

Scott County Kicker.

PHIL. A. HAFNER, Publisher.
BENTON, MISSOURI.
Reformed football is quite as brutal as lawn tennis.

Most of the so-called necessary evils are unnecessary.

A close friend is one who refuses to lend you anything.

When money does not talk too much it may properly be termed a modest sum.

Every time a man commits a mean act he has what he considers a good excuse for it.

If Luther Burbank is so smart, why doesn't he grow watermelons that have handles on them to carry them by?

The ice dealer who is in the coal business on the side needs to worry about the seasons, for whether 'tis hot or cold his business, one or the other, is good.

Five hundred English teachers are coming here to study our schools. We hope that during the visit none of the teachers in our primary schools will mention that "I see him" and "he done it."

A professor of history in the University of California is going to marry a Russian princess. It will be hard for an American princess to understand how a real princess can think of wasting her title on a common professor of history.

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, has advanced the theory that persons are made good or bad by the food they eat. Now if the good bishop will kindly arrange a diet whereby all are bound to grow up saints his idea will prove of some value.

Two divers descended to a depth of 210 feet in a search for the other day. This is said to be the greatest depth to which divers ever descended in the British Isles. It is farther than most people would care to go beneath the surface of the water.

From various sources comes in the cheering report that this year's turkey crop is very large. As the cranberry crop has not been heard from favorably, however, it is safe to assume that, unless troubles, good things still come singly, not in pairs.

An Ohio physician says tuberculosis costs the state 30 lives a day, and that if the mortality was among horses something would be done. As a man is computed to be worth \$1,000 to a community, this view of the case deserves at least a fiscal consideration.

Deaths from tuberculosis among the population of Indiana in the last year numbered 4,452, and are estimated to have cost the state more than \$1,000,000. The crusade against this plague means not only the preservation of human life, but also the saving of much money.

A New York motor car enthusiast has had built for himself an armored car so that he may escape injury when he bumps into other vehicles. The idea looks good and we may eventually expect to see automobiles constructed like battleships. In the meantime it may occur to somebody to devise an armor plate for the protection of the casual pedestrian, who is, after all, the chief sufferer from motor enthusiasm.

Grangers and others interested in farm products have proposed that a day be established which shall be observed every year as "Apple day." To celebrate this wholesome festival every good housewife would provide apples in some form, "apple baked, raw or sauté." There is a commercial side to the idea, for the feast of the apple would mean an additional consumption of many thousands of barrels. But beyond that consideration the plan is a pleasant one.

Margus Ito and Field Marshals Yamagata and Oyama have been created princes by the Japanese emperor in recognition of their services in the war with Russia, and Vice Admiral Togo has been made a marquis for the same reason. All that we can do in America to reward our military heroes is to advance them in rank, and even then the promotion of successful officers over the heads of men who have been longer in the service is sorely criticized.

The new policy of separating the races on street cars went into effect at Savannah, Ga., a short time ago, and reports from there say that the colored folks as a rule are mortally offended, and disposed to boycott the service. They are given places on the same cars, but are limited to the back seats. They admit that they should feel just as greatly offended if given the front seats; it is the color distinction or separation which angers.

Of eight million trade-unionists in Europe and America, one-fourth are in America. Great Britain, with only half the population of this country, has almost as many unionists, and so has Germany, with only two-thirds the population.

The Moosejaw man who was cured of rheumatism by a stroke of lightning does not present a singular case. Many men who were struck by lightning have never felt a twinge of rheumatism since.

The Philadelphia Record says Bertha Krupp's husband is a poor man. The Record should get right on its tenses. Bertha Krupp's husband was a poor man, please.

An American millionaire is reported to have paid \$40,000 for a Titian. These would be halcyon days for the old masters if they weren't dead.

A New York waiter has retired with a bank account of \$100,000. That ought to be enough to make him happy, but he will miss the tips.

DEMOCRATS GET PIE

WILL CONTROL VAST EXPENDITURES IN NEW YORK

BY ELECTING STATE TICKET

Expenditure of Nearly \$2,000,000,000 Will Be in Hands of Democratic Engineer.

