

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year... \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year... \$5.00
Sunday Bee, one year... \$3.00
Saturday Bee, one year... \$3.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week... 10c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week... 8c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week... 10c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week... 12c
Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulating Department.

OFFICES:
Omaha—The Bee building.
South Omaha—City Hall building.
Chicago—180 Unity building.
New York—135 Home Ins. building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE:
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES:
Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only second-class postage stamps received on mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted. 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 copies of the Omaha Daily Bee printed during the month of October, 1906, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed...	30,650
2. Copies not distributed...	17,000
3. Copies distributed...	13,650
4. Total number of copies...	30,650
5. Copies not distributed...	17,000
6. Copies distributed...	13,650
7. Total number of copies...	30,650
8. Copies not distributed...	17,000
9. Copies distributed...	13,650
10. Total number of copies...	30,650
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96. Copies distributed...	13,650
97. Total number of copies...	30,650
98. Copies not distributed...	17,000
99. Copies distributed...	13,650
100. Total number of copies...	30,650

Net total sales... \$90,287
Daily average... \$90,287
C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Published by the Omaha Bee Publishing Company.
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.

Indictments of shippers at Kansas City may indicate that the railroads have joined the government in its effort to see that no guilty man escapes.

Wall street seems less satisfied with Governor-elect Hughes since it learns that the antics of Mr. Hearst has not scared him away from his ideas of duty.

In the death of a Pennsylvanian killed by a darning needle in the dress of his sweetheart, the "new woman" scores a point in the contest with her "domestic" sister.

The divorce congress apparently believes that divorce will be fewer if discordant couples are required to parade their family skeletons before their acquaintances.

Omaha is about to entertain the convocations of several state associations. Omaha will soon have to have a standing entertainment committee for continuous service.

Glance at the official estimate for improvement appropriations shows that recent resumption of traffic on the Missouri river has not produced the desired effect on the engineer corps of the War department.

Those Cuban generals who made it possible for insurgents to retain horses stolen from farmers must have been counting on the use of cavalry in the next presidential "election."

Pittsburg may discover that its present reign of terror is the natural result of the influx of alleged "private detectives" called to that city by the necessities of its famous divorce cases.

The incapacitating of the electric lighting plant would suggest that our next franchise grant should be for a double electric lighting service, which is needed worse than a double telephone service.

With a new armor plate factory started in Pennsylvania, the Navy department may be compelled to divide its next award in three parts unless the managers "get together" before bids are submitted.

Trust the indicted cattle barons to employ high-priced lawyers who will find holes for them to crawl out of, if there are any holes in the statutes. The little land farmer can plead guilty and pay the penalty.

The postmaster at Lincoln has appropriated to himself without credit the recommendation of the postmaster at Omaha for public school instruction in the correct way of addressing letters. Perhaps, however, our own postmaster got the idea from some one else in the first place.

Standing Candidate Hearst has been haunted by his associates on the ticket. They ought to be willing to pay that much tribute, considering that Hearst put up all the money for the campaign only to be defeated, while they got the benefit of it by being elected.

Not only the Real Estate exchange, but all the other Omaha business organizations, should prepare to back up the fight for the taxation of railroad terminals for city purposes. The successful outcome of this movement means more for the reduction of taxes and improvement of the service rendered by our city government than any other one thing.

NEBRASKA'S NEW LEGISLATURE

The election of another legislature with overwhelming republican majorities in both house and senate indicates that the people of Nebraska prefer to look to the republicans to cure the maladies that require legislative treatment. The fact that these majorities will not be quite so large in the coming legislature as in the last is no sign whatever of any great revolution to the democratic-populist fusion. In fact, with that single exception, the republican preponderance has never been more marked. The political division of the two legislative houses for the past dozen years has been as follows:

—Senate—			—House—		
Year.	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Fus.	Fus.
1891	15	3	49	21	9
1893	13	6	31	9	9
1895	12	4	24	7	24
1897	19	14	13	47	47
1899	22	11	32	48	48
1901	27	36	28	72	72

The majority by which the republicans will control will, of course, impose upon them the full responsibility for legislation and make the party accountable to the people for the results. It should facilitate the election of a United States senator and thus prevent it from becoming a disturbing factor in the work of lawmaking. The personality of the legislature warrants the expectation that it will grapple with the most pressing problems and reach satisfactory solution, especially in the redemption of the platform pledges on which the party went before the people. Should there be any signs of backsliding among the legislators the people will look to the new governor to keep them in line and make good the party's promise of a square deal for all.

