

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
Charles C. Roseberry, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of September, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number. Includes categories like Total, Less unpaid copies, Net total sales, Daily average, and Subscribers leaving the city temporarily.

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

If you have not yet registered make an engagement with yourself to register tomorrow.

In inviting Raisulou to restore order in Morocco, the sultan seems to take seriously to the idea of setting a thief to catch a thief.

People who were previously in doubt may now mark it on their calendars that Thursday, November 29, will be Thanksgiving day.

Those London women who insisted on being ejected from Parliament house are evidently of the opinion that suffering must come before a cure.

That theatrical manager who killed one of his actresses will probably find that he carried the idea of sensational advertising methods beyond the limit fixed by law and good taste.

At last Colonel Picquet has access to all the secret archives of the French War department and the world will watch for new Dreyfus developments with more than usual interest.

Failure to confirm charges of political graft before a New York grand jury excites suspicion that Attorney Jerome may have been baited into a trap, artfully set by agents of Mr. Hearst.

After assuming office the French cabinet meets to adopt a program of government. The "issues of the campaign" must be as vague in France as some people would have them in the United States.

If Colonel Bryan is to compare his dreams with those of Joseph in Egypt, he will be compelled to change his attitude on the subject of monopolies, as Joseph engineered the first recorded "corner" in grain.

The Board of Regents of the state university will ask the legislature to appropriate only \$246,000 for that institution during the coming biennial. The university believes in the adage, "Nothing without asking."

If it is such a terrible offense for office-holders to contribute to the political campaigns, why not call off the democratic soliciting committees that are taking slices of all the salaries paid in the city hall.

Colonel Bryan evidently could not wait until he got back to Nebraska to deliver his advertised lecture on "Dreams," but had to let loose of it at Indianapolis. Some "dreams" will not keep even in cold storage.

It looks as if the first practical step in the direction of reciprocity with Canada were being taken in Nova Scotia, where a project is outlined for the development of the natural resources of the colony with American capital.

THE NEARBY CABINET.

The cabinet changes just announced in anticipation of the retirement of Secretary Moody and Secretary Shaw have obviously been determined from considerations of administrative efficiency based upon the president's own personal knowledge and familiarity and not upon partisan expedients or political geography.

The transfer of Secretary Bonaparte from the navy brings to the head of the Department of Justice not only a lawyer of distinguished ability, but a man of remarkable force of character, known to be in complete sympathy with President Roosevelt's policies and certain to direct the machinery of that department with unremitting energy for the enforcement of the law, especially against defiant corporations and trade conspirators.

Likewise the transfer of Postmaster General Cortelyou to the treasury portfolio must be viewed as a move putting him in a place where he will fit even better than he has as the head of the Postoffice department. Mr. Cortelyou's rapid rise in political preference is unique in having had no outside propelling force behind it in the form of political backing or pressure from influential friends.

As secretary of labor and commerce Mr. Mitchell, who will soon be secretary of the navy, proved himself industrious and level-headed. His experience in congress makes him a valuable man in the cabinet without respect so much to the particular duties assigned to him.

The selection of George von L. Meyer as postmaster general is probably more of a personal choice than any of the others. Ambassador Meyer has had the favor of President Roosevelt for years, his association with the president dating from their college days at Harvard. It is safe to say that his demonstrated ability in the diplomatic service is ample assurance that he will make good as postmaster general.

In naming Oscar S. Straus of New York to be the new secretary of commerce and labor the president has set another new precedent. Mr. Straus will be the first cabinet officer of Jewish faith, an honor which cannot fail to be duly appreciated by the large body of his co-religionists. Further than this, he is a comparatively recent convert to republicanism, having served as minister to Turkey by appointment of Grover Cleveland. That he is eminently fitted for the place to which he has been called goes without saying.

Such a rearrangement of the cabinet is to be particularly distinguished from a disarrangement. The changes are all caused by voluntary retirements and promotions and not by enforced dismissals. The strategic points in the cabinet will continue to be manned by veterans like Root, Taft, Wilson, Hitchcock and Cortelyou, bearing with them the great prestige of success. The new cabinet will be without doubt more closely identified to President Roosevelt himself, who, after all, is the active force of the administration and will share the responsibility for all important action in whatever branch of the government service.

