THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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1	36,130	17	35,460
2	35,930	18	35,110
3	35,960	19	35,070
4	35,940	20	35,990
5	35,790	21	35,850
6	35,790	22	36,070
7	35,800	23	35,400
8	36,470	24	36,250
9	35,700	25	35,940
10	36,630	26	36,140
11	36,410	27	36,010
12	36,010	28	36,630
13	35,920	29	36,450
14	36,070	30	35,500
15	35,870	31	36,120
16	35,600		
Totals			1,117,000
Less unsold and returned copies			11,546
Net total			1,105,454
Daily average			35,659

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1908.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
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.

Governor Haskell does not make a good-looking martyr.

Nothing like a shower of rain can dampen the ardor of Ak-Sar-Ben's subjects.

The democratic national committee has been dehaskellized, but not deodorized.

The corn crop is safe, but the corns crop is suffering from the cold weather.

In oil field parlance, there are a good many extinct gushers in the democratic party just now.

Mr. Bryan's opposition to tainted money is equalled only by his evident fondness for tainted men.

Summed up, Mr. Bryan said to Treasurer Haskell: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Get out."

Chicago financiers are trying to form another $10,000,000 oyster trust despite the laws against shell games.

Mr. Haskell has resigned from the treasurership of the democratic national committee, leaving Mr. Bryan as sole heir to his policies.

There would be less fun in the world if all letters were written with the prospect that they would some time be inspected by the public.

Senator Elkins' daughter has about decided that she will not become an Italian duchess, preferring her present position as an American queen.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr., has gone to work in a carpet factory. His distinguished father is also busy putting democratic leaders on the carpet.

If Mayor "Jim" has started out as a spellbinder without taking his lasso along, he will find that he has left his most fetching argument behind.

Mr. Bryan has never been much of a sportsman, but he should have known better than to have gone after President Roosevelt with a popgun.

"Mr. Roosevelt must make good or apologize," shouts the Atlanta Constitution, referring to the Haskell case. And Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to make good.

All political parties in Nebraska agree that the direct primary law calls for revision, but when it comes to revising it there will be a wide disagreement.

President Roosevelt will be lucky if he gets as much fun out of his hunting trip in Africa as he is now finding in flushing big game in the democratic jungles.

Wonder if the state platforms on which the fusion candidates are running in Nebraska are also binding on them as to what they omit as well as what they contain?

Colonel Bryan's invasion of Ohio in an attempt to take Ohio's electoral votes away from Judge Taft destroys the usefulness of the state pride argument in Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan says he did not know of the charges against Governor Haskell. Mr. Bryan could have known them if he had not torn up Editor Russell's letter and thrown it from the car window. There's none so blind as those who refuse to see.

THE REAL ISSUE.

While the live wire which William Randolph Hearst has run through both of the great political parties may serve for a time to divert the attention of the voters and to even entertain them, the real issue of the campaign and the one that will demand the consideration and influence the votes of the men of America at the polls in November has thus been defined by Mr. Taft in one of his speeches:

> Which party by its work, and not by its promises, has earned the confidence, not only of the capitalists, but of the wage-earners and farmers?
>
> The question now for the people to settle is whether the remedies which the republican party has adopted and is carrying out under Theodore Roosevelt shall be continued?

In considering the question which party has earned the confidence of the American people it is well to avoid confusing the democratic party of honorable record with the party sailing under that name today. The historic democracy is dead. The democracy of today is Bryanism. The attempt to link the Bryan fads of anti-imperialism, federal license for corporations, centralized control of banks and railroads and the principle of the initiative and referendum with the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson and all the other strict constructionists down to the days of Grover Cleveland is simple absurdity. The tariff is really the only issue on which Bryanism and democracy get within hailing distance. On that issue Mr. Taft, while adhering to the basic principle of protection, is pledged to revision. Mr. Bryan rejects the protective principle and offers a fresh remedy every morning.

