THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1903, was as follows:

1	29,120	16	28,930
2	29,270	17	28,910
3	29,370	18	28,870
4	29,370	19	28,860
5	29,550	20	26,445
6	26,795	21	28,880
7	29,320	22	28,880
8	29,370	23	28,530
9	29,290	24	28,730
10	29,150	25	28,720
11	29,220	26	29,205
12	29,310	27	27,240
13	26,435	28	28,760
14	29,020	29	28,850
15	28,800	30	29,040

Total	862,230
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Net average sales	28,424

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

As a campaign caricaturist Mr. Hitchcalf is a bird. Hep—hep.

That last panic on Wall street appears to have several postscripts attached to it.

The bridge scandals and vault jobs have been discreetly ignored up to this time by the sham reform organ.

It now begins to look as if the little market house under the big dome might prove itself a paying investment.

President Roosevelt's call for an extra session is out. It should be a great relief to the Washington correspondents who have been speculating upon it.

Those fishline caricatures are not likely to land the two demo-repub. candidates for district judge. There are not as many catfish in the Big Muddy "as there used to was."

Dr. Dowie thinks Wall street may need a little divine help. If Dowie would only keep the contribution plate full, the bulls and bears of the Stock exchange would doubtless be willing to do the praying themselves.

For the past two years the work devolving upon the county clerk has been done by his deputy. Drawing the salary as principal and doing the work by proxy is a pernicious system that should not be tolerated in public office.

The Omaha Bryanite organist rarely opens his mouth without putting his foot in. This is again strikingly shown by the caricature of the shackled judiciary in which the editor of The Bee is crayoned with the words "Hep—hep" emanating from his mouth.

The Canadian commissioners refuse to sign the Alaskan arbitration award. As they constitute a very small minority of the board, the decision will stand just the same. All that they are succeeding in doing is to give an illustration of the baby act in international relations.

The news is sent all the way by cable that Andrew Carnegie has been given the freedom of the City of Waterford in Ireland. Mr. Carnegie had previously been free with his money to give the City of Waterford a library. We believe the City of Waterford came out best in the exchange.

Among others who are advertised to read "carefully prepared papers" before the Nebraska school principals and superintendents at their annual meeting at Lincoln this week is Superintendent Pearse of the Omaha public schools. Carefully prepared by whom? By his efficient private secretary?

When Omaha gets its grain market firmly established there will be an opening for concentrated activity. To make Omaha the distribution center for Wyoming oil a pipe line from the Wyoming oil fields to Omaha would be worth more for Omaha's industrial and commercial expansion and development than the Platte river canal.

For good and sufficient reasons the people of Nebraska always feel that their educational institutions are safer in the hands of republican administrators than in the hands of those who go to make up the so-called fusion reform forces. The election next month will restore republican management of the State university as sure as an election is held.

The gubernatorial candidate of the Iowa democrats is trying hard to make a tariff-for-revenue-only issue in the campaign in the Hawkeye state. He will have a hard time with this self-imposed mission, as the people of Iowa, however much some of them may favor tariff revision, are firmly committed to the protective principle and are in no mood to take chances with democratic tariff tinkering.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

President Roosevelt has issued the call for an extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth congress, to meet November 9. As now indicated the session will be devoted wholly to the consideration of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. This is the reported opinion of the republican leaders. Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee and the leader on the floor of the house, is quoted as saying that the three weeks to be devoted to the special session would be occupied in the enactment of legislation to make the Cuban treaty operative and that there would be no time for the consideration of any other matter. This view is said to be concurred in by Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, members of the ways and means committee and also of the committee on rules in the last congress and who will doubtless be continued on these committees.

