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..$1.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week...10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week...10c
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES:

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Chicago—1548 Marquette Building.
New York—Rooms 1101-1102, No. 24 West Thirty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

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 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

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George B. Tzschuck, treasurer 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, 1908, was as follows:

1	36,000	16	36,120
2	27,650	17	36,300
3	36,060	18	36,340
4	35,950	19	36,370
5	36,140	20	36,000
6	35,700	21	36,630
7	36,530	22	36,830
8	39,610	23	36,490
9	36,840	24	36,580
10	36,510	25	36,450
11	36,660	26	36,490
12	36,500	27	37,700
13	36,600	28	36,440
14	36,380	29	36,490
15	36,380	30	36,700

Totals 1,096,390
Less unsold and returned copies.. 8,437

Net total.....1,088,953
Daily average..... 36,232

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 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.

And now for the ball.

The Big Pen is mightier than the Big Stick.

It was a typographical mistake. Oklahoma, not Oilklahoma, was meant.

General Morton is supplementing Samson's work in a delightful way.

"Haskell has not been proved guilty," says Mr. Bryan. Neither has Abe Ruef.

The president has demonstrated that he is as handy with the harpoon as with the big stick.

Democratic leaders are learning that while it may pay to be bold, it does not pay to be Archbold.

Anyway, none of President Roosevelt's correspondence is ever found in the dead letter office.

Oklahoma serves as a warning to other states not to elect a governor who cannot produce references.

Governor Haskell says—but really it doesn't make much difference any more what Governor Haskell says.

Manila has been notified that it must shake the cholera before it will be allowed to shake hands with the fleet.

A market report announces a shortage in the Cayenne pepper supply. Mr. Hearst appears to have taken the entire crop.

The base ball pennant chase is nearing the finish and not a player has been mixed up in any Standard Oil scandal this season.

It should be remembered that it is Mr. Hisgen and not Mr. Hearst who is running for the presidency on the independence ticket.

If the health reports are not exaggerated it is surprising that Russians should object to being sent from St. Petersburg to Siberia.

Sir Oliver Lodge insists that he can hold communications with the dead. Can he get a message from Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas?

Turkey imported 6,000,000 pounds of soap last year. That may account for the active house cleaning that is going on in the sultan's country.

Mr. Bryan says the democrats are strongly in favor of forest preservation. Naturally, as they have need for the tall timber every November.

"What part are the candidates for vice president playing in this campaign?" asks an exchange. Well, they are furnishing the whiskers, at least.

Both parties are expressing concern over the future of the farmer. About the only person not concerned about the future of the farmer is the farmer.

It is just possible that the governor of Oklahoma may be working for one of those insurance companies in London that is offering policies against the election of Bryan.

The New York World tells Mr. Bryan that he cannot fight Mr. Roosevelt with confetti. The World has never convinced itself that its "Map of Bryanism" will need to be changed by the November result.

THE NEGRO AND HIS VOTE.

Southern papers are becoming very much aroused over Colonel Watterson's urgent appeals to the democratic campaign managers to do something to induce the negro voters of the north to support the democratic ticket in this campaign. The brunt of this fight has fallen upon Colonel Watterson, as Mr. Bryan can not, without great embarrassment to himself, discuss the negro question this year. In his speech at Cooper Union hall, New York, last April, he endorsed the action of the southern states in disfranchising the negroes and since that time he has been evading the issue, leaving to his lieutenants the work of luring the negro vote to the democratic camp.

The Richmond (Va.) Journal, discussing Colonel Watterson's recent bids for the negro vote, joins with the Charleston News and Courier and other southern papers in declaring that the democratic party does not want a victory in the present campaign if it must be secured with the aid of negro votes. The Journal puts the matter thus bluntly and plainly:

The negro is the secret of the "solid south." It is solid and will remain solid so long as the negro question survives, as a perpetual protest against and a formidable obstacle to the consummation of the foul crime of reconstruction—the full exercise of negro suffrage and the full acceptance of the false lie of racial equality. That we shall be given a free hand in this matter and that the party will support us in it and steadfastly refrain from adopting any course or pursuing any policy that would embarrass or compromise us in dealing with the negro question is the one absolutely undiscussable condition to the solid south's support of the democratic party—a party that without the solid south would just at present be about as respectable as Debs' Socialist and about as formidable as Hearst's League.