New York—Except William R. Hearst, who was defeated by Mr. Hughes by a plurality of 61,988 in the state, all the rest of the democratic candidates for state offices are probably elected. Lieut.-Gov. Bruce, the republican managers still claim, will squeeze through by a small plurality.

Here are the pluralities of the democratic candidates in Greater New York:

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, for lieutenant-governor, 134,943.

William S. Jackson, for attorney-general, 141,446.

Frederick Skeels, for state engineer and surveyor, 144,188.

John S. Whalen, for secretary of state, 139,917.

Martin H. Glynn, for comptroller, 141,466.

Julius Hauser, for state treasurer, 142,399.

Mr. Hearst's plurality was 73,844.

Mr. Hughes' plurality above the Harlem river was 135,832. Any republican candidate failing to secure a plurality equally to his above the Harlem is defeated, and in the case of the majority of state officers the plurality must be from 4,000 to 5,000 more than Mr. Hughes' in order to meet the democratic pluralities rolled up in the city of New York.

Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, according to returns from all the 14 counties from a running on equal terms with Mr. Hearst above the Harlem. As Mr. Chanler's plurality below the Harlem was 184,943, Mr. Bruce will be elected by less than 100,000 votes, assuming that he comes down to his city with a vote equal to that of Mr. Hughes.

Mayor Defeated.

Little chance of election is believed to be left to any of the other republican state candidates. The defeat of Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer and State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne seem assured, and the election of the other republican state officials seems to be equally in doubt.

To be elected attorney-general Mayer must come to the Harlem river with a plurality of 141,446—the plurality of his opponent, William S. Jackson, in this city. Returns received on the vote for attorney-general indicated that Mr. Mayer was running considerably behind Hughes and Bruce, and that he will be defeated by probably 5,000 votes.

State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne must do even better than Mr. Mayer if he is to win out. His opponent, Frederick Skeels, rolled up the remarkable plurality of 144,188 in Greater New York. He also polled a remarkably big vote on Long Island. His election was practically conceded by State Chairman Woodruff.

Returns from the upstate vote are remarkably incomplete. The full vote for governor only has been received, and only a few counties have sent in the full vote for the other officers on the state ticket, excepting lieutenant-governor.

The democrats confidently claim the election of the entire state ticket except Hearst. They declare the official canvass of the state board will be necessary to determine the result.

Control of the office of state engineer and surveyor would give the democrats charge of the spending of \$151,000,000 appropriated for the canal improvement, and of a big slice of the \$50,000,000 to be appropriated for good roads. The spending of the latter amount will begin the first of the year, and after the work is once started it is in the hands of the state engineer and surveyor.

In the attorney general's office a half dozen good places will be made for democratic lawyers. The power of this office is great, and an attorney general so disposed can make much trouble for the trusts.

Hearst Vote a Surprise.

The opposition to Hearst by democrats in this city, resulting in a difference of over 60,000 votes between him and his running mates, was the surprise of the election. The cutting was general in all the boroughs. In Manhattan, Hearst was cut almost as freely as in Brooklyn.

Among the various boards of which the election of the state officers would give the democrats control are the canal board, commission of the canal fund, board of state canvassers, and state board of equalization.

Utah.

Salt Lake City—That Joseph Howell, republican, is re-elected congressman at large from Utah by a majority of 10,000 over O. W. Powers, democrat, and Thomas Weir, American, is certain. Joseph E. Frick, republican, for justice of the supreme court, will have a smaller, but equally safe lead. In Salt Lake City the vote stands: Howell 7,698, Powers 4,644, and Weir 3,622. Twenty-eight of the forty-three county precincts outside the city give Howell 3,419, Powers 1,269 and Weir 695.

North Carolina.

Raleigh—The latest returns indicate that the democrats have made large gains in North Carolina, estimated at 7,000 over Parker's vote two years ago. North Carolina will send a solid democratic delegation to congress, gaining one district.

Nevada.

