

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

NATIONAL BANKS SOLID.

Deposits Over Five Billions and Big Surplus Reserve.

Washington, Oct. 2.—"Percentage of legal reserve to deposits, 21.67; percentage to deposits of cash on hand, redemption fund and due from reserve agents, 26.05," is the way the 6,977 national banks of the country averaged in the reports made to the controller of the currency under the call for their condition at the close of business September 1.

The loans and discounts for the whole United States reached \$5,128,832,551; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$668,660,170; bonds, securities, etc., \$898,388,148; due from national banks, state banks, and bankers and approved reserve agents, \$1,227,241,289. The lawful money reserve in banks reached \$854,091,857. The 5 per cent redemption fund with the treasury amounted to \$32,488,612. On the score of liabilities, the banks had a paid in capital stock of \$844,642,067; a surplus fund of \$597,981,876, and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, of \$203,756,438. There were \$658,040,356 of national bank notes outstanding and an aggregate of \$2,018,813,727 was due other national banks and approved reserve agents. There were unpaid dividends of \$2,117,904.

The individual deposits footed up \$5,009,893,098.

KEEP DOOR OPEN.

United States Will Take a Hand in Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 30.—It is reported that the government will soon take action towards preserving the open door policy in China, which it is said has been seriously menaced by the recent activities of Japan in the Chinese domain. It is understood that Japan by the terms of the recent Japanese-Chinese agreement regarding the rights of Japanese in Manchuria has obtained control of extensive mining concessions in the southern section of the great province for an indeterminate period. This is out of line with the open door policy as construed by the late Secretary Hay following the exchange of notes between the various powers in 1899, when the several governmental spheres of influence were defined.

For several weeks American attaches in the diplomatic service have been receiving information as to the full understanding entered into between Japan and China regarding the Antung-Mukden railroad, and the concessions granted to the Japanese, with the result that steps for a formal protest are being made, it is said.

Wilson to Leave Cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 30.—James Wilson, who has been secretary of agriculture since March 4, 1897, a longer period than any cabinet officer in history, is expected to step out about January 1 next. Whom the president will name in his place is not known, even if Mr. Taft has made a selection. Reports have been frequent hitherto that Mr. Wilson was about to go. He and Secretary of the Navy Meyer were the only holdovers from the Roosevelt administration.

Dickinson Backs Grant.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary Dickinson finds nothing to criticize in the action of General Grant in taking part in a temperance and law-enforcement parade in Chicago in his uniform as a major general of the United States army, and says as to such movement, each soldier and officer has to determine for himself. Secretary Dickinson's declaration was brought out in reply to a letter of W. R. Michaelis, of Chicago, criticizing General Grant.

New Postage Stamp.

Washington, Sept. 29.—A stamp of a new denomination is to be issued by the Postoffice department to conform with the recent increase in the price of registration from 8 to 10 cents. The new issue is to be a 12-cent stamp, so that on ordinary letters one stamp will suffice to pay for postage and registration. This new stamp may retire the 18-cent stamp, issued for registered letters going abroad, 5 cents being for postage and 8 cents for registration.

Consul Gives Own Funds.

Washington, Sept. 2.—While supplies for the Mexican flood sufferers continue to reach Monterey, much more can be used to advantage by the relief organizations, according to a telegram received at the State department today from Consul General Hanna. Food, clothing and blankets are in demand. Particularly blankets for the women, babes and old people are needed. Mr. Hanna says he is aiding the Mexican Red Cross with his own funds.

Farmers to Aid Roads.

Washington, Sept. 28.—As a result of his observations recently into conditions among the agricultural classes in the West, Secretary Wilson said that Federal control of railroad capitalization would lead to large investments in railroad securities by American farmers.

America to Claim Pole.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A new map of the world, with the North Pole as American territory, will be issued by the hydrographic office of the Navy department.

RECORD SHORT NAME.

Island on Coast of Corea Officially Known as "U."

