THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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1	34,430	16	30,570
2	30,360	17	30,560
3	31,060	18	30,710
4	30,820	19	30,850
5	30,370	20	30,650
6	30,720	21	30,560
7	30,480	22	31,140
8	30,940	23	30,410
9	30,470	24	30,710
10	30,880	25	30,590
11	30,340	26	30,640
12	30,430	27	30,150
13	30,350	28	34,070
14	30,500	29	35,500
15	30,850	30	30,600

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Ex-Boss Croker shows wisdom in bringing his suit for libel as far away from New York as possible.

Candidate Abbott may be working harder, but he is not making as much noise as when he campaigned for Palmer and Buckner.

If Nebraska club women successfully avoid injudicious resolutions, the members will again have demonstrated their superiority to mere man.

Some people will fear that the Ohio suit against the Standard Oil company is not being urged with full vigor until Ida M. Tarbell is called as a witness.

If the perpetrators of the two murders committed in and about Omaha are not apprehended, it will not be because of insufficient reward inducement.

Aeronauts will note with satisfaction that the only persons hurt in the race between balloons and automobiles were those who elected to stay on the ground.

Bulgaria's threat to send troops to the frontier has produced activity on the part of Turkey, but Bulgaria has yet to see whether the activity is satisfactory.

The rumor that the Union Pacific is to build a line to Texas may cause a slight change in political color at headquarters—but for Texas observation only.

With a river rate four-sevenths of the railway rate between common points, Kansas City and St. Louis have to decide between low rates and a longer time in transit.

With belligerents seeking cover, General Funston is doubtless not displeased to turn his back on the island where the chief activity will be in the surgeon-general's department.

From the way the World-Herald has been hammering the new democratic mayor and city council to keep them in line it plainly lacks the confidence in them which it pretends to hold.

Whether or not Judge Baker's rulings in the Standard Oil case at Findlay stand the test of higher courts, they promise to bring out all essential facts connected with the big merger.

Comptroller Lobeck resents the imputation and returns the compliment to Expert Accountant Gilchrist. Mayor Dahlman may have to be called in with his scales of justice to sit as referee.

Some American banking methods seem to have had quicker growth in Cuba than American political ideas, but the private yacht of the absconder must have been a purely southern innovation.

It is charged on good authority that Shallenberger has not only been a chronic free pass man, but that as a member of congress he rode on passes and then collected mileage from the government. Nothing of that kind can be truthfully charged against Sheldon.

Indian officials at Washington who have been informed from time to time by "fixed" inspectors that conditions were satisfactory on the Winnebago reservation will be considerably surprised to learn through official channels that those conditions have been greatly improved during the past year.

PEOPLE WIN FIRST ROUND.

Although the United States supreme court at Washington has acceded to the demand of the railroad attorneys for a postponement of the Nebraska railway tax cases, the action of the court at the same time in dismissing the appeal of the railroads touching jurisdiction means that the people have won the first round.

It should be understood that in refusing to pay their taxes in Nebraska the railroads sought to enjoin the treasurers of all the different counties through which their roads passed from collecting the amount levied upon the assessment made by the state board and apportioned to the respective subdivisions in excess of what they chose to pay. While these suits have been combined for convenience of trial, each case with a separate defendant is distinct in itself, and where the amounts sought to be enjoined failed to reach the figure of $2,000 the federal court denied its jurisdiction and refused to interfere.

This ruling as to the lack of jurisdiction has now been affirmed by the supreme court, and as a consequence the Burlington will have to pay its taxes in full on the assessment which it has questioned in eighteen counties, and the Union Pacific will have to pay its taxes in full on the assessment which it has questioned in six counties. The taxes, therefore, remain at issue for the final hearing only in those counties in which the railroads are trying to shirk payments in excess of $2,000. The fact that they are compelled to pay their taxes in full in these counties should and must be a powerful argument why they should pay their taxes without scaling in other counties, because clearly submission to the assessment along one part of their lines and exemption from the same assessment along another part where the taxes are greater, would constitute a rank piece of gross discrimination.

