THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer 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, 1910, was as follows:

1	43,888	16	43,300
2	43,270	17	43,270
3	43,120	18	43,400
4	43,000	19	43,290
5	44,120	20	43,490
6	43,630	21	43,450
7	43,000	22	43,400
8	43,580	23	43,540
9	43,460	24	43,320
10	43,270	25	43,300
11	41,090	26	43,270
12	43,630	27	44,150
13	43,590	28	43,560
14	43,300	29	43,660
15	43,350	30	43,690

Total	1,303,370
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Net Total	1,293,525
Daily Average	43,117

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of September, 1910.
M. B. WALKER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now, all together, Will Hitchcock put it back?

Register next Saturday, if you have not already registered.

Green shoes are said to be the style now in Boston. Soft for the eyes.

"Dear Bartley." That sounds like being "close" enough to make a touch.

"J. Pierpont Morgan has the grip." It would be news to know that he had not.

Did you ever repudiate a debt by hiding behind the statute of limitations?

Ho, hum! Well, only a little over five months until the next base ball season opens.

Omaha's trade boosters are again abroad in the land showing them all how to do it.

If you are not registered anew this year you will not be able to vote. Last chance to register next Saturday.

The Pittsburg Dispatch has an editorial on "Pittsburg and the Future." "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

"Edgar Allen Poe is now immortal." Prior to scribbling his name in that Hall of Fame he was only on probation.

Breaking aviation records means little, when another fellow comes along the next day and smashes everything.

Chicago janitors threaten to strike. In many flats during the winter it seems as if the janitors are always on strike.

The census gives Chicago 900,000 church members. It would be such a disappointment to hear that this census was padded.

The new Northwestern railroad president began his career as a telegraph operator. That gave him the key to the situation.

Judge Parker began to view Colonel Roosevelt with alarm six years ago and gets more alarmed every time the name is mentioned.

The alarm clock is about as popular with the average man as the umpire is with a ball player, and yet both are necessary nuisances.

One would imagine Congressman Latta had troubles enough of his own without loading up with other people's while asking for re-election.

Modern inventions are great things, but it required sixty wonderful machines to put the old-time lapstone and awl out of the shoe business.

Jack London tells the world that every human being is a combination of an ape and a tiger. To convince he must produce proof that all have the tiger element.

In a city of 125,000 people the Commercial club membership ought easily be recruited up to 1,250, which would be only one out of 100 of the population. Are you a member?

A Joplin man caught a burglar in his parlor and brandished a butcher-knife over his head, whereupon his wife called out, "Don't cut his throat, the blood will spoil the carpet." Talk about domestic science.

Responsive Answers.

When charged with sharing the Bartley treasury loot Congressman Hitchcock replies that Edgar Howard is a sanctimonious poker player.

When charged with refusing to pay back the stolen money he borrowed from Bartley, Congressman Hitchcock replies that Bartley is a blackmailer.

When charged with repudiating his debt to Bartley by hiding behind the statute of limitations which ran while Bartley was in the penitentiary, Congressman Hitchcock replies that "Ben" Baker was compelled to resign an office out in New Mexico.

When charged with forcing the withdrawal of a republican nominee for borrowing state money from Bartley precisely the same as he himself did, Congressman Hitchcock replies that Rosewater is a bad man.

When charged with being still wrongfully in possession of money belonging to the state, Congressman Hitchcock replies that the Lincoln Journal ought not to have won the suit against it for $85,000.

Shippers Win at Last.

The shippers affected by the somewhat famous Missouri river rate case may now count that they have achieved a real victory, since the supreme court has overruled Judge Grosscup's decision, which prevented the Interstate Commerce commission from enforcing the order of November 15, 1908. The fact that the litigation has run the gamut of the courts for two years and finally resulted in favor of the shippers before the court of last resort, makes the victory the more distinct. This distinction is a little more than sentimental, too, when it is taken into consideration with the present demands of railroads for increases in rates. The moral effect may not be to set up any precedents or standards by which to measure other rates, but when it is remembered with what persistence the roads combatted these rates from first to last, it does have a bearing on present disputes. It is well that this case was fought to the utmost length, for this leaves no question of its stability.

A point of much interest in this controversy is that the rates now made operative by the decision will remain in effect until the railroads can prove their right to advance them and in the circumstances of the new law the burden of proof rests entirely upon the railroads. In the event of their intention to raise their rates the roads would have to give a thirty days' notice and then the shippers would avail themselves of the provision of law which enables the commission to suspend advances by filing a petition for that purpose. There seems to be little likelihood now of an early reversal of conditions. In this case the shippers may expect really to derive some benefit in freight charges from their long-awaited victory.

Indians and Taxation.

The law to tax restricted Indian land, which came from Senator Brown's bill in the last congress, has already served to show that Indians as a whole are not inimical to taxation and that they have a clearer understanding of what it means to them than might have been supposed. We find from the Indians themselves that they welcome taxation, believing that it will not impose greater burdens upon them, but rather that it will produce greater advantages. It is quite noteworthy to know that a delegation of Omaha Indians recently in Washington, to the man, expressed gratification that the government was going to include them in its list of taxpayers. They had not so much to say of the ethical side of the question as of the material. They may have appreciated fully how responsibility tends to make them self-supporting and self-respecting and all that, but what struck them as of most consequence was that when they paid taxes, in addition to the white people, the public funds would be enlarged and they could have better schools and better roads and better advantages of various kinds.

