THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	30,400	16	31,700
2	31,530	17	29,910
3	29,530	18	30,700
4	30,350	19	30,700
5	30,770	20	32,410
6	30,820	21	30,820
7	30,730	22	30,900
8	31,000	23	31,920
9	31,800	24	30,050
10	29,650	25	31,130
11	30,890	26	31,030
12	30,750	27	30,900
13	30,710	28	30,770
14	30,850	29	30,970
15	31,050	30	31,850

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C. C. ROSEWATER, Sec'y.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 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

G. M. Hitchcock has a long standing grievance against County Treasurer Fink—that's very evident.

When talking of the action of the Federation of Churches Rev. Minot J. Savage is almost true to name.

President Roosevelt took a Sunday swim in Florida waters, but no alligator dared come within reach of his heel.

Judge Vinsonhaler has made several attempts to resign in favor of his chief clerk, but he has never yet explained the reason why.

In arranging for a "square deal" with China Uncle Sam will take the usual precautions to see that the Asiatics do not "stack the deck."

The outcome of the election this fall will be decided at the registration booth. The party that registers most of the votes will get there.

In the death of Jerry Simpson populism lost the man who did more than any other to make its vagaries popular in Kansas; but, after all, he survived his party.

Japan's naval display in which captured Russian ships took part may not have been as barbaric as the ancient Roman triumphs, but the vanquished pay the penalty just the same.

"By their fruits shall ye know them," is a favorite text of President Roosevelt and circumstances indicate that it is to be applied more closely than in the past to departmental clerks at Washington.

Drug clerks are in demand at Kansas City, Kan., since Governor Hoch closed 165 joints in one day. How prohibition must have been prohibiting in Kansas, with that many illicit saloons in one town.

With Santo Domingo in the hands of a receiver and Morocco rapidly heading in that direction, the sultan of Turkey should be careful how he treats the powers who want to administer the affairs of Macedonia.

The extent of railroad building in the west would indicate that the railroad managers either believe they have defeated the presidential plan for freight rate regulation or they are not as much afraid of it as they pretend to be.

Judging from the discharge of double-shotted editorials that are being fired by the Omaha Jack-ass battery one would imagine Chancellor Andrews and John D. Rockefeller were running for regents of the Nebraska university.

South Omaha is preparing to add another quarter of a million to its bonded debt. Mortgaging the future is a very popular pastime in the Magic City, which confidently expects Omaha to assume all the bonded debt created by it.

While all the railroads now projected and under construction west of the Missouri do not lead to Omaha, they will all tap a territory that will eventually become tributary to Omaha and materially increase the volume of traffic in every branch of its jobbing trade.

The president of the Prison congress deplores the existence of "isms" in the matter of charities and corrections in the United States; but he must admit that but for these "isms" the men who have studied the subject would be lonesome when the congress is called to order.

FAIR TREATMENT ON BOTH SIDES.

It is one of the very strong points in the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt toward the corporations that he asks for them absolutely fair treatment. There is no bitterness against them, no bigoted prejudice, no desire to crush them. All the president asks is that those corporations which are engaged in commerce among the states shall be subjected to such governmental supervision as will restrain them from committing wrongs and abuses against the public and compel them to regard the laws.

In respect to this the president made his position very clear in his Atlanta address. He pointed out the necessity for just treatment on both sides—on the part of the people toward the corporations and on the part of the corporations toward the people. He said that if we penalize industry we will ourselves in the end have to pay a considerable part of the penalty. "If we make conditions such that the men of exceptional ability are able to secure marked benefits by the exercise of that ability, then we shall ourselves benefit somewhat. It is our interest no less than our duty to treat them fairly—on the other hand, it is no less their interest to treat us fairly—by us I mean the great body of the people, the men of moderate or small fortunes, the farmers, the wage workers, the smaller business men and professional men." He further declared that "we cannot afford in this country to draw the distinction as between rich men and poor men. The distinction upon which we must insist is the vital, deep-lying, unchangeable distinction between the honest man and the dishonest man, between the man who acts decently and fairly by his neighbor and with a quick sense of his obligations, and the man who acknowledges no internal law save that of his own will and appetite."

