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:
Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1906, was as follows:

1	34,430	16	30,570
2	30,360	17	30,550
3	31,060	18	30,710
4	30,890	19	30,850
5	30,270	20	30,660
6	30,750	21	30,560
7	30,480	22	31,140
8	30,940	23	30,410
9	30,470	24	30,710
10	30,690	25	30,590
11	30,340	26	30,640
12	30,430	27	30,150
13	30,550	28	30,670
14	30,500	29	30,500
15	30,860	30	30,600

Total 937,550
Less unsold copies.....9,508

Net total sales.....927,642
Daily average 30,928

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.

Last registration day—next Saturday.

City Prosecutor Daniel says he did not know it was loaded. He is too unsophisticated a lad to do business with Ed Howell.

Events in St. Petersburg would tend to prove that the Russian government can control the situation when it wants to control.

What Cuba really needs is an implement serviceable for cutting sugar cane, but not transformable into a weapon of war at a moment's notice.

A fine of $300 and six months in jail for one of the Atlanta lynchers shows Georgia has Ohio and Missouri beaten in the fight against mob law.

The Ute trouble in Wyoming may have turned back the pages of history thirty years, but General Custer's mistake will never be repeated.

In the meantime, saloon keepers who want "holdup" insurance to protect themselves from the city prosecutor have had due notice where to get it.

Japanese reliance on the constitution of the United States might not be so implicit were the islanders more familiar with our supreme court decisions.

This is an off year in national politics, but that is no reason your name should be off the registration books. Be sure to register Saturday if you have not already done so.

White men holding intimate relations with recalcitrant Utes should prepare to show that they are working for peace or make arrangements to leave Wyoming in a hurry.

With a possible fine of $6,000,000, the Standard Oil company should take little exception to the fine of $5,000 imposed by an Ohio court, but the limit of the law cannot be expected all at once in Ohio.

The Utah campaign makes it appear that from a Mormon standpoint the president of the church is immune from attack until he is dead and because he cannot answer then the attack deserves no notice.

Every legislative candidate on the republican ticket in Douglas county is squarely on record for terminal taxation. But what about the democratic legislative candidates? Are they for Omaha, or are they for the railroads?

Repeated rumors of an effort to be made in the Iowa state legislature for the administration of Des Moines' municipal affairs according to the "Galveston plan" causes one to wonder if Iowa is really getting tired of politics.

In the light of recent events in Colorado that mining company compelled to pay $5,000 for coal taken from government land must have been surprised to learn that there is still a limit to the domination of corporations in that state.

Candidate Hitchcock through his paper is lashing himself into a fury over a fight between two telephone monopolies as to which shall control the Omaha field, but not a word about terminal taxation of railroad property for city purposes. Where does Candidate Hitchcock stand on this question?

NOT YET ON THE PLATFORM.

Of the 133 republican nominees for the legislature in the various Nebraska senatorial and representative districts 108 have subscribed their names to the platform synopsis, for publication in The Bee, thus placing themselves squarely on record to carry out the specific pledges of legislation made by the party. This leaves twenty-five who have not yet made responses as to their position. These twenty-five are as follows:

SENATORIAL.

Dist.	Nominee.	Residence.
15	Byron H. Glover	Comstock
20	Joe Burns	Lincoln
	J. C. F. McKesson	Emerald
27	A. L. Clarke	Hastings
28	C. A. Luce	Republican City

REPRESENTATIVE.

3	Charles B. Parker	Auburn
11	Frank Jahnel	Blair
15	W. E. Andn	Bancroft
16	C. J. Weborg	Pender
18	J. O. Milligan	Wakefield
20	George W. Saunders	Battle Mills
23	T. E. Alderson	Madison
28	John Halbot	David City
30	Elmer W. Brown	Lincoln
	Ed P. Brown	Lincoln
	Frank Reebja	Hallam
	W. J. Blystone	Lincoln
	Larsh S. Gilman	Haveloek
32	Adam McMullen	Wymore
	C. W. McCullough	Blue Springs
38	D. W. Baker	Benedict
41	W. I. Farley	Aurora
41	William Hagenmeister	Henderson
46	R. F. Raines	Red Cloud
56	Willis Neff	Hildreth

It is quite possible these men are not at variance with the platform upon which republican candidates are running this year and, if so, they should speak out. The columns of The Bee are still open for them to declare themselves. In the meanwhile we advise the voters of their constituencies, whom they wish to represent in the legislature, to make inquiry and get satisfactory answers before election day.