Reno—Almost complete returns from the larger precincts of the state show a sweeping democratic victory. Jaret, democrat, for congress, will defeat Smith, republican, by 1,000

SUMMARY OF THE ELECTION

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE IS 41.

This is Five More Than the Republicans Had Four Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final analysis

of the returns from the states proves the republican majority in the house of representatives at 41. This represents a democratic gain of 34 members over their representation in the last congress. It places the total democratic membership at 171, and the republican membership at 215. This is five more members than the republicans had in the Fifty-eighth congress four years ago.

The majority may be reduced to 42, since one district in Ohio is reported as in doubt and probably democratic. The democrats still have hopes of getting the Twenty-fourth Illinois, where "Bob" Williams is the democratic candidate. If Williams should be elected, the figure would be brought down to 40.

The democrats lose two seats in the senate—those in Montana and Colorado, now held by William A. Clark and Thomas M. Patterson, respectively. The most remarkable senate fight was that won in Idaho by Senator Fred Dubois (dem.), who will be the only democratic senator from a state entirely north of the Mason and Dixon line. The change will leave the democrats 31 members in the senate, while the republicans will have 69.

The democratic gain in the house is distributed through the country. It adds contributors 5 more democrats to the Sixtieth than to the Fifty-ninth congress. Indiana 3, Iowa 2, Minnesota 1, Missouri 7, Nebraska 1, New Jersey 3, New York 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio 4 or 5, Pennsylvania 15, and Wisconsin 1; a total of 34 or 35, according to the outcome in the doubtful Ohio district.

Chairman James S. Griggs, of the democratic congressional committee, concedes the election of a republican house, and admits that the majority will be around 49.

Democrats find some consolation in the defeat of Representative Hancock in Wisconsin. McCleary in Minnesota and Wadsworth in New York, all of whom were prominent republican members. McCleary was particularly conspicuous as a stand-pat tariff man and the fact will be loudly proclaimed as the occasion of his downfall.

A long train of visitors went to the White house to congratulate the president upon the republican success in New York in the congressional election. The republicans assert that the result is a vote of confidence in the administration and the president.

Chanler Apparently Elected.

New York—With the official vote of but three counties missing, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler apparently is elected lieutenant-governor on the democratic-independence league ticket by a plurality approximately 1,700 votes over M. Linn Bruce, republican. To arrive at these figures, Bruce's probable pluralities in the counties of Essex, Ontario and Niagara are based on the vote for the republican gubernatorial candidate. While slight changes may be made in the returns from several counties, it is not believed that Mr. Chanler's lead will be increased or decreased. It appears that all the other candidates on the state democratic ticket are elected by small pluralities.

Lost by Ten Votes.

Concord—Unofficial returns in New Hampshire indicate that the voters failed by the narrow margin of 10 to elect a governor. The state law requires that the successful candidates receive a majority over the other candidates, and Charles M. Floyd, of Manchester, the republican nominee, falls short just 10 votes of the count he needed majority. Unless the official result shows a change, the legislature will be called upon to name the next governor. The figures are: Floyd, republican, 49,518; Jameson, democrat, 37,224; Tolley, prohibitionist, 2,113; McFall, socialist, 888; Churchill, 2.

Missouri.

St. Louis—Thomas L. Rubey, vice chairman of the democratic state committee, believes the republican ticket will win on the official count by about 10,000 votes. The officials at the republican state headquarters now concede the election of the entire democratic state ticket by pluralities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000.

Idaho.

Boise—Chairman B. H. Brady of the republican state committee has issued the following statement: "We have now received sufficient returns from every county in the state to enable us to say that the republicans will have 10 out of 21 members of the senate and 44 out of the 51 members of the house. Gov. Gooding is elected by over 9,000 majority and the balance of the state ticket from 15,000 to 22,000 majority. Mr. Boran will receive at least 57 votes out of 72 for United States senator."

Nevada.

The indications are that the democrats will carry Nevada by 2,500 votes. The republicans will have a majority of one in the state senate. The assembly is still in doubt. Both sides claim it by one majority.

Iowa.