If the men in control of the railway and other corporations could be induced to accept these views and act in accord with them, there would be no serious controversy or difficulty in settling the questions between them and the public. It is because they persist in demanding conditions and privileges which are not fair to the public that there is an urgent and insistent call for regulatory legislation designed to insure the people fair treatment. Mr. Roosevelt is not in sympathy with those who would strike down corporations. He does not propose anything revolutionary. He contemplates no overturning and destructive warfare upon any interest. His simple aim is to secure obedience to the laws, fairness and honesty on the part of the corporations. His purpose is to cure, not to kill; to regulate, not to destroy.

Having with him in this an overwhelming popular support the eventual success of the policy he champions is assured. The corporations, with their attorneys and creatures in congress, may be able to delay its realization, but their opposition serves to strengthen a public demand the ultimate triumph of which is certain. Fair treatment on both sides is what the American people want and will inevitably obtain.

LACK OF SKILLED LABOR.

In most of the cities of the country there is a demand for skilled labor in excess of the supply. Building operations generally have been making fair progress during the summer, but with the approach of winter there is necessity for hurrying them forward and hence an increased demand for labor. The prospect is that a great deal of work will have to go over to next spring. According to a leading trade journal, some large industrial centers are actually bidding against each other and shops are losing men to neighboring establishments which are willing to offer more attractive terms. That journal remarks that a time may come when the labor bureau idea will have developed into a clearing house of labor, which will obviate the almost fierce striving of the present time to secure enough of good men, especially first class mechanics, to meet the volume of business which the manufacturers in metal lines have in hand.

Never before has there been so prosperous a time for American wage workers. In every line of industrial effort there is a demand for labor and especially in the building trades the compensation is better than ever before. The situation is in striking contrast with that in European countries. In England, for example, the question as to what shall be done for the unemployed is seriously engaging public attention. In Germany conditions are not very much better, while those who are employed are not enjoying the usual share of the necessaries of life, owing to the high prices that prevail. Only in this country is the demand for labor, particularly skilled workmen, in excess of the supply and the compensation proportionate. Intelligent workingmen fully understand to what this is due. They do not need to have pointed out to them that it is the result of a policy which has fostered and developed our industries and brought wealth to the country within recent years in unprecedented measure.

HAVERLY FOR COUNTY CLERK.

The candidacy of D. M. Haverly for the position of county clerk should commend itself not merely to republicans, but to men of all classes and political creeds. Mr. Haverly is eminently qualified for the position and can point with pride to the record he made in that office during two consecutive terms that were terminated by his voluntary retirement four years ago.

When he was county clerk Mr. Haverly did not transact the business of his office by substitute deputies, but at all times during his four years' service not only actively superintended the work, but participated in it and assumed all its responsibilities. It is hardly necessary to bespeak the undivided support of all republicans for Mr. Haverly. He has always received it when he was a candidate before the people and will, undoubtedly, again head the procession on the 7th of November.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

The adage that politics is business and business is politics is not a mere platitude, but is literally true. Unfortunately business men rarely take part in the active work of politics, excusing themselves on the plea that they do not want to soil their skirts in the dirty political cesspool. Once in a while, however, business men break loose, like a bull in the china shop, and smash crockery right and left just to show that they are really mad. But such spasmodic reform is generally short-lived and unproductive of lasting results.

The trouble with the business man in politics is that he is unwilling to place himself on the dead level with other voters and expects his employes to deliver their votes to the candidates he favors. Very often a business man's preferred candidates are selected for him by corporation managers and supported by him even when they are notoriously untrustworthy or incompetent.

Another peculiarity of the business man in politics is his lack of tolerance and his unwillingness to concede to others the same rights and privileges he claims for himself. A striking example of this spirit is found in the attitude of Omaha business men toward political candidates who are endeavoring to secure support from members of organized labor. It has been given out cold that any candidate filing his name with the Central Labor union for preference by referendum will be pitchforked by the business men at the election.