SECRETARY TAFT.

In the political contest now nearing its close Secretary Taft is entitled to speak as one having authority. No personality has more forcefully than his impressed public attention under the Roosevelt regime, and he has grown into such prominence as an exponent of the great distinctive policies with which the Roosevelt leadership is identified, touching vital issues as justly to be widely and seriously considered in connection with the succession to leadership. His influence is not confined to mere argument and words, however cogent and eloquent, but carries the prestige of character.

The part of Secretary Taft at the present juncture is especially important because the paramount issue, inherently and as President Roosevelt himself has from the outset left no means unemployed to emphasize, is whether the president shall be sustained during the remaining two years of his term by a republican congress or repudiated and embarrassed by partisan opposition control. It is, in short, no less than the question whether his progressive and aggressive policies shall be continuously developed or hampered and in part defeated. It has fallen to Secretary Taft to bear a conspicuous part in the record on which the people are thus to pass, and therein to fill full to running over the measure of public satisfaction with which he has met these high opportunities and duties. And he is thus pre-eminently qualified in the discussions before the people to expound and champion the cause he represents.

Secretary Taft, moreover, is a man of breadth and independence whose resolutions and appeal reach beyond mere party expediencies and whose methods are the reverse of cant and clap trap. The point of view of such a leader is an invaluable aid to earnest and open minded men of whatever party label they may happen to be, and it is a real public service that he is able to take from his pressing work time for a few public addresses and especially to appear in the west.

FUTURE MONEY MARKET.

In spite of the series of extraordinary exertions to relieve the money stringency it seems certain that the demand for currency will continue to be severe for several months, and it is now accepted as probable that interest rates will continue high with even a rising tendency. The available currency supply within a few weeks has been swelled by the addition of not less than a total of almost $95,000,000, including about $50,000,000 of imported gold, $26,000,000 of treasury surplus deposits and $18,000,000 by Secretary Shaw's latest device for expanding the volume of national bank notes. But so prodigious is the demand on account of the crops, of industrial and commercial activity and of promotion and stock speculation that even so great a currency increment has been instantly swallowed up.

That increment itself was not altogether net gain, for the very process of abstracting gold from Europe, narrowing bank reserves there, has advanced interest rates, compelling bank loans here to replace loans cancelled there, a large amount of American stocks and securities having already been returned on this account. While therefore we have transferred a vast amount of gold from London we have as a result also transferred a large amount of loans from London to New York, and thereby correspondingly depleted the fund available for current western and southern crop uses and for commercial purposes.

That grave danger impends is not believed by the most competent judges, but it is agreed that it is wise and at this time necessary to look the situation in the face, and to base universal business calculations on the assumption of a stiff money market for a protracted period in the future.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR OMAHA.

The fight for more equal taxation which has been waged in Omaha and Nebraska for the last five or six years has made great headway, but it still remains to force the railroads to pay city taxes on their property the same as other property owners. Terminal taxation for municipal purposes would not take a penny of revenue away from any county or school district in the state, but it would compel the railroads to pay city taxes, which they now evade almost altogether. The most valuable terminals being located in Omaha, this city would naturally be the largest beneficiary, but every other city, town and village in the state, with few, if any, exceptions, would also benefit proportionately.

A republican state convention has for the first time given platform recognition to the demand for terminal taxation. Every candidate running on the republican ticket is tacitly bound to carry out this promise, and to make it more emphatic, more than four-fifths of the republican candidates for the legislature have subscribed their names to a written pledge that they will, if elected, support and vote for measures that will carry out this platform promise, as well as the others.