PULLMAN STOCK WATERING JOB

The Pullman company's resolution to issue a stock dividend of \$35,000,000 accumulated surplus is nothing more nor less than a watering of stock to that extent, capitalizing an earning capacity on the basis of arbitrary charges with disregard of their reasonableness or cost of service. It is in fact the culmination of a notorious series of stock watering operations whereby the capitalization had already been swollen from \$1,250,000 to \$74,000,000. By 1893 it had reached \$36,000,000 by declarations of stock on surplus, after 8 per cent regular dividends and enormous appropriations for improvements had been made out of profits. In 1898, in addition to 8 per cent, a cash dividend of 20 per cent was paid and also a stock dividend, raising the total to \$54,000,000. Then the next year its sole important competitor, the Wagner company, was absorbed on a stock basis of \$20,000,000. Since then the charges have been such as to pay the regular dividend of 8 per cent, and now to accumulate, over and above vast betterments from net earnings in the meantime, a sheer cash surplus of \$35,000,000, which, if divided in stock, will expand the capitalization to \$109,000,000, on which the design is to compel the public to continue to pay regularly 8 per cent dividend, with repetition of the surplus profit process.

NO PRESIDENTIAL "DISABILITY"

For two or three days now the president has been as completely outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States as he will be during his Panama trip, and even more cut off from communication than he will be on the isthmus itself, and yet the machinery of the government operates as smoothly and effectively as it would if he were in Colorado or at Oyster Bay, if not in the White House itself. And precisely when the situation is thus reached, in anticipation of which the doctrinaires and sensationalists have for weeks been spitting hairs, the debate over "disability" practically ceases, the whole subject being seen by everybody to have under the circumstances no practical pitb or moment.

The presidential succession for all pertinent contingencies is in fact thoroughly provided for by the constitution and laws and by the common sense of those in whose hands rests its direction. The vice president, or after him a series of cabinet officers, is legally designated, each in his turn so that in no event is there possibility of lack of substantial executive continuity.

Meantime the president is performing a public duty, than which no official act could be more appropriate, namely, impressing upon the attention of the country the vital importance of the interoceanic waterway and infusing new energy into the work of its construction.

GRAPPLING THE STANDARD OIL

The decision of the Department of Justice to proceed against the Standard Oil under the Sherman anti-trust act is to be taken as marking in some respects the most serious effort of the government against great corporation combinations in restraint of trade. It follows protracted investigation and preparation for the test of strength between public authority and the most formidable of all the trusts.

The Standard Oil combination was enabled to crush competitors mainly by transportation discriminations. By forcing a system of stifling rebates in its own favor it had in effect been built into an irresistible monopoly before the enactment of the interstate commerce law in 1889 and before rebates had been legislatively penalized, but by that time it had acquired such influence in railroad transportation that the natural anti-rebate laws were evaded and nullified indirectly almost as completely as by the original system of direct rebates. And it has been demonstrated by the recent investigations of the Interstate Commerce commission and the Department of Commerce that these methods were continued even after enactment of the rate laws at the last session of congress. It has, however, already stopped innumerable discriminations manipulated in favor of the Standard Oil, and relentless execution of the rebate amendments is in progress to prevent new evasions and stop what may remain of the old.

But the government is now grappling with the essential peril of this monster combine, which still exists after so much progress in abating the fatal rebate evil by which it was built up. As a conspiracy it has been left in a dominating position by its marketing agencies and by control of refineries, pipelines, oil fields, etc. It operates notoriously and as shown by irrefragable proof brought out in recent trials in Ohio and Missouri through a multiplicity of local and even foreign corporations, all in fact controlled by the New Jersey corporation, as mere parts and means of one purpose to restrain trade. The national government now proposes to go to the root of the question whether such an organization can be brought within the Sherman anti-trust law declaring illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign nations," and all persons

AND CORPORATIONS ENGAGED THEREIN

unlawful and liable to interference by injunction and other remedies. Moreover, both civil action for damages and criminal prosecutions are provided for persons who "shall monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations."