The country approves the Roosevelt policies. Mr. Taft is pledged to the continuance of them. Mr. Bryan claims to be heir to them and spends his time in denouncing them. Mr. Taft and the republicans promise to alter and modify party policies to meet changed conditions, but they do not reverse their policies. Mr. Bryan and Bryanism democracy change policies as the winds change and spit upon party traditions. The republicans aim to accomplish eventualities. The democrats confine their efforts to expounding theories. Mr. Taft's program is definite and specific. Mr. Bryan's plan is pleasingly worded, but consists of vague generalities. Two recent contributions to the political literature of the day clearly emphasize the difference between the two parties. One is from Mr. Taft's letter of acceptance, the other from Mr. Hearst's letter to the California democrats. In his letter Mr. Taft said:

> The chief function of the next administration, in my judgment, is distinct from and a progressive development of that which has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained, by which the law-breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with by which the high level of business integfere with legitimate business as little as possible.
>
> The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

In a letter to the Democratic club of San Francisco Mr. Hearst said:

> You imply, furthermore, that you are democrats, and I cannot help wondering what kind of democrats you think you are. Are you 1892 democrats, or 1896 democrats, or 1900 democrats, or 1904 democrats, or 1908 democrats? Are you Cleveland democrats, believing in the tariff reform that we didn't get, and the military suppression of labor unions that we did get? Are you Parker democrats, supporting the trusts if they contribute and opposing them if they don't? Are you Bryan democrats, believing in free silver sometimes and in government ownership sometimes, and in the initiative and the referendum sometimes? And if you are Bryan democrats and believe in these things, do you also believe in a Bryan platform that contains none of these things?
>
> There is no democratic party. There is only a Bryan party, and the followers of that party don't know when they go to bed at night what they will be called upon to believe when they wake up in the morning.

The people demand a calm continuation of the Roosevelt policies. No waverers are wanted at this stage of our national life. Intelligent voters will have little difficulty in deciding which party will best carry out those policies.

THE CUBAN EXPERIMENT.

In preparing for the evacuation of Cuba by the second American army of occupation some time in the first month of next year, it has been necessary to have a balancing of the books and the work has revealed a peculiar condition in the fiscal affairs of the island. When the American army was recalled to Cuba a couple of years ago much prominence was given to the report that the Cuban treasury had a surplus of some millions of dollars. Now comes the report that there is a deficit of $9,600,000 in the year's fiscal receipts, and the discontented democrats in the United States and in Cuba are charging the administration at Washington with the responsibility for this financial loss.

Like most democratic claims, this charge will not bear test by records. The surplus which apparently existed in the Cuban treasury two years ago had a war claim charge against it. This has been paid and when the real facts are brought to light it appears that the Cuban treasury is richer by about $2,000,000 than it was when the troops were sent back to the island to restore order after the collapse of the Palma government.

The real cause for grumbling is the expense that has been saddled upon the American government by the second occupation of Cuba. It is estimated that the cost of transporting troops to Cuba, their pay while there and the expense of bringing them back to the United States will amount to about $5,000,000. It was generally understood, if not expressly stipulated, that this expense should be borne by the Cuban government, but conditions on the island now evidently make such payment impossible and Uncle Sam will be called upon to charge the amount to profit and loss. This government has expended something like $750,000 for permanent barracks and fortifications in Cuba and the new government will be required to return that amount, but there is no ultimate probability that the balance of the cost of Cuban intervention will be reimbursed to the United States. An attempt to require it would simply cripple the financial resources of the island and perhaps hasten the next insurrection, which the administration forces are anxious to avoid.

The amount is not small, it is true, but its payment by the United States will be classed as a bargain if it results in the establishment of a stable government in Cuba and the release of this country from the unwilling, but unavoidable, obligation it incurred when it undertook to stand as sponsor of civilization and good order in Cuba at the close of the Spanish-American war.

MEXICANS OFF THE MAP.