TAX REFORM IN WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin presents the extraordinary spectacle of a state that is able to remit for the coming year all state taxes, except the school tax, which is reduced to only one-half a mill. What has enabled the state board to take this action is a surplus of over \$2,000,000 in the general fund, out of which the general expenses of the state are paid, and the prospect of a revenue excess of \$2,500,000 over expenditures during the coming year.

In short, the treasury can pay out of funds on hand \$1,818,325 that will fall due the next twelve months on account of common schools, state university, etc., without a dollar of taxation in the meantime save a one-half mill school tax. But for the fact that Wisconsin is beginning construction of a \$5,000,000 state capitol, there would be no occasion for a call upon the taxpayers even for a half-mill contribution and the state levy could be totally remitted.

This remarkable situation has been brought about chiefly by compelling railroad corporations to bear their fair share of the tax burden, although to do so a most arduous and protracted struggle was required. Under the old assessment laws the same methods of evasion and abuse that were then universally and are still employed in many states enabled the Wisconsin roads to shirk just taxation in large part for decades. The result bore grievously upon the taxpaying masses, and deficiency of revenue was an almost constant feature of state finances.

And this abuse, grown flagrant and chronic, was the main inspiration back of the popular reform movement led by LaFollette, which only three years ago at length succeeded in securing legislation for listing railroad property like other property for taxation on the basis of real value.

The railroads accordingly now pay annually about \$2,000,000, which is a third more than in the old tax shirking days, the additional revenue being such, since the levies had not been correspondingly reduced, as to pay all current expenditures and pile up the great surplus which makes possible the remission of any state levy whatever, except the half-mill school tax, for the coming year. It is to be assumed that there has been honest and efficient administration of the state government in other respects to make possible such action, but incomparably

more than upon a mere temporary engagement of their pockets are the people and taxpayers of Wisconsin to be congratulated upon the substantial progress toward equal taxation which it signifies.

PICQUART AS WAR MINISTER.

At this distance a new French cabinet is ordinarily a matter of no great interest, but one feature of the cabinet just organized by Clemenceau should stir the enthusiasm and gratitude of civilized mankind everywhere, namely, the selection of General Picquet for minister of war. For he is the honest and courageous French officer, then a lieutenant colonel, who dared to stand for the truth concerning the innocent Captain Alfred Dreyfus against the infamous conspiracy in high army circles to destroy him and blot his reputation. Picquet, to his everlasting honor be it said, did this in the face of the absolute certainty that the conspirators, at that time all-powerful in the government and sustained by insensate popular prejudice, would turn upon him to rend him with equal fury and ruthlessness. And he accepted as the penalty for following conscience degradation only less cruel than that which was meted out to Dreyfus, himself being expelled in disgrace from the army, ostracized socially and his very life, as well as his name, put in extreme jeopardy.

There is no blacker page in modern history than the terrible maltreatment of Picquet and Dreyfus in the guilt of which one of the great advanced nations so strangely permitted itself to be involved. Some atonement has been officially, though tardily, made by restoring the wronged officers to honorable standing with promotion to high rank under circumstances that amount to conspicuous national confession. The elevation to premiership of Clemenceau, himself next to Zola the most intrepid protestant against the historic outrage, when all France seemed to join in it, is a notable vindication of justice. That General Picquet should at the same time be put at the head of the same great department was predestinated to such base ends against him for refusing to acquiesce in that outrage, is a triumph for the right that should not pass unnoticed.

SOME FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING.

When the taxpaying citizens of Omaha and Douglas county come to decide how to cast their ballots next week they should find it worth while considering some facts connected with their county government. The management of the county business has been in the hands of republicans for two years, previous to which there was a protracted riot of reckless extravagance under democratic county boards.

For the year 1904 with the democratic county board in control the county found itself in debt \$190,000 when the balance sheet was struck October 1. For the year 1906, with a republican county board in control, the democratic legacy of debt has been cleaned up and the balance sheet showed on October 1, \$183,000 on hand to pay bills for ten months to come.

