

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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4.	36,000	19.	36,370
5.	36,140	20.	36,000
6.	36,700	21.	36,630
7.	36,000	22.	36,630
8.	36,000	23.	36,490
9.	36,000	24.	36,630
10.	36,000	25.	36,490
11.	36,000	26.	36,490
12.	36,000	27.	36,700
13.	36,000	28.	36,490
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, 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.

It will take more than a broken truck to stop the Taft train.

The voter who refuses to register is guilty of pernicious inactivity.

Crete has broken away from Turkey and wants to join a Greek letter fraternity.

They seem to be making a fine batch of political goulash over in the Balkans.

Turkey will not be blamed this year if it asks that Thanksgiving day be postponed.

Getting back to names, Mr. Swindler is a candidate for treasurer in Pratt county, Kansas.

Philadelphia is 225 years old, but has not yet demonstrated its capacity for self-government.

Chancellor Day is maintaining his reputation as the most productive of the Standard Oil gushers.

It will serve the Balkans right if George Ade and George Cohan begin writing plays about them.

Wasn't that Hague tribunal formed for the purpose of capturing things like the Balkan war clouds?

It was all right to inject ginger into the campaign, but there is little excuse for the addition of vitriol.

Naval authorities have decided to build some airships. They should be careful to get the Wright kind.

"I love Americans and America," says Hall Caine. Thanks. When will your new book be out, Mr. Caine?

If channels could be dug with words instead of steam shovels the deep-waterway problem would soon be settled.

The Navy department wants to invest in some aeroplanes, but will not do so until Congress makes provision for raising the wind.

The way his states are dropping away from him in the closing days of October must make the sultan of Turkey feel like W. J. Bryan.

The quarrel between the city council and the city physician supports the allegation made by The Bee that the present city government is not efficient.

"The Young Turks are uneasy," says a cable. Yes, and it's about the time of the year for the old Turks, if they are fat, to begin feeling uneasy.

A Harvard professor is trying to discover the cause of so much nervousness among Americans. He should look at the close finishes in the base ball leagues.

Mr. Taft registered at a plumber's shop in Cincinnati, and that will be excuse enough for the democrats to charge him with having relations with the predatory rich.

Richard Harding Davis has refused to take a hand in the Balkan affairs and it is more than probable that the powers may decide that a war without him would not be worth while.

Mr. Bryan is energetically disturbing the atmosphere in Nebraska these bright October days, but he is not changing any votes. Nebraska farmers are too well satisfied with present conditions to want a change.

W. J. BRYAN, POPULIST.

Eastern democrats of the Cleveland school who are getting into line for Mr. Bryan—with the purpose of showing "regularity" credentials when the time comes for reorganizing the party after Mr. Bryan's third defeat—hardly will find any keen delight in reading the 1908 platform of the Nebraska populists, in which Mr. Bryan is warmly endorsed as "the best representative" of populist principles. This endorsement will be all the more embarrassing to these eastern democrats, as they are industriously trying to make themselves and the public believe that it is a "new Bryan" who is leading the democratic near-hosts this year; that the old populist Bryan of 1892 and 1896 has disappeared.

As a matter of fact and record the old middle-of-the-road populists have practically disappeared. They have been swallowed up by Bryanism. From the days of 1892, when the populist national convention in Omaha declared that out of the conditions then existing: "From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed two great classes—tramps and millionaires," Mr. Bryan has been the personification of populism in the west, however much he has sought to travel under a political alias in the east. That platform's denunciations of "capitalists, corporations, trusts, watered stocks, the demonization of silver, the altar of mammon and corruption funds from millionaires" has furnished Bryan with the texts for sixteen years of preaching. The government ownership of railroads was a Bryan addition. Otherwise, the Bryan of 1908 is the same Bryan who supported Weaver in 1892 and has persistently championed populism ever since. To those who know him he is the same old Bryan.

THE VOYAGE OF THE FLEET.