For the responsible organization of the democratic party to make a formal bid for the negro vote and for the responsible leader and nominee for the presidency to electioneer for this vote in the so-called doubtful states would be a distinct and formal admission by the party of his political equality with the whites. This would be a plain desertion of the south and a flat repudiation of all for which she has suffered and fought and served—the one thing that has made the south solid and bound her to the fortunes of the democratic party.

The party cannot preach and practice the doctrine of racial equality and the negro's right to the suffrage north of the Ohio and the Potomac, and south of these rivers preach, sanction and practice the reverse.

In the meantime the democrats of West Virginia and Kansas are seeking to pass laws disfranchising the negro, while in other northern states the party managers are making desperate efforts to induce the negro vote to go to Mr. Bryan. Negroes and white men alike would like to know where Mr. Bryan stands on this question and if he endorses the double-dealing program of his campaign managers.

TAXES AS PEACE GUARANTEE.

Diplomats who have been seeking an explanation of Emperor William's recent declaration of intention to use his influence and best efforts to secure the lasting peace of Europe have probably found it in Bavaria's emphatic protest against a proposed plan of the kaiser to increase the imperial revenues by a new system of taxation. The protest has called attention to Germany's fiscal affairs, which show that the empire is already groaning under a tax burden much more heavy than appears on the surface and one which must be largely increased if the emperor carries out any of his many plans for increasing the country's military and naval strength.

Germany is at this time facing the problem which confronts Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Russia and all of the larger powers. The increasing activities of the government have made additional revenues necessary and the question is how these may be raised without adding to the direct tax burdens of the people. Germany's public debt has increased from $575,000,000 to more than $1,000,000,000 in the last eight years. The annual interest charge is more than $40,000,000, and this is only for the needs of the states. The imperial taxes are another charge and not a small one, the expenses for the army and navy alone amounting to more than $250,000,000 a year. In order to increase the revenues the government recently suggested the placing of a duty on gas and electricity. Bavaria and other German states which use electricity very largely in manufacturing have protested so emphatically that the German government has about decided to abandon the original plan. Back of this is the feeling among the German states that if the kaiser succeeds in raising more revenues he will ask for more troops, as he has done in the past, the result being a growing opposition among the states to the imperial plan of army and navy expansion. Faced with this condition, the kaiser is solemnly assuring the world that Germany's voice is for peace.

OMAHA'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

It was not expected that the visiting city fathers would entirely endorse everything that exists in connection with the Omaha city government. It has never been held forth as a model, and even its most ardent supporters do not claim perfection for it, but with all its manifest deficiencies and apparent shortcomings, it still has its advantages and the earnest citizens of the community are undertaking by patient effort and as the result of experience to correct mistakes and improve on methods, so that the city government of Omaha may in time come to such a degree of efficiency as will satisfy completely the needs of all who live under it.

This much is said for the information of those among our visitors who have publicly expressed their disapproval of Omaha's municipal housekeeping. In defense of Omaha, it may be said, also, that the charter under which we live is not wholly at fault, but some blame must rest upon those who are administering the city's affairs under that charter. It is not a pleasant thing to publicly confess our shortcomings, but the fact remains that for two years last past Omaha has been in the hands of a city government as incompetent as ever misdirected the affairs of a community. This matter, of course, can and doubtless will be corrected at the next city election and some alterations will have been made in the charter, which will undoubtedly operate to secure some further advantages in the way of economical administration and improved service.

In the meantime, Omaha will be content to watch the experiments that are now being carried on by Galveston, Des Moines and other smaller communities until they have reached a point where their transcendental superiority is more fully established than it is at present. We never tire of being told how much better they do things in other communities, for we daily see business men and mechanics migrating from those perfectly governed cities and locating in Omaha.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

In the excitement incident to the election of a president, voters should not forget the fact that the election of a congress is quite as important, and in certain contingencies, more important than the election of a president. In the pending election, the progress of the government for at least two years must depend upon the congress to be chosen in November. Democrats are naturally making a determined effort to secure the control of the next house, now held by the republicans by a majority of 56, and the republicans must see to it that democratic plans in this direction shall miscarry.

The result of the primary elections in some districts, by which certain republicans have failed of renomination, has been heralded by the democrats as evidence of public resentment of the record of the last congress and particularly of the present rules by which the house is governed. The democrats and the public generally lose sight of the fact that the present rules were in force when the democrats had control of the house and that they are subject to change by the membership of the house at any time. Indications are that the agitation of this subject at the last session and the discussion of it in the campaign will result in a radical change of the method of house procedure in the next congress.