The taxpayers of Omaha, therefore, have an opportunity such as is not likely soon to recur to make a winning fight for terminal taxation. Success in this would add to the annual revenues of the city in the neighborhood of $200,000 a year, which the railroads now keep in their own pockets while other property owners foot all the bills of city government, in whose advantages the railroads share more than pro rata.

If the railroads paid city taxes in Omaha the same as other people the tax rate could be brought down materially without impairing the city's finances. The city tax rate could be reduced 2 mills and still leave a surplus revenue to take care of needed improvements.

If the railroads were compelled to pay city taxes like other people Omaha could do a great many things which it is now prevented from doing because of insufficient resources.

It could double its police force for more adequate protection to life and property.

It could establish a two-shift fire department without any question as to money to pay for it.

It could enlarge the area of lighted streets and give new street lamps to outlying districts.

It could keep its pavement in constant repair and clean the streets all the year round.

If the railroads would pay their city taxes like other people Omaha could compensate its municipal employes more adequately.

It could put its city hall in a state of good repair.

It could build a workhouse that would drive hoboes out of the city and a hundred and one other needful things.

What is said here about terminal taxation in Omaha applies in only lesser degree to Lincoln, and Hastings, and Beatrice, and Norfolk, and all the other thriving cities and towns in Nebraska that are right now being cheated every year out of taxes the railroads ought to pay toward the support of their city governments.

Is it any wonder the railroads should have tied up with the democrats to head off terminal taxation and protect the graft they now enjoy at the expense of other taxpayers?

Report comes from Lincoln that the railroad tax shirkers are preparing to enjoin the collection of their 1906 taxes and tie them up by court order in the same manner as the 1904 and 1905 taxes. The railroad managers in Nebraska have a peculiar faculty of doing the wrong thing at the right time. If they had the shrewd business judgment they are credited with, they would pay up their back taxes at once and dismiss their injunction suits and try to convince the people that they are in for a square deal and willing to bear their share of the burdens of government the same as less favored property owners.

County Attorney Slabaugh does not seem to have pleased his democratic critics by asking for a grand jury to indict the members of the local Coal trust. The only way he could have satisfied them would have been to have followed the precedent set by County Attorney English in giving the coal dealers a clean bill of health, with an O. K. on their scheme of operation.

Colonel Bryan has advised the democrats of Iowa to give back the money they have been getting from the railroads and uncouple from the railroad train. He has a chance to take a position in Nebraska repudiating the deal which Chairman Allen of the democratic state committee has made with the railroads on this side of the river—but will he do it?

The two military posts and the army supply warehouse at this point come within the jurisdiction of Secretary Taft as head of the War department. It is to be hoped that the secretary will find time while here to familiarize himself more closely with the present needs and future possibilities of this part of his military establishment.

The good people of Omaha have an opportunity they should not neglect to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by Hon. William H. Taft, secretary of war, who speaks here tomorrow night. This will be Secretary Taft's first appearance before an Omaha audience and he should be given a cordial reception.

The presence of a negro wanted in Indiana for murder and the threat of a feud by his friends in case his arrest is attempted, places Kentucky in an embarrassing position, since it cannot lynch the negro without showing its ability to control feudists nor return him to Indiana without ignoring the Taylor case.

Secretary Shaw's statement that he made no effort to relieve the money market until real business men complained of high interest charges will probably do more to curb wild speculation than any advice he might offer.

Compensation to Heft.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Three members of the cabinet from New York would seem to look a little like favoritism. But the biggest man at the table comes from Ohio.

A Surpassing Tide.
New York Tribune.

With 1,400,000 immigrants a year coming to this country from Europe, the Dorian invasion seems petty and the Tartar migration becomes an insignificant trifle.

Risking His Popularity.
New York Tribune.

Sir Thomas Lipton, it is rumored, is to head a $500,000,000 beef trust. Sir Thomas must be a brave man to risk his popularity with the American people after that fashion.

No Huskers There.
Washington Post.

Nebraska farmers are asking that penitentiary inmates be paroled and allowed to work husking corn. The man who is willing to husk corn is not often the inmate of a penitentiary.