The organization of the house is not to take place in complete form until the convening of the regular session. After the election of Mr. Cannon as speaker the only committees necessary for the work in hand will be those of ways and means, mileage, accounts and possibly rules. The work of the ways and means committee in preparing the enabling act in regard to the reciprocity treaty will be brief and the expectation is that there will not be much delay in passing the act. It has been suggested that consideration of the treaty may be marked by a discussion of the tariff that will hold the special session until the date for the regular meeting of congress in December, but this is now thought to be improbable. Of course so far as the house is concerned the committee on rules can control the duration of debate and it seems not to be apprehended that the opposition to the treaty in the senate will be disposed to delay action. It has been stated, apparently upon trustworthy authority, that most of those who antagonized the treaty in the last congress have withdrawn their opposition.

In regard to the regular session it appears to be certain that there will be no tariff or currency legislation. There is unanimity among the republicans in congress, and it is also the view of the administraiton, that the tariff should not now be disturbed, while as to the currency the opinion expressed by Senator Allison, that there is no present need for financial legislation is quite generally acquiesced in by republicans in congress and undoubtedly is approved by the legitimate business interests of the country. The promise is, therefore, that the extra session and the first regular session of the Fifty-eighth congress will be free from any legislation that might in the slightest degree disturb business or unsettle confidence. The purpose of the republicans is to do nothing that could place a check upon national prosperity.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY.

The naval estimates for the next fiscal year, made by the chiefs of bureaus and approved by the secretary of the Navy, contemplate an expenditure exceeding by about $23,000,000 that of the last fiscal year. Included in the estimates is the sum of nearly $29,000,000 for increase of the navy construction and machinery. It may be doubted whether congress will be disposed to vote so large an amount as $102,000,000 for naval purposes, and indeed if a policy of economy and retrenchment is seriously intended it is safe to say that the aggregate estimate will be materially cut down. This will have to be done chiefly in the estimate for naval increase, though doubtless it will be found practicable to make reductions in other directions.

As to the largest item it is probable that it will be cut down several millions of dollars, but as to this a vigorous opposition to any reduction is to be expected. The administration feels so strongly on the subject of naval increase that undoubtedly its influence will be vigorously exerted to secure all the appropriation for this purpose which the Navy department recommends and it is needless to say that it will have many supporters among the republicans in congress. Our naval establishment requires a good deal of money, but there are not many who will question the wisdom of maintaining it.

TO RENEW CANAL AGITATION.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has declared his purpose to call the attention of congress to the isthmian canal question as soon as possible. He said he did not know in what form the question will be brought up, but expressed the opinion that the house is more than likely to take initial action. As everybody knows, Mr. Morgan is the foremost champion of the Nicaragua route and doubtless no one hailed with greater satisfaction that he the failure of the treaty with Colombia. Of course he believes that it is now the duty of President Roosevelt under the authority given him by the Spooner act, to at once enter into negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica and it is to be presumed that he will endeavor to have congress request the president to do this.

It is highly improbable that such an effort will succeed, unless it can be conclusively shown to congress that there is no chance of entering into a fair and satisfactory treaty with Colombia. It must be admitted that the promise of negotiating such a treaty is not encouraging. There is the authority of the special commissioner of the Colombian government just arrived in the United States that there is practical unanimity among the people of Colombia against any relinquishment of sovereignty over the territory required by the United States, while there is also a very general feeling that the indemnity which this government has proposed to pay should be very largely increased. The commissioner says the question of sovereignty is one of patriotism with his people, which cannot be overcome by money or argument.

Here are obstacles to an agreement that may prove insurmountable. It can be confidently assumed that our government will not pay such an indemnity as Colombia is disposed to ask, while the required territory must be practically under the sovereignty of the United States. There are some influential men in Colombia who are favorable to the terms offered by this country and it is possible that in time some who are now in opposition will change their minds. There is nothing now, however, to indicate that this is likely to happen.

PLAYING A LOSING GAME.

The official ballot for this judicial district will contain altogether the names of nineteen candidates, of whom eleven are on the republican and democratic tickets, the remainder being labeled populists or socialists. Each of the eleven candidates is pitted against the other ten and the seven receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected.