Incidentally, the ruling of the supreme court on the jurisdictional point throws a light upon the position of the Northwestern railroad, which has not joined with the Burlington and Union Pacific in fighting the tax levy. The fact is that the law officers of the Northwestern take no different position from the law officers of the Union Pacific and the Burlington, but had discovered that they would have been barred from the jurisdiction of the federal courts except in a very few counties where the Northwestern might have disputed taxes in excess of the $2,000 limit. It would not pay the Northwestern to make a fight for the small amount at stake, and that explains why that road has been able to pose as the only good railroad, and hold the Burlington and Union Pacific up for public indignation and resentment.

SENATOR TILLMAN ON LYNCHING.

The confession of Senator Tillman that "lynching has failed" as a remedy for the crime for which it is has been defended in the south ought to stimulate sober reflection there as well as in other sections. No one has more notoriously than the South Carolina senator resorted to inflammatory sentiments and language in treating of race relations, and even in the public address in which this notable confession was made the other day before a great Georgia audience he showed a bitter and oppressive spirit toward the blacks well calculated to intensify mutual race animosity and to promote the lynching practice which he acknowledges has "failed."

Not less significant than the senator's admission is the statement coupled with it that the situation involves "a burning issue," a failure to settle which he predicts will soon bring on wars and extensive riots in the southern states. It has been hitherto resented if outsiders—if northern people can be called outsiders in any matter of such universal concern—have pointed out the grave peril when millions of citizens of a marked race find themselves unescapably proscribed and finally despair of personal safety, not to speak of justice. The acknowledgment by a southern man of the type of Senator Tillman that a burning issue has been raised in race relations which the south, at its peril, must now meet in a different manner from negro lynching, must be considered as an important point gained, for consciousness at this late day of the futility and danger of a course may be the means of its abandonment.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW YORK KEYNOTE.

Out of the confusion of the New York situation comes the clear note inspired as it is credibly asserted really by no less a personage than President Roosevelt: "No compromise or entanglement whatever with Hearstism." There has been pressure and plottings among minor republican candidates and the cliques and interests back of them in New York City and Brooklyn, of whom there is a great multitude, to arrange deals with Hearst's so-called Independent league, the considerations being purely selfish and office-seeking and regardless of the broad issue of decent government that has been drawn in the remarkable contest between Hughes and Hearst. At the critical moment, however, the word has gone forth at the instance of the president that no such dickering and paltering will be countenanced or tolerated by the republican organization, and thereupon an elaborate series of Hearst manipulations has come to naught.

It is well known that President Roosevelt devoted his full influence at the outset to draw the line of battle between the decent citizenship of the state and the horde which Hearst has bid so high and recklessly to array behind him, and it was the president's initiative and persistence that secured to the former the leadership of Charles E. Hughes through the republican nomination. The president permits no doubt, now when selfish interests and candidates were conspiring with Hearst to obscure that towering issue by inconsistent trades and combinations, that there must be no evasion and that the battle must be fought out on the righteous line on which it was begun.

It would indeed be far better for the party and the public interest to be defeated in open battle than merely to win any number of offices in a mobbish scramble on the Hearst plane of politics. But the way to win surely is to fight it out on the president's honorable and uncompromising plan, which, fortunately, is to be strictly followed unless all present prospects are deceptive.

ANNEXATIONIST AGITATION.

The short session of congress, now only a few weeks distant, will open to Cuban annexationists an opportunity to project themselves, which they show disposition to improve, but from which a commanding public sentiment in favor of ungrudging co-operation with the president's policy ought to deter them. Nothing but mischief can come at this time from the annexationist agitation which is in view in congress, for it would infallibly destroy the good will of the Cuban masses which Secretary Taft with consummate tact has secured in spite of abounding difficulties, and which is the indispensable condition of establishing native self-government on a satisfactory basis. Our government now stands committed to an occupation only for that purpose and to withdraw as soon as the purpose can be realized. To start an annexation ferment in congress, even though by a minority, would tend to excite Cuban suspicion and embarrass the administration in the work in hand, only the preliminaries of which have yet been begun.

It is history that congressional intermeddling and perversity have complicated our relations with Cuba at every session since we withdrew from the island. Opposition to a policy of good faith with respect to sugar duties and to general commercial arrangements, the Isle of Pines agitation and the outbreak over the proposed treaty between Cuba and Great Britain are samples of the spirit in congress which has added greatly to the difficulties of the executive department in steering a straight course. Back of that spirit has been all the while this same annexation cupidity which is now preparing to bestir itself. The case, too, is complicated with the undeniable fact there is an influential annexation sentiment in Cuba itself, particularly among Americans, British, French, Spanish and Germans resident there, to whom is now added a large number of Cubans. But the mass of the natives are not only sentimentally devoted to independence, but extremely sensitive on the subject.