Expert Cabinet Work.
Chicago Tribune.

It is believed that when Mr. Roosevelt has reconstructed his cabinet in accordance with present plans it will be one of the best pieces of presidential furniture that ever adorned an administration.

Peril of Cuban "Patriots."
Pittsburg Dispatch.

It would be something of a surprise for the Cuban rebels if at the election the victims of the revolution should decide to vote against the patriots who helped themselves to the property of the peaceful population.

Expert Testimony.
Chicago Chronicle.

King Edward of England characterizes as "incredible obstinacy" the refusal of an American duchess to live with a husband who has been notoriously unfaithful to her. His majesty certainly is entitled to be heard as an expert in such matters.

Who Got the Money?
Baltimore American.

A man in New York who had disappeared to such an extent that his life insurance had been collected, now has turned up, demanding to know if he is alive. He should be credited with wisdom in suspecting his own living, as there are plenty of men who are distinctly dead ones and never know it.

As It Looks from Afar.
Brooklyn Eagle.

The United States army has been rushed to the west to remonstrate with a tribe of Indians that is peacefully selling beadwork off its reservation, and buying its winter stores with food money. Would that some of the white men who are off from their reservations were as harmless as the people they desire the army to shoot.

Hearst Overshadows Bryan.
Philadelphia Press.

The safe and sane democrats of New York have reached the conclusion that they canont rely upon Bryan to save the party from Hearst, as was expected when Bryan got his big reception on the return from abroad. At this moment Hearst is a bigger man with the party than Bryan and he will be bigger still should he be elected governor of New York. If the safe and sane democrats want to save the party from Hearst they will have to do it themselves.

Humors of Trust Making.
Springfield Republican.

It is one of the humors of world business that the venturesome enterprises, the trusts, the questionable and the unquestionable corporations, all find New Jersey so excellent a place to organize in. Think of the Trans-Alaska-Siberia railway company, with $6,000,000 authorized capital stock, dating its legal existence from Trenton, N. J.! There were all the great financial centers to choose from, and Loicq de Lobel, who holds $5,997,900 of the stock, chose Trenton. The four other named stockholders hold $2,100. This is the beginning of more high finance.

Pullman Flouts the Law.
Springfield Republican.

The Pullman Palace Car company is not complying with the requirements of the new rate law relating to the posting of its rates. The company takes the position, so it is anounced, that it is doing a hotel and not a transportation business, and it will pay no atention to the law which declares it to be a common carrier until compelled to by the court. Something might be said in favor of the company's contention, since its charges are made independently of mere transportation and are based upon time rather than distance; but this does not disprove the right of the government to bring the business under public regulation. Persistence in the Pullman company's antagonistic position will only operate to hasten the enactment of laws requiring the railroads to provide a sleeping and parlor car service of their own.

UGLY SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.

Crops out in Conspicuous Spots in San Francisco.
American Magazine.

During "earthquake love," as it was called, San Francisco was a city shaken into practical Christianity. The people dwelled for a time in Utopia. Mayor Schmitz, a machine man, forgot that he had a boss and served his city well. Individuals and corporations rushed to each other's assistance. Genuine righteousness prevailed.

But gradually, a little here and a little there, personal greed and private interest began to break through. Men remembered themselves again. "If Smith gets in on this I must. Business is business. I've got to live." The present situation is reported by Mr. Baker as follows:

"This is the way the city is being rebuilt—by an intense struggle of each man for immediate profit; little mercy for the weak, less thought of the public good. San Francisco will rebuild; its people will have the 'greater and grander city' of their heart's desire; the point I am making here is that they are coming to it through mountains of private greed and selfishness—and what a fearful wastage of energy!

"No thoughtful man can help asking himself if such conditions of private greed as now prevail in San Francisco, such frightful and wasteful competition, are necessary. Will not such greed such increases in wages and prices, such strikes, such a spirit of 'gouge,' as they call it out there, finally defeat itself?"