When the democrats adopted five republicans as running mates for Ferguson and Page, the two lone democrats, they virtually whipsawed the candidates of their own faith. These two democrats are compelled to outrun not only the seven candidates nominated by the republicans, but also Dickinson and Read, the two republicans picked up by their fool friends, the democratic leaders who concocted this wonderful nonpartisan judiciary scheme. It is plain therefore that they have been playing a losing game from the outset. If all the democrats vote for Ferguson, Page, Dickinson and Read, depending on disgruntled republicans to make up the margin, they are sure to fall down because 99 per cent of the republicans who are disposed to scratch any particular candidate may be expected to vote for either Dickinson or Read and not for Ferguson or Page, thus leaving the two democrats distanced and beaten by their own running mates.

Any man with common political sagacity must have foreseen just such an outcome, but the democratic leaders in this district are stronger at playing poker than playing politics.

EX POST FACTO PROTESTS.

Henry W. Yates has contributed an interesting letter to The Bee on the subject of the new revenue law, emphasizing the position taken by the mercantile houses and business men of this city with reference to what they term "double taxation of credits." Anyone who will give serious study to the question of taxation will readily see that the complaint entered by Mr. Yates is well founded, and that in attempting to tax credits without deduction of debits the lawmakers who framed the revenue bill violated one of the established canons of taxation.

Our business men, however, should be reminded that they are decidedly late in entering their protests. This very question was up at Lincoln last winter before the revenue committees that had the work of revenue law revision in hand and the arguments were presented at that time against this species of double taxation. One of the editors of The Bee as a member of the general committee on taxation of the National Civic federation drafted a section which he brought before the joint legislative revenue committee to provide for the unit system of valuation—namely, a valuation of the debt and the security for the debt as one item of property at the place of location of the property. In this case, however, he stood practically alone, and his proposition was rejected because the lawmakers, while admitting that it was right and just, expressed a fear that it would not be popular.

Where were the business men of Omaha when the legislature was in session? Why were they not down at Lincoln by their representatives, backing up The Bee's plea for more equitable taxation? Had they reinforced our efforts at the proper time, might they not have escaped the predicament in which they find themselves and avoided the necessity of appealing to the courts to remedy a flagrant error? It may not be too late for them to protect themselves now, but it certainly would have been much better had they taken "the stitch in time that saves nine."

The Washington Post suggests Secretary of State Hay as a running mate for President Roosevelt, giving the District of Columbia the honor of claiming him its favorite son. This raises a rather nice point of constitutional law. That the constitution makers never contemplated a president or vice president hailing from a territory is plain from the provision barring presidential electors from voting for candidates for both president and vice president from the same state as themselves. At the same time the supreme court has since decided that there is a citizenship of the United States separate and distinct from citizenship in any state, so that residence in a territory or in the District of Columbia would still conform to the constitutional requirements with respect to citizenship of the United States. The chances, however, are against any party nominating a man on a presidential ticket who does not have claims upon some state with an electoral vote worth having in the contest of the ballots.

The appraisement of the Omaha water works will be resumed next week. By that time we are assured the appraisers will be able to inspect the big maps which show the distribution system of Omaha, Florence, East Omaha, South Dundee and the Country club, with profiles of the entire system by sections, cross sections, valve boxes, etc. After the maps have been duly inspected the appraisers, we are told, will be in position to proceed with their onerous task at $50 a day for each appraiser, and in due time the city will be called upon to foot the bill. In due time also the city will be given an opportunity to take possession by voting from four to seven million dollars of water bonds.

Rosewater is also supporting Baxter, Day and Estelle for district judges—three republican candidates who happen to find favor with the democratic nonpartisan masqueraders. What claims have they on democratic or independent support that are not possessed, too, by Barnes, Sears and Sutton? Isn't the double-ender's attempt to make fish of one and fowl of another of the republican judicial candidates too gauzy for anything?

A Chicago evangelist claims to be shocked by Omaha vice. An evangelist who is not shocked by vice in every place he visits would not be a good evangelist, but a Chicago evangelist who is shocked over the depravity in Omaha reminds us of the man who does not mind the muck heap in front of his own door, but gets awfully shocked over a shovelful of dirt in his neighbor's back yard.

