3. The average private stations reported 822,928 kilowatt hours per year, as compared with 240,273 for the municipal stations.

Public Plants Small.

It is found that 782 municipal stations operated in that number of communities in which there was no competitive private service. It would appear that in all probability a great many if not all of these places would have gone without electric lighting had the supply been left to private enterprise seeking a return upon its investment. The population served by these stations was 2,062,465, an average of a little over 2,800 per station, and towns of this size rarely offer inducements to private capital, regarded from the per capita basis of consumption of current. These stations also represent a total cost of construction and equipment of $15,969,382, or about $21,000 per station, whereas the average cost of construction and equipment for the 3,620 central stations of all classes was slightly short of $140,000. The largest average population per community is shown for Massachusetts, having seventeen stations, with an aggregate population of 151,407, or an average of 8,906. The smallest population per community is shown for Colorado, with two municipal stations supplying 1,402 people, or an average of 701 for each station. An average of five persons to a family or house would give barely 140 houses.

Financial Operations.

The total capital stock and funded debt authorized amounted to $743,296,266, but the amount issued was considerably less, being $627,515,876. Of the total amount authorized $435,178,372, or 58.5 per cent, was capital stock, and $308,117,894, or 41.5 per cent, was funded debt. Of the total authorized capital stock, $372,851,952, or 85.7 per cent, had been issued at the end of the year covered by the report. Of the capital stock issued, $23,871,671, or 6.4 per cent, was preferred stock and $349,980,281, or 93.6 per cent, was common stock.

Private stations expended $40,660,612 and municipal plants $1,741,834 in construction and equipment during the year covered by the report. The total for private stations from their origin until 1902 was $482,718,879, giving an average outlay of $328 per horsepower of dynamo capacity. It is interesting to compare these figures with those for municipal stations, which show a cost for construction and equipment of $22,020,473, and an average of about $145 per horsepower of generating capacity; it is not safe to accept this average as a basis of comparison, on account of the wide variations revealed in the different states, which range from $144 in Ohio to $844 in the state of Washington.

Although the practice of supplying current for motive power and other uses had grown rapidly, the supplying of current for light was still preponderatingly the business of both private and municipal stations. Of the total income, $70,128,147, or 81.8 per cent, was directly derivable from lighting. The private stations obtained 80.5 per cent and the municipal stations 96.9 per cent of their income from this source. This income from sale of current for lighting purposes was derived from 385,698 arc lamps and 18,194,044 incandescent lamps. The average income per lamp for arc lights in private stations and used for commercial or other private lighting was $45.58; used for public lighting, $83.26. In municipal station, for commercial or other private lighting, it was $41.46; for public lighting, $60.56. The incandescent lamps in private stations in commercial use earned an average income of $2.40 per lamp; in public service, $6.06. In municipal stations these lamps earned $1.92 in commercial service and $5.86 in public service.

The total expenses for private and municipal stations were $68,081,375. Of this $20,646,692 was for salaries and wages; $22,815,922, for supplies, materials and fuel; $11,896,306, for rents, taxes, insurance and miscellaneous expenses, and $12,622,545, for interest on bonds.

RIGID RULE AGAINST GIFTS

Presents from Strangers Invariably Declined by President Roosevelt.

PROHIBITIONISTS NEEDLESSLY AGITATED

Futile Efforts to Obtain Publicity by Gifts—Advertising Promoters Are Turned Down—Instances in Point.

The good ladies of Pittsburg, who are enthusiastic advocates of prohibition and who are banded together in a temperance organization, are just now worried over the allegation that a Pittsburg brewer who sent five dozen bottles of his best brew to the president received a reply on White House stationery, commending the fluid and indicating the acceptance of the bottles and their contents by President Roosevelt. Some of the accounts go so far as to say that the good women decided, after heated discussion, to suspend judgment on the president and his act until they could inquire of the president whether the report which reached them was true, and also until they could catechise the president's secretary and the White House servants. The latter suggestion is hardly thought conceivable, in spite of the fact that it has been gravely commented upon in the eastern press.

Any one who knows the public and private acts of Theodore Roosevelt, does not doubt that if he answered the query of the ladies at all he would leave no question as to just what he had done or had not done, and there would be no room for an inquisition involving the White House servants.