President Roosevelt does not agree with the general sentiment that the house in the last session of congress was opposed to his policies. It is true that the house was not the president's willing servant in all matters, but he has given it credit for a record of achievements that has not been equaled in years, when the number and importance of the questions considered are remembered.

However, Mr. Roosevelt will not be president when the new congress comes into power and the importance of the political complexion of that body can not be underestimated. If Mr. Taft is to be elected, it would be folly to to elect a house antagonistic to him. It would mean the postponement of tariff revision, the abandonment of currency reform and the obstruction of all progressive legislation. In the case of Mr. Bryan's election, with or without a democratic house, the republican senate would prevent injurious legislation but the country is in no mood for four years of muddle conditions that would result from the election of a president and a congress that would be at odds with each other. Co-operative, constructive legislation is needed by the country and that can be secured only by the election of Mr. Taft and a republican congress.

BRYAN'S TARIFF FOLLY.

The Denver platform plank on the tariff question is notable for its vagueness, but Mr. Bryan has come to the rescue and made it all plain. In one of his recent speeches on the tariff, he said:

> In all tariff legislation the true principle is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit to American industries.

Nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign. The most hide-bound standpatter in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rankest free trader can find delight in it. The declaration means simply nothing. An attempt to legislate along that line would simply open the way to interminable wrangling as to what constitutes "a reasonable profit" for hair-splitting on wages on one industry, price of raw materials in another, rebates and drawbacks in a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff lists. Under such a proposition, an attempt at tariff revision at Bryan's direction would serve only to halt industrial and commercial progress and keep business unsettled during his term of office.

The Omaha double-ender is exciting itself tremendously over the prospect of the common people's savings unless the guaranty deposit law is adopted. Under the last democratic administration of national affairs, the common people were immune from banking dangers, for they had nothing to save except their breath, and Mr. Bryan offers no guaranty that this condition will not again prevail in event of his election.

Mr. Taft has left no blazing trail of prairies and corn fields on his way through Nebraska, but he has left an impression in the minds of the voters which will be registered at the November election. His visit to the home state of his democratic opponent was opportune and the assurances that he has received in the great turn-outs that have greeted him must have convinced him of the sincerity of Nebraska's people. "State pride" is not going to lead the voters of Nebraska into the mistake of endorsing Bryan this year.

The Omaha police force deserves an extra credit mark for the splendid manner in which the enormous crowds were handled Wednesday night. It is doubtful if ever before so many people were assembled on the streets as watched the magnificent parade pass and yet the order preserved was perfect. Some credit is due to the people for the assistance they gave the police. While the carnival spirit prevailed in every direction, it was a good natured spirit and the fun was not of the sort that tended to disorder.

"If you are nominated you cannot carry New York and cannot be elected. Why don't you step aside and allow some man to be nominated who can be elected?" said Herman Ridder to W. J. Bryan at Lincoln just a few days before the Denver convention. Mr. Ridder understood the situation thoroughly and it has not changed.

The League of American Municipalities is beginning to experience the Omaha welcome so ineptly expressed by Mayor "Jim" at the Boyd theater Wednesday morning. It was not what Mayor "Jim" said, but what he meant.

It was a well dressed, well fed and a happy crowd that cheered Ak-Sar-Ben XIV on his entry to Omaha, and the prosperity so noticeable has been achieved under republican administration. The voters should remember this.

"Big Jeff" is making such headway in the district as leaves no doubt as to the outcome. If he proves as successful a congressman as he is a campaigner the voters of the Second Nebraska district will never regret having elected him.

Governor Haskell is in position to sympathize with the phenom who comes up from the brush league and has the conceit knocked out of him after pitching about one game in fast company.

Don't All Speak at Once.
New York Press.

Now that Graves has been officially informed of his nomination, what's the matter with starting a contest to see who can first give the names of all the candidates for president and vice president?

Expediting Justice.
St. Louis Times.

Omaha has set a fine example to New York in the matter of expediting murder trials. The Rustin case has gained excellent headway, while the Hains boys continue to sit in their cells and consider the ways of the world.

Care and Caution Needed.
St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It is needless to say that accidents will not stop aeronautics. An annual casualty list equal to that at Gettysburg has not interrupted railroad operations and growth. But it would be a great thing to reduce the dangers of all kinds of locomotion.

Exemplars of Strenuous Life.
Philadelphia Ledger.