Yet the business men of Omaha, and especially the retail merchants, are not only willing to trade with the workingmen and their wives and daughters, but they are actually spending thousands of dollars every month in advertising for their patronage. What is the difference between the business man who is holding out all kinds of inducements for the patronage of workingmen and the politician who is bidding for support of the workingmen at the polls? One wants his money and the other wants his vote, and both have a right to solicit the favor of workingmen regardless of each other.

The retail merchant who would lock out his union labor patrons would soon go to the wall and the jobber who would refuse to sell to the retail merchant who accepted patronage from working people would close his doors in a very short time, and the political candidate who would spurn the labor vote and put his entire dependence on the business men would be snowed under in the election and could not be resurrected until Gabriel blows his horn.

A HOT CAMPAIGN.

The New York mayoralty campaign is waxing hot and promises to be one of the most interesting and exciting in the history of that city. No confident prediction can be made as to the result, but present conditions seem to favor the reelection of Mayor McClellan, the Tammany candidate. That he will receive the full support of that organization, however, is not assured, it being quite possible that Hearst, the municipal ownership candidate, will draw from the element usually affiliated with Tammany. He is making a strong fight and of course is able to put into the campaign all the money that may be required. It is suggested that McClellan may get some republican votes through fear of Hearst. The republican candidate, William M. Ivins, is carrying on a vigorous canvass, with good government as his shibboleth. The New York Mail expresses the opinion that if he should poll every republican vote he will be elected, but it is not probable that he can do so. The danger of Hearst is very likely to send some republican voters to McClellan.

Not the least interesting feature of the campaign is the independent candidacy of District Attorney Jerome for re-election. He has made a fine record in office and has a large and enthusiastic following. It is a very lively contest, with the chances in favor of the success of the Tammany candidate.

If Douglas county property owners want lower taxes they should elect a board of county commissioners who stand for retrenchment and economy in the management of county affairs. Two such men, William G. Ure and Emmet G. Solomon, are candidates on the republican county ticket. Mr. Ure has been actively identified with the Real Estate exchange in the battle for equitable taxation and Mr. Solomon has rendered invaluable service in the county clerk's and auditor's department and is thoroughly familiar with the duties that would devolve upon him as commissioner.

The first intimation of the provisions of the proposed German tariff law would lead one to believe that the farmers of that country are the real protectionists; but Great Britain will probably not dread the enactment of its discarded "corn laws" by a commercial rival.

When that referendum is ordered in Norway the real progress of republican ideas in the north will be measured; and it is by no means certain that the majority of the people will be willing to discard the traditions of monarchy.

The President as a Traveler.
New York Tribune.

In his speech at Fredericksburg, Va., President Roosevelt made the interesting statement that when he is through his present trip he will have been in and spoken in every state in the union during his term as president. That will be a record, so far as we are aware, not equalled by any recent president and perhaps not by any president during his term of office.

A Real Standpatter.
Chicago Tribune.

President Roosevelt's views as to the necessity of railway rate regulation do not appear to have undergone any change since he started on his southern trip.

Triumph of Surgery.
Chicago News.

When you read that all the foot ball teams will be in condition to play on Thanksgiving day you get a chance to see what a great thing modern surgery really is.

Solace for Sorrow.
Baltimore American.

A man in Dakota hanged for murder sang a song of his own composition on the way to the gallows. Such an incident must tend to reconcile many opposed to the infliction of capital punishment.

Disappointed Expectations.
Minneapolis Journal.

The gentlemen who have been convincing the president that he ought to change his views on the railroad question now see that they have succeeded. He has traded his former views for a set just a little closer knit than the others.

Genuine Regulation Demanded.
Chicago Record-Herald.

No shams, however artistic and ingenious in construction, however attractive in appearance, will pass muster. The people are in no mood to be humbugged. The issue is clear and simple and there must be an open fight upon it. In the president's emphatic words, "It is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroads," a real, not a shadowy right, and this right must take the form of power to correct abuses promptly and effectively.

War on Honest Graft.
Springfield Republican.