If a British holding company shall swallow the American Meat trust we shall all have to eat "the roast beef of old England."

It seems that every rope of a corporation intends to tug to England. That country should strengthen its law restricting immigration.

Comparing 1904 with 1905 the United States bureau of labor finds that the average wage per hour has increased 2.5 per cent and the average hours worked per week have decreased 2.8 per cent. The average purchasing power of the wage has increased, notwithstanding the higher price of many commodities. Prevailing prosperity is the sort that stands analysis.

The growing need of small bills, especially five and ten dollar notes, as brought before the bankers' convention in St. Louis, is a strong indication of the country's prosperity for it shows it is increasing among the mass of the people who do not handle the big sums in bulk, but who constitute the great arteries of circulation through the country. The quick recovery from disaster, the flow in sums large and small toward objects of popular subscription, the generous response to various charities all prove the increase of resources in all classes and that the nation at large is in an era of unexcelled prosperity.

On such a showing the taxpayers who are specially interested in good government on its financial side should be able to count the cost of democratic misrule and guard themselves against recurrence.

It must have been a coincidence that the fusion legislature of 1897 restored the power to appoint members of Omaha's police board to the fusion governor instead of to the then republican mayor.

It must have been only another coincidence that Governor Holcomb was cajoled into appointing the Herdman-Peabody-Gregory combine on the eve of a city election in Omaha so that the police force could be put to work to help the democratic city ticket.

It must have been merely a coincidence that the supreme court, as soon as it came under democratic control, took away from Omaha the municipal home rule which had been given to it by a decision of the republican supreme court.

It is only a coincidence, too, that the democratic chief justice joined in calling a special session of the court to hand down this decision in the face of another city election in Omaha in which the new board was again to help the democratic city ticket.

It is only a coincidence that Candidate Hitchcock's World-Herald

failed to utter a word of protest against this invasion of constitutional rights and now suddenly becomes an ardent advocate of home rule in the hope of having the leaves and fishes of the fire and police department distributed to faithful democrats.

These are, doubtless, all coincidences, but there seems to be a strange method in their consecutive-ness.

In pelting himself with bouquets because the proposition for a second telephone system is to be submitted to the voters at the coming election, Candidate Hitchcock is entirely oblivious of the fact that the franchise ordinance would never have gone through except for his championship, by Councilman Zimman, the only republican member of the body. If any bouquets are to be thrown, they should be directed at Councilman Zimman.

Over 100 republican legislative nominees throughout the various Nebraska districts are publicly on record, promising to redeem every pledge of legislation made in the state platform. In the meantime the democratic orators are declaring that we need no new laws on the statute books. People who want reform legislation in Nebraska will cast their votes for a republican legislature.

Candidate Abbott is still scoring the republican party "for asserting that the present maximum freight rate law is not enforceable." He should score Judge Holcomb, who as fusion governor made the same assertion, and he should also score C. J. Smyth, who as democratic attorney general must have advised Governor Holcomb as to the status of the law.

The report of the latest committee considering the subject of marriage and divorce seems to place more emphasis upon uniformity of laws than upon restricting the practice of divorce. As members of the committee are lawyers they may have in view a better division of fees rather than their abolition.

Governor Mekey is taking his time to digest all the arguments that were showered upon him during his hearing of the charges against his Omaha police board appointees. The governor does not know whether to surprise himself or to surprise the public.

If the city of Omaha is to be held for damages for injuries from billboards erected in the streets without its consent, it certainly ought to have recourse for reimbursement upon the parties directly responsible. The only question is as to the most effective way to enforce the city's rights.

The indictment of the members of the local coal combine for infraction of laws against fraud, and combinations in restraint of trade, is another credit mark for County Attorney Slaughter in contrast with his predecessor, County Attorney English, who O. K.'d the coal dealers' plan of operation.

Philadelphia Ledger. It is a British holding company shall swallow the American Meat trust we shall all have to eat "the roast beef of old England."