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Teachers of crooked tricks and shady games are not so fully occupied by political deals as to neglect a line of business equally profitable. A young pickpocket, caught with the goods on, confessed in court that the man and woman who gave him shelter and food taught him to steal and had instructed him for weeks in the fine art of lifting watches and pocketbooks from pockets, and then turned him loose to prey on society for illicit gain. It is a real case of Fagin over again, as the young pickpocket further said that his preceptors had prompted him to practice on themselves for hours at a time, and if he did his work in a clumsy manner he was beaten. He finally became very clever at the game and an honor to his instructors.

Six rich New Yorkers have given $25,000 to continue for two or three years the work of the American Institute for Scientific Research. Prof. James H. Hyslop is in charge of the records of mediums, investigators and delvers into psychic lore which were collected by the late Prof. Hodgson. The institute has the help and the co-operation of the British Society for Psychical Research, although it has not official connection with it. It will extend its labors to the field of investigation which has been entered by the Institue General Psychologique in France, which has recently been subsidized by the French government. Its principal work for the present will be the examination of phenomena connected with abnormal and supernormal psychology.

Prof. Hyslop says they do not intend to investigate the claims of professional mediums, but their time will be given to inquiries into the experiences of persons whose names will not be made public. Later on the institute will take up the application of hypnotism as an agent in healing and, if the funds be forthcoming, will open a hospital, where the effects of mental states upon the body may be studied. Within six months they hope to obtain a large permanent endowment fund.

Felix Isman of Philadelphia startled the real estate market last Friday with another of his spectacular purchases in that city, the property being that at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, 73.3x100 feet, owned by the Columbia bank and the American Safe Deposit company.

For this bit of Manhattan island Mr. Isman paid $1,550,000. Dennis & Preston were the brokers in the transaction. Mr. Isman has no definite plans for the future of the property, and is apparently acting again in accordance with his now famous doctrine that "you can be 75 per cent wrong and still make money in Manhattan real estate."

Of the properties which go to make up the Fifth avenue plot the immediate corner, 23x100 feet, on which there is a seven-story building, is sold by the American Safe Deposit company, while the three adjoining four-story structures, on plot 50.3x100, known as 495, 497 and 499 Fifth avenue, are held by the Columbia bank.

The four parcels together have an area of 7,525 square feet, so that the price of $1,550,000 figures down to about $211 a square foot.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the tenement house committee of the Charity Organization society, declares that a close canvass shows that there are in New York tenements 337,000 rooms that have no windows. A room without windows! A room which is never swept by the sweet airs of heaven and into which the light of God's sun never shines! How can men and women live in that area of perpetual darkness? Is it any wonder that dirt and all uncleanness accumulate and every sin and vice flourish in such a soil? These New York tenements are owned largely by the men and women of wealth who are leaders in the church and in society. It is even asserted that a powerful church, rich almost beyond computation, owns blocks of them and collects its rents as closely as any miserly landlord.

Country boys and others who are employed in New York without being able to live with their parents will reap the benefit of a partly philanthropic scheme organized by Miss L. M. Proudfoot. For the last ten years she has been running what is called an education club for poor boys of respectable parents at 9 West Tenth street. The object was to educate and start them afterward in business life. The new idea is to give boys a home in the city where they will be safeguarded and surrounded by healthful and uplifting influence. It is to be a home for boys to go to after the business of the day is over.

For this purpose 355 West Twenty-seventh street has been acquired, and a home started there. Ten boys are now being clothed and fed there by Miss Proudfoot. It is planned in this new departure to aid boys to find work, direct them to evening schools, care for them, and fit them for better places until they are entirely independent.

No provision is made for lads in orphanages and asylums after they reach 12 or 14 years. It is expected that the new venture will help such boys. Miss Proudfoot hopes that the most of her young charges will be from rural districts. She wants their character to be good. Each boy is expected to put a certain amount into the household fund. He is allowed to keep enough of his wages to cover necessary expenses and a little in addition for incidentals, so there may not be the temptation to be dishonest. As the wages increase the boy must put more into the household fund until he meets all his expenses. When he makes that possible he is required to find another home.