The president did not keep the beer nor did he drink it. If he told the brewer anything at all about his beer he did it through his secretary. He did it in a general way, just as he acknowledges all presents sent to him. He told the brewer that he greatly appreciated the kindly spirit which prompted his act, but that it had been the custom of the president ever since his entry into the White House not to accept gifts, and hence he would find his beer returned to him by the first express.

Exceptions to the Rule.

This has been the custom of the president, too. He does accept some presents, but they are only from people he knows, or of trifling value, or have some historic or other association which makes it possible for him to depart from the rigid rule he has laid down for the government of himself and family during his occupancy of the White House. The one exception the president makes relates to books. In accepting presents of books he seems to assume the position that the president is like a book reviewer or big newspaper, and is placed on the free mailing list by publishers as a matter of course, just as they place large libraries on their mailing lists.

When the president went west on one of his recent tours he was presented with a fine saddle horse by his personal friends in Wyoming. At the same time he was given a complete and elaborate western riding outfit of bridle, saddle and chaps. He accepted these with thanks, and the horse and its equipment now stand in the White House stables. But the president, when he was in Wyoming, was among his old friends and neighbors, men with whom he had ridden the range and with whom he had a long and pleasant personal acquaintance. On that same trip he rejected enough presents in the way of animal pets for his children to have stocked two express cars. He has sent back to their manufacturers enough shotguns, rifles and revolvers to supply half the hunters of the United States. The same is true of hunting knives. Yet in his implements of the chase he has a goodly collection which came from his friends in both the east and the west.

In his home at Oyster Bay this summer he created what he calls the "trophy room." It's an addition to his summer home, of fitting architectural design, and in it he has placed the heads of elk and deer and hides of other big game which he secured by his own prowess, but nowhere in the trophy room has place been found for presents of stuffed or rug hides secured by any other than his own rifle.

Not long ago a young woman up in New England, after years of daily labor with her needle, completed a most elaborate and handsome bedspread, which she wanted the president to have. Her physical infirmities were such that she had been confined to her bed and chair for many years, and the spread represented hours and days of patient toil. The design was handsome, elaborate and patriotic. She sent the spread to the president, and it never got further than his secretaries. Not knowing anything of the history of the production of the spread they returned it, with the usual polite note expressing the president's appreciation of the kindly spirit which had prompted the donor, but drawing attention to the fact that the president had adopted and adhered to an inviolable rule not to accept gifts of any sort. The young woman who had sent the spread felt so keenly the rejection of the president that the attention of mutual friends was brought to the conditions surrounding the offering of the gift. When the president learned personally of what had happened the note that young woman received, written by his own hand, quite made up for her pangs of bitter disappointment.

Just Natural American Parents.

President Roosevelt has been as prone to defend his fireside from public curiosity and from public criticism as any president ever could be. Both he and Mrs. Roosevelt have been the natural, unaffected American parents such as you find everywhere where there is love of children, plenty of means and modern, advanced ideas as to the treatment of children and the raising of a large family. The president, it is known, romps with his girls, boxes and plays tennis with his boys, swims, rides, hunts and fishes and camps out with all of them, and altogether does just the things that any other American father would do when time and opportunity offered. The young boys have their dogs and pets under the side porch of the White House, and although they have a better cared for and larger back yard than most children, the White House "back yard" is peculiarly their own. The policemen and secret service operatives, the stable boys and coachmen are their particular friends, and, I doubt not, their own peculiar heroes. Nearly every member of the family rides either a horse or pony, and most of them, except the parents and Miss Alice Roosevelt, ride bicycles.

Last fall I saw a crossing policeman halloa loudly to one of the younger Roosevelts on a street crossing a block away from the White House:

"Look out there, little feller, you will get hit by a car," and when the boy stood for a moment without noticing the car coming behind him, the policeman ran toward him, and added: "Skin out there, or I'll put you back on the sidewalk good and hard."

Of course the crossing policeman was not aware of the identity of the boy, who answered back, "All right, officer; I didn't see the car coming."

