The King of Wheat Foods
Uneeda Biscuit
5¢
In dust tight, moisture proof packages. Never sold in bulk.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

TO ISSUE FIFTY MILLION BONDS

Will be Charged to Isthmian Canal Construction

THE DEFICIT SINCE JUNE

Amounts to $44,032,812—The Government Has $119,533,287 in Bank, But That Is Required for Commerce.

Washington, Nov. 2.—An isue of $50,000,000 two per cent. bonds will be put on the market shortly after election to put the United States treasury in a more satisfactory condition. More money is needed for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government than is being taken in at the custom houses and the internal revenue tax collectors' offices.

The issue will be of Panama canal bonds. Theoretically the money will be used in paying for the construction of that amazingly expensive waterway. Actually it will go into the general till and be used for general purposes.

"Reimbursement of the treasury for expenditures on account of the Panama canal" will be the form of the announcement when Secretary Cortelyou advertises that subscriptions for the issue will be received at the treasury department. The assertion will be made that the proceeds will be converted into the treasury to replace the money taken therefrom to pay canal construction bills.

The fact is and will be that the issue of bonds will be forced by a condition similar to that which compelled the issuance of $62,000,000 bonds by the Cleveland administration, which was one of the sins for which the Republicans of the country held the Democratic party responsible. On that occasion the drains on the treasury induced by the extravagance of the preceding Republican administration forced Cleveland to issue bonds so that the gold reserve of the country could be kept good.

This time it is not the gold reserve that must be madeg ood. It is the general fund, from which the four times as extravagant Roosevelt administration has been paying its bills, that is nearing depletion and must be replenished by the issuance of "reimbursement" bonds to be charged to the Panama canal account.

The working balance in the treasury to-day stands at less than $30,000,000, the exact figure being $29,729,110.15. That is $21,000,000 less than the sum considered desirable.

The disparity between income and outgo during the month that came to an end Saturday amounted to $10,670,275. The total for the fiscal year which began on July 1 is $44,032,812, so October, so far as the total of its disparity is concerned, is a little below rather than above the average for the four months.

The gap between income and outgo for the last sixteen months now amounts to $103,000,000, and there is no indication of a let up in the drain upon the enormous surplus with which the administration was burdened soon after it came into office.

The issue of canal bonds is deemed necessary notwithstanding the fact that there is in the national bank depositories the sum of $119,533,287 to the credit of Treasurer Treat. The most of that money has got to be left there so the banks can carry on the business which the campaign orators have been saying will be done as soon as the country knows that Taft has been elected. Some of it will be called into the treasury, but the chief replenishment of the general fund will come from the canal bond issue which Mr. Cortelyou will be able to announce in time to add to the Christmas cheer.

THE STATE AND ITS WOMEN WORKERS.

Provision for Their Betterment Affects Not Only Them, But All Other Workers as Well.

The present race of mill workers begin on Monday morning at half past six. They have an hour off in the middle of the day for dinner. They quit work in the evening at six. They have a ten-and-a-half-hour way-day on Monday, also on Tuesday, and on the succeeding days of the week until Saturday. But on Saturday they quit at twelve, noon. On Saturday they have a five-and-a-half-hour work-day. The total for the week is fifty-eight hours. The fifty-eight-hour week in the cotton mills of Fall River is due to a state law. The state law is due to a concern, felt by the state of Massachusetts, for the physical welfare of its women citizens. The state law says that women shall not work more than fifty-eight hours a week. But when the women stop working, the men must stop working, too. The work done by men and the work done by women are so intricately related that when the women leave there is no reason why the men should stay.

What is true in Massachusetts is already true in European countries and will some day be true in every state of the union. Women, entering industry, are still women, with bodies that can easily be wrecked, and the legislature, in every county in which the employment of women in industry has existed for any great length of time, has felt obliged to intervene in order to prevent, in some degree, the physical deterioration of its citizenship. If women are to be in industry, industry must be accommodated to their physical requirements, and when it is so accommodated in the way of a shortened work-day, in the way of improved sanitary conditions, in the way of better safety-devices, in a score of other ways, why, then, not only the women themselves but the men and the children and the whole community and civilization itself will be improved and strengthened.