Washington, Sept. 28.—The United States geographical board, which by executive order determines the spelling for all publications, maps and charts for the government in this country, has just issued a pamphlet containing all decisions rendered during the year closed July 18, 1909. The list of names adopted by the board contains the shortest geographical name on record, it being "U," which is an island east of Quelpart Island, on the southern coast of Corea.

It used to be "in the olden days" that the river Po in Italy had the distinction of having the shortest geographical name on record; but it will be seen that U goes it one better.

Ma, an island in Corea bay; Asia; U, an island on the western coast of Corea, and Uo, an island in Inland sea, Japan, are close seconds for brevity. A new name in the list is "Paradise Dry," Cache county, Utah, which, in these days of activity by prohibitionists, should be welcome, while "Bitterwater," Kern county, Cal., will have to be accepted by the "wets" in that section.

Powers Not to Interfere.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The attempt of the sultan of Morocco to obtain foreign intervention in the conflict between his country and Spain was detailed in a dispatch made public today from United States Minister Dodge at Tangier to the State department. Mr. Dodge added that the French minister to Morocco, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, was about to address a circular note saying the French government did not consider this a case in which it could take action. It is not thought the United States will take part in the adjustment.

Government to Appeal.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Solicitor General Powers stated today the Department of Justice had directed that an appeal be taken from Judge Bean's recent decision in the civil suit against the Barber Lumber company. This suit was brought by the government to cancel the Barber company's title to considerable valuable timber land near Boise. The appeal was recommended by Special Attorney Payton Gordon, who prosecuted the suit for the government.

Marine Corps at San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 29.—A division office of the marine corps will be established at San Francisco October 1. Major Henry L. Roosevelt will be in charge of the office. Disbursements of all kinds, except for public works and transportation of marines, will be made from this office. The arrangement will be of great benefit to contractors and others receiving money from the marine corps on the Pacific coast, as it will save about 30 days in the receipt of money from Washington.

Not Prey of Moro Pirates.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Rumors in official dispatches that the revenue cutter Sora had been captured by Moro pirates were proven unfounded, and great apprehension was relieved by the receipt here today of news of the safe arrival of the cutter at Sandakan, British North Borneo. On board was J. L. Perrine, collector of the port of Balabac, who made the journey to purchase supplies. No word of an encounter with pirates was contained in the news of the vessel's arrival.

Tax on Raisin Wine.

Washington, Sept. 30.—By a ruling of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell, issued today and effective Friday, raisin wine becomes taxable and all revenue agents are being notified to enforce the ruling. The decision is the result of a long fight, as the raisin product is said to be used in large quantities by some manufacturers of "rectified" and "blended" whiskies. It is said that today's ruling will have a far reaching effect.

Crop-Moving Money in Sight.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In view of the fact that but 240 National banks out of a total of over 7,000 in this country have acceded to the recent request of Comptroller of Currency Murray, that more \$5 notes be taken by them, it appears that the prediction of the scarcity of small money in the crop-moving period this year is not looked upon seriously by the bankers of the country.

White House Scorched.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A slight fire broke out in the old portion of the executive offices of the White House late this afternoon. It originated in a fire of one of the chimneys and spread to some of the rafters. The fire department was called and with the aid of a chemical engine had the blaze under control in a few moments. The damage is estimated at about \$100.

Leprosy in Early's Skin.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Dr. A. Arnau Hansen, discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, has officially announced that he found the bacillus in the skin of John Early, the North Carolina soldier whose detention here for many months attracted wide attention.

Oregon School Land Patented.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The secretary of the interior has approved a patent to the state of Oregon school land 25, embracing 9,105 acres of land in The Dalles land district.

THE KIND OF ENUMERATORS

Farmers and Crop Reporters for the Census of Agriculture.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Forty-five thousand enumerators out of the estimated grand total of 65,000, will be engaged April 15th next gathering in the required information concerning agriculture for the Thirteenth Decennial U. S. census. Director Durand purposes making every effort to secure progressive farmers and crop reporters for these places. His action is based upon the recommendations of Chief Statistician LeGrand Powers and the advisory board of special agents composed of professors of economics and farm experts who have been assisting in the formulation of the schedule of inquiries concerning farm operation and equipment. It is believed that the selection of this class of men, already familiar with statistical methods of securing data and reporting it in comprehensible form, will add greatly to efficiency of the census and to the scientific value of the information obtained. Director Durand does not anticipate any difficulty in procuring enumerators of this kind, as there are in every state of the Union hundreds of crop reporters acting for the department of agriculture, representatives of state boards of agriculture, etc.