The wisdom of Admiral Sperry in refusing to allow the men of the American fleet to leave their ships at Manila, on account of the health conditions at that port, has been commended by the administration at Washington and the disappointment of the Filipinos mitigated by a promise that the fleet shall pay a return visit, after its visit to Japan. Preparations are now being made for the departure for Japan, where the mikado and his people are arranging a lavish welcome. From the ports of the mikado the fleet will return to Manila early in December when, it is hoped, health conditions will be so improved that officers and men may go ashore in safety and enjoy the welcome prepared for them.

When the fleet leaves Manila in December it will go to Colombo and then head straight for Suez, where it is scheduled to arrive the first week in January. Visits will be made at Naples, Genoa, Athens, Malta, Algiers, Leghorn and other ports where the American flag is rarely seen, and will then reassemble at Gibraltar in the first week of February. Then will come the sail straight for home, the plan being for the arrival of the fleet at New York on February 22, Washington's birthday.

This will complete the longest tour ever undertaken by a battleship fleet, including as it has the severest tests to which ships, officers and men have ever been put. The worst has already been passed and all indications are that the fleet will return in February in as prime condition as when it sailed from Hampton Roads last summer. It has been the bearer of a message of good will to the world, along with a modest demonstration of the nation's greatness.

MR. BRYAN AND HIS ISSUES.

Mr. Bryan has said that a man worthy to lead a great cause should be willing to die for it. In 1900 Mr. Bryan said that if anyone said he had changed his mind about free silver he was a falsifier. Yet Mr. Bryan made the platform of this year, and that platform has omitted mention of free silver; and Mr. Bryan says that a candidate is bound by what his platform omits as well as by what it contains. Therefore, Mr. Bryan has either discarded free silver as a belief or he has omitted it this year as a matter of political expediency, still believing in the doctrine. If he still believes in free silver it is obvious that he no longer thinks it necessary to die for it. If he does not believe in it, then he has been convinced that he made stupendous mistakes in 1896 and 1900, when he forced the issue on his party—Kansas City Times.

Over in Iowa the other day Mr. Bryan reminded his hearers that he has been buried a couple of times and was on the spot again ready for a third interment. Doubtless he feels that he died for silver in 1896, as it was impossible to find the remains of that issue after the votes were counted. He died again for anti-imperialism in 1900, when the country, by an overwhelming majority, decided that the flag should stay put in the Philippines. He almost died in 1904 when for regularity's sake he voted for a platform and a candidate that were admittedly most repulsive to him.

The difficulty with Mr. Bryan is that in his political resurrections he has insisted upon bringing the old issues to life with him. True, he is now offering a panacea for trusts and a plan insuring bank deposits that are new, but he has not freed himself of the old issues that still cling to him, carrying their smell of the grave. He has denounced the republican plans of emergency currency and has offered no assurance that, if elected, he will not revive the silver question, in case the money problem should become acute.

It is equally pertinent to ask Mr. Bryan what he would do if a general revolt against American authority should occur in the Philippines. The malcontents in the archipelago are already contending that they will have their independence at once, in case of

Bryan's election. They are justified in feeling that way, in view of Mr. Bryan's platform declaration and his speeches. Should he fail to make good his promise, they might take to the bushes and undo all that the republican party has accomplished in years of effort toward educating them for self-government. Of course, under such circumstances, President Bryan would be compelled to call upon the hated army and navy to bring the little brown brother to a sense of his position again. Such action would be embarrassing to Mr. Bryan and his anti-imperialist friends up Boston way, but the healthy prospect of such a condition only illustrates the difference between democratic loose talking and republican sane action, and the difference is equally as marked on practically every issue between the republican and democratic platforms.

THE OMAHA CHARTER.

The withdrawal of the representatives of the Commercial club from the deliberations of the self-styled charter revision commission accentuates the situation in regard to the city's bill of rights. The self-constituted commission has been busy for a great many weeks endeavoring to frame the revisions necessary, or thought to be necessary, in the document. The difficulty is that "too many cooks spoil the broth," and too many people with divergent ideas are working on a task which at present they seem likely not to accomplish.