"Where did you get it?" drove Richard Croker from New York. Mr. Jerome has begun to ask the same question concerning Croker's successor, Murphy, and he will continue asking it until election. Since Murphy became the boss his wealth has perceptibly increased. Today, as Mr. Jerome says, Murphy has an "estate" on Long Island, and liveried servants. Whether he should be elected or not, Mr. Jerome's slashing campaign will serve a good purpose. He can say what Henry George did nineteen years ago, when an emissary from one of the great parties, trying to dissuade Mr. George from being an independent candidate, had pointed out that as he could not be elected his running would only raise hell." Then, said George, gladly, "I will run. I do not want to be mayor, but I do want to raise hell."

WHO OWNS THE PRESCRIPTION?

A Novel Question and a Novel Answer.
Philadelphia Press.

The question, who owns the prescription given by a physician to his patient? occupies in its discussion twelve columns in the Druggists' Circular. It seems that the physician, the patient and the druggist all have claims, which, however, are conflicting. Each can plead with some plausibility that the title to the document is in him. The physician, because he wrote it for a special purpose and has the right to rewrite indefinitely; the patient, by right of purchase from the physician; the druggist, by right of possession and the necessities of the case, as it is for him a receipt and record of the medicine he delivered.

The dispute is clouded by treating the prescription as substantial property. It is simply an order for or description of property that the patient seeks to acquire. When the physician has given the order to his patient and received his pay his part and money interest in the matter terminate. When the patient delivers the order and receives and pays for the medicine his part in the transaction is closed. The piece of paper which is given to the druggist is retained by him merely as a record of a completed sale of an article made according to the specifications of the prescription. The paper is necessary to the druggist as a protection should any question arise as to the nature of the medicine sold. It is necessary to nobody else. Therefore the druggist, who usually retains it, appears to have the best right to it.

Some patients would like to get the prescription back to use elsewhere and obliging druggists will usually furnish a copy of it if requested. This, we take it, is rather a courtesy than an acceded right. We do not believe, however, that the apothecary's right to retain a prescription on which he has sold medicine can be successfully disputed.

NOTORIOUS TRUSTS.

Conspicuous Combines Deserving Attention from Law Officers.
Chicago Tribune.

The Structural Steel association met the other day in New York City to consider the advisability of advancing prices. After a lively discussion it was decided to make no change. If a majority of the members had favored an increase the cost of construction of buildings where structural steel is used would have been increased throughout the United States. A few men meeting in New York can arbitrarily raise or lower the cost.

The other day notice was sent out that there was to be a meeting of the steel plate pool at Pittsburg to consider the expediency of raising prices. The steel rail pool has its meetings. So have other associations which control the manufacture and the price of various iron and steel products. There is no secrecy about the meetings or the action taken at them. The consumers are promptly notified of changes in price.

The various branches of the iron and steel industry are controlled by combines which do not shun publicity and whose existence is a matter of common knowledge. The anti-trust law has no terrors for the steel pools and associations. Each of them has established a profitable monopoly and will not relinquish it until forced to do so by the courts.

It is certainly time that the courts should be appealed to for that purpose. There can be no difficulty about getting evidence against the steel rail pool, for instance. It has a perfect monopoly. The Department of Justice can with the greatest ease make out a case against that pool and half a dozen others in the iron and steel business. When will it take the matter in hand and deliver the community from the exactions of notorious combines?

There is another trust which calls for action by the Department of Justice. That is the anthracite coal trust. It has been in existence for years, but has never been molested. The combine is perfecting its monopoly. Only the other day the Lehigh Valley railroad absorbed the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., and the Central Railroad of New Jersey is negotiating for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company's mines, railroads and canals. The firm of Coxe Bros. was the largest of the independent producers of coal. When all those producers shall have been absorbed the monopoly of the coal roads will be complete.