Des Moines—Complete returns from the Iowa election show Gov. Cummins, republican, re-elected by a plurality of 25,456. Cummins received 198,822 votes and Porter, his democratic opponent, 174,366.

The Hawaiian Election.

Honolulu—Complete returns for territorial delegate to congress give J. H. Kalaiananole, republican, 7,277; E. B. McClanahan, democrat, 2,865; Chas. Nottley, home rule, 1,919. The legislature will be composed as follows: Senate, 11 republicans, 4 democrats; house, 24 republicans, 6 democrats.

Oklahoma.

Guthrie—It is probable that the democrats will have 100 delegates in the constitutional convention, which will convene here Tuesday, Nov. 21

BRYAN GLAD

GETS SATISFACTION IN VIEWING THE FIELD FROM DEMOCRATIC HILL.

SORRY FOR HEARST

Sherman Out With a Statement That the Republicans Will Have Fifty-Night Majority in Next House.

Lincoln—Commenting on results of Tuesday's election, W. J. Bryan gets considerable satisfaction in viewing the outcome from a democratic standpoint. He regrets, however, the defeat of W. R. Hearst in New York, but cannot see wherein President Roosevelt can find any comfort in the vote of the Empire state. Mr. Bryan says the president's personal attack on Mr. Hearst was in very bad taste, and he insists that the attack did not favorably impress the public.

Particularly gratifying to the democratic heart, says Mr. Bryan, "is the return of Missouri to the fold. "The election of 1906 indicated a trend in favor of the democratic party. It proves that the democratic party is growing stronger as republican policies are developed."

As Sherman Views It.

New York—The republican congressional campaign committee has closed its headquarters in the St. James building. Before Mr. Sherman left for his home in Utica, he said: "The result of the congressional campaign throughout the country is exceedingly gratifying to this committee. The Sixtieth congress will be republican by 55 majority. These figures correspond exactly with the prediction given out by the committee on Thursday before election. Of the districts throughout the United States which the committee marked as certain republican, we failed in carrying but four. Of those that we marked doubtful we have carried more than we marked probably republican. The result shows that the people emphatically endorse the administration of President Roosevelt and approve the work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress. It shows that the people desire a continuance of prosperity, and above their belief that that prosperity can be depended upon under republican administration and the belief that it would surely disappear under democratic rule. The election means that the great economic and financial interests of republicanism are still approved by Americans."

Will Vote with Republicans.

Buffalo—Congressman-elect Peter A. Porter, of the Thirty-fourth district, is quoted in an interview as saying that he would align with the republicans in the next congress. "I will vote with the republicans," said Mr. Porter. "The Thirty-fourth congressional district is republican. I was nominated by independent republicans, and elected by them with the assistance of many democrats who arose above partisan considerations, and, finally, I am a republican myself, so, from every consideration I will be found aligned with the republican majority in the house." (Mr. Porter defeated Congressman Wadsworth.)

Quoting the President.

Washington—The following statement touching quoted conversations with the president has been made public at the White House: "For many years it has been the invariable practice never to attempt to quote a private conversation with the president. It has been found that as a matter of fact the man who quotes such a conversation usually misquotes it, whether consciously or unconsciously, and such an alleged conversation is under no circumstances to be held as calling for either explanation or denial by the president. The president is responsible only for what he himself says in public, for what he writes, or for what he explicitly authorizes the government officials to state in his behalf."

Said to Be a Dangerous Anarchist.

Denver—Clovanna Bruno, a Sicilian, believed to be one of the most dangerous and daring Italian anarchists, has been arrested in Keon, 47 miles east of Denver. He will be returned to Sicily.

A 900 Per cent Dividend.

New York—The directors of the State bank of this city today declared a dividend of 900 per cent, payable in cash, on the bank's capitalization of \$100,000. The directors also declared a dividend of 50 per cent on the surplus of 50 per cent. The large surplus of the bank assumed because unwieldy because of its small capitalization, and in order to obviate this the directors decided to distribute the surplus in the form of a dividend. It was decided to increase the capitalization of the bank from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

Activity in Boston Wool Market.