It is safe, therefore, to say that the presence of woman in industry will be one of the most effective levers ever found for lifting the weight of excessive toil from the neck of the human race.—William Hard, in the November Everybody's.

FOR AGED PEOPLE

Old Folks Should be Careful in Their Selection of Regulative Medicine.

With advanced age comes inactive bowel movement and sluggish liver. Nature is unable to perform her proper functions and requires assistance. Otherwise, there is constant suffering from constipation and its attendant evils. Old folks should never use physic that is harsh and irritating.

We have a safe, dependable and altogether ideal remedy that is particularly adapted to the requirements of aged people and persons of weak constitutions who suffer from constipation or other bowel disorder. We are so certain that it will cure these complaints and give absolute satisfaction in every particular that we offer them with our personal guarantee that they shall cost the user nothing if they fail to substantiate our claims. This remedy is called Rexall Orderlies.

Rexall Orderlies have a soothing, healing, strengthening, tonic and regulative action upon the dry, relax muscular coat of the bowel. They produce a natural, successive contraction and relaxation of the muscular fibres of the bowel walls, generating a wave-like motion which forces their contents onward and outward; thus simulating nature in perfect bowel movement. They also remove all irritation, dryness, soreness and weakness. They tone up and strengthen the nerves and muscles and restore the bowels and associate organs to more vigorous and healthy activity. They may be taken at any time without inconvenience, do does not cause griping, nausea, diarrhea, excessive looseness, flatulence or other disagreeable effect. Try Rexall Orderlies on our guarantee. 36 tablets 25c, and 12 tablets 10c. Rickert & Wells, The Red Cross Pharmacy, Miles Granite Block.

FARMERS OLD TICKETS TO A SHOW HONORED

Prevented by Accident from Attending Performance Eighteen Years Ago, Bides His Time.

Stillwater, Nov. 2.—When the Two John Dramatic company was here eighteen years ago, Dietrich Weiss, farmer, bought tickets for himself and wife. Going home from his work that evening he fell under a trolley car that he attempted to board and had his left ankle and leg crushed to that amputation was necessary. Mr. Weiss preserved the tickets unused until last week, when a company under the same name appeared at the Auditorium, and the tickets were honored for himself and wife.

LOST DOLL ADVERTISED.

Parents Sympathize With Little Doughter in Her Grief.

North Yakima, Nov. 2.—Morning and evening papers one day this week carried large display advertisements promising a reward for news of the whereabouts of a lost doll. It was the outward expression of a minor tragedy in the life of the little daughter of Mrs. John Harris of the Selah Valley.

It was not the value of the doll, though the ad. states that it had "real hair," but the value of the affection bestowed upon it by the child and her grief at its loss on the homeward drive from North Yakima, along the Selah road, which prompted Mrs. Harris to give a neighbor $20 and authorize him to spend it all, if necessary, in advertising the loss of the doll.

GLUTTON ATE 200 OYSTERS.

His Reward Was Sufficient Cash to Buy a Meal.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Within one hour a strange negro ate 200 oysters in a local restaurant on the promise of money enough to buy a square meal if he accomplished the task. A crowd of fifty persons who watched the stunt cheered when the fellow, unaided, walked into the street with the cash he had won in his pockt.

"Done guess dat will do for supper," said the winner of the strange bet, "so I'll keep de cash for tomorrow's grub."

The rapidity with which the negro put away the oysters, which the bet makers saw to it were the largest in the place, amazed the wienesses of the fat. The bivalves were served ten to a plate, and the big fellow put down twenty plates within the hour, smoking a cigarette between each plateful.

The Political Bug.