This looks as if Uncle Sam has really accomplished something with his wards. It is really more than might have been expected b ythose not familiar with the Indian situation in this state and section. It is natural for the white man to wince when the matter of taxes is mentioned. The Indian could not have been blamed had he done it. Therefore, it must be extremely gratifying to the government in its patient effort to educate and elevate the Indian to find how well it has succeeded. It has succeeded because it started out on the right theory—that of securing men to manage the Indian departments who knew the Indian, his character, needs and tendencies and then of proceeding directly on the ground that the best and surest way of helping the Indian was by making him understand that he was a man first and an Indian after—helping him to help himself. This principle appealed to the best there was in the Indian and in conjunction with the leaders of his own race, trained and educated in public schools and colleges, these government officials have had little real difficulty in securing the hearty co-operation of Poor Lo.

Now, with all this land placed upon the tax rolls in this and other states, the Indian is not going to be the only one benefited; the entire population will share in that accrued benefit and the taxable wealth in many states will be vastly increased.

Aldrich in Omaha.

The republican nominee for governor, Chester H. Aldrich, has put in two days of his campaign in Omaha and South Omaha, and the general verdict is that he has personally made a good impression and certainly driven no votes away that he would otherwise have gotten. In appearance, manner and talk Mr. Aldrich is far superior to his opponent, the cowboy mayor, and as chief executive of a great state like Nebraska would unquestionably reflect credit upon the office, whereas Mayor "Jim" as governor would keep us in constant fear of some disgraceful act.

Mr. Aldrich undertook to assure the people of Omaha and South Omaha that if elected he will be governor of the entire state and all the varied interests of its people, and not of any one special interest; that Omaha would have his help in asserting its rights and protecting its industries as much as any other part of the state.

Mr. Aldrich endeavored to persuade the people here to accept county option, but we doubt that he made any headway in this direction. The large majority of the people of Omaha and South Omaha believe that the present law permitting each city and town to decide whether the selling of liquor shall be licensed is preferable to letting the people of the county, outside of the city, decide. The candidates for the legislature on both party tickets have all, with possibly one exception, declared against county option, and if the legislature is against such a measure the governor will not be called on either to approve or veto.

Mr. Aldrich laid stress on the benefits accruing to Omaha from the reform legislation in whose enactment he participated as member of the state senate in 1907. As a law-maker he put our people under obligation to him in many ways and has a right to expect a reasonable degree of reciprocity.

Deneen Points the Way.

Governor Deneen has sounded the keynote of the next legislative reform in Illinois. If his program is followed out it will be a substantial reform, looking to a sensible system of constructive work and political house-cleaning without any of the sentimental stage craft which too often dims good promises and impairs faithful service. The governor's appeal to the decent people of his state certainly is timely and should be heeded in such a way that this work of rejuvenation may actually be done, and that good men may be sent to Springfield to do it, and not a lot of political pirates, such as wrought the havoc in the last session.

The people of Illinois have to look to the republican party for this reform. The republican party is in such a position that it has to do the work, if it is done. The democratic party, which has renominated most of its faithless members who brought such ignominy on the state before, cannot reasonably be entrusted with the duty. If there was ever a time when the republicans of that state needed to get together this would seem to be that time. The governor, as the leader of his party in the state, is encouraged by what he believes to be the fact that this coalition is either complete or in process of formation.

If the upheaval emanating from the scandal of the last legislature leads to a complete readjustment of conditions in Illinois, it will be a recompense, if not a justification, sufficient to make the people feel that all was not lost in the mire of crooked politics. Governor Deneen undertakes a large task, but one he must essay and he must succeed, even though that involve the sturdiest sort of grit and qualities of leadership.

If the taxpayers of Douglas county want a safe, sane and economical management of county affairs they will see to it that the three republicans running for county commissioners are elected. The three republicans have reputations for honesty, integrity and ability, while none of their three democratic opponents would be considered by a good business house for any responsible position.

The British court's acquittal of Miss Leneve immediately after its conviction of Dr. Crippen is another evidence of its strong tendency to mete out justice to those who come before it. The deluded little victim of this monster has suffered tortures already for her part and the court does well to free her and afford her a chance to go and behave herself.

With Messrs. Hoyle, Redmond, Devlin and O'Connor still pleading the Irish cause and collecting funds to carry on the fight, our friend who signed himself "An Irishman" and declared that the Irish now had, and have always had, full rights of freedom and liberty under the British flag is not quite borne out.

The city council cannot find enough money to keep the police department intact until the end of the year, but the democratic members a week or two ago tried to vote away enough money to pay a month's salary to twenty policemen to buy needless voting machines demanded only by democratic bosses.

It is recorded, but probably forgotten, history that "Jim" Dahlman was at one time offered the appointment of chief of police of Omaha, but wrote a letter declining, with the assurance that "under different circumstances I would be glad to accept the proffered position and would endeavor by loyal service to show my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me." We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that "Jim" would fit the job of chief of police a good deal better than that of governor.

No one is finding fault with the way Congressman Hitchcock voted on the tariff. When the