If the first rule for Americans is the strenuous life and the square deal, a heavy popular vote for the prize exemplar will go to Christy Mathewson and another to Hans Wagner. One pitches three games a week in the most parlous times known to base ball, and the other plays every day and leads his league with the stern regularity of fate. It is an epic of nerve in action and Spartan good habits between times.

The Favorite of Fathers.
Boston Herald.

When it comes to the important issue of large families, it may reasonably be questioned whether or not any of the presidential candidates, past, present or prospective, can make a better showing than Tom Hisgen. In the speeches he is now making down south Mr. Hisgen says that he not only believes that an employer should give preference to married men, but that every time there is an increase in an employe's family his wages should be increased. He has tried this course in his own business and he has found it to work exceedingly well. How long could race suicide flourish against the general adoption of this policy of Tom Hisgen's?

FRAMERS OF SHERMAN LAW.

Distinguished Group of Lawyers in the Senate.

Burton J. Hendrick, in McClure's.

The men chiefly responsible for the anti-trust law were John Sherman of Ohio, George F. Edmunds of Vermont, George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, George Gray of Delaware and James Z. George of Mississippi. Senator Spooner recently declared that no greater body of lawyers ever sat in congress; no one would venture to contend that there is any similar group of five men in Washington today. John Sherman had served almost continuously in congress since 1854; he had represented Ohio in the senate during the civil war and the reconstruction period, displaying especial talent in dealing with questions of national finance; and, as secretary of the treasury in President Hayes' cabinet, had carried through with masterly success the resumption of specie payments. George F. Edmonds was generally regarded as the greatest lawyer in the senate. Starting his career in that body in 1866, he took an important part in framing the legislation of the reconstruction period. George F. Hoar had, by 1899, represented Massachusets in the senate for thirteen years; his great learning, his comprehensive knowledge of public questions, his independence, his genuine devotion to the best public interests had made him one of the most commanding figures in that body. George Gray of Delaware, a present judge of the United States circuit court, and for many years one of the most conservative forces in the democratic party—the same George Gray upon whom many of Mr. Bryan's opponents hoped to unite a few months ago as the democratic presidential nominee—was also recognized as one of the senate's greatest authorities on the constitution. Senator George had served for many years as chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, and was the author and compiler of many works on law which are still widely used.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The picturesque experience of the raw immigrant, long ago embalmed in story, is becoming more and more a visual reminiscence in New York. The new comer had never witnessed the rush of fire fighters and their machines to a fire, and on seeing the belching and clanging engines dash along the street at midnight aroused his sleeping companion and excitedly exclaimed, "The devil is going by." To witness such a spectacle in New York nowadays it is necessary to go into the fringes of the metropolis, where fire engines have been driven by the direct fire pressure system recently installed in the down town district. Huge hose carts have taken their place. These carts weigh about as much as the five-ton engines they have superseded, carry 2,000 feet of five-ply rubber hose. The tubing is necessarily stronger than the old kind, for it must withstand a water pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. The fire engines usually give only half this pressure. Behind the driver's seat on the hose cart projects a four-foot brass nozzle which can be turned in any direction to shoot the concentrated volume of water from three lines of hose. Such a stream will go further and with greater force than anything yet available. Sixteen brass nozzles of various sizes are carried on the sides of the cart. A metal handrail above the piled hose is provided for the crew of eight men to hang on by.

New York is embarking on a number of municipal novelties designed to promote the general welfare, but the effects of which are sometimes unexpected and startling. For example, a new high pressure hose cart which was going to a fire the other day found that it could not pass an old-fashioned horse car in Prince street. The quick-witted firemen had never contemplated such an emergency, due to the extreme width of the new apparatus, but they rose to it by derailing the horse car and setting in on one side of the street. Then there was room for the high pressure outfit to proceed.

A dispute between the government and O. Ogden Mills regarding the value of a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds has been settled by Judge Waite of the board of United States general appraisers, favorably to Mr. Mills.

The painting, which is a woman's portrait, was invoiced at $10,000. Collector Fowler, however, had his attention called to the fact that in the official catalogue the value was put down as being more than the amount stated in the invoice. On this account the collector demanded additional duty.

The general appraiser held that the work should be admitted on the valuation contained in the invoice. It developed that the price as catalogued was higher than Mr. Mills actually paid. In order to obtain his picture the importer will be taxed 60 per cent duty, amounting to $6,000.