It will at best be exceedingly difficult to contrive and set on its feet a native government that can be trusted to stand alone. An assertive annexation movement in congress just at a most critical stage of the administration's program would inevitably stimulate plotters against Cuban independence, while arousing the suspicions and animosity of the mass of native anti-annexationists, and might even precipitate turmoil that would defeat the sagacious policy so auspiciously inaugurated.

Just one sure safeguard remains against trouble, and that is a public sentiment that will irresistibly demand that congress shall loyally support President Roosevelt and give his Cuban program a fair and thorough trial.

Some emissaries of our amiable contemporaries have been trying to make the near relatives of the murdered Miss Rummelhart feel badly because in explaining why The Bee procured the offer of a reward in the case we declared that the victim was a poor working woman, occupying a lowly station and without rich and influential friends, as if that cast a reflection upon her. Miss Rummelhart's character is not at all in question. We are free to say that had she occupied a high station in life and had wealthy and influential relatives we would have allowed her relatives to offer the reward, although the atrocity of the crime would have excited the same abhorrence. We have our opinion, however, of the unscrupulous people who will take advantage of the bewildered condition of grief stricken women to work upon their prejudices and passions by misrepresentation.

Our friends down at Lincoln have given another exhibition by contrast of their attitude toward Omaha. The other day they entertained a delegation of trade excursionists from St. Joseph with a hospitable banquet, tendered by the Lincoln Commercial club, at which the visitors were regaled with warmest words of friendly welcome. This is the sort of hospitality that should be extended to the stranger, but it will be remembered that when the last delegation of Omaha trade excursionists made a stop at Lincoln they did not have even a hand of greeting nor the slighest attention from the representatives of Lincoln's business interests. If Omaha were only located in Missouri it would probably be closer to Lincoln.

The Bee is pleased to have from the reputable colored people of Omaha words of appreciation of its broad policy for a square deal for all, whether white or black, as contrasted with the wanton hysterics of other papers willfully calculated to incite race riot. The way to show their appreciation in a substantial manner is for the intelligent colored people to read The Bee regularly as their daily newspaper.

When the democrats boast about redeeming promises made in their last city campaign, remember that the first attempt at redeeming a promise would not have been made except for the vote of the lone republican member of the council.

Outclassed.

Portland Oregonian.

Bryan's speeches nowadays are noiseless, compared with those of Hearst.

Real Issue Overlooked

Kansas City Star.

It is strange that Mr. Bryan doesn't realize how much more of a hit he could make by contending for the government ownership of United States senators than by exploiting the doctrine of government ownership of railroads.

A Whiskered Rebuke.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The republican candidate for governor of New York is now being referred to by some of his enthusiastic followers as "Charley" Hughes. It must require a good deal of courage to call a man "Charley" to his face when he has such whiskers as Mr. Hughes wears.

A Cuban Problem.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the great problems that confronts Judge Magoon in Cuba is a reconstruction of the judiciary of the republic on an independent basis. This can be accomplished only by the adoption of views that will relieve the judges from the dependence on the political power to which they are now subjected.

Railroad Capitalization and Earnings.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The railroads of the United States earned the tremendous sum of $2,082,482,406 during the fiscal years 1905-6, showing an increase of $107,368,315 over the preceding year. The capitalization of the roads doing this enormous business is $13,805,256,121, which is the equivalent of $65,926 a mile. This does not represent near so heavy an investment per mile as the roads of the United Kingdom were compelled to make, but the greater cost of the British roads is due chiefly to the necessity of paying large sums for rights-of-way. In this country, with rare exceptions, the attitude of communities toward railroads has been generous, and it is that fact more than any other which has promoted the rapid growth of our internal transportation system, which, in spite of our fault-finding, is universally recognized as the cheapest and most efficient on the globe.