Some idea of the size of old Mexico and the isolation of the country may be gained from a report of the republic's Geographical commission showing that there are 7,679 villages in the country which have never yet appeared on the maps and which have not recognized the government by the payment of taxes or the receipt of rewards.

There is wide field for speculation as to what these Mexicans have missed as a result of their isolation. Civilization has marched by without disturbing them, and, while they have lost much in the way of enlightenment and pleasures that come with education and the closer intercourse among neighbors, they have also missed much that has not helped the world any. They never heard of the Harry Thaw case. They do not know whether Lillian Russell has been married once or at all, and have not kept track of Nat Goodwin's divorce suits. They do not know how near Mr. Bryan came to having Mexican money established as the currency of the United States and they never heard of Harry Lehr and the Newport monkey dinners. Dr. Parkhurst, Anthony Comstock and Chancellor Day are unknown names to them, and they would not know a Merry Widow hat from a 1907 automobile. All their laws are of the unwritten variety, and they have no police commissions nor Lexow committees. They would not know a paramount issue if they met it on the road, and they know little and care less about the outside world with its wars, worries and other forms of politics.

This peculiar condition is not surprising to those at all familiar with Mexico. Several of the states of the republic have only a single line of railway connecting the capital with the outside world and some of them have none at all. Lower California, as large as the state of Nebraska, has no railway and the states of Sonora, Sinaloa and the territory of Tepic, with an aggregate area of 125,000 square miles, have but 400 miles of railroads and those are along the coast. Along the northern border of Mexico is a strip of land 300 miles wide and 500 miles long that is entirely without railway facilities.

The isolated people are for the most part descendants of the aboriginal races and in many cases retain their tribal relations and government. They supply themselves with food and clothing as best they may. Those ambitious enough to build homes do so from the timber at hand, while the more shiftless dwell in the open in fair weather and in dry caves when the rainy season is on. Ignorant of most matters that concern the rest of the world and indifferent on the others, it is something of a question whether they are to be pitied or envied.

A NEW SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

Credit must go to the legislature of Georgia for the abolition, at the special session just closed, of the convict leasing system, which has been a standing disgrace to the state for more than forty years. The horrors of the Georgia convict camps have been told and retold many times, and determined efforts have been made to have the system abolished, but its beneficiaries had built up political connections that made them a power hard to overcome.

Under the convict leasing system, which affected few but negroes a slavery existed which was much more inhuman than that which existed before the civil war. In the ante-bellum days the commercial value of the slave guaranteed at least fair protection for his person and substantial food. Under the convict leasing system the contractors abused their prisoners unmercifully and fed them on refuse. It was a mercenary proposition solely. In the hearings before the legislature, one "broker" testified that he had made a profit of $180,000 by subletting the services of 500 negro convicts for a term of years and evidence was produced to show that many fortunes have been built up on this form of slave traffic. The abolition of the system, if tardy, reflects credit upon the state of Georgia and the citizens who have fought so long for this humane measure.

The demo-pops want to go back to elective precinct assessors in Nebraska. We had elective precinct assessors when the state house was in control of the demo-pops, and that was just the period of the most unsatisfactory conditions of assessment and taxation. The people at present elect their county assessors in Nebraska and every one will agree that a vast improvement has been effected by the county assessor system.

MAKE OUR VISITORS FEEL AT HOME.

The annual Ak-Sar-Ben carnival season is upon us and all loyal citizens of Omaha should do their full share toward making it an unprecedented success.

With the railroads granting excursion rates, the number of out-of-town visitors this year ought to be greater than in previous years, particularly in view of the fact that crop conditions are unusually good, fully warranting those who live on the farm, or in the country town or village, in taking a few days off for this purpose.

What has made a hit for Ak-Sar-Ben from its beginning has been the cordial welcome given to out-of-town guests by the people of Omaha. All we have to do to maintain this reciprocal good feeling is to live up to our reputation for hospitality.

The thing to do is to make the stranger within our gates feel at home, so that when he leaves he will be reluctant to go and will want to come back at the first opportunity.