Prosperity that stands analysis. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Comparing 1904 with 1905 the United States bureau of labor finds that the average wage per hour has increased 2.5 per cent and the average hours worked per week have decreased 2.8 per cent. The average purchasing power of the wage has increased, notwithstanding the higher price of many commodities. Prevailing prosperity is the sort that stands analysis.

A Common Need. Baltimore American. The growing need of small bills, especially five and ten dollar notes, as brought before the bankers' convention in St. Louis, is a strong indication of the country's prosperity for it shows it is increasing among the mass of the people who do not handle the big sums in bulk, but who constitute the great arteries of circulation through the country. The quick recovery from disaster, the flow in sums large and small toward objects of popular subscription, the generous response to various charities all prove the increase of resources in all classes and that the nation at large is in an era of unexcelled prosperity.

The only political sign that remains conspicuous in Wall street is betting odds on Hughes' election, starting at 3 to 1, have advanced to 10 to 3, with few takers. Last Saturday bets were made on pluralities as follows:

Even money that Hughes will carry King's county. Even money that Hearst will not get 25,000 plurality in the greater city. Odds of 4 to 5 that Hughes will carry King's county. Even money that Hughes will carry King's county. Even money that Hearst will not carry more than four counties in the entire state. Odds of 1 to 1 and better that Hughes will carry a single aldermanic district in New York.

Regarding the reliability of betting as a forecast of the result the New York Evening Post recalls these facts: "At this time in 1895 the odds on Roosevelt were two to one by the opening of November they were five to one. The curb had evidently had the situation in hand. In October, 1895, odds were four and a half to one that he would lose Ohio and five to four that McKinley would carry Kings county. In the nation, Bryan was overwhelmingly defeated; he lost Ohio by 50,000 and Kings county by 2,761. The anti-election odds had told the story. In 1892, in the hotly contested Low-Tracy-Van Wyck contest for the mayoralty, odds on Van Wyck were ten to four at a time when almost every newspaper was predicting Low's success. Van Wyck won by a 72-67 plurality. In 1888 the betting began on fairly even terms. On the eve of election odds on one were offered against Bryan and an even bet on the issue of the proposition that McKinley would carry by 10,000 plurality.

It is a scientific investigation in Cincinnati has been trying to arrive at a definite idea of the amount of soot deposited in the city in the course of a year. One of his tests was to place buckets, three-fourths filled with water, on eleven roofs in different parts of the city. At the end of three months a careful analysis was made of the contents of the buckets to ascertain the amount of carbonaceous matter. The final computation is that in the downtown area the falling soot amounts to 54 tons a month, or eighteen tons daily. On a square mile of the city the soot deposit is 171 tons a month, or 57 tons possible an average of several pounds to each inhabitant. In one of the suburbs the soot in the bucket was .64 grains to the square foot for a period of thirty days. For the same time the deposit at a central point in the city was 2.58 grains to the square foot.

Other cities that burn soft coal need not suffer themselves that they fare much better. A glance out at the windows tells the story. In many parts of a sooty city the trees and flowers are coated with grime and often refuse to grow. The smoke cloud injures health in several ways, one of which is the shutting out of the sunlight that destroys disease germs. That soot is deposited in human lungs is a fact well known to surgeons. These figures were laid before a smoke-abatement league meeting in Cincinnati a few days ago, and it was resolved to ask the next legislature for more stringent anti-smoke laws. The present methods of smoke abatement are visibly unsatisfactory, and the opinion is widely held that relief must come through some means not yet attained.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Some Features of the Campaign for the Governorship.

The battle for the governorship of New York state grows in intensity as election day approaches. Both Hughes and Hearst are drawing great crowds wherever they appear, and such is stamping the state in every direction, making from two to five speeches a day, besides the usual back platform talks. Opinions as to the drift of popular sentiment varies widely. Staff correspondents of the Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.), the Washington Post (ind.), and the Indianapolis News (ind. rep.), agree that the situation is not as favorable as republicans hope for, especially in the country where republican strength predominates. The reason for this pessimism is the fear that Hearst will receive a large proportion of the republican labor vote. This belief is sharply contradicted by local correspondents of the New York Herald's. Their reports show there is no basis for statements that a Hearst landslide is imminent outside of New York City. One fact is apparent. Many reports favorable to Hearst are made by correspondents of papers supporting Hughes for the purpose of arousing republicans to action. While there is wide difference of opinion as to the extent of the labor drift to Hearst, it is admitted that the drift of democrats to Hughes is strong and gaining hourly.