DANGERS OF CENTRALIZED WEALTH

Webster's Warning and Macauley's Prediction Recalled.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Senator William Pinkney Whyte's citation of Macaulay's prediction in 1857, of the time to come when "in the state of New York a multitude of people, none of whom have had more than half a breakfast or expect to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature," applies it to the present New York campaign. The fact is that the danger to republican institutions of great wealth on one hand and a large population of little or no means on the other, was plainly stated in this country before Macaulay, and by even higher authority. Daniel Webster can, without derogation to Macaulay, be given higher rank as an expounder of the constitutional principles on which democracy must rely. In his address on "The Foundations of New England" he plainly set forth the natural law that a stable republic will not survive if wealth is concentrated in few hands and the majority of the population is left with little interest in property. The difference between the two was that Macaulay predicted as inevitable the creation of vast masses of practical pauperism, while Webster dwelt on the principle of public policy that under a truly democratic system must favor the distribution of property and wealth among the masses.

Neither could foresee the agency of corporation abuses in bringing about the perilous conditions. But in view of the fact that the methods by which corporate powers have been employed for the vast enrichment of individuals involved a violation of the principles which Webster defined the question still remains whether Webster or Macaulay was the truer prophet. It is for this and the next generation to answer that question by showing whether or not it can reform the abuses of corporate management and bring that system into harmony with the democratic distribution of wealth.

EIGHT-HOUR DAYS ON FARMS.

Perplexities of the Law Observed in Massachusetts.

Chicago Tribune.

The Massachusetts Agricultural college, one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, is in a quandary this year. The Massachusetts legislature has passed a law limiting to eight hours the work of all employes of the state. The agricultural college finds it necessary to employ a number of helpers in the stables and on the land attached to the school, and under the law none of these helpers must work more than eight hours. The authorities of the college have not yet hit upon a program which permits all farm labor to be done within the eight-hour limit without causing an expense not contemplated in the last annual appropriation, and in any case there is a waste of time which is not relished by the men any more than it is by the managers.

For example, it is twelve hours between one milking of a cow and the next milking. If the same man has been set to milk the cow both times the law has been violated unless he has been in a state of enforced idleness during four or five hours of the intervening time. Contemplate the feelings of the farm superintendent when a summer thunder storm is muttering in the distance, at, say, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the hay must be left exposed to the rain because the men have already worked eight hours. Fines and imprisonment are the reward of the man who tries to save the state's property under such conditions.

Other complications, such as can readily be imagined by any one who knows of the manifold duties of life on the farm, are not jesting matters to the unhappy state officials. It has needed only this revelation of the actual workings of the eight-hour law on the farm to set the Massachusetts farmer to thinking. In the last analysis it is the farmer who pays the taxes. The farmer works all day, himself, and when he is driving along the road and sees the farm laborer, whose wages he pays, swinging in a hammock, reading novels or playing golf for exercise, while the sun is still high in the heavens, he may well begin to wonder why his representative in the legislature is so much more sparing of the paid employe of the state than of the hard working taxpayer. He may even question whether a farm can be considered a model for his sons to study where the law compels the hiring of twice as many men as the farmer himself could afford to use for the same work. First lessons in bankruptcy should not be substituted for instruction in scientific agriculture.

'ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A great crowd of Italian, Hebrew and Polish women surrounded a public school in Brooklyn, angrily demanding their children. It was a repetition of a similar scare that occurred in Manhattan last spring, caused by one woman who ran screaming through the streets upon learning that a doctor was inspecting the school which her daughter attended. The Brooklyn fright was started by a mother's misunderstanding of her child's remark about the visit of the school doctor next day. Working herself into a frenzy of fear, the mother started for the school, crying to other women as she went that doctors were cutting the throats of their children. She quickly gathered a mob around the school building and the school was dismissed to restore peace.

The big skyscrapers bordering on and adjacent to the Battery and Bowling Green have not all been as profitable as their owners expected. The supply of office rooms heretofore has exceeded the demand and there have always been more empty suites than there were applicants for tenancy. Some of the larger structures have not paid their owners more than 1 per cent on the investment, and even the more favored buildings have not yielded more than 1½ or 2 per cent. However, within the last two or three months applicants have been taken aback to learn that desirable rooms and suites are becoming scarce in this neighborhood and that rents have increased 25 per cent and in some cases 50 per cent.

This change in the state of affairs has been brought about solely by the fact that the custom house is to be finished within a short time. The opening of the custom house will necessarily bring a large amount of business to the neighborhood. Hence, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, renting space will soon be at a premium.

Lawrence Gildersleeve, a well known young man at Huntington, L. I., whose neck was broken four years ago, has just been made attendance officer of the Huntington High school. He entered upon his duties last week.