The factor of good fellowship is essential to the success of the Ak-Sar-Ben demonstration. Omaha must be a good fellow individually and collectively for all its visitors during the coming week.

"Mr. Bryan," says the New York World, "can not go through this campaign with the faintest odor of Standard Oil clinging to the democratic organization." Mr. Bryan will be unable to go through the campaign in any other way. You may change national democratic treasurers as you will, but Standard Oil odor will cling to it still.

The Nebraska populist state platform asks the populists to support Bryan as "the best representative of populist principles." This will make an awful hit in the east, where Mr. Bryan is trying to make voters believe that although once inoculated with the virus of populism, it didn't take.

The check book campaign is going merrily on in the Third Nebraska district. But because the check book got the scalp of Edgar Howard is no sure sign that it will capture the trophy in the November tournament.

It is not to be expected that the republican campaign managers can do anything to help along republican success in the coming election and at the same time please the democratic fault finders.

If the comparative statements of the banks reflect business conditions, Omaha will easily hold its own with any city in the country on a show down of commercial activity.

Colonel Bryan intimates that he does not believe the charges against Governor Haskell. Then why did he fire him from his job as treasurer of the Bryan committee?

A Sobering Present.
Washington Post.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says no man becomes really serious until he has passed the age of 35. Possibly Ella has never seen a married man who was presented with twins before he was 35.

Tricks of Many Trades.
New York World.

America makes Irish blackthorn sticks to be sold in Ireland. Why not? It makes Cheshire cheese to be labelled in Liverpool and sent back, French wines to be bottled in France and Hindoo gods for Asian consumption.

Unsoiled by Oil.
Washington Herald.

If it were legal for women to hold the office of president in this glorious republic, we haven't any doubt that Miss Ida Tarbell would sweep every state from Washington to Florida and from Maine to California, if nominated forthwith.

Emphasizing a Lesson.
Minneapolis Journal.

The point to be observed is that Senator Foraker could fight an administration as powerful as that of Mr. Roosevelt and survive. But he could not be involved with Standard Oil and survive. A few years ago it would have been more dangerous to be at the ins and outs with a president than to be at ins and outs with a great trust, but times and standards have changed, as all aspiring statesmen should observe.

THE PEERLESS PANHANDLER.

Oklahoma Haskell and His Tainted Dough Bag.
Indianapolis News.

Mr. Haskell, treasurer of the democratic national committee, seems to think that the question of his connection with the Standard Oil company is simply one of veracity between himself and Mr. Hearst. Unfortunately for him, that is not the case. The charge was made, not by Hearst, but by Frank S. Monnett, in an affidavit read by Mr. Hearst. The issue, then, is one between Haskell and Monnett. Monnett has done all he could to exculpate his friend, but his affidavit stands. The charge, therefore, is the charge of Monnett rather than that of Hearst. It has been explained by both men that there was another Haskell and that he was the guilty man. But the other man denies that he ever had any relations with the Standard and his denial is entitled to at least as much credit as is that of Treasurer Haskell. Further than this, there has been no denial by the latter gentleman, as far as we have seen, of the charge that he interfered with the efforts of the attorney general of Oklahoma to put a subsidiary company of the Standard out of business in Oklahoma. We say, therefore, that though the case is not as conclusive as that against Foraker—for Foraker admits, while Haskell denies—it is, nevertheless, formidable. Haskell has been spoken of as one who belonged to the "old Brice crowd" in Ohio, and everyone knows what that crowd was. As far as we can see, the only man who can clear Haskell is Mr. Monnett, and even his evidence would be that of a political friend and associate. We doubt whether in the heat of a campaign Mr. Haskell's innocence could be so completely established as to disarm the suspicions of the people.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Mr. Taft's Clear Cut Views on Court Injunctions.
Chicago News (ind.).