The little starlights faded out and vanished one by one;
The long night wore away toward the dawning,
And still he wrote down figures, as for hours he had done,
And still he mused there, restless and unyawning:
"If Bryan gets Nebraska, and the town of Nome, Alaska,
But is cut among the hills of Ioway—
If Taft unearths a Jonah near to Tucson, Arizona—
How much chance has Comrade Debs to win the day?"

We found him there next morning standing calmly on his head;;
And grinning things that language could not utter;
We bore him to a padded cell—but, ah! our sad hearts bled
To watch our old companion grin and mutter:
"If Watson wins Dakota and Hon. Tapp takes Minnesota,
While G. Chapin's Georgia prospects get more dim" . . .
And the keeper wiped his forehead with a manner very sorrowed,
And observed, "We're gettin' thousands just like him."
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Teaching.

Muistuh Politician,
When you made a speech
I useter couldn' understan'
Jes' whut you tried to teach.
But now I ketch de argument
You's tryin' to pursue.
Demoral dat you p'ints is dis:
We'd better vote foh you.

I dunno 'bout dat tariff,
But it's done got me skyart:
De trust is g'ineter get me, too,
Ef once it makes a start.
Dar ain' nobody 'cep' yose'f
Dat knows jes' whut to do.
Yoh 'reasonin' is plain as day.
I's g'ineter vote foh you.
—Washington Star.

MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Successful Immigrants in the South.

However much they may crowd the Northern cities and however hard they may find their life in the North, it is a task of stupendous difficulty to induce immigrants from Europe to go on southward. The land is rich, to be sure; but wages are low and the race problem frightens many. One man has surmounted these difficulties in a small area. He is Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, North Carolina; and how he did it is told by Robert W. Vincent in the November World's Work.

Labor and Slavery.

The charge is made very vociferously of late that organized labor is trying to become a privileged class before the law. As a matter of fact, the worker class—and it is and always has been a distinct class—has never yet secured equality before the law. The common law is not a statement of abstract principles; it is a social growth. Under it, the working man started as a slave attached to the soil of England; if he ran away, he was branded, or had his ears cropped, or was hanged. Later, he became a serf, and later still—at the rising of the Free Cities—a so-called free laborer— free, that is, to move his body from place to place, and to offer his labor for sale where he chose. These were the conditions out of which the standing of the laborer under the common against him has never yet been entirely removed. On the other hand, the English law, engaged from early times in a paternal care for commerce, has always been most solicitous in the interest of business, and eager to punish all kinds of "restraints of trade."—Interview with Gompers in McClure's.

Photo-Era for November.

"Nicola Perscheid and His Work" is the feature of Photo-Era magazine for November. The skill of this genius of the camera, Germany's greatest photographer, has been ably set forth by the editor, Wilfred A. French, Ph. D., and the many beautiful accompanying reproductions show that the writer's highest praise is fully justified; they are wonderful in both composition and technique.

No recent photographic article has caused so much discussion as Mr. Claudy's attack on the motion-picture and its ruinous effect upon the public morals and the eye-sight, which appeared in the October Photo-Era. This month the remedy for the prevailing evils is published in an article, "Ideal Cinematography," by Robert Thorn Haines, F. R. P. S., an authority in this line of work.

Of particular interest to the professional photographer is an article on "Tonal Values in Potraiture," by Dudley Hoyt, in which he explains the system of lighting which has made him famous as an interpreter of female loveliness.

Other articles of valeu to professional and amateur worker alike are "Shutter Principles," by C. H. Claudy; "Photographing Water in Motion," by J. W. Ridpath; "A New Method of Developing Autochrome Plates," by M. Paul Torchon; "Controlling Color in Sulphide Toning," by C. Welborne Piper; "Hands in Relation to Face," by Carine Cadby. The departments have their usual varied interest. Price 15 cents of news and photo-supply dealers.

Graft in the Vanderbilt Lines.