Gildersleeve's case is considered one of the most remarkable on record. That he lived at all was believed to be a marvel. He is now able to fish and hunt and drive and enjoy other active sports usually reserved for the strongest.

While Gildersleeve, with some other Huntington young men, on Thanksgiving day, 1902, was playing foot ball at Mineola, fifteen men piled themselves upon him, and when they arose he lay limp and inert. He was taken to his home to die, as his friends believed, for a doctor had pronounced his injury to be a broken back.

Dr. William B. Gibson, the family physician, said the fractured vertebra might cause death, but that the case would be fought to the end and he hoped to save the young man, whose physique was splendid. Week after week the patient lay upon a water bed, wasting away, unable to move his head even the fractional part of an inch. Seven times he was believed to have succumbed to what is known as false pneumonia.

After three months of constant battle Gildersleeve began to mend. The broken bone was knitting and he was gaining strength. Gradually the improvement proceeded. The lack of the active exercise to which he had been accustomed prevented the patient from fully recovering his former strength, but his improvement, once begun, was steady. Little by little he took up his former exercise, and he can now safely undertake anything any other active young man of 27 can do. He no longer has to hold himself with head erect to avoid all possible strain upon his neck, which is now strong.

Street car passengers in New York are more patient in a blockade caused by a fire than in any other kind of a jam, according to one conductor. "I have seen a whole carload get mad enough to bite because they were unable to hurry on their way," he explained, "but the minute the word was passed along the line that a fire was holding them back they brightened up wonderfully. Some folks, on the other hand, like to be held by a procession, but they are generally the ones up near the head of the line. Nobody seems to like weddings. One day last week we ran into a 'swell' affair of that kind. There were so many carriages in front of the church, and it took so long to unload the guests, that we waited for ten minutes while an officer cleared the way. Most of my passengers were women and I had expected their tender hearts to thrill with sympathy; on the contrary, every last one of them got hopping mad because I didn't run down the whole party."

An ingenious New Yorker has invented a simple little tab forming a part of the pasteboard disk for milk bottles which promises to yield him a large fortune. The simple device is of more practical value than nine-tenths of the larger household patents upon which thousands of dollars are annually expended. How many forks, hairpins, icepicks and screwdrivers were ruined in a month before this tab was discovered; how much material patience was shattered by the trick the little slabs of pasteboard developed of submerging themselves in the bottles? Then some one bethinks himself or herself of cutting out a stopper with a tab on it. You pull the tab and the stopper lifts out as good as pie. The inventor is certainly a public benefactor.

By the amendment to the labor law regulating the employment of children, enacted by the last legislature and taking effect October 1, no person under 16 may be employed in any factory in the state before 6 a. m. or after 11 p. m. In New York City the employment of children under 16 is prohibited after 7 p. m. in any mercantile establishment, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel or apartment house, or in the distribution of merchandise or messages. No child under 16 and no woman may work in any mine or quarry.

New York is to experience a complete transformation of its cab service within the next week. One hundred autovehicles, equipped with an ingenious device, which registers automatically and in full view of the passenger the number of miles traveled and the amount due for time and distance, will be placed in operation, and will be the vanguard of an army of revolution which is to extend to every city in the United States. Not only will the patron be protected against imposition, but the cab company itself will have a registration of every cent collected and every mile traveled. The "taxmeter" is the name given to the device, which is a German invention.

Solution for Two Problems.

Baltimore American.

If Governor Magoon could induce a large number of Cubans to emigrate to Panama and begin work on the canal the solution of two problems might be rendered much easier.

Foot Ball Rules All Right.

Cleveland Leader.

The new foot ball rules are evidently all right in spite of the apprehensions of the college boys. Two players have been killed already and the season has hardly opened.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

Projected Meeting of State Delegates in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Record.

Next month the congress of state delegates charged with the preparation of uniform divorce laws will meet in this city under most favorable auspices. Religious and secular sentiment are agreed that the best interests of society imperatively demand that divorce be discouraged and that the permanent character of marriage should be impressed upon the persons entering the matrimonial state. It may be doubted whether many persons on the point of marrying deliberately reflect that if they do not like the experiment it will be easy to abandon it, but it cannot be denied that where divorce is notoriously common marriage is not to the general apprehension the solemn and permanent condition that religion and the well being of society demand that it should be.