The Hebrew pawnshops of New York City are among the most interesting museums for relics and heirlooms in the world. The other day a Frenchman of undoubted "blue" blood got stranded. His only possession that could be converted into cash was a ring with an authenticated historic value. He consulted friends as to its most profitable disposition. "Show it to collectors interested in such things," they advised. "Someone will probably give you a good price for it." "Take it to a pawnbroker," a hotel clerk suggested. "He will give you twice as much as the average collector." The Frenchman accepted the advice of all; he visited both collectors and pawnbrokers, but he sold it to a pawnbroker. "I knew you would," said the hotel clerk. "There are no people in town who have such a keen scent for heirlooms and other articles with a history as pawnbrokers. The New York pawnbroker is always on the lookout for such things and is willing to pay for the romantic associations as well as the intrinsic value. The average man of that calling is supposed not to have the bump of sentiment very highly developed, but he realizes the possibilities of such a pledge should it remain in his possession unredeemed, and he is willing to secure it at the best possible terms to the customer."

Judge Enjoins Smelter Fumes.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 30.—Judge Harrier here yesterday granted an injunction to prevent the Selby Lead and Smelting works from allowing noxious fumes to escape from their chimneys. In his decision the court said the evidence had proved that the escaping fumes were more hurtful to people on the Solano side than in Port Costa.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Members of the Ohio Ice trust got their jail sentences postponed just long enough to escape their winter coal bill.

United States Senator Pettus of Alabama, who is 86 years of age, when recently asked what vocation he would choose if he were again beginning active life, replied: "The high calling of a farmer."

Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creek nation is the only Indian railroad president in America. His railroad is the Indian Central. It filed its charter at Guthrie. It is capitalized at $15,000,000 and contemplates the construction of 400 miles of railroad in Indian Territory and Oklahoma within the next two years.

Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, delivered an address recently in which he showed for the first time his series of moving Arctic pictures and told the story of his difficulty in obtaining them. Many of these pictures were obtained when the temperature was 50 degrees below zero. He first tried the experiment of using celluloid films, but the intense cold cracked them and the fragments clogged up the machinery. Mr. Fiala is an expert photographer.

It is estimated that in all some 300 wealthy American women have married titled foreigners and that the aggregate of their dowries exceeded $200,000,000. The most heavily dowered bride was the duchess of Roxburghe, with a fortune of $40,000,000. The others include the duchess of Marlborough, $10,000,000; the late Lady Curzon, $5,000,000; Countess Castellane, $15,000,000; Mrs. Vivian, $12,000,000; Baroness Halkett, $10,000,000; Lady William Beresford, $5,000,000; Princess Colonna, $2,500,000; Countess von Larisch, $4,000,000.

PINE FORESTS GOING FAST.

Canada Losing the Pride of Its Timber Wealth.
New York Tribune.

It is a fact which Canada faces with some degree of sadness that within a few years she will be absolutely devoid of the beautiful pine forests which at one time were her pride. At the present rate of destruction the number of years cannot be great until there will hardly be another tree of the original forests to be cut within the limits of the Canadian lumber region.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a recent address called attention to the many enemies of the forest. Man, he said, is bad enough, but he is not so bad as the fire. The fire is the great enemy of the forests. Year after year during the summer months miles and miles of forests are destroyed by fire. Perhaps it does not go on at so great a rate as in former years, but there is still far too much of it. Efforts are being made, however, to check the ravages of the flames.

In the Ottawa valley the lumbermen keep a patrol of the woods, and that is a great help. In order to be of the greatest service, many more patrolmen would be required, and the forests would have to be looked after as they are in France and Germany, so that so far as possible every incipient fire might be prevented from spreading. Furthermore, every man in that part of Canada—the lumberman, the sportsman and the man out of any class—should be impressed with the fact that it is a crime to throw a lighted match upon the ground, to scatter the ashes of a fire or to leave a camp fire before it is absolutely extinguished.