With the exception of the Harlem River road, Vanderbilt remorselessly watered every property he got. He signalized his control of the Hudson river by issuing $7,000,000 worth of new stock, at least one-half of which represented no actual value. A year after taking over the Central, he increased its capitalization by $23,000,000, practically every dollar of which represented inside profits for himself and his friends. Vanderbilt went about the matter with characteristic secrecy. Only two members of his board of directors voted on the proposition. William H. Vanderbilt, his own son, afterwards declared that he had been kept in ignorance, and had even sold, at a great loss, large blocks of Central stock a few days before the operation went through.

On this occasion Vanderbilt must have voted profits ranging from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000 into his own pockets. A few days before passing this bonus issue, it was said, he had quietly picked up 130,000 shares of Central stock. The day before the deal became known, Central stock sold at $120 a share; the day after at $160; and Vanderbilt's purchase therefore represented more than $5,000,000 in profits. In November, 1869, Vanderbilt consolidated the two properties into one corporation—the present New York Central & Hudson River railroad; and on this occasion he again increased their capitalization by nearly $23,000,000 worth of water stock. In these years he thus poured nearly $60,000,000 of fictitious value into the Central railroad—two-thirds its entire stock capitalization.—B. J. Hendrick in McClure's.

Vanderbilt Was Seventy Before He Made His Fortune.

The Vanderbilt fortune, once the greatest financial power in the United States, probably amounts, at the present moment, to not far from $300,000,000. Of this, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who controls the majority of the family properties, holds in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, while twelve or fifteen descendants of the commodore share among themselves the remaining $200,000,000.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact in the whole remarkable career of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt is that he did his really important work and heaped up his enormous fortune after he was seventy years old. He was born in 1794, and almost all his energies, until the outbreak of the Civil war, had been absorbed in the management of his numerous steamboat and steamship lines.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, when running his steamboats up and down the Hudson river, had felt keenly the competition of the railroad along the eastern shore. Later developments let him clearly to perceive, what most of his contemporaries saw only faintly, that transportation in this country would follow the line, not of the canal and the river, but of the steel rail. As soon as he had caught this glimpse of thef uture, Vanderbilt charcteristically acted uponit. Fifty years before, foreseeing the possiblities of steam travel by water, he had sold his whole sailing fleet and purchased steamboats; acting just as promptly now, he sold all his water craft and began purchasing railroads.—Burton J. Hendrick in McLure's Magazine for November.

Thomas A. Edison an Example of Clean Greatness.

In the November American Magazine there appears a remarkable character sketch of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. A mass of new and interesting material is introduced, but one of the most interesting passages is the following:

"And it is clean greatness—Edison's. He wears by rights the looks of a contented man. He has robbed no widows, crushed no competitions, stolen no franchises, taken no rebates. He is rich not because he gambled in the stock market; nor employed children and women at starvation wages; nor awaited, doing nothing himself, for the rise in the price of land or corn or cotton. He is famous not because he manipulated an election, or bribed a legislature. There is nowhere in his career any record of success which came of devious or deceitful ways. His is indeed a clean greatness. He has worked for what he won, and everything that he has done has been in the direction of making this a better world for mankind to dwell in.

"Men who toil all their lives for themselves alone grow tired: they want to stop and 'get something out of life.' Of course they do; but they are tired, not of work, but of their own inadequate and selfish lives. But a man like Edison does not get tired; you see that in the youthful look in his eyes. Money doesn't pay him. His enthusiasms are far otherwise, and external to himself. He has lived with the abstemiousness of a monk, having few personal wants, and the wants he had were gratified with the simplest things. He has never stopped to enjoy lengthy honors, though honors have been showered upon him from every part of the world, because he has been so busy all the time with new concerns. There is nothing, indeed, in this world which keeps a man young, joyous, simple, like the unselfish pursuit of truth.

"Surely there is no better or more hopeful model for struggling, limited youth than this man Edison. Not that he has risen from a poor boyhood to be a rich and famous inventor, but because by steady work through many years he has become a fine, simple-hearted, generous, useful old man."