With nothing to excuse and nothing to conceal, according to his own view of his record on matters affecting trade unions, Mr. Taft asks the support of trade union voters. He asks their support also on the record of the republican party and on the record of Mr. Bryan and his party. That was the substance of Mr. Taft's speech to railroad employes in Chicago last evening.

Mr. Taft has done the wise and courageous thing in laying bare his labor record, as he regards it. Let Mr. Bryan, Mr. Gompers and others who represent the opposition in these respects show where Mr. Taft has failed to be candid, if he has failed. In so doing they should concede that Mr. Taft while on the federal bench developed certain important points which are of no little benefit to trade unionists. They should also concede that Mr. Taft's decision in the Addystone case made clear, as that candidate says, that the injunction is useful in keeping lawless capitalists within the law.

As to court action in secondary contempt cases, Mr. Taft is outspoken enough to satisfy both his friends and his enemies. He says:

> The provision in the democratic platform that a trial by jury shall be allowed in all cases in which a charge of contempt is made for violation of the orders of the court outside of the presence of the judge would greatly weaken the power of the court. To introduce a jury trial between a final order and its enforcement and between the routine orders bringing witnesses and jurors into court would so hamper the administration of justice as to make the courts a laughing stock.
>
> It may be popular to suggest such a change. It may attract the support and approval of those who do not understand its real effect, but so long as I have power of expression, and without regard to how it may affect me politically, I shall lift my voice in protest against such a destructive step in our judicial procedure.

Let Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gompers get such satisfaction as they can out of these blunt words.

Bryan's Blunder.
Minneapolis Journal, (rep.)

Resumably Mr. Bryan did it unwittingly, but he did it just the same, when he gave the president such a fine opening to enter the campaign.

It must have occurred to him, as it did to the rest of the country, that the president's letter to some far-off obscurity in Montana, recommending Mr. Taft for president, was a nice enough letter, but that it did not fall on the land like a torch on a dry prairie. The reason was that the occasion seemed manufactured. Now Mr. Bryan has given the president an occasion that is not manufactured, and, with his usual political acumen, the president stepped right up and turned around—but is not likely to go right out again. On the contrary, he will stay to be a thorn in Mr. Bryan's side.

Mr. Bryan has made a tactical mistake in calling Mr. Roosevelt into the campaign, because Mr. Bryan's chance of election depends entirely upon his ability to detach a number of Roosevelt republicans in the west from the standard of Mr. Taft, on the theory that Mr. Bryan more nearly represents Mr. Roosevelt's policies than the president's own party candidate. Undoubtedly there were, in the early stages of the campaign, thousands of such republicans. It was their existence and attitude that caused the republican campaign to move upon leaden heels. The same cause made the democratic campaign move forward with a swing and pace that gave republicans the shivers. About all Mr. Bryan had to do was to soothe the president, telepathically, and the trick might have been turned.

But Mr. Bryan either did not sense the situation, or else, sensing it, could not control his yearnings to get into a personal combat with the president. A generous-hearted man, Mr. Bryan flew to the defense of the ignoble Governor Haskell, whom he had been deceived into recommending for treasurer. It was to the credit of Mr. Bryan's heart that he felt he should defend Governor Haskell. It was not to the credit of his head that he did not see further into Governor Haskell from the first. The man is a specious demagogue of the type that any man with a handful of wits would have spotted at the second encounter. But, having appointed him, Mr. Bryan defended him; and, in defending him, has made the unparalleled blunder of opening the door for President Roosevelt's entrance into the campaign.

Those Standard Letters.
Brooklyn Eagle (ind. dem.).

The Standard Oil letters are frank to bluntness, not to say candor. They wanted bills beaten, suits discontinued, enemies denied renomination, friends favored. They hired men to do this, it was done, and they paid the men money. The defense of Foraker is that he was, is, and yet continues to be a lawyer, while he incidentally was a governor, and still incidentally is a senator. Lawyers and laymen may divide on that defense, but laymen are effective at the polls, and lawyers in only some courts. The declaration of the company and the defense of Forsker are the same as to facts and amounts, but the Standard is not running for office. The amounts contributed and acknowledged seem large to laymen, but that is not material to the principle involved, if any principle at all is involved.