"Keep Smiling," the motto to be seen in many shop windows, is the legend prominent in the parlors and rooms of the most unique religious house in New York. The hotel for young women, called the Emeline York-Tyndall, at 55 East One Hundred and Second street, is a church house connected with the People's tabernacle next door. Situated in the heart of a Hebrew colony, it has Congregationalists, Methodists, Catholics, Jewesses, Episcopalians, Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Presbyterians, Dutch Reform and Lutherans, and all live happily and contented in the little rooms that are used by girls who have no other homes to live in. The hotel is closed to girls earning more than $12 a week, and the age limit is 35. The price of rooms ranges from $2.50 to $5.50 a week.

A picture of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was sold for $16 by the sheriff of New York county last Monday. The portrait of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw by Harrington Mann was with difficulty brought up from the first bid of 3 cents to the selling price at public auction. The sale took place on a judgment against Mrs. Thaw by Elsie Hatwig, a Fifth avenue milliner, for the sum of $350. When the sheriff's auctioneer said that the picture was worth $500 he was greeted with derisive cheers and laughter. The bidding went up in bids of 25 and 50 cents.

An exhibition that attracts a great deal of attention is to be seen in Duane street. It is a lathe that turns out shoe trees, and there is always an interested crowd standing around to look on. Both the blade and the block revolve, and the size of the finished tree is adjusted by a model inserted in a twin lathe by the side, which guides the swinging arm holding the block, and makes an exact reproduction of itself. The whole machine is automatic.

Precepts of the Illustrious Sage, including the inverse statement of the golden rule, will be taught to thirty children of Chinatown in a school over which the first Chinese teacher to follow his profession in this country will preside. Mr. Chue is his name, and his school is to be at 9 Mott street. Mr. Chue teaches not only the classics, but he applies thereto the latest method of western instruction. He imparts not knowledge by dull rule. In his class no child will be asked to memorize characters and then learn what they mean. Writing the language of Confucius in rapid style and committing to memory the classics will furnish the principal work of the school of Mr. Chue.

WHERE DID THEY GET IT?

Money Spent for Gorgeous Quarters for Democratic Committee.

(New York Evening Sun)

National Chairman Norman E. Mack has so much money to run his Bryan campaign—so much so far—that he is ready to extend theglad hand to a real octopus and invite predatory wealth to a front seat in his private office.

The scene at the Hoffman House headquarters of the democratic national committee is at once baffling and alluring to plain democrats, the rank and file. The place allures by its magnificence, but the plain spellbinders wonder how they can go out on the hustings and declaim against wealth while Chairman Mack has money to burn. The headquarters has been spread out over an entire floor of the hotel, and more floors may be rented before the end of the week if the money continues to pour in. Nobody knows, except Governor Haskell and Chairman Mack, where it comes from, but plain democrats from Georgia and Texas gasp when they enter the national headquarters and see the evidence of a great campaign fund.

Magnificent suites of rooms have been rented for the use of Mr. Nathan Straus, who is organizing the business men of the country for Bryan, and for Herr Herman Ridder, who is sending forth Bryan literature in all languages. There are suites for Eastern Secretary Kennedy, suits for Assistant National Secretary Burton, parlors for the use of General Organizer John W. Tomlinson, several parlors and reception rooms for the use of Vice Chairman Hudspeth. The furniture is all solid oak or mahogany of the latest and most artistic design. Oriental rugs of the finest texture cover the floors. Democrats from Georgia actully stop chewing tobacco when they enter the place.

In the hallways leading to all these gorgeous suites of parlors and offices there are gatemen, doormen, messengers, floorwalkers and guides stationed five feet apart, and they are all on the pay rolls. It is all one grand sweet song at democratic national headquarters this year. Not a word about hard times. No battling against the octopus, or predatory wealth is planned from the third floor of the Hoffman house.

To campaign managers there they have already carried the middle west, the Pacific coast states and most of the eastern states for Bryan. And it the money keeps on coming in they will make his election unanimous before the end of the month, and this is only September. They say that the size and enthusiasm of the crowds greeting Mr. Bryan on his first tour of the enemy's country indicated that the election is all over and all one way. They politely ignore any question or suggestion that Mr. Bryan drew even larger crowds in 1896 and 1900. For answer they point with pride to the headquarters, some forty or more parlors, and remind the rude stranger that in 1900 Gum Shoe Bill Stone, who ran the Eastern headquarters, had only four small rooms. This year the money is coming in and National Chairman Mack fears no octopus. He is on good terms with predatory wealth.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rockefeller, in writing his story, seems not to have relied in any measure upon Ida Tarbell.