The agricultural schedule which is to be placed in the hands of these enumerators is nearing completion by the census bureau. The advisory board, who are acquainted with practical agriculture, its varying conditions, and who are active in their respective states in assisting the farmers to improve their farm methods, have been most earnest and no effort is being spared to make the schedule as simple as possible, and yet secure the greatest amount of important information concerning agriculture.

There will be but one schedule for agriculture. There may be a small schedule for the enumeration of animals in cities. This will be carried by the city enumerators and it will cover horses, milk cows, chickens, etc., housed in barns, stables, etc., in the cities. No attempt will be made to get the area of city gardens or vacant lot cultivation.

TARS JOIN IN PARADE.

Military Men of Seven Nations March With Americans.

New York, Oct. 1.—Twenty-five thousand men of arms marched yesterday before the massed representatives and special envoys of 37 nations, while 2,000,000 citizens shouted themselves hoarse in cheers. The great military parade was the climax of the Hudson-Pulaski celebration.

The most conspicuous reception of the day went to the sailors of the German fleet, a magnificent body of picked men, who, as they reached the reviewing stand, fell into the formal slap-slap of the parade goose-step and burst into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with an overwhelming volume of basses and a fervor which took away the breath of the listeners. The people sat silent for a moment, and then rising to their feet cheered until their voices gave way.

So many men representing so many branches of the war departments of the world have not been seen on American streets before, so many wearing the colors have not been seen since the days of the Civil war.

Inspection Ruins Plants.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 1.—Horticulturists of Vancouver, Victoria and vicinity are so thoroughly indignant at the way they have been treated by provincial government officials that they are getting up a signed protest to the department at Ottawa to protest against what they allege is wanton destruction of nursery stock consigned to them from outside points.

A1 ornamental nursery and greenhouse stock entering this province has to be inspected and fumigated to guard against pests which may infect the plants. The complainants allege that after this fumigation has taken place the plants are passed to the provincial department, which detains them for some time, often so long that hundreds of dollars' worth of stock rots, is spoiled or condemned.

Second Calhoun Trial Resumed.


San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The second trial of Patrick Calhoun on the charge of offering a bribe to former Superintendent John J. Furey was resumed before Judge Lawlor yesterday. Twenty-six talesmen were examined and rejected, the grounds for objections in most cases being either that the talesmen expressed a fixed opinion or that their names did not appear on the assessment rolls. The attorneys for the defense declared they would be seriously handicapped by the absence of one of the leading counsel.

Military Balloon Test Successful.

Los Angeles, Oct. 1.—After remaining in the air for two hours, the military balloon United States, bearing two members of the local division of the signal corps, landed at Vineland station. The balloon test, the first of the kind ever attempted in the country by national guardsmen, was an unqualified success, the signals between the aeronauts and the automobile party that followed the flight of the balloon being transmitted perfectly.

Trains Crash, Many Hurt.

Spokane, Oct. 1.—In a head-on collision between two Great Northern passenger trains at Trinidad, Wash., at 5 p. m. yesterday, Dr. J. W. Cox of Superior, Wis., was injured, probably fatally, his skull being crushed,



KING OF THROAT AND LUNG REMEDIES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS CURES ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

SAVED HER SON'S LIFE
My son Rex was taken down a year ago with lung trouble. We doctored some months without improvement. Then I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed a change for the better. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks and now my son is perfectly well and works every day.
MRS. SAMP. RIPPEE, Ava, Mo.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
C. F. MOORE
50c AND \$1.00

SONG.