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK.

As Escape That Illustrates How Dependent One Workman May Be on a Fellow-worker.

"If a man stays green long," he concluded, "we can't afford to keep him. It ain't fair to the others. You see, in these jobs men depend on each other. A rope badly tied, a signal given too soon, a slip in a tight place, may send some other poor devil off into the open—head over heels."

Here's a story in point: A man named Dave McRay was working out on a 900-foot railroad bridge over a river. The bridge was built and the trains were already running across. McRay was down on a scaffold some thirty feet under the middle. His helper, a green country recruit, had tied the ropes that held it. There were two ropes, one from each end. The first rope the helper had tied around a wooden beam between the tracks, and next in a dreamy kind of a way he had tied the second round one of the rails. Then he slid down, and the pair began peaceably working.

Some moments later a train came thundering out. All of a sudden McRay heard a snort. He looked round, and saw the youth staring straight up at the track, with his mouth wide open, a calculating look in his eyes. His freckled face grew slowly white. McRay seized his arm.

"Say," he demanded, "wot's eatin' you?"

His helper looked round, gave one frantic shout, and dived for the river seventy feet below. Just then the train roared overhead, cut the rope in two, and down went McRay, grabbing the scaffold tight. He hung by the other rope, and said a good deal. When the train had gone, he went up hand over hand to a steel truss, and from there, looking down, he saw the head of the youngster, who was swimming hard for the shore. He made some quick calculations. Then he climbed up to the track and ran like a deer. But by the time he got to the river bank his helper was already ashore and had lit out over the fields. The bridge never saw him again—Ernest Poole, in the November Everybodr's.

AFTER YOU COUNT 300

See If There Is Left Any Stomach Distress

ALL INDIGESTION GOES

A Dieted Stomach Gets The Blues and Grumbles For a Good Eat—No Use to Be Afraid of Your Favorite Foods Then.

There would not be a case of indigestion here if readers who are subject to stomach trouble knew the tremendous digestive virtue contained in Diapepsin. This harmless preparation will digest a heavy meal without the slightest fuss or discomfort, and relieve the sourest, acid stomach in five minutes, besides overcoming all foul, nauseous odors from the breath.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula plainly printed on each 50 cent case of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will readily understand why this promptly cures indigestion and removes such symptoms as heartburn, a feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, belching of gas and eructations of undigested food, water brash, nausea, headache, biliousness and many other bad symptoms; and, besides, you will not need laxatives to keep your stomach and intestines clean and fresh.

If your stomach is sour or your food doesn't digest, and your meals don't tempt you, why not get a 50 cent case today from your druggist and make life worth living? Absolute relief from stomach misery and perfect digestion of anything you eat is sure to follow five minutes after, and, besides, one case is often sufficient to cure a whole family of such trouble.

Surely, a harmless, inexpensive preparation like Diapepsin, which will always, either at daytime or during night, relieve your stomach misery and digest your meals, is about as handy and valuable a thing as you could have in the house.

A Social Skirmish.

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Young Mrs Fordyce-Jones, tired out from a leadership of a winter's social festivities, determined to rest for the summer season. But how was she to find a place of rest? Heir to millions that had been handed down to her through several generations, prominent not only socially, but as a directress in numberless women's societies, it was no easy matter for her to get away from the incessant calls that were made upon her. After considering many plans she selected a small summer inn in the mountains, where she engaged a room for $12 a week and registered as plain Mrs. Jones.

Now, Mrs. Jones had heard that in these summer hotels the guests meet and intermingle for a season on terms of temporary equality, to separate at the end of August and go to their homes and accustomed associates. Several ladies nodded to her without introduction, as she nodded, smiled and often passed a pleasant word with those she met.