Collector Cruzen appears to be solid with the prosecuting attorney for Porto Rico, if the endorsement made by him on the Cruzen indictment is a criterion. If Mr. Cruzen can square himself now with the Treasury department inspectors he will have a smoother road to travel.

When They Cool Off.

Chicago Tribune.

As to the Alaskan boundary dispute, our Canadian cousins will remember that we assured them in the beginning that they hadn't even a totem pole to hang their claims on.

A Chance for the Navy.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Owing to recent copious rains in the vicinity of Fort Riley there is a chance for the navy to run the blockade and win a decisive victory over the army in the October maneuvers.

Gould and Fisk Outclassed.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Now the press has got to the point of imagining the spirits of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk looking down—or up—in surprise at the reckless way in which the financiers of the present era blow up their stocks.

Awaiting a New Crop.

Cincinnati Times.

For a little while, at least, the burnt children will dread the promotion fire, but it will not be long until, if the conditions are favorable, another era of similar enterprises will be launched, in which the innocent investor will play the part of the lamb.

More Trouble for the Poor.

Chicago Chronicle.

It is said that Edison is about to put on the market a charging machine which will enable anyone of ordinary means to own and run an automobile. Hitherto it has been a godsend to the poor that they could not own an automobile. Only the rich were killed or maimed. Now it seems as if discrimination will no longer be made and the opportunity for self-destruction is to be open to all.

Don't Forget Your Watts, Girls.

New York Tribune.

Young women students in a western college who fought a class fight in chapel do not appear as yet to have been sufficiently influenced by the still air of delightful studies and cloistered halls. How bad an example they do set to the naturally ebullient and boisterous sophomores of the ruder sex! Feminine acolytes of education who are tempted to engage in class quarrels of the disorderly kind ought to be compelled to repeat in chapel every morning the immortal words of the good Dr. Watts:

But, children, you should never let
Your angry passions rise,
Those little hands were never meant
To tear each other's eyes.

The Coming Steamship.

New York World.

Mr. William Denton of the British firm that is to build one of the new Cunard steamships, tells a Montreal interviewer that their tonnage is to be 37,500, or about the same as that of Cedric and Celtic, but that they are to be 785 feet long. The White Star monsters are but 700 feet. The length and tonnage indicated mean that the new Cunarders will have a yacht model of very slender proportions, probably not over 70 feet in width, which would give a length of 11.21 times their beam. Deutschland's length is 10.17 times its beam, Oceanic's 10.35, Celtic and Cedric are 9.33 times their beam in length. Etruria, an old-time champion, was only 8.8 times its beam. With a body more than one-seventh of a mile in length and as slender as a torpedo boat's, driven by turbine engines of a power never yet approached, the new Cunarders will give the British government "a run for its money" which it is pouring out so lavishly for their construction.

GIVING TOO MUCH ROPE.

Carnival Confetti Promotes Ruffianism and Outlawry.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

And it shall come to pass that the police will have to abolish confetti-throwing on the occasion of public festivals in St. Louis; for the beginning of ruffianism and crime are already shown by the throwing of mustard and red pepper by some on the night of the Veiled Prophet's parade, one young woman who was blinded by red pepper having just regained her eyesight to a degree that enabled her to report the matter. In New Orleans, or in Italian cities, the throwing of confetti or sometimes flower petals never goes beyond a playful inoffensiveness, but the rowdies of large cities in the north can never feel the relaxing hand of the law in the permission of such liberties without breaking into the commission of cruelties and the doing of bodily injuries. There is an element in all large cities that always needs the caressing influence of the flat side of an axe, and is to be feared whenever it is not under the direct surveillance of a bluecoat. In Kansas City the "night of misrule" became so riotous that it had to be wholly done away with. Beginning with confetti, it proceeded to flour, then to paint, lampblack, ink and finally personal assaults. Persons coming from the theaters were attacked by gangs of rowdies, their clothing ruined with paint and varnish, women dresses were torn, and the hotels were soon filled with hundreds of refugees, men and women, afraid to venture out to the street cars. Naturally scores of fights took place in the efforts of escorts to protect women who accompanied them, and it was reported that in some cases women were knocked down by the ruffians. The police were helpless, for the rioters numbered more than a thousand, most of them drunk. So Kansas City dropped its night of "jocund festivity and merry masking." It got too "jocund." Unless the confetti-throwing is stoped on Veiled Prophet's night it may develop into a similar roughs' saturnalia that will even endanger the parade itself.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