Obviously, if the Standard Oil can be successfully prosecuted under this act, its prime movers and agents punished, the "trust" dissolved and its constituent corporations enjoined, subjected to penalties and prevented from acting in illegal concert, then few of the many formidable corporation trade conspiracies can withstand the national authority acting under laws already on the statute book. The struggle will necessarily raise constitutional issues not yet judicially settled as to what interstate commerce comprehends, beyond the transportation phase, and will carry far forward this historic movement for equal rights and equal opportunities in trade and industry.

NO REASON FOR COLD FEET

Washington Post.
The treasury of the United States announces that there is now in circulation over \$2,000,000,000. Consequently, financiers should not attribute attacks of cold feet to poor circulation.

Normal Heart Action.

Washington Herald.
A Nebraska congressman has returned \$1,900 salary, and the fact that the sergeant-at-arms is still alive to tell the tale indicates that gentlemen's heart action to be perfectly normal and healthy.

Overcome by Shame.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Somebody is offering a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of a man who impersonated a Pittsburgh millionaire. The fact that the impersonator is hiding indicates that he is not completely lost to shame.

The Man for the Place.

Chicago Chronicle.
Provisional Governor Magoon continues to show that he is the man for the place in Texas. The splendid results that he has not appointed them all to office and turned the other crowd out is one of the best indications that he is rightly administering his office. The howls of disappointed office seekers are a tribute to his firmness and discretion.

Another Japanese Grievance.

Philadelphia Record.
Another grievance has been added to the Japanese complaints over the San Francisco to eat Japanese cookery whether it keepsers complain that their business is boycotted by the white inhabitants. But the treaty with Japan does not make it compulsory upon the people of San Francisco to eat Japanese cookery whether it agrees with their taste or not. Our Japanese friends are rather exacting.

Canned Music Here to Stay.

Chicago Chronicle.
"Canned music," the designation applied to the melody which is obtained from phonographs, mechanical piano players and similar devices by a gentleman who is a bandmaster and consequently prejudiced. The rest of us will testify that this "canned" music is a good deal better in every respect than the efforts of a great many amateur musicians and some professionals. It is too late to cry out against the music machines. They have come to stay and they have earned the right to do so.

Illinois Central Management.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
Nothing could be more admirable in railroad management than Mr. Fisk's policy of building up the road as a community interest in the country through which it runs; and now that property is to be turned over to a "community" interest of quite another sort and made a pawn in the great game of high finance to place the whole country under control of speculative freebooters. It has been one of the few great properties to be continued under old-fashioned and unrespectable ideas of railroad management and development, and its fall from that estate makes a long step forward for the new policy of railroad consolidation under a remote and irresponsible Wall Street oligarchy. It is a disturbing and a danger to what is called "the popular temper" in relation to private control of railroads.

Lives Lost in Philippines.

Major General Leonard Wood, United States Army, commanding the Philippine division, includes in his annual report some statistics to show what the American occupation of the islands has cost in human life. From the records it appears that from the occupation of the islands to July 17, 1906, 4,584 soldiers and officers, regulars, have died in the islands; navy and marines, 207; scouts, 436; state volunteers, 571; United States citizens, 1,727. Civilian deaths were 1,145 employees, convicts under military control, and miscellaneous cases, since the occupation of the islands to July 17, 1906, civilians employed, 479; civilians not employed, 469; total 948. Of the victims, 816 were killed by the enemy, 144 died of wounds, 461 were drowned, 122 died of cholera, 215 of smallpox and 132 were suicides.

BRYAN AND HEARST.

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. dem.)
The late state elections unseated Hearst in New York, and his underlings in Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and California. In trying up to Hearst's political remains, the Bryan party smashes for the reason the people should smash for a third time the Bryanism they have smashed before.

New York Tribune (rep.)
Colonel Bryan emerges from the tumult and the shouting of a defeat for his party in his own state as a self-elected eloquent arbiter adversely rebuking President Roosevelt for "bad taste" in the late campaign. If the fact should be communicated to the president by wireless telegraphy we don't believe it would greatly raise the pleasure of his Panamanian excursion.

New York Post (ind.)
The important thing to note is that Mr. Bryan is in infinite danger to the public good. The resurrection of Mr. Hearst, evidently regarding him as a valuable ally, and as a chief factor in re-establishing democratic ascendancy. Thus a twice-defeated candidate ostentatiously turns the verdict of the electorate of this state, bestowing therefor a franchise of identical distinction between the voters of your personal enemies and honest politicians.