Some changes are needed in the Omaha charter, and these are plainly pointed out by experience and will probably be achieved at the coming session of the legislature, but any general revision of the charter can scarcely be accomplished along the lines now being followed. The suggestion of the Commercial club's executive committee is pertinent. It is proposed by the Commercial club that the city council provide for a commission properly constituted which shall have charge of framing a charter for the government of the city. The work of this commission would be taken to the legislature and by the legislature enacted. It might be well to further provide that the charter revised by the city council's commission should be presented to the people for adoption at a special election before it is offered to the legislature for enactment into law.

The home rule that Omaha really requires is recognition of the right of the citizens to make their own charter without legislative interference. This could be brought about in any one of several ways, and its great advantage would be that when the charter has been framed by a properly selected commission and adopted by the citizens it would be largely removed from the danger that now besets it from the tinkers who biennially delight in making over the various provisions of the document. It is not expected that such a charter would answer all purposes or would satisfy all people, but it would meet most of the requirements of the case. The suggestion of the Commercial club to the city council is along right lines and opens the way to desired results.

CUBAN CONDITIONS CRITICAL.

Washington officials who have given close attention to colonial affairs and the relations between the United States and Cuba are having much difficulty in maintaining their air of optimism over the prospects of a stable government being established in Cuba as a result of the coming presidential elections on the island. Recent disorders on the island have emphasized the prospect of marked discontent with the election results, whatever they may be, and all indications are the contest will be an exceedingly close one. These disorders have strengthened the claims of many Cubans that at least a portion of the American troops now on the island should be retained for an indefinite time after the election and they have also shown that there has been but little, if any, improvement in Cuban political conditions since the second American occupation took place.

The situation has become so acute that the authorities have changed the first plan which contemplated a complete withdrawal of American troops from the island, and it is now planned to have some of them remain for an indefinite period. It is a moot question as to how long the Cuban government can maintain itself independent of the United States after the re-establishment of the new government. The most optimistic predict that the new government will be able to hold its own for a couple of years, if business conditions remain good, while others believe that the withdrawal of American troops will be the signal for fresh disorders that will necessitate speedy reoccupation. All factions are practically agreed that reoccupation will follow in a short time, in any event.

Under the circumstances, the United States may as well prepare for a long siege with the Cuban question. No one desires either annexation or permanent occupation, for the purpose of territorial extension, but the national obligation to Cuba which came as a heritage of the war with Spain must be discharged. The problem for the next administration and congress is to decide whether steps toward annexation shall be taken or the Cubans given a third chance, should the coming government fail, to show their capacity for self-government. Tests thus far indicate incapacity for self-government. This, added to the fact that the business interests of the island are anxious for annexation, on commercial grounds, tends to strengthen the belief that if the American troops are again called to Cuba they will go to stay. It is estimated that Americans own 15

per cent of the productive lands in Cuba and have \$150,000,000 invested in Cuban enterprises, thus making the maintenance of order in the island of more importance than when the United States went to war with Spain because of that nation's inability to control a situation that threatened the peace and welfare of this country.

In his Chicago speech Mr. Taft explained that no judge in the Philippines can receive his regular monthly pay until he files a certificate stating on honor that he has disposed of all of the cases submitted to him within the previous sixty days. That method might help some in stopping the law's delays here at home.

Mr. Hearst is calling upon John W. Kern to resign from the democratic ticket because of his connection with Tom Taggart and the French Lick gambling syndicate. It is hardly worth while to bother Mr. Kern, as he is going to retire from public life anyway on November 3.

The Nebraska women now in convention in Omaha are very busy with their federation work, but not too busy to enjoy the delightful conditions under which they are assembled. Omaha is mighty glad to see these women and would joyously welcome them every year.

The Treasury department at Washington reports that on October 1 the total amount of money in circulation was \$3,078,399,361. Complaint is made that the money is circulating so fast that the campaign treasurers can not catch any of it.

The editor of the World-Herald could not possibly credit Taft with local popularity, so he is charging Hughes with swinging Nebraska into line for the republican nominee. It was a bitter pill, but he finally swallowed it.

The interest of the democrats now in office in the city charter seems to begin and end in the sections governing the salaries and the citizens of Omaha are not in a mood at present to raise the pay of public officials.