The Standard does not lack money. Mr. Foraker did not fail to get some of it. Mr. Monnett says he refused $400,000 of it. President Roosevelt admits that he was urged by Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania to let up on the Standard, but refused to do so. This Sibley denies—just after Hearst shakes out a letter from Sibley confessing his approach to Roosevelt! We really fear that Mr. Roosevelt took an impish pleasure in smashing Sibley—with Sibley.

No Compromise.
Baltimore Sun (dem.).

Just eighty years ago one of the greatest of American statesmen and patriots, then a candidate for president, sent for Senator Preston of South Carolina to consult with him upon a speech he proposed to make in the senate. Senator Preston suggested some doubt as to the effect such a speech would have upon his candidacy. The reply was, "I did not send for you to ask what might be the effect of the proposed movement on my prospects, but whether it was right. I had rather be right than be president." That saying has for more than three-quarters of a century been a household saying in this land. Is the saying of Judge Taft, "I don't care for the presidency if it has to come by compromise in a matter of principle," any less noble, any less courageous, any less patriotic?

The Same Bryan.
Boston Herald (rep.).

The Nebraska populists are unable to discover any change in Bryan. He is still enough of a populist for them. They have listened to his speeches during the last twelve years, they have read his Commoner every week, and they are still of the opinion that he is the one true apostle of their faith. The indorsement of Mr. Bryan by the Nebraska populists' state convention should be respected—as a warning.

One Experience Enough.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Thus far Mr. Harriman seems to have been able to keep from writing letters that were not burned.

AMERICANS HUMILIATED.

Painful Revelations of the Archbold-Foraker Letters.
Wall Street Journal.

The Archbold-Foraker correspondence which has just been made public is from every point of view a painful disclosure and humiliating to all Americans. Although Forsker has been one of the leaders of the reactionary forces in the United States senate and has steadily opposed the progress of great reforms, yet he has inspired respect by reason of his courage, his ability and his eloquence. He is one of the most brilliant men in American politics. It is a shock, therefore, to have the proof laid plainly before us that Mr. Foraker has been so far forgetful of his dignity of his high office as to receive retainers from the Standard Oil Co., and to act as its representative in relation to matters of legislation pending before the Ohio legislature. Even putting the most favorable construction upon this incident, it leaves a taint upon Senator Foraker's reputation that cannot be wiped out. That it ends his political career there can be no doubt.

But eqally painful is the revelation of methods which have been employed by the Standard Oil Co. for the defeat of legislation to which it was opposed. There could be no criticism of this company if it had used its own staff of attorneys to represent it before the legislature of Ohio. But to employ a United States senator for this purpose, and this United States senator one of the two leaders of the dominant party in the government of Ohio, is quite another thing.

The day has passed when such methods as these can be employed by any corporation, either for the securing of law or the securing of immunity from law.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Chicago concern that had sold a million and a quarter in stock, upon going into the hands of a receiver, was found to have on hand $20 in real money. Probably this was due to an awkward oversight on the part of the management.

John W. Ott, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., becoming excited in a game of seven up by catching his partner's jack, struck the table so hard that he broke the middle finger of his right hand, from which injury blood-poisoning has resulted, and his life is in danger.

The will of John W. Farwell, pioneer merchant and philanthropist of Chicago, disposes of an estate of $1,775,000 equally among his five children. The Moody Bible institute, in which Mr. Farwell took a deep interest, receiving an annuity of $2,000 for ten years.

A guest of the Taft family who observed things, noted that William Howard likes hot rolls for breakfast—"the kind that rises three inches in the pan, browned top and bottom, that can be pulled apart like sheets of snow white felt. Plenty of butter or ham gravy." Yum, yum!