Washington Post (ind.)
It is generally understood that Mr. Bryan's arraignment of the importance of a presidential candidate's recognized ability to carry his own state, made in unusual effort to recover Nebraska this year. The republican majority is reported to be 15,000. Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan's personal popularity is confidently expected to overshadow and smother that, leaving him serene and content, does it not stand to reason that the most popular president the country has ever had will be able to contemplate the limited democratic victory New York has just secured still retaining his far-to-the-right position in the list of popular American statesmen?

In the meantime Governor Mekey has those impeachment charges preferred against his police board appointees secretly concealed in his inside pocket. The law says in so many words that the governor shall proceed "within a reasonable time" to investigate the complaints and render a decision upon them. But what's the law between friends?

Should Russian officials generally follow the plan of the Moscow prefect who killed a man caught throwing a bomb at him, revolutionists might be driven to a more civilized mode of warfare—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Pity the poor Burlington road. Down in Missouri it is trying to prove in court that its earnings have shrunk so that it cannot possibly pay dividends if its rates are reduced by a hair's breadth, and up here in Ne-

BRAND ABOUT NEW YORK

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A bank on wheels is the latest innovation in New York, run in connection with the day and night bank on Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. Since the bank started the managers found that a number of depositors were a little chary of sending large sums to the bank after dark, especially from some distance. So they put in force a collection system by means of which the driver of a car saved the trouble of visiting the bank and are enabled to deposit all the money on hand at a late hour without the risk of sending it by messenger.

The bank officials have had built a special designed automobile, taking up the greater part of the space in the body of the machine is a large safe. There are no side doors, entrance only being possible to the section containing the safe by a door next to the chauffeur's seat. The mechanism is so constructed that it is impossible for any one but a chauffeur who has learned the plan to operate it, obviating the possibility of a band of thieves knocking the driver on the head and running off with the automobile, safe and all. Each depositor receives a metal dispatch box, numbered and inclosed in a leather case. In this he puts his currency and checks and when the machine comes around he turns the box, locked, over to the messenger, who gives him a receipt for the box, contents unknown. On the stub of the duplicate receipt which the messenger is to take back to the bank is a memorandum of the box's contents. At the bank the boxes are taken out and the receipts checked off with the deposit slip that has been locked in the box. On the next trip the safe and messenger are returned to the depot. The automobile will follow regular routes, starting at 5 o'clock, making trips to the larger stores at 5 and calling upon the theater box offices and the restaurants at 10.

There is going to be a revolution in this country," said Hetty Green to a reporter. "And the people are going to revolt against the oppressions of the trusts. There will be a deluge and the streets will run with blood when the people are aroused.

"The people are revolting gradually against the trusts, and when they realize a little more fully how they are running the chances of the average person there is going to be a revolution. It will be a deluge," she said.

Mr. Green, who probably is the richest woman in the United States, holding stock in many corporations, who transacts her business in the office of the Chemical National bank of New York, has many influential connections with big corporations. Yet Mrs. Green is against trusts. She consented to pose for a newspaper photograph and was giving the newspaper man advice about how to invest his money when she interrupted herself to condemn trusts.

There are some queer tastes seen in restaurants. "You know the predilection of school girls for cake and pickles? Well, I have seen that heightened often," said the proprietor of a Broadway cafe. "I've got a customer who puts sugar on his hot potatoes. Sugar on tomatoes and cantaloupes is pretty bad; but sugar on potatoes—ugh! A lady customer, a corset maker, came a lump of butter in her cup of tea. Could you go the other way, put vinegar on all his meats and vegetables—vinegar on everything except his dessert. This is not because he wants to reduce his weight; it is because he likes the taste. Of course we have lots of customers who drink sour milk and eat high-glycemic and cheese—customers for whom we ripen milk and cheese and birds till the aroma of our cellar would cause a turkey buzzard to quail. I have never seen anyone put sugar on anything, but I have seen several persons sugar their fish."

If the state water commission accepts the views of its engineer, Myron S. Falk, it will not give its approval to the New York City water commission's plans to spend \$10,000,000 in tapping the water sheds in Ulster county for an increased water supply for New York City. The engineer's conclusions are all against the proposed extension of the water supply. The commission's estimate of \$10,000,000 as the cost of the proposed extension is regarded by the state water commission's expert as being far below the real figures. In Mr. Falk's opinion, the Ulster county plan would involve an expenditure of many millions over the estimate. It would have the city restricted to the Esopus shed and extensions into Suffolk and Dutchess counties with a further extension. If found necessary, that would tap the Ten-mile and Delaware rivers. The Croton supply, Mr. Falk suggests, should be connected with the Esopus water shed by a \$60,000,000 aqueduct. In brief, the engineer's report holds that with such a connection and the proper development of the water supply in Suffolk and Dutchess counties the city will be able to provide for all possible needs for many years to come. Mr. Falk intimates that the damage of water famine in New York City is not so serious as certain persons now interested and favoring new construction work might wish the public to believe.