An increase in valuation of the railroad terminals in Nebraska of 77 per cent is a reasonable answer to the democratic allegation that the republicans increased the farmers and reduced the railroad taxes.

Authorities at Washington are making war on the book worm which has been doing damage in the congressional library. It will help some, too, if the government would make war on the red-tape worm.

"The liberal party" will hold a national convention at Atlanta in a few days and nominate Colonel Sidney C. Tapp for president of the United States. That name should appeal to the colonel vote.

"At the age of 50," says Congressman Sibley, "a man is apt to be a fool or a philosopher." Mr. Sibley is 50 and pleads guilty to having had an active correspondence with John D. Archbold.

Belgium desires to reduce its population. Well, it would help some if King Leopold could be induced to move to Paris or some gay resort where his peculiar tastes could be satisfied.

"A Bird in the Hand," Chicago Record-Herald.

The sultan of Turkey acts very much as if he feared he would never be able to get another job in case he gave up the one which he holds.

Willing to Take the Load, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The claim that improper wealth is the curse of this country has again been made. Unhappily, there are a great many people who will be only too glad to help share the improper burden.

The Superlative in Nerve, Chicago Tribune.

It is amusing to hear Mr. Bryan talk of "his ideas." He has none. He is the jackdaw decked with the feathers of other birds. As regards ideas he is the great American plagiarist.

Peril of Speed Mania, New York World.

Standing over the body of the little boy that the big automobile he had been driving had crippled for life, a New York chauffeur solemnly raised his right hand and took an oath never to again drive an automobile as long as he lived. A better oath than that would have been to swear to be more careful in running the machine.

The "Hired Man" Unhired, New York Sun.

In some remarks at Haverlock, Neb., Mr. Bryan said the changes on his old idea that the president of the United States was "a hired man." It must occur to his hearers whenever he returns to the subject that twice before Mr. Bryan has asked the people to hire him and that they have decided that he was not worthy of the salary and the house that goes along with it.

Taft Playing in Great Luck, Washington Post.

Mr. Charles F. Taft's "Cubs" met the enemy in New York and showed him under the "Glauc" were formidable, full of hope, and full of life. "You blundered old fella," but the shouts of their adherents didn't earn them runs. Perhaps the victory may augur well for the household of Taft. Who knows but that the Taft family keeps a rabbit's foot under the old clock on the mantel, and that a victory for Charles P. means a victory for William H. also?

Comparative Content, Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

It seemed to me that my life was vain, and the prize not worth the toll, till I changed to look at a man in pain, a-suffering a large red ball. I sat me down by my door to mourn, and pity myself a while, and a woman passed with an aching heart, and she footed it, mile on mile. I went one day to the waiting place, to weep for a perished hope, and a cripple passed with a sunny face, a-hawking his scented soap. And I said to myself, "You blundered old chump, no reason have you to sigh, it's wicked to weep while the others hump, nor wait till the clouds roll by."

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Colonel Bryan, Colonel Watterson and the Courier-Journal.

William Allen White in Emporia Gazette. One of the few papers of consequence supporting Bryan is the Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by the venerable Henry Watterson, who has long been the press agent for the star-eyed goddess of reform. The support of the Courier-Journal is lukewarm and based upon the theory that if elected Mr. Bryan couldn't do much harm. The paper probably takes its present course in a despairing effort to hold the democratic party together, and not with any hope or expectation of Bryan's election. In fact, Colonel Watterson has so little use for the Peerless Leader that he would be disappointed if Taft were defeated.

A few months ago Watterson went to the seashore and wrote letters to his own home paper from his lonely bungalow by the sad sea waves. In those letters he gave some interesting impressions of the Peerless One. Here is a sample, showing what Watterson really thinks of Bryan as a man and statesman.

"Mr. Bryan seems to me to carry a narrow and grudging spirit. This may be natural, but it is unfortunate. I have watched him closely and I think without prejudice and I can see nothing of large-mindedness or manly generosity about him—not an iota of self-abnegation—but on the contrary, the relentless, unforgiving purpose of an implacable, who has learned nothing and forgotten nothing since 1896."