Give me back my heart, fair child;
To you as yet 'twere worth but little;
Half beguiled, half beguiled,
Be you warned, your own is brittle.
I know it by your redd'ning cheeks,
I know it by those two black streaks
Arching up your pearly brows
In a momentary laughter,
Stretched in long and dark repose
With a sigh the moment after.

"Hid it! dropt it on the moors!
Lost it, and you can not find it!"
My own heart I want, not yours;
You have bound and must unbind it.
Set it free, then, from your net,
We will love, sweet—but not yet!
Fling it from you;—we are strong;
Love is trouble, love is folly;
Love, that makes an old heart young,
Makes a young heart melancholy.
—Aubrey De Vera

OTHER PEOPLE'S IDEAS

On the morning after her niece's wedding Miss Kitteredge put on her rubbers and walked over to add a few finishing touches to the daintily furnished apartment in Indiana avenue, which was awaiting the return of the happy pair from their bridal trip.

She was surprised, on entering, to find the groom's Uncle Horace surveying the place with evident satisfaction. There was, however, nothing strange about this, for it was well understood, in both families, that it was due to Uncle Horace's liberality that Robert and Dorothy were beginning life with



"WHAT WOULD BE YOUR IDEA?"

two sets of draperies at every window and real Circassian walnut furniture in the reception room.

"Pretty complete outfit, eh?" he observed.

"Oh, it's perfectly beautiful," replied Miss Kitteredge. "None of the others have had anything so fine. You see," she explained, "Dorothy is the fourth one of my nieces to be married and I've helped each one of 'em to fix up her home."

"I've noticed that you were doing your full share toward fixing up this one," said Robert's Uncle Horace. "Did they turn all the hard jobs over to you?"

"Old-maid aunts come in handy at weddings," said Miss Kitteredge. "But I've enjoyed it, even though I did get tired."

"Better sit down and rest a while," suggested Robert's Uncle Horace. "These things," indicating by a gesture the furniture of the reception room, "don't look as though they were made to sit on. I suppose, though, that they're the proper caper."

"Yes," she replied. "Dorothy says they're excellent examples of the style of Louis—something—I can't pronounce it—and that the lines are extremely good, if you know what that means!"

"I don't," he said. "But I think I'd prefer the lines of these big leather chairs in the den."

He settled his portly frame in one of them and Miss Kitteredge perched herself, flutteringly on the edge of the couch.

"I mustn't sit but a minute," she said. "I promised Dorothy that I'd arrange the things in her kitchen cupboard. It's funny," she continued, "what different ideas people have about fixing up houses. Now, when Emma, my oldest niece, was married, she was crazy to have everything oriental. There was a big Japanese umbrella hung from the ceiling and things embroidered with scratchy gold thread and big vases with dragons on 'em and little bamboo tables scattered around till you couldn't walk through the rooms."

"Margery was the next one and she was wild over mission furniture and fuzzy Navajo rugs and Indian pottery with queer black figures on it."

"But Clarice, her sister, always declared that mission furniture was positively brutal and when she set up housekeeping she went in for the colonial style—mahogany bedsteads with pineapple posts and an old spinning wheel in the parlor, you know."

"And now Dorothy's trying to make her parlor look like the palace of some wicked old French king!"

Robert's Uncle Horace laughed—a big, noisy, hearty laugh. "You've had considerable experience fixing up houses according to other people's ideas," he said.

Miss Kitteredge sighed gently. "Of course," she said. "I don't have any time for housekeeping. I make dresses—gowns, I mean—when I'm at home and I just beard; but sometimes, just to pass the time, I picture to myself the kind of a house I'd fix up if I was doing it."

"What would be your idea?" he asked, regarding her with interest.

"Well, in the first place," she declared, "I wouldn't bother so much about having things match and harmonize, because I think it makes a better variety if they don't. And the things in this place," she continued, "are kind of dull and fady, don't you think? I'd have brighter colors and more varnish. I'd have a carpet with big red roses in it and a fancy mantle with lots of little places to set knick-knacks on and a cuckoo clock. I'm afraid," she admitted, "that it wouldn't be a bit artistic, but I'm sure it would be cozy."