But Mrs. Jones soon found that her nods and smiles in some cases were not returned in kind. Before she had been at the inn a week it was apparent that the social features of the place were under the direction of a small clique managed by a certain Mrs. Dole. In other words, Mrs. Dole ran the social part as the landlady ran the board and lodging.

Mrs. Fordyce-Jones, who had long been hunting for a new sensation, had suddenly found one. Hiding from invitations of the most refined people who were loath to accept the "regrets," she was astounded at the discovery that she was tabooed by those who had neither blood, exceptional breeding nor money. It was a great shock to her amour propre. It set her to thinking. She had regarded the welcomes that were given her by her peers as coming from her natural attractiveness. Here were people socially her inferiors as well as in other respects who had no use for her.

Mrs. Jones determined to capture the clique, not by making herself known, not by frowning upon them, but by her winning ways. She lay in wait for some of their husbands, and the men became willing captives. But the same reserve, the same icy indifference, pervaded the women. As soon as Mrs. Jones discovered that she was making no headway in this direction she desisted.

Mrs. Jones tried to think that she was enjoying the absurdity of the situation, but she was not. One might expect that she would. These people were nothing to her, and they were making themselves ridiculous. But the fact remained that at that particular place she was snubbed. She had been told again and again that the reason of her social prominence was her personal loveliness. Why did not that loveliness give her the same advantage now? A tinge of color came over her face as the fact forced itself upon her that in her own circle she was surrounded by flatterers; that it was not herself that society worshiped, but her power to help others onward and upward.

Nor did Mrs. Jones relish being denied companionship, though she had come to the inn to avoid companionship. The best people there were made afraid of each other and her by the clique, and she had nothing in common with the plainer class to be found at summer hotels. She therefore sat by herself on the piazza pretending to read a novel, but in reality thinking upon the lesson of her life. Was she not when at home playing the part played by Mrs. Dole? She was obliged to admit that she was, though in a different way. She had a kindly word and a smile for every one. As to her invitations and those she accepted, she acted as she had a good right to act—upon her own sweet will. She had never known any other surroundings than those of wealth and refinement; therefore she felt assured she could not possibly be a snob. She thought much upon terms she would like to make on her return, but they did not upon consideration seem practicable.

One morning near the end of August, when the denizens of the hotel, the elect and the ordinary, were sunning themselves on the piazza, a carriage resplendent with varnish and gold plate, the door emblazoned with a coat of arms—the Fordyce-Jones arms—driver and footman on the box in maroon colored livery and white silk stockings, drove up to the unpretentious stone whereon guests and baggage arrived and departed. Every woman sat up and stared. No one was in the carriage, so it was probable that some one was going in it. Who could it be? Presently Mrs. Jones in a simple traveling costume came out of the inn with the landlady, to whom she gave a kiss at parting, entered the carriage and was driven away.

There was consternation on the part of every woman of the clique. What did it mean? Who was Mrs. Jones? Did she own the equipage? What was such an equipage doing at a point so remote from the city? The landlady told them that they had been snubbing the celebrated Mrs. Fordyce-Jones, whom they all had heard of, but to whose exclusive circle none of them had ever got within even telephone distance; that one of her country residences was distant but a day's journey and she had determined to ride there in her own carriage.

Mrs. Fordyce-Jones is considering this winter certain social reforms; Mrs. Dole and the clique are bitterly ruing a golden opportunity missed.

CHARLOTTE BOND HILL.

New Plant Holder.

A new shaped basket holding a pot containing a growing flowering plant

AN EFFECT IN BRONZE GREEN.

or a fern is seen in the illustration. The basket is colored a dull bronze green. A well grown maidenhair fern of a very light green shade fitted in a basket of this description looks uncommonly well on a breakfast table and is so much more novel than the ordinary china flowerpot. The coloring of the basket being so artistic, care should always be taken to have nice fresh green moss daintily placed on the top of the basket. These trifles add so much to the general effect.

Earth Removes Oder From Silver.

One of the exasperating problems a careful housewife has to deal with is removing the oder of fish from silver.