One of the liveliest fights of the approaching session of congress is likely to be pulled off on the question of restoring the canteen or post exchange. An effort will be made to attach a rider to the army appropriation bill repealing the anti-canteen law, which was passed two years ago. The army and the administration will be ranged in favor of repeal, while the Women's Christian Temperance union will battle for the law as it stands.

Ever since the law abolishing the canteen went into effect reports have been pouring into the War department from every garrison of United States troops in this country, as well as in our noncontiguous possessions, all of them stating that drunkenness, crime, insubordination and other violations of military laws have increased many fold. Every officer who has had charge of troops has officially stated that his men have become simply uncontrollable; that they have never lost an opportunity to leave their posts of duty, either with or without permission, and that they have visited low grog shops, gambling dives and other disreputable resorts, where they almost invariably became intoxicated and frequently committed crimes ranging from larceny and fighting to murder.

The record has been so uniformly bad that administration officials have been considering for a long time the advisability of making a fight for the re-establishment of the canteen, where soldiers can drink a few glasses of beer with associates, which will prevent their desire to leave the garrison and frequent low saloons. The administration realizes that a big fight will develop from the situation. The officials know that the so-called temperance advocates will not surrender their "victory" without a struggle. They are prepared to meet every attack with the official records of the great increase in drunkenness and other forms of vice growing out of the soldiers' inability to get a drink without leaving the government reservation.

With these facts in hand the War department hopes to stiffen up the backs of members of congress who have been prone to listen to the requests and threats of a body of women who are totally unfamiliar with military affairs.

The recent storm cost the government something like $45,000 in the shape of spoiled silver and gold certificates. Bills to that amount which had been damaged by the rains of last week were yesterday cut up in the macerater in the basement of the Treasury department because they were in too bad a shape for circulation. They were part of a $540,000 shipment from this city to the subtreasury of New York, and it was thought at first that the entire batch of money had been rendered useless.

The money was sent by express last Saturday and encountered the swollen rivers beyond Philadelphia. The water entered the express car and penetrated the safes in which the money was locked. Hamilton, the treasurer at New York, refused to receive the damaged money when it was delivered and it was sent back to Washington. Eight hundred thousand dollars was made up of gold certificates that had been only slightly wet. They were spread out and quickly dried and have since been disposed of. The $40,000 of silver certificates were soaked beyond restoration and were finally sent to the macerater. About $5,000 worth of other paper money that had been consigned to different national banks, was also ruined by the storms.

"I have stoped talking to you fellows about the plans of this department," bluntly declared Secretary Shaw to a newspaper friend the other day. "I know, of course, that I can trust you, but I have learned that it is better not to talk to anybody when I am maturing an important movement. Now take this last refunding operation of the treasury involving $30,000,000. Why, man, I said nothing to anybody about that, and still news of it leaked out before I was ready for it."

"How did it get out?" asked the newspaper man.

The keen gray eyes of the secretary of the treasury twinkled. He screwed up his face until it looked like a funny mask.

"That's what I'd like to know," he said. "Do you know," he went on to say, "since I come to think it over I do remember that I wrote one letter about it."

"To whom?" insisted the inquisitorial journalist.

"To the president, sir—to the president sir," exclaimed Mr. Shaw, "but I clear forgot to tell him to say nothing about it."