There is much more equally complimentary, and when the colonel grew tired of writing his own impressions he incorporated those of other distinguished democrats who agreed with him. Thus:

"Just before Mr. Bryan's return last summer a year ago and his bad break at Madison Square garden, John G. Caffille said to me: 'I know him well, and I like him, but he has no more idea of the responsibilities of government than a child.'"

It would be difficult to improve upon Mr. Caffille's estimate of the democratic candidate. It is comprehensive; it is absolutely true, and so it is not surprising that Colonel Watterson and many others who are going through the motions of supporting Bryan find it quite impossible to throw any enthusiasm into the work.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen, Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. dem.).

What has become of the guarantee plank? Two months ago it was on top of Mr. Bryan's pile of paramours, the trustees' blade of the whole collection. Now it has lost edge and point and has accumulated rust. Not an allusion to it is its owner making. It is as though it never was. "This makes-or-breaks-a-record. Nothing like it has ever happened before. Abandonment, was of course, inevitable. Sooner or later that was bound to come, but nobody supposed the blade would be sheathed before election day. That it would last until November was generally believed. Fate has ordered otherwise. Possibly, the weapon was poisoned. Haskell may have carried it back to Oklahoma with him, where it belongs—like it there. But, whatever has become of it, the story is pathetic. Almost as pathetic as: 'If I am so quickly done for, I wonder what I was begun for.'"

Even government ownership was not so harshly treated. It lasted nearly a year. Free silver survived, as it were, its own death. Other paramours have been treated considerably. They have been mercifully chloroformed and more or less reverently interred. Not one of them was strangled in the cradle. Mr. Bryan becoming heartless. He is losing his paternal instincts. He is ceasing to care what becomes of his offspring. He is as inhuman as the Russian mother who threw her children to the wolves, lest she be herself devoured.

The Socialists This Year.

New York Tribune (rep.). The enthusiasm with which the socialist candidate for president, Eugene V. Debs, was greeted in this city on Sunday suggests that his party may realize its hope of greatly increasing its vote this year. At any rate it serves to remind the public that the socialists are carrying on a more extensive and energetic campaign than ever before. In 1900 Debs received 87,514 votes for the presidency. In 1904 his vote had increased to 462,283. It is the hope of the party that it will pass the million mark this year. It is putting forth exceptional efforts for it feels that circumstances are favorable to gaining converts. The financial panic is expected to help the party, for the socialist argues that panics are caused by the present individualistic organization of industry. Efforts are being made to reach those who are out of employment, because it is believed that they will lend a ready ear to the doctrine that proclaims that periods of enforced idleness are necessary and that with industry socially organized the business of the world would run on an even keel indefinitely. The whole party is excited over what it regards as its rare opportunity to make an impressive showing on election day, and the excitement accounts for the extraordinary scenes which attend Mr. Debs' nomination and his Sunday reception in this city.

Fidelity of Campaign Funds.

New York Sun (rep.). A glance over the list of Bryan contributors, even as it stands, discloses vast vistas of bloated corporations and predatory wealth. We make no point for this, for the shallow outcry against "trusts," etc., arouses in us the honest doubts and contempt for the posturing humbugs who exploit it. What occurs to us, however, is to say that since at least ninety percent of the business of this country is now conducted by corporations, the subscription lists, when they shall finally be published, will show as many octopuses on one side as on the other—and if individuals be honestly identified—rather a predominance of "swollen malefactors" on the side of Bryan than that of Taft.

But the whole thing is nauseating. It almost, though not quite, persuades us of the inability of the American people to distinguish plain straight-forward politics from petty sham.

Crops of the Year, New York Herald.

The estimate of the corn crop indicates a yield of 2,565,286,000 bushels, which is 235,000,000 more bushels than the average corn crop of the ten years 1897 to 1907. The final estimate of the combined production of spring and winter wheat is 630,000,000 bushels (against a total of 634,000,000 bushels in 1907) of 89.4 per cent quality. Of this total, it is estimated that the spring wheat harvest will be 335,000,000 bushels, which is 1,000,000 bushels more than the yield in 1907. The quality of the crop of oats is given as 81.3 per cent, and the estimated total yield as 783,161,000 bushels, which is 34,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's oat crop. These figures fully indicate that, if the harvests of 1908 have not broken any records, they are nevertheless very bountiful and generous.