Wine is served at the White House dinners, and probably always will be as long as there is a White House. The only administration when it was absolutely tabooed was when Mr. Hayes was president. There is no wine cellar there now, as there used to be, and it is doubtful if anything like the amount of spirituous liquors is now taken into the White House that found entry there in the administrations of Cleveland and Arthur. President Johnson was the one president who established the greatest reputation, whether deserved or not, as a steady drinker, and his "little black bottle" was famous in Washington and throughout the country during his stormy administration. President Roosevelt, it is known, does not hesitate to take a drink of wine at a dinner, but it is doubtful if he ever drank at a bar in his life, unless he did so during his rough western experience when chilled by the cold in his long range rides.

Miss Alice's Automobile.

Once when the president was away from the city his daughter, Miss Alice, decided to learn how to handle an automobile, and through mutual friends was given the tutorship of a skilled chauffeur. The car placed at her disposal was one of the finest that had ever been manufactured, and whenever she desired it was at her beck and call. It is pretty certain that the owner, or rather the company he represented, intended to make her a present of it after she had learned how to manage it. But when the president returned to the city the automobile returned to its owner and was not seen about the White House grounds as of yore. Now when Miss Roosevelt goes out in a "chug chug" car, it's one belonging to a friend of the family. As for the president, he does not seem to take kindly to steam, electric and gasoline motive power, as he seldom goes out in one of the big machines. The time when he made the first experiment resulted in the arrest of his chauffeur for exceeding the speed limit of the district. The president shows his love for horses by using them to ride astride or to sit behind them when going to and from the railway stations or for his pleasure drives with his family.

His personal friends find frequent occasion to give him valuable or interesting presents, which he accepts just as any man in private life would do when offered something by a personal friend. He complies with the custom of his predecessors in permitting a certain Rhode Island farmer to supply his Thanksgiving turkey for his annual Thanksgiving day feast, but the farmer in question has never tried to form a personal acquaintance with the president, nor to secure any personal advantage through the fact that for the past twenty years his turkeys have annually graced the White House table.

It is recognized that any automobile owner in the country would gladly present to the president his finest machine, any manufacturer of fine wines or brewer of fine beers would supply every want of the White House table if the slightest hint that such gifts would be accepted was secured. But there is nothing of the sort now, nor will there be while the present occupant of the White House is president.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

VEGETABLE LEATHER IN JAPAN

Move to Introduce in This Country a Plant Possessing Valuable Fibre.

The Department of Agriculture is trying to introduce into cultivation in this country a plant native to Japan, which furnishes a sort of vegetable leather. It is a pretty shrub called the "mitsumata," and its inner bark, after going through a process of maceration, is converted into a substance as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can almost see through it, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. In Japan pipe cases and tobacco pouches are manufactured from the material, as well as a kind of wall paper, which is already becoming fashionable in America. Such wall papers of vegetable leather are turned out in beautiful designs for wall and ceiling decoration, being stamped and modeled by hand in most artistic patterns.

It would seem that Americans have a good deal to learn from the Japanese about paper-making. Already large quantities of another kind of paper obtained from the same plant are imported for use as legal documents, diplomas, deeds and bonds. There at least eight other plants from which the subjects of the mikado obtain paper stuff, while this country depends for such material upon wood pulp and rags of cotton and linen.

David G. Fairchild, one of the government agricultural explorers, who has made a special study of this subject, says that it is not pleasant to think that the brilliant white notepaper which a woman uses may have in it part of the filthy garment of some Egyptian fellah, saved by a rag picker from a gutter, yet it is a fact that hundreds of tons of Egyptian rags are fetched every year to the United States to supply the paper mills. At Mannheim on the Rhine the American importers have rag-picking houses, where rags are collected from all over Europe (the disease-infected levant not excepted), and where women and children work with wet sponges tied over their mouths sorting the filthy scraps for shipment to New York. The best papers are made of these rags.

Paper made from the inner bark of plants, like the "mitsumata," are a creation of the Orient. They are softer, silkier, tougher and lighter than American-made papers. If wet they lose their strength, like tissue paper, but on drying regain it. They are usually absorbent, and for this reason were highly valued formerly for surgical purposes.—Chicago Chronicle.

If you have anything to trade, advertise it in the "For Exchange" column on The Bee want ad page.