"New York is, of course, a republican state when political conditions are normal," says the correspondent of the Indianapolis News, "but the vote of the last few elections has demonstrated that one can not forecast what will happen; it shows that the people are quick these days to register their opinions without regard to party allegiance. Four years ago Odell, the republican candidate for governor, had a plurality of only 1,500. Two years ago Higgins, the republican candidate for governor, was elected by a plurality of 45,000. The democratic nominee, Herrick, did not appeal to the masses because he was looked upon as a corporation candidate. At that election the social democrats, the prohibitionists, the social labor and the people's party candidates for governor polled a total of 208 votes. It is conceded that this year practically all these scattering votes will go to Hearst. But, after all, statistics of one year ago, or two years ago, or of any former election, are of small value in trying to figure out what will happen this year."

A report from a correspondent who has made a tour of northern counties says that "the democratic party has been practically wiped off the map." This statement, on the assumption that it is not meant to be taken too literally, does not mean too much, for while the up-state democratic organization may be weak in the sense that there is no directing center, it is to be borne in mind that the Hearst issue is active, and as representing the candidate for governor, error in question it takes the place of the democratic party.

Writing from Albany a political observer of many years' experience, whose analysis of the situation in other campaigns has been generally accurate, says: "Hearst has had good audiences whenever he spoke to the working men, as he had also good audiences when he spoke to the farmers. But there was no such enthusiasm as he had been led to expect, and his uncertainty as to his standing in the rural communities was such that he was not satisfied with once visiting them. Either in person or by clever representatives he repeated his arguments, it is reported, and is now relying on his newspapers to keep his promises before the absent farmer, which he expects to draw his greatest strength."

The correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald calls attention to the heavy registration in up-state cities as a sign distinctly favorable to republican success. "It is evident," he says, "that the entire republican vote of the state is registered. It is clear also that democrats who are dissatisfied with the nomination of William R. Hearst have registered. If there had been a considerable decrease the contrary interpretation would be that the dissatisfied democrats, angered at the situation in their party, would not vote at all. The great question is how the republican vote is going to be cast, or rather how great the republican defection to Hearst will be."

In New York City the situation is "confusion worse confounded." The democratic organizations in the various boroughs, even Tammany, are principally supervised by Hearst's league. So-called democratic leaders are publicly fouted or ignored, and rival Hearst candidates put up nominative and judicial offices. Democratic headquarters are as long as an undertaking shop and no campaign funds are volunteered. On the other hand, the Hearst headquarters at the Gilsey house, is crowded and busy every hour of day and night, and money is abundant. No one familiar with the traits of New York political leaders can imagine them turning the other cheek to be struck by one who aims to deprive them of a livelihood and erect on their graves a political monopoly surpassing anything the country has seen.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder Pure, Wholesome, Reliable

Made from cream of tartar derived solely from grapes, the most delicious and healthful of all fruit acids. Its use is a guarantee of perfect food and a protection against the ill that follow the use of alum, alum-phosphate and other low grade powders.

The mixtures called baking powders that sell for ten or twenty-five cents a pound, or a cent an ounce, are all alike made from alum and costing less than three cents a pound.

New York county, which had gone democratic by 66,000 in 1902. Both bets were won. In 1892 the betting started even, but was set in line on Cleveland at the last. The voters of the odds were right, though they underestimated the movement of the west. In 1888 the odds were ten to eight on Cleveland until Quay "tried the fat" out of the Pennsylvania manufacturers; then they suddenly changed to ten to eight on Harrison. In 1884 the odds were ten to eight on the now known situation of the day. This is a pretty convincing record."

A WARNING TO REPUBLICANS.