Robinson Crusoe took out his citizenship papers in Boston last week, without waiting for Friday.

The wealthy New Yorker arrested for arson and burglary gives a valid pretext for the term "predatory" rich.

"Build now and save 25 per cent," say two current magazines—just as forest fires are soon to raise the price of lumber.

Already young Mr. Roosevelt has found that a life of hard work has its compensations. In the office with him are ten pretty girls.

On October 16 it will be 150 years since Noah Webster was born. His centennial and a half will be observed with all the honors due to his rank and eminence in the world of letters.

According to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, unless rain comes abundantly before the dedication of the new Hartford bridge next week there will be no evidence at hand to show that it was needed. In some of the Pennsylvania river beds dust is causing an epidemic of sneezing among fish.

The arrest of the Wall street brokers whose action lately caused a sensation in that financial center had one extremely humiliating feature. They "plunged" for millions and were arrested for the alleged larceny of a paltry eighteen hundred. That was a fall no frenzied financier's pride could stand without wincing.

Wealth from Farm Products.

Springfield Republican.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department calculates that the wealth of the United States is increasing at the rate of $3,000,000 a day from farm products alone. Presumably, however, he would not have us infer that the permanent wealth of the nation is expanding at the rate indicated. If it were the vacuum in inflated corporation stocks would be filled up in less than a year and many more watered issues taken care of. Nevertheless, it sounds better to put it that way than to say that the United States is consuming wealth at the rate of $3,000,000 a day.

LAUGHING GAS.

Belshazzer saw the writing on the wall. "Caused by local issues," he said.
Herewith he dismissed the matter from his mind.—New York Sun.

Physician—My dear fellow, you should practice deep breathing.
Caller—Great snakes, doctor, I do. I work in a coal mine.—Chicago Tribune.

"You are not very enthusiastic about the election."
"Nope," answered Farmer Corntossel. "The nearest I kin ever git to enthusiasm in any election is to persuade myself to cheer up an' hope fur the best."—Washington Star.

"I was on dishabille when you called yesterday."
"That's one of the suburbs, ain't it? I've never been out there."—Houston Post.

"It's silly for anyone to suspect me of cheating," said the tricky coal man; "my weight is honest as the day."
"H'm! remarked the housekeeper, "the days are getting shorter and shorter as the cold weather approaches."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I say, boy," said the city chap, who was passing a couple of weeks on the farm, "how long can a goose stand on one leg?"
"S'pose yew try it an' see," rejoined the rural youngster, with a large open-faced grin.—Chicago News.

"A public official must be unflinching about laying down the law."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "One of the great difficulties is that an official occasionally gets confused. Instead of laying down the law he starts in throwin' down the law."—Washington Star.

The Highwayman—Hands up! I've got you covered!
The Public Man (much frightened)—Wh-what have you got there?
The Highwayman—A revolver.
The Public Man (much relieved)—Oh, that's all right. I was afraid it might be a compromising letter.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COMRADES.

J. W. Foley in New York Times.

The spellbinder sat in the gloom apart
With a tear in his dimming eye;
With a clutch, like death, at his aching heart
As the big parade went by.
He thought of the days when he held the stage,
When his foes, they were strewn like chaff;
He was useless now, in this later age
Of the campaign phonograph.

He watched the crowd and he heard the band
Till the notes of the tune grew dim;
Then he dropped his head in his hollowed hand—
They had no use for him.
For a box and a squeak and a monstrous horn
He was cast aside like chaff,
And he cursed the day that speech was born
In the throat of a phonograph.

And far from the depths of the close-packed hall
He could hear the needle screech,
He could hear the cheers and the echoes fall
Of the ground-out keynote speech.
He clasped his breast with a sigh of pain,
And a groan—oh, a pitiful sound,
And the tears from his eyelids fell like rain
As the phonograph went round.

He thought of the glitter of other days,
Of the period roundly turned;
Of the honeyed word and the sounding phrase
From the campaign text-book learned.
The arm upraised in a climax grand,
The cheer of the half-made vote,
Yet here was his job, on a wooden stand,
With a speech in its metal throat.

And the thing went round with a buzz and whirr,
With a scratch and scrawl and clink;
It had wooden arms where the gestures were,
But it never stopped to drink.
Then a taxicab went whizzing by
That he saw through a mist all dim,
And a lean old cab horse wiped his eye
In sympathy of him.