Ambrose channel, the short cut through New York harbor to the sea, which is nearing completion, will be the most brilliantly illuminated channel in the world. It will be forty feet in depth and 1,500 feet wide. The draught of the great Atlantic liners averages about twenty-five feet. The heavier of these draw thirty-two feet. The longer and speedier of the boats draw no more than thirty feet. The work, which has been in progress for nearly six years, will, it is estimated, be finished some time in 1907. Powerful dredging and suction machinery have been at work steadily removing the sand from the bottom of the harbor, but the underpinning is obviously one of gigantic proportions.

The appropriation made by congress for lighting the channel is \$320,500. The plans for lighting the new pathway to the sea are conceived upon broad lines. A light-house is to be erected on Statton Island at a cost of \$100,000. A powerful light will be installed here which will be clearly visible to ships in any part of the channel. The advantages both as regards the saving of time as well as the increased safety of the new channel are expected to result in the complete abandonment of the present channel.

An important change will also be made at Swinburne Island, known among sailors as "Black Head," where two powerful new range lights will be installed which will still further illuminate the channel. In erecting the lantern in the future vessels will be first to pick up the new lightship which is to be installed well out to sea. After passing this light the vessel will sail on the range line formed by the old and new lights and the new light on Statton Island. On reaching Swinburne Island vessels will change their course, with the famous Sandy Hook light and the North Hook beacon dead astern. At the end of the dangerous water way they will pick up a new sea tank vessel and finally a new stone beacon on Craven shoal.

The new channel, although not so brilliantly illuminated as upper Broadway by night, will nevertheless compare wisely with ordinary channels such as upper Broadway. There will be seven flashing red sea buoys to the starboard of incoming ships and six fixed white lights to port. As a further precaution to mark the channel eleven sea buoys will be set in the Gateway end and the main channel.

SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

How the Public Will be Strangled in Rhode Island.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
As an example of what the election of United States senators by popular vote would do, the Rhode Island situation calls for further attention. On the basis of votes cast directly by the people, Colonel Goddard, the Lincoln republican and democratic candidate, stands overwhelmingly the people's choice. His legislative ticket carried every city in the state, except Newport, by large pluralities, and the cities in Rhode Island contain by far the bulk of the population. The republican members of the legislature, upon whom Senator Wetmore and Colonel Colt must depend to elect either the one or the other, represent a beggary minority of the people of Rhode Island. We understand that the idea of making an independent and low tariff republican like Colonel Goddard the democratic candidate for senator, and of placing him before the people prior to the election of a state legislature originated in the active and fertile political brain of ex-Governor Garvin, who might himself have been justly aspired to be the senatorial candidate of his party. The outcome has been a striking vindication of his political judgment, in spite of the fact that Colonel Goddard failed to win an absolute majority of the pocket borough legislature.

Simon Guggenheim, it is expected, will succeed Thomas M. Patterson as United States senator from Colorado. Mr. Guggenheim has lived in Denver for eight years and is only 39 years old.

Dr. James I. Simonds, one of the oldest dentists in the country, who has just died at Dorchester, Mass., was the first dentist to use ether after its discovery. He also claimed the distinction of having been the discoverer of the porcelain tooth.

Former Postmaster General and Mrs. James A. Gary of Baltimore will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage with a dinner November 26 and a reception November 27. Thirty-two members of the family will be present at the dinner, the seven daughters appearing in their wedding gowns.

Punch's fine tribute to Abraham Lincoln ("You say a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier,") whose authorship Spielmann in his "History of Punch" ascribed to Shirley Brooks, is now retained to Tom Taylor, who in Punch's book was universally credited with it. The present authority is G. S. Lardner, who is writing a "Life of Shirley Brooks," and says he has absolute proof that Taylor wrote the poem.

While excitement regarding the Hohenzollern memoirs is still rife in Europe there is subdued talk in British military circles regarding the forthcoming appearance of a book which