Special Need of a Rally in Support of Roosevelt Policies. Leslie's Weekly. There is an especial need for intelligent organization by the republicans in 1908. The sweeping victory of 1904, under Roosevelt's direct leadership, has made them over-confident. Under Roosevelt's leadership, too, in the recent session of congress they enacted more legislation of supreme value to the country than was passed in any previous session since the civil war, and they are likely to think that this will give them the victory this year, whether they made any systematic effort to win or not. This mood has perils. It detested the republicans in 1902. The whole machinery of their party—the national committee, the state committees of many commonwealths and the county and ward groups of many commonwealths—all parts of our country, was badly directed in that year. The republicans had made a good record under Harrison. There was property all over the country. But what the republican spellbinders called "apathy" met them every where. If intelligent precautions had been taken to marshal the entire party vote, Harrison, and not Cleveland, would have carried the country in 1902. The same thing has hit the republicans in several congressional campaigns.

Thirteen republican members of the present house of representatives were elected by pluralities of less than 1,000 in 1904. Twenty-six republicans had margins of less than 2,000. A lead of less than 2,000 for a republican congressman in a boom year like 1904 is a dangerously small margin to work on for an off year like 1906. Unless the republican organization, from the national committee down to the precinct group, is especially active and vigilant, many of these seats will be lost to the republicans this year.

The difficulties among the republicans in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Wisconsin, Iowa and other states suggest a danger which the national and local leaders of the party should endeavor to meet. We saw how the introduction of extraneous issues into the Maine contest cut the republican lead on September 19 to low figures. All that peril could have been averted if the republican party in that state had been intelligently directed.

The fact that the fight is practically between Roosevelt and Bryan this year—for Bryan will be the democratic candidate two years hence, and the republicans must put up Roosevelt or someone else as the Roosevelt stamp to defeat him—should be kept before the mind of every republican voter in this campaign. Unless the republicans carry congress by an adequate majority in 1906 they may lose the presidency in 1908.

PERSONAL NOTES. Twelve women were seriously injured during a bargain counter rush in Louisville, Ky., the unwounded got some hair-raises.

A London man played the piano forty-eight hours consecutively, proving his physical endurance, his idiosyncy and the patience of his neighbors.

Judge W. S. Kenyon, of Fort Dodge, Ia., has been appointed Iowa attorney for the Illinois Coal railroad. He is comparatively a young man, being less than 40, and is one of the best known politicians in his state.

Dr. J. M. McBryde, president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg, Va., has been placed on the retired list as a pensioner of the Carnegie foundation. He is the third educator from Virginia to receive this distinction.

Dr. William H. Allen has been conducting examinations of school children in New York on behalf of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. According to Dr. Allen, two-thirds of the school children in the poor districts are mentally incapacitated because of cerebral ailments.

Dr. Alexander Petrunkevich, head of the department of sociology at the Indiana state university, is a member of the Russian nobility. He is a son of Ivan Petrunkevich, the leader of the constitutional democratic party, and one of the leading officers of the Duma. He is recognized as one of the best biologists in the country.

Joseph Jenkins Lee, American minister to Ecuador and the youngest officer of his rank in the diplomatic service of the United States, has just been elected a member of the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain in recognition of his services in the cause of geographical science at the time of his expedition to Acre.

L. R. Witley of St. Louis, recently appointed judge of the United States court for China, with headquarters at Shanghai, is in Washington to receive dual instructions. He will sail shortly. He occupies the high position as attorney general of the Philippines for five years. His court will cover the entire oriental kingdom.

Helping the Home Product. Washington Post. It's another case of that ill wind blowing good. The Havana tobacco crop has been seriously damaged by the hurricanes, causing better prices for the Havana tobacco raised in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Overcoats Our "Ultra" Overcoat, with its wide shoulders and narrow waists, is the fashionable garment for Fall and Winter. In light grays and light weights for light weather, or in darker and heavier fabrics for the severer days to come—\$25 to \$45. The "Glasgow" is the up-to-date modification of the Regular or Chesterfield Overcoat for all around wear—\$15 to \$50. Raincoats, \$15 to \$50. Browning King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.