The more compact and stronger the coal trust becomes the more exacting will it be. To get the evidence needed for a successful prosecution should not be a difficult matter. If suit were to be begun the public would rejoice at the prospect of relief from a monopoly which has plundered it for years.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The war department has decided it may be more liberal in the construction of the law which relates to the militia allotment. Certain cavalry troops of the militia of South Dakota engaged in a practice march for instruction and in that connection it became necessary to make use of wagon transportation to some extent. The instructions of the War department have hitherto been to the effect that such expenditures are not payable out of the state allotment, but it is now the ruling of the department that the view hitherto held is based upon what may perhaps be regarded as too strict an interpretation of the law and it is decided that in cases like the present, where the expenditure is reasonable and necessary to the movements of troops, etc., who are engaged in practice marches it will be allowed.

Reports received at the War department continue to give gratifying information concerning the success of the training school for bakers and cooks at Fort Riley, Kan., in the conduct of which Captain M. S. Murray of the subsistence department has been rendering valuable service. It is considered as a good idea that there be inaugurated an army cookery competition after the fashion of the English, who encourage work and skill in that line with eminent profit to the system. A record is kept of achievements and marks are given on a basis of 1,000, with a challenge shield for the winner and silver medals for other artists. There are so many far-reaching results of good cooking in the army that the conduct of a training school for bakers and cooks must be regarded as one of the influential factors toward the contentment of soldiers and the discouragement of desertion.

"The Star-Spangled Banner," when played at a military post, will be received hereafter with additional marks of respect. This is a decision of the War department based on the recommendation of the general staff, it having been concluded to amend the army regulations so as to prescribe a salute to be rendered when the national anthem is played, the position of salute being retained during the playing of the air. It will also be ordered that at military posts where there is no band the field music will sound "to the color" when the colors are lowered at retreat. Another change will be in the signal for the battalions to assemble to form regiment, the signal being "adjutant's call" instead of "to the color," as the latter is properly a salute to the color and not a formation call.

The army signal officers believe they have made important discoveries in regard to the process of generating hydrogen in connection with the operation of the balloon train. This has been one of the important objects of investigation at home and abroad, and it appears that this government has made substantial progress in the development of the means of providing hydrogen by a system which is simple and economical in operation. Hitherto the difficulties in providing gas for a balloon have well nigh rendered that vehicle of little use in a military way, although the Europeans have accomplished considerable in their experiments. It is not known generally to just what extent the balloon serves a military purpose, and there have always been those who doubted its value when it was taken into consideration that it was not easy to provide hydrogen. If this obstacle has been removed, it is realized that an important contribution has been made to the efficiency of the military balloon, to say nothing of its value to aeronautics generally.

The chief of staff of the army has before him the text of the bill providing for a national reserve, together with an argument which was prepared by Captain Joseph T. Dickman, of the Eighth cavalry, and of the Third division of the general staff. The draft and an explanation were submitted from the Third division with a simple letter of transmittal. Copies of the bill and the accompanying document have been furnished to members of the general staff in confidence with the request that there be a careful examination of the measure with a view to a full and frank discussion of its provisions in a session of the full committee to be held at an early date. The project does not go beyond the provision of a force which may be utilized in time of war or in the emergency of it to the extent of increasing the regular army to its authorized strength of 100,000 men. There is no attempt to create a reserve force by the employment of the militia or to encroach in any degree upon the state soldiery organization or to form a large volunteer body beyond the limitations of augumenting the regular establishment. This is considered of the utmost importance and quite within the legitimate scope of the national authorities. It is a conservative measure which provides the ready and certain means of acquiring trained soldiers who shall be able to go into the field fully equipped and fill out to their complement the infantry, cavalry and artillery commands. It ought to be appreciated by congress that that much may be properly accomplished as a measure of precaution; the lack of such a provision is apt to be a costly negligence in the end. Such a reserve force, it is proposed, shall be composed of soldiers and marines who have demonstrated their ability to shoot, who have had at least two years' military service and who possess honorable discharges. It is provided that members of the reserves shall serve at least ten days in every year in drill or on the target ranges; that they shall be provided with a uniform; that, during the actual annual service, they shall receive the pay and allowances allowed by law to enlisted men of their respective positions; that they shall be divided into three classes—sharpshooters, who shall receive $30 per year; marksmen, who shall receive $28 per year, and men in the first class, who shall receive $25 per year. A reservist of the latter class may be advanced if at any time he shall demonstrate his right to belong to the other two classes. Of course, congress will promptly ask the expense of all this and, it will be shown that the cost of maintenance has the quality of a good investment. The reserve force will probably require an increase of les than 3 per cent of the annual army appropriation, which is modest enough when it is considered that without such a reserve body in this country the haste, hazards and cost of recruiting an untrained body of soldiers in the last hour before a conflict would be calamatous.