Boston—The recent removal of some 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of wool has had a buoyant effect on the market and wool may now be sold at dealers' valuation with greater ease. New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey manufacturers of woollens and worsteds are well represented here, and individual purchases are running from 100,000 to 500,000 pounds. Shipments of wool from Boston to date from Dec. 27, 1905, are 197,692,598 pounds, against 209,734,365 pounds at the same time last year.

A Stinging Rebuke to a Jury.

Dothan, Ala.—The murder trial of William Crockett, a white man, charged with the murder of Lum Henderson, a negro, came to an end abruptly, when Judge Henry Pearce dismissed the jury with a stinging rebuke, declaring that the jury had acquitted Crockett because he was a white man and had killed a negro. "I don't see how any member of the jury can go from this courthouse and face his fellow citizens in the street," said the judge, in withering tones.

A New World's Record.

Albany, Ga., Nov. 10.—Shooting over the traps of the Albany Gun club, the Winchester squad established a new world's record for a team of five, breaking 490 targets of 500 shot at

THE HARRIMAN RAILROADS

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION MAY LOOK INTO NEW SYSTEM.

A Member Says It Has Features Not Unlike Northern Securities Company.

Washington—A general investigation of what is known as the Harriman system of railroads, under the authority conferred by law, is one of the subjects that has been discussed for some time by the interstate commerce commission, and that body, it is said, really stands committed to an inquiry. "We have been informed," a member of the commission said, "that this system, in some of its features, is not unlike the Northern Securities Co., which was dissolved through the interposition of the attorney general of the United States."

Any steps which may be taken by the commission along the lines referred to will, it is said, in accordance with the general powers of the commission conferred by law, and not because of any immediate specific complaint of a violation of the statutes. The Spokane Complaint.

In January, if time permits, the commission will take up the complaint of the municipality of Spokane against the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short line railroads, involving alleged discrimination in charging a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul. The complaint was the first filed with the commission under the amended interstate commerce act. It is regarded as of considerable importance, as its disposition will logically have a bearing on the whole question of transportation on the west, from the Canadian border to Mexico and Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific coast. It is also of importance with the proposed investigation of the Harriman system, whose lines and connecting links cover a large portion of the west.

Taft on Cuban Question.

The Cubans "Must Show Up They Can and Will Govern Themselves."

Chicago—Secretary of War William Taft came to Chicago, inspected Fort Sheridan and, after being entertained at a luncheon at the Auditorium at night by a number of army officers, left for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Regarding the Cuban situation, he said: "Things there are moving fairly well. It is hard to say, however, when the United States troops will be removed from the island. One thing is certain and that is that such a step will not be taken until peace in that country is assured. The people must show us they can and will govern themselves, and will refrain from internal strife. When that is done, and we are satisfied, then it will be time to talk of removing the troops. It may be soon, may be not. They may be needed some other place. Cuba is a fine country if rightly governed and cared for."

Asked if the government would allow civic bodies to visit the Panama canal on inspection tours, Secretary Taft replied: "They will be welcomed. I believe it would be a good thing for Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston and other places to send representative business men to the isthmus and secure a personal impression of the work and of its subsequent benefit to the United States."

In Favor of Railway Company.

Topeka, Kas.—Thousands of acres of the most valuable farm lands in Kansas together with a large amount of land located in towns and cities of the state, is given to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. by a decision handed down by the Kansas supreme court in the case of that railway company against one Watson. The case extends back to the grant made by the government to the Union Pacific in 1866. Valuable improvements have been made on the land.

Favors St. Louis-New Orleans Canal.

Chicago—James J. Hill, the railway president, at a banquet in this city, said that the country faced a transportation problem which only time, patience and the expenditure of enormous sums of money will remedy. He asserted that there is a crying need for the construction of a 15-foot canal between St. Louis and New Orleans. There was no more important general work for the government to perform, he said. He also said our trade relations with Canada should be greatly improved.

Last Revolution Widow.