The magnificent new union station to be erected in Washington, the cost of which will be $4,250,000, may be ready for the business of the next presidential inauguration, a year from next March. The Pennsylvania road will employ 2,500 men on the building, and will do the work itself. The Baltimore & Ohio road is to do the work on the viaduct and approaches and promises to have that completed on March 5, 1905. The building exclusive of the train floor will cover an area of 750x250 feet, while the train shed will be 800x135 feet.

Washington men who claim to be in the confidence of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the speaker-to-be, declare his policy as house leader is to be as follows:

No "pork bar'l" appropriations of any kind; no new public building bills, but only the continuance of appropriations for projects hitherto authorized; no general river and harbor bill, but only provisions for contract work provided for by previous sessions; no tariff legislation of any kind, and no reciprocity legislation except for Cuba; no financial legislation, and no changes in or expansion of anti-trust legislation already on the statute books. In fact, nothing new, novel or startling in legislation, and only the utmost conservatism. Finally, adjournment of congress by April, or in May at the latest.

General J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., has completed the work of making a census of the Philippine Islands, reports the Army and Navy Register. The census was taken as planned, because the people wanted it taken. Many opinions were expressed as to its practicability and the Spaniards and some of our army officers, especially those who had served in Samar and Leyte, believed it to be either impossible or capable of being finished only after a year or two of difficult work. Much opposition was apprehended by them from the disaffected and criminal classes, more especially the ladrones and insurrectos. However, there was no serious opposition encountered in any of the larger islands, and this was especially true of Samar and Leyte, where there was no interference whatever with the enumerators. In the island of Camaguin, north of the province of Misamis, Mindanoa, the enumerators were threatened and opposed and it was necessary to use force, but Governor Corralest thought the demonstration had other objects in view and that the census merely precipitated the movement. Vicious people in Cebu spread a report that taxation was the real purpose of the government in taking the census and in two or three barrios of that pueblo some objection was made to it, but this was not serious and easily removed when Governor Taft's proclamation was made plain. There were but four attempts on the part of the ladrones to interfere with the census and one enumerator was seriously wounded. He saved his census records, however, and, it may be said, at the risk of his life.

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If your dealer does not keep them, write me—I will tell you who does.

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THE CROSSETT $3.50 SHOE $4.00

"Makes Life's Walk Easy"

MODERN PUBLICITY.

Doings, Sayings and Portraits of All Classes Public Property.

November Century.

The fierce light that was supposed to beat exclusively upon a throne has come, in our modern conditions, to beat with almost equal fierceness upon a kitchen. The doings, sayings and portraits of the cooks of the truly rich are nowadays matters for public record. Meantime our American court calendar includes not only the daily doings of the presidential family, but also of the families of those of our millionaires who are in, and are by some supposed exclusively to constitute "society." Not only this, but there is a system, especially in what would be called in England the provincial press, of recording the doings, movements and visitations of pretty much everybody in pretty much every community in the country.

What effect is all this publicity to have upon the average man, woman, and girl? But, particularly, what effect is all this familiarity to have upon the world's sentiment with regard to royalty and high ecclesiastical authority? As to these latter matters, surely there will be palpable effects. Can the sense of awe continue as great when there is so little left of the unknown? One thing is sure: the sentiment toward kings and courts and vaticans can never remain the same in these new and remarkable conditions. The relation between the former and their subjects and followers may be none the less affectionate, even reverent; it may become more human, more close. But the mystery having departed, there can hardly be the old stress. When the mind is no longer awed and clouded by the dim and the unknown the appeal to reason must be reinforced.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mark Twain goes to Italy this month, and the smile is coming back on Mary Baker Eddy's face.

A Missouri court holds that $15 a hug is about the right size. Pretty stiff price for the Missouri variety.

Dr. Frank Bowker Sieras, a well-known dentist of Malden, Mass., has received an invitation to become court dentist to the king of Saxony, with headquarters in Dresden.

Lord Rosebery's aphorism that "you cannot prevent a storm by sitting on the barometer" will probably weather the storms of time and go down to posterity as a classic.

The old Chimney Butte ranch, made famous as the ranch established by Theodore Roosevelt, when he was a Bad Land's cattleman, has been sold by the Northern Pacific to Ferris Bros. of Medora.