Heroes and Heroines.
Baltimore American.

Out of ten heroic savers of life to receive Carnegie medals three were women, which is quite an encouraging showing for the weaker sex. But, after all, heroism is something which, in spite of the cynics, is latent to all human nature, and nothing is more surprising often than the people in whom it develops or the occasion which call it forth.

Getting on Solid Ground.
St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In speaking of public ownership now Mayor Dunne of Chicago has dropped the word "immediate" and substituted "as soon as practicable." Just give a democrat time and he is certain to work around to a republican platform.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder
Made From Grapes
No Alum

THE FINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Basis of Legislative Grafting Traceable to the Voters.
Detroit Free Press.

In the critical view of the people of the United States President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia college arrived at the conclusion that statutes will not put moral principles where they do not exist. In a less general way, but following the same course of reasoning, Mr. James M. Beck, a prominent fire insurance man, has arrived at a conclusion which is identical in effect, if not in form. In a speech to the Fire Underwriters' association in Chicago, Mr. Beck said:

"Let those who complain of the large sums expended by insurance to defeat oppressive legislation remember that the insurance companies rarely spend a dollar to secure favorable legislation. They ask no appropriation, they claim no right of way. Let our stern moralists visit their greatest condemnation upon the legislative highwaymen, who hold up these great business interests, and, above all, upon an indifferent people, who clothe these highwaymen with the power to hold up their victims."

This is getting back to the fundamentals. It is, of course, not true that the insurance companies and other corporations are to be classed as unwilling victims of legislative rapacity, but the responsibility is about evenly divided. The corporations are willing to be held up and the legislatures are willing to hold them up. Just now a committee of the New York legislature is making a splendid inquiry into wrongs which are in a large degree directly traceable to the legislature itself. The legislature is the representative body elected by the people, often with full knowledge of the shortcomings of the men elected and never with complete absence of suspicion of their susceptibility to corrupt influences. It would be an insult on the integrity of our governmental institutions as theoretically conceived to say that the legislatures, corrupt or otherwise, do not fairly and truly represent the prevailing sentiment of the voters. Time after time in Michigan we have been the unwilling witnesses of the fatuity of a hundred constituencies which persistently returned men to the legislature whose fitness was told in public records black with shame. The same people who do the voting cry for the passage of statutes that will make them honest. In charging the responsibility to the people through the legislatures, Mr. Beck is approximately correct. It is within the power of the legislatures to correct half the civic and economic evils whose correction is demanded. It is within the power of the people to elect legislatures that would make such corrections. The inevitable conclusion is that the crimes of industry, the commercial evils, the financial wrongs, the depredations, thieveries, briberies and grafts reflect the sentiment of the people and mark the morality of the times.

Wiley's Rude Alarms.
Chicago Chronicle.

Prof. Wiley might be better engaged than in trying to raise a hullabaloo about the soldiers in the League Island navy yard being fed on oleomargarine colored with "coal tar dyes." If there is anything more wholesome than oleomargarine or more harmless than aniline dyes we do not know it. The professor ought to revive the alarming intelligence that the carbonic acid gas in soda water is "made out of" marble dust and sulphuric acid.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman.
Baltimore American.

It has been judicially decided that a wife has a right to go through her husband's pockets while he is asleep. But now comes another ruling, that a husband has as good a right to keep a rat trap in his pockets to protect his money. Exasperated women, in reading this ruling, will reassert the old complaint of a feminine kind that men have a horrid, mean way of standing by one another.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Colorado has set up a rather disconcerting habit of putting crooked bankers on the straight path to prison.