Daniel Guggenheim, head of the family of mining capitalists, has sold for $175,000 his dwelling house, No. 12 West Fifty-fourth street, New York City, to F. W. White, president of the Mutual Chemical Works. Guggenheim's home was separated by one house from that of John D. Rockefeller.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Agricultural department, has received notices of his election as honorary member of the Physico-Chemical academy of Italy for his services to science and humanity. He has also been awarded the medal of the first class by the same academy.

The suggestion comes from the suggestive state of Oregon that mankind huddled in cities would save oodles of money by appointing say two lawyers for each 10,000 inhabitants, to whom all litigation would be submitted, and who would be paid out of the public treasury. All other lawyers and near-lawyers would have to work. The suggestion is too appalling for comment, and must have sprung from a brain devoid of respect for "the science of jurisprudence."

EDISON'S GLOWING PROPHESY.

Wizard Gives Another Dash of Color to the Rainbow of Hope.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Thomas A. Edison's forecast of the future of aerial navigation lacks nothing in quality of optimism. Within five years, according to Mr. Edison, we will be able to get into the 9 p. m. flyer in New York and arrive in Paris for a late lunch the next afternoon. Also a forty-hour trip to the north pole will be welcome alleviation of the heated term.

As the speed which Mr. Edison is reported to predict for airships is double that of the most savage hurricane it is expected that the aviation of the future will outfly the winds. Also, as this is to be achieved not by aeroplanes of the Wright brothers' type, nor by dirigible balloons, such as Zeppelin guides, but by the automatic action of principles yet to be discovered, it is evident that the progress of invention must anticipate the swiftness of the things to be invented.

All of which will be interesting and delightful when Mr. Edison's sanguine prophecies are realized. Nevertheless, it occurs to the disinterested observer that Mr. Edison cannot permit revolutionary changes to fully eventuate before he completes one long-advertised change. The 200-mile-an hour flyer should not draw off his attention from the introduction to the public of that much-promised storage battery which is to place the smokeless and deodorized automobile within the means of quite ordinary people.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Foreign Visitor—Mrs. Vidders, can a woman marry her deceased husband's brother in this country?

Mrs. Vidders—Yes, she can if she chooses, but she seldom does. She generally knows him too well.—Baltimore American.

"A politician must know a great deal, mustn't he?" said little Rollo.

"Yes, my son. He must know far more as a rule, than he dares let on about to the public."—Washington Star.

They were looking up at the latest skyscraper. "But what are those things sticking out from the sides?" asked the upstairs friend.

"Those? Oh, those are mile posts!" answered the New Yorker.—Judge.

Inquiring Friend—You've given up booze? How did you ever summon up enough fortitude and self-denial to do that?

Budger—I paid a high priced doctor $25 to tell me what was the matter with me, and that was his sole prescription. By George, I couldn't afford to waste all that money!—Chicago Tribune.

"John, you had to look out for yourself ever since you were eighteen, didn't you?"

"Yes, dear; but I wasn't a success at it."

"Did you make any bad breaks?"

"I got married."—Houston Post.

NOBODY BUT FATHER.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nobody knows the money it takes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the debt it makes—
Nobody knows—but father.

Nobody's told that the boys need shoes
And the girls' hats with a feather;
Nobody else old clothes must choose—
Nobody—but father.

Nobody hears that the coal and wood
And flour's out together;
Nobody else must make them good—
Nobody—only father.

Nobody's hand in the pocket goes
So often, wondering whether
There's any end to the wants of those
Dependent—only father.

Nobody thinks where the money will come
To pay the bills that gather;
Nobody feels so blue and glum—
Nobody—only father.

Nobody tries so hard to lay
Up something for bad weather,
And runs behind, do what he may—
Nobody—only father.

Nobody comes from the world's cruel storm
To meet dear ones who gather
Around with loving welcome warm—
Nobody does—but father.

Nobody knows of the home life pure,
Watched over by a mother,
Where rest and bliss are all secure,
Nobody can—but father.