Rutland, Vt.—Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon, said to be the last surviving widow of a soldier of the revolution, died in Plymouth Union aged 93. She married in 1835, when 21, Noah Damon, who was then 75.

Harahan at Work.

Chicago, Ill.—J. T. Harahan, who succeeded Stuyvesant Fish as the president of the Illinois Central railroad, has returned from New York and assumed active control of the system, going at once to his office.

International Fair a Success.

San Antonio, Tex.—The international fair has closed. It was the most successful meeting in its eight years' history. The attendance has averaged 50,000 a day, and on special occasions the crowds reached 75,000.

Successful Dirigible Balloon.

Paris.—The immense dirigible balloon, La Ville De Paris, constructed by Dr. Deutsch, made its first flight successfully. The balloon was in the air for one hour, and covered a distance of 12 miles.

CORN SHOWS AN INCREASE

CROP IN UNITED STATES IN 1906 WAS 2,851,000,000 BUSHEL.

Ohio Leads with an Average of 42.8 Bushels Per Acre, Pennsylvania Second.

Washington—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, as follows: The preliminary returns on the production of corn in 1906 indicate a total yield of about 2,851,000,000 bushels, or an average of 30.3 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 28.3 bushels as finally estimated in 1905, 26.8 in 1904 and a ten-year average of 28.5 bushels. This and other preliminary estimates of the yield made are subject to such revision and correction as may be found proper when the final estimates of the bureau are made next month.

The following table shows for the twenty-five principal states the preliminary estimates of average yield per acre in 1906, with the final estimates for 1905, and the mean of the averages for the last ten years, in bushels:

States.	Nov. Final 1906.	Final 1905.	Average 10 years.
Illinois	36.6	35.8	34.5
Iowa	35.5	34.8	32.4
Nebraska	34.1	32.5	28.0
Kansas	28.9	27.7	22.0
Texas	22.56	21.3	17.7
Missouri	32.3	33.8	27.4
Indiana	39.6	40.7	34.0
Georgia	12.0	11.0	10.5
Ohio	42.8	37.7	29.7
Tennessee	28.1	24.6	21.0
Ohio	42.8	37.7	34.8
Alabama	16.9	14.8	12.6
North Carolina	15.30	13.9	13.4
Arkansas	23.5	17.3	17.3
Mississippi	13.5	14.3	14.7
Indian Territory	32.6	32.7	25.9
Oklahoma	32.9	25.3	22.1
South Carolina	12.2	10.9	9.5
Virginia	24.3	23.4	21.0
South Dakota	33.5	31.5	25.8
Minnesota	33.6	32.5	29.1
Wisconsin	41.2	37.6	33.2
Pennsylvania	40.2	38.9	34.3
Louisiana	17.2	16.7	16.3
Michigan	37.0	34.0	32.2
United States	30.2	28.5	25.2

Average Quality Better.

General average as to quality is 89.4 as compared with 90.8 last year, 86.2 in 1904 and 83.1 in 1905. It is estimated that about 4.4 per cent of the corn crop of 1905 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1906, as compared with 3.3 per cent of the crop of 1904 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1905, 3.6 per cent of the crop of 1903 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1904, and 5.2 per cent of the crop of 1902 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1903.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 18.7 bushels, against an average yield of 19.2 as finally estimated in 1905, 18.9 in 1904 and a ten-year average of 18.1. The average for quality is 90.4 per cent, against 93 last year, 91.5 in 1904 and 91.4 in 1903.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 102.5 bushels, against an average yield of 87 as finally estimated in 1905, 110.4 in 1904 and a ten-year average of 84.4. The average as to quality is 90 per cent, as compared with 85.4 per cent one year ago, 93.4 in 1904 and 86.4 in 1903.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1,343 tons, against an average yield of 1,544 in 1904 and a ten-year average of 1,444. The average as to quality is 89.9 per cent, against 89.8 one year ago, 92.7 in 1904 and 91.3 in 1903.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 554.3 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 515.6 in 1905, 819 in 1904 and an eight-year average of 763.6. The average as to quality is 84.5 per cent, as compared with 87.3 one year ago and 89.5 in