Something has already been done to check the disposition to seek divorces by forbidding remarriage within a year. As divorces are usually obtained with a view to another marriage, this must have a discouraging tendency in states where the law exists, but its influence is reduced by the facility for going into another state which is less particular and getting married there.

The lot of the unhappily married is so wretched, and the condition of persons separated but not allowed to remarry again is so little conducive to right living, that the secular authority is not likely to prohibit divorce or the marriage of divorced persons—at least of the innocent parties to divorce. But secular sentiment is quite ready to join religious convictions in doing all that can be done to discourage divorce, to limit it to very grave conditions and to impress upon persons about to marry the expectation of society that the state they are entering will last until death.

PERSONAL NOTES.

J. J. Hill's favorite hymn: "One sweetly solemn thought comes to me ore and ore."

Messrs. Bailey and Crane of Texas are drawing crowds at their joint debates, as each occasion seems likely to develop into a ring event.

The emperor of Austria scarcely ever shakes hands, even with the most exalted visitors or privileged persons. His usual form of greeting is a courtly bow.

Arrangements are being made by the Cambridge Historical society for the celebration on February 27 next of the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow centennial. The principal address will be made by William Dean Howells.

For the first time in the history of Mississippi as a state, a woman is a full-fledged member of the governor's staff, the appointment having been made by Governor Vardaman of Miss Henrietta Mitchell as aid-de-camp, with rank of colonel. The young lady has been a leader in society at the Mississippi capital for some time, and is an accomplished horsewoman.

Carl Lunde, a Norwegian artist, has made himself famous by painting on metal, an art even the Japanese have failed in, great as they are as metal workers. Lunde decorates ordinary tin with characteristic designs in colors and illuminates an ordinary tray or plate that would otherwise be cheaply japanned. The method is his secret and only one of many cleverenesses he employs to render utility artistic and decorative.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I hear your machine killed a man yesterday. Of course, you must regret it."

"Regret it! Say, they're trying to make me pay the funeral expenses. And the machine was damaged at that."—Philadelphia Press.

"He's a popular poet."

"Dear me! Why, I thought he hadn't written anything for years."

"He hasn't; that's why he's so popular."—Chicago Journal.

"Talking about inventions," said the business man, "I have a little machine in my place that would make me a millionaire if I could only keep it going all the time."

"What is it?"

"A cash register."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You should not lace so tightly, Miss Jones. Constant pressure at the waist must be bad for your health."

"That's true enough of—er—artificial pressure, is it not?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Have you made arrangements to prevent fraud in the election?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "I couldn't quite manage that. But I've done the next best thing to defeat the opposition's iniquity; I've made arrangements that'll make their fraud so insignificant by comparison that it won't be noticed."—Washington Star.

"You haven't changed milliners, have you?"

"Yes. I guess Madame Chiffone didn't care for my custom any longer."

"What makes you think so?"

"She told me that a hat I liked was too young for me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Didn't you say that the bosses must go?"

"I did."

"And here you are setting yourself up as a boss."

"Certainly. Why did you suppose I wanted the other fellows to go?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"That girl is a dream!"

"Yes, the kind that makes you bless the inventor of alarm clocks."—Baltimore American.

"Remember," said the melodramatic man, "there are things in this life that money cannot buy."

"Yes," answered the impecunious person wearily, "but I had enough of them long ago. What I want now is change."—Washington Star.

AUTUMN.

St. Louis Republic.

In the blur of the dusk
Drifts the smoke from the leaves,
And the withering husk
Rustles softly and grieves
For the flower that blushed
In the glow of the dawn,
For the bird song is hushed
And the summer is gone.

And at noon is a haze
On the forest-clad hill,
And the rivulet plays
In a world that is still—
In a world that is bare
Where the meadows were spread
As a carpeting fair,
For the summer is dead.

And the listening trees
Seem to ask of the sky
Where all of the bees
That one day hastened by
With their burden of sweets
On their wings that were sped
With the swiftest of beats—
Now that summer has fled.

But the meadow is brown,
And the vines are asleep,
And the leaves flutter down
Till they drift in a heap,
And the apples turn red
Till they fall one by one,
And the skies are as lead
Now that summer is done.

In the blur of the dusk
Drifts the spiciest scent—
Myrrh, frankincense and musk
Not more sweetly are blent.
And our sacrifice now
Is the altar upon
'Neath the smoke-wreaths we bow
For the summer is gone.