Sir Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson and Mme. Patti will do the farewell act in America this season. Parting is such sweet sorrow, however, that they may be able to hold out for another decade or two.

Every living descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, who was the third chief justice of the United States, united in the presentation of his old home in Windsor to the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are scattered from New England to Japan.

Prof. Penny, teacher of music at Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., startled his students several days ago by declaring that there were twenty-five immoral hymns in the gospel hymn book. Among them he names "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and "Shall We Gather at the River," being immoral because of the music.

The first woman to be admitted to the New York bar is Miss Gabrielle Townsend Stewart, who was entered upon the list of attorneys last week. Miss Stewart is a young western woman, who has already acquitted herself brilliantly at the Ohio bar. In Cleveland, where she made her home, the social prominence of her family made her a belle before ambition persuaded her to study law. She is descended from an old Scotch-English family, many members of which have stood high in the legal profession of Great Britain for centuries. Her great-grandfather was at one time lord chief justice of the realm.

LAUGHING REMARKS.

"Patience," said Uncle Eben, "is what ev'ybody thinks ev'ybody else ought to have an' what nobody has much personal use for."—Washington Star.

"Don't let my carving this chicken disturb your conversation," said the young husband, red and perspiring, to the company at the table. "I can do it even better if you keep on talking and pay no attention to me."—Chicago Tribune.

Quizzer—Is he a multimillionaire?

Whizzer—Oh, my, yes. In fact he's so multy that he can afford to run over ordinary millionaires and then let his secretary attend to the damages.—New York Sun.

"Why is it that woman so often leads man to make a fool of himself?

"She doesn't. The man who makes a fool of himself over a woman would do it anyway, but she happens to furnish the easiest excuse for it."—Chicago Tribune.

"I never heard a more disgusting incendiary speech than old man Brown made this morning."

"Who's old man Brown?"

"The old fellow I work for. He said: 'See here! If you don't do better I'll fire you.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"I hear you've put Knosegard off the team."

"Yes. He wouldn't obey the training rules—wouldn't pay any more attention to the trainer than he would to one of the faculty."—Puck.

"You know that man, Flipperton, who claims to read character at a glance?"

"Yes."

"Well, he swindled me out of $300."

"Indeed? I didn't suppose he ever put his boasted talent to any practical use." Cleveland Plaindealer.

"How is the new girl going to do?" asked Mr. Ferguson.

"She hasn't had much experience," said his wife, "but I think she'll be all right when she gets broken in."

There came a loud sound of falling crockery from the kitchen.

"She seems to be making a good start, anyhow, observed Mr. Ferguson, encouragingly.—Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREAT WANT.

(S. E. Kiser in Record-Herald.)

They are trying to arrange it so that man
may safely fly;
They are trying to learn more about the
stars up in the sky;
They are digging up old ruins so that each
of us may know
Just what people did for pleasure and for
profit long ago;
Here and there is someone trying to revive
the love of art,
Here and there some poet bravely sings a
song that's from the heart,
But away with art and science and the
Babylonian brick,
What we want is some sure way in which
to Get Rich Quick.

Men are fighting still for freedom, fighting
still to have the right
To address their God unhindered when they
kneel to pray at night;
They are chafing 'neath oppression as their
fathers did before,
They are tugging at the fetters which their
luckless parents wore;
Here and there some man arises and attempts to let us know
How to make fair Peace forever the sweet
mistress here below,
But we have no time to bother over such
affairs; we stick
To the hope of finding ways in which to
Get Rich Quick.

The preachers keep on preaching of the
glories over there
Where the boodlers cease from troubling
and the prospects all are fair;
The anxious, eager doctors keep on striving
to defy
Grim Nature and arrange it so that people
needn't die;
But away with all the dreamers and the
foolish ones who preach,
Who cares what the stars are made of, or
what ancient tablets teach?
We are looking for the hero who will show
us all the trick,
Who will kindly point the way in which to
Get Rich Quick.

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