Provoking the Fireworks.

Chicago Record-Herald. Colonel Henry Watterson refers to President Roosevelt as a King. Perhaps the Boston preacher who suggests that Roosevelt be elected president of the world, with his headquarters at The Hague, merely wishes to give Colonel Watterson an opportunity to send up a few skyrocket.

IS YOUR MONEY

lying idle? It is always well to keep as much of it as possible employed for you.

The continual saving of small accounts will gradually, but surely bring you to independence. Meanwhile you are establishing a safety fund against possible misfortune.

As soon as you have laid by even a small amount you set it at work.

Earning Money for You

It takes but a very small sum to start a bank account. As soon as you have accumulated even \$10 it will pay you to take out a 3% Certificate of Deposit. This can be renewed from time to time and is negotiable, if need be.

Your account, subject to check, is also solicited.

First National Bank of Omaha

U. S. Depository. 13th and Farnam Sts.

WILL MISSOURI SHOW US?

Contest for Senatorship Between Governor Folk and Gurnshoe Bill.

Chicago Tribune.

In Missouri there is a test of good citizenship going on that the whole country is watching. Save the presidential contest, of course, and the fight for Hughes in New York no contest claims the interest of the American people from Maine to California as does this Missouri election.

For Missouri has a man who belongs to the nation. As the best citizenship of Missouri claims him, the best citizenship of the nation claims him. Not a state of the forty-six that would not be proud to own him, not a state that is not proud of him.

On November 3 the democrats of Missouri have the opportunity to nominate for United States senator this man of Missouri and of the nation, Joseph W. Folk. They have the right also of returning the present senator, William L. Stone.

Can Missouri hesitate between these two? Not if she knows a man when she sees one. Not if she realizes her duty to herself and to the nation in whose highest councils her representative must have a share.

Folk has "shown" Missouri, the state where, as we are proudly told, men have to be "shown." He has shown Missouri what a brave, straight man can do against thieves and corruptionists. He has shown her what honest government, and able government, and fearless government are, and the American people are learning the lesson he and his kind have taught in these stirring days of political reform throughout the land.

Let Missouri give Folk of Missouri to the nation.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hiram Maxim says the United States ought to prepare for war, which reminds us that the Maxims have large lines of war material constantly in stock.

A San Francisco jury has found a friend of Ruef guilty of attempted bribery on behalf of the grafters. However, a conviction more or less is nothing to the San Francisco style of criminal.

The man who was to nominate him for lieutenant governor in the republican state convention was unable to make the speech, so Hon. Robert Luke of Somerville, Mass., rose to nominate himself. He was not the successful candidate, but his speech had nothing to do with his defeat.

A poor young man in Massachusetts is suing a rich young girl, to whom he had been engaged, for breach of promise, claiming \$30,000 damage. Such types are as poor in manhood as in actual lack of money values. The girl is to be congratulated for having escaped such poverty.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada during September, as compared by the New York Journal of Commerce, were nearly double what they were a year ago. The figures being \$23,400,000, compared with \$11,400,000. Not a little of this increased loss was due to the great drought and spread of forest fires, which destroyed in whole or part several small villages in the northwest.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"My husband, poor man," said Mrs. Lapaling, "didn't get a wink of sleep last night. He was suffering dreadfully from the embargo in the small of his back."—Chicago Tribune.

"Let principle take the place of inspiration," thundered one worker for the up-lift, "thundered one worker for the up-lift."

"Wouldn't do for me at all," declared the press reporter. "When I haven't an idea for a joke I have to steal."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"And what did the dressmaker say when the tailor proposed to her?"

"She said: 'I have a question to ask you. He was cut out, and that he hadn't pressed his suit any further.'—Boston Transcript.

"I am introducing my patent ever-ready trouser holder and—"