Another destructive element to which Sir Wilfrid calls attention is the railway locomotive. The railroads are great blessings, undoubtedly, but one who takes the train at Halifax to go to Vancouver will find in every province of the dominion where there is timber miles upon miles of what was once beautiful forest, now nothing but parched and blackened timber—a monument to the destructiveness of the railroad locomotive. Yet the railroad men have taken every precaution in their endeavor to overcome the difficulty inherent in the operation of the railway locomotive. They have put screens upon their smokestacks and devised other methods, but all have proved inadequate. While the Canadian forests have never been called upon to pay the enormous tribute to multiplying industries that those of the United States have, they have been decimated by the speculative lumberman and the improvident settler, and renewed we are until those which are accessible bear little resemblance to their primeval state.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Statesman—The fears of a serious disagreement with Japan are groundless.
Reporter—Is that why there are so many reports of it in the air?—Baltimore American.

"Never call a man a liar," counseled Uncle Allen Sparks, unless you are sure of your facts. You must be absolutely sure, for instance, that you can lick him."—Chicago Tribune.

Jenks—What did that rich old uncle of yours leave?
Hope—Nothing but a lot of disgusted relatives and a jubilant young widow, whom we had never heard of before.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You look tired and haggard this morning, old man," said Digley.
"Yes," replied Diggleman, "I made a discovery last night that staggered me."
"You don't say? What was it?"
"A bottle of 10-year-old rye that I didn't know I had."—Philadelphia Press.

Rooney—Is Pat Casey's wife extravagant?
McGann—She is; she's had twins twice.—Puck.

Mrs. Baker—I wish, dear, that you would design my winter hat for me.
Mr. Baker (an architect)—All right, my love. I will. Shall it be a sky-scraper or bungalow.—Harper's Weekly.

"There'll be no mud-slinging in this campaign," said one ward-worker.
"Not a bit," answered the other. "The boys will be instructed to use nothing softer than a rock or a brickbat."—Washington Star.

"Mr. Jeekill," said the man with the heavy gold watch chain, "this is my friend, Colonel Bunker. He is Senator Lotsmun's righthand man."
"Delighted to meet you, Colonel Bunker," said the other. "By the way—er—Senator Lotsmun happens to be left-handed, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

George Washington's army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge.
"The name of the place deceived me," he said, shivering. "This isn't so warm!"
Motioning the young men with the cameras aside, he strode into his tent and dictated a telegram to the War department asking for more blankets.—Chicago Tribune.

HALLOWE'EN.

Anonymous.

I sit beside the firepace
In a boarding house out west;
My head has gathered silver
And gained in girth my vest;
Tonight the noisy youngsters
Outside upon the green
Are "whooping" things up lively
To welcome Hallowe'en!

And thought goes straying backward
To Hampshire's hills again,
When gathered 'round the fireplace
Were rustic maids and men;
And one among the number,
The fairest ever seen,
Was the girl I caught and cornered
And kissed on Hallowe'en!

She ducked her head for apples,
And one that bore my name
With a crown engraved upon it,
To symbolize the fame,
I meant to win and garner—
Came up her teeth between,
And joyously I kissed her
That blessed Hallowe'en!

She named the chestnuts roasting
Before the glowing fire,
And one was "Lemuel Jenkins,"
And how it roused my ire;
For Lem was slick and dudish,
And his liking seemed to lean
To the girl I caught and cornered
And kissed on Hallowe'en!

And the other nut I fancied—
Although she wouldn't tell—
Bore the name I proudly carried
Of "Ebenezer Bell;"
But perversity was in it,
And I thought it might mean
The way my chestnut "busted"
That gloomy Hallowe'en!

While Lem and she together
Just simmered there in state,
And underneath my collar
Swelled a rising tide of hate,
'Till she turned and softly whispered,
With bashful face and mien,
"Some signs ain't always truthful,
I 'tis on Hallowe'en!"

Alas! beneath the yew trees,
These twenty years and more,
Her truthful heart has rested,
While I have wandered o'er
Full many a land, in striving
To forget the rustic queen
Who rules my heart and memory
This lonely Hallowe'en!

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