James Riley, the dialect and humorous poet of Irish life, now a resident of Boston, Mass., is visiting southern battlefields gathering material for a new book.

Who will now deny that civilization is advancing in the Philippines? A Filipino woman has been granted a divorce from her American husband, with 100 pecos a month alimony.

The average man, reading current criticisms of the design of the new twenty-dollar certificate, confesses to a feeling that he would like to see several of them, for purposes of comparison.

A. D. Parker, the new vice president of the Colorado & Southern company, owes his good fortune to the fact that he once "grub-staked" a prospector. This was five years ago. Today he is worth fully $800,000 and has some new mining ventures.

Charles Denby, just appointed chief clerk of the State department, is a son of the late Charles Denby, formerly minister to China. He is a graduate of Princeton and spent thirteen years as secretary of legation in China. The new chief clerk speaks and writes Chinese fluently and is a thorough French scholar.

Eli Hioki, the first secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, will address the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce today, which will be the first expression from official Japanese circles since the peace treaty was signed, and it is expected that it will be of great significance as to the policy to be adopted by the mikado's empire toward the rest of the world, particularly the United States.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Tommy—Paw, what is a campaign slogan?

Paw—It is the political watchword, or rallying cry, of our political party, my son.

Tommy—Don't the other fellows have a slogan, too?

Paw—No, my son. Theirs is a yawp.—Chicago Tribune.

She—Do you know anything worse than the odor of onions?

He—Yes—seeing somone else eating them when I don't dare!—Detroit Free Press.

"Is Mr. Davis a man of high breeding?"

"He is, indeed. Why, the other day he raised his hat to me when he knew he hadn't his wig on."—Judge.

"Did you ever contribute to a campaign fund?"

"Not consciously. But I have paid premiums on a life insurance policy."—Washington Star.

Dumley—Say, you'd better take something for that cold, old man. Now—

Wise—Don't offer me any more, please, I've taken too much already.

Dumley—Too much what?

Wise—Advice.—Philadelphia Press.

Mobberly—Is your picture going to be hung?

Dobberly—I don't know. I heard a member of the committee say that hanging was too good for it.—Cleveland Leader.

"The apartments on the tenth floor," said the manager of the Skyscraper flats, "command a higher rent than any others because they're the safest in the building."

"Indeed?" remarked the homeseeker.

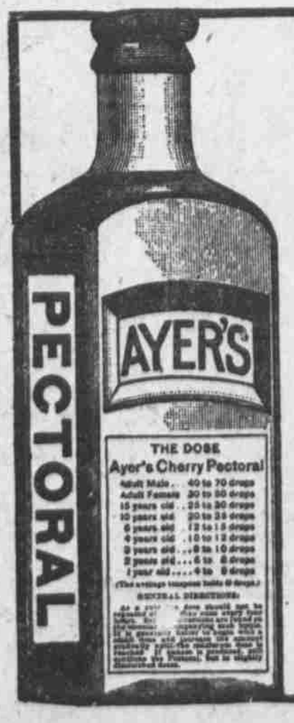
"Oh, yes; you see, few airships ever fly that low and automobiles never jump that high"—Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILOSOPHY.

Somerville Journal.

Don't fret if things go wrong today,
They'll all come right tomorrow.
A time of joy, the wise men say,
Will follow every sorrow.
If you have failed, don't sit and mourn,
Just get to work and hustle,
Success is sure to come in time
To active brain and muscle.

The man who mopes, and frets, and pines,
Will never be a winner.
He's in great luck if every day
He gets a decent dinner.
The sought-for secret of success
I'll tell you, on the level:
Just hustle! hustle! that's the way
To circumvent the devil!



Do not undervalue the services of a skilful physician. Even the best medicine cannot take the place of the family doctor. Therefore we say: Consult your physician freely about your case and ask him what he thinks about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough. If he says take it, then take it. If he says do not take it, then follow his advice.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood.
AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.