"That sounds good to me," remarked Uncle Horace, as she paused for breath. "I've boarded a good deal, too. It's fourteen years since my wife died."

Miss Kitteredge jumped up. Even in her youth she had never been the kind of woman who regards every single man she meets as a possible husband; and for many years she had felt only a second-hand interest in matrimony. She had quite forgotten that Dorothy's new uncle was a widower! What must he think of her, chattering to him like this? Positively confidential with a man she had never seen until three weeks ago!

"I must get at those kitchen cupboards," she declared.

"Don't be in a hurry," said Uncle Horace. "Let Bob and Dorothy fix their own cupboards! I want to talk to you. That house you were describing is exactly what I've been wanting all these years, only I didn't know it! And you are exactly the kind of a woman I want—"

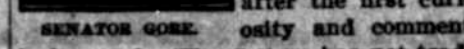
But Miss Kitteredge had fled to hide her old-maidenly blushes in the kitchen. She wasn't ready to listen to any more—not just yet!—Chicago News.

Napoleon said, no matter how raving or raging, he never dared to let himself get angry above the throat.

OKLAHOMA'S BLIND SENATOR.

Sightless Orator Whose Speech Started the Bryan Outburst at Denver.

Thomas Pryor Gore, Oklahoma's blind senator, who set the national Democratic convention ablaze by mentioning of William Jennings Bryan, is one of the many picturesque personalities sent to Washington from the Western States and one of the few who have won the admiration and respect at the capitol after the first cur-



only and comment had passed. "Tom" Gore has not traded upon his infirmities or oddities. When he had taken his seat after his first speech in the upper house his associates and hearers realized that a man had come who had something to say and who knew how to say it. Whether his sentiments corresponded with or opposed their own, they could unhesitatingly give the ability and sincerity of the man the full measure of respect due them. Gore had struggled since boyhood against the dual opposition of his physical infirmity and poverty. When he was 8 years old the sight of one eye was destroyed. Three years later the sight of the other was lost in another accident. At that time he was a page in the Mississippi State Senate, in which State he was born thirty-seven years ago, and the seed of political ambition had been planted. Despite his blindness, he told his companions, he would yet sit in the United States Senate. Studying law with the aid of his brother and friends, he took his political step when nominated for the Mississippi Legislature in 1890. He was too young to qualify if elected, and withdrew from the race. He went to Texas in 1895 and was a delegate to the national Populist convention a year later. Four years later he removed to Oklahoma, became a follower of Bryan, and in the first campaign of the Democratic nominee campaigned for him in South Dakota. In 1904 he toured the West and South with Mr. Bryan, and his orations were received with little less enthusiasm than those of his chief.

The friendship of Mr. Bryan has been a strong factor in the political climb of the blind orator, and when the new State of Oklahoma was deliberating on the personality of the two men to represent it in the national Senate it was known that the choice of Bryan rested upon Gore. In his campaign through the new State Gore made no appeals for sympathy. He asserted his ability and his desire for the seat, and he was chosen for the short term, which expires next year. Senator Gore is a remarkable orator, his voice being flexible and powerful, and his remarkable memory and wide reading combine to make his speeches ones to hold an audience, even in the Senate chamber. He is married and has four children. His wife, who is a semi-invalid, is his chief assistant in all his work, reading for him all that he deems essential to his duties and attending to his correspondence and other details, from attending to which he is debarred by blindness.

New York Highways.

From observations of engineers and others interested in the subject of good roads it is more and more evident that serious damage results from the passage of the rapid-moving automobiles over them. In New York State, where there are probably more automobiles than anywhere else in this country, the matter seems to have reached the alarming point. It has been made the subject of several reports by officials immediately concerned. In the past two or three years the increase in the number of automobiles and in their weight and speed has made their effect very noticeable. The fragments and powder formed by the grinding action of traffic, which serve as a necessary binder to the stone of the macadam, are lifted by the broad rubber tires of a rapidly-moving automobile and scattered.