Cooking utensils also retain this odor in a most tenacious way. Washing with soap and water is of no avail. Here is a reliable remedy:

Stick knives and forks into a pot of fresh earth and let them remain for about a half hour. If a frying pan or the kettle gives out the fish odor, scatter them thickly with fresh earth.

Why She Did It.

A St. Louis woman who has recently become the proprietor of a second fashionable hotel was asked why she added this responsibility to her already great amount of work. "Well, I just did it, she said, "because four men had failed and I wanted to show that a woman could make that hotel pay."

Why Not Try
POPHAM'S
ASTHMA REMEDY?
Gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Trial package by mail 10 cents. Williams' M'f'g. Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.
Sold by C. H. Kendrick & Co., Barre, Vt.

LAWS ON USE OF WATER ALL IN A SINGLE VOLUME

New Volume Being Prepared by the National Conservation Commission.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The National Conservation Commission is compiling for publication in a single volume all the laws and courts decisions, both state and federal, which relate to the use of water in the United States. This manual will be of immense practical value and it is somewhat remarkable, considering the wide number of interests which are touched by these laws, that no such compilation has been made before this. With the constantly growing demand for interstate waterways, the increasing utilization of water power for the development of electricity, and the widening areas of semi-arid Western plains that are being made arable through irrigation, these laws at the present time affect the interests of a wide variety of individuals and corporations, and in the immediate future the number whose business is directly touched will beyond doubt be greatly increased.

The work which the National Conservation Commission is doing along this line is extremely thorough and the compilation will be complete. It will include all state and national statutes, and all court decisions which concern water rights and kindred questions on both navigable and non-navigable streams and lakes. The citations will include all acts which relate to riparian rights, and public usufruct of water, and all statutes which concern mills, pollution of water, interference with navigation or the use of streams for power, damning of streams, diverting streamflow, and so on—in short, all acts which affect the use of waters and their private appropriation to power or other purposes. In the book will be included also some authoritative discussion of the principles involved in these laws.

The National Conservation Commission in its endeavor to make the compilation absolutely complete and accurate has called upon the governors of all the states for assistance and the replies in every instance have promised support. Considerably more than half the states have already appointed state conservation commissions for the specific purpose of co-operating with the national commission in its work of gathering the material which will be embodied in the report to the president the first of the year. In the other states the state officials whose work most nearly touches this project are at work.

A single volume containing all the laws which bear upon the use of waters in the various parts of the country, will be an exceedingly useful reference handbook. It holds possibilities of an even greater usefulness in that it will exhibit within limits that make ready comparison possible, not only the general tendencies of the laws and decisions on this subject, but the discrepancies that exist between the regulations of different states.

The fear is frequently expressed that the tendency towards monopolization of water power, which has already made very great progress in some parts of the country, will result in practically all of this extremely valuable natural resource passing from the people as a whole into the hands of comparatively a few men, with resulting higher cast of water power and water-developed electricity to consumers and a tremendous advantage to the few possessors. If this danger is justified by the present laws, it is a matter of great importance to make this fact apparent at once. For this purpose nothing could be more effective than such a presentation of all the laws on the subject as that which the commission is preparing.

ENGAGEMENT RUMORED.

Friends Revive Surmise That Theodore Jr., Is to Wed Miss Munn.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Astor Paul of Philadelphia to Charles A. Munn, jr., of this city, has revived the rumor of a possible engagement of Miss Carrie Louise Munn, a sister of Miss Paul's fiance, to Theodore Roosevelt,jr. Miss Munn will make her debut this winter. She is the eldest daughter of Charles A. Munn of Chicago, who died abroad several years ago. Mrs. Munn is reported to have denied the rumored engagement.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr., and the sons of the Munn family were intimate friends at Harvard as well as old Washington school fellows.

Miss Munn and her brother will inherit a large fortune from their mother, who was a Mrs. Armour, widow of one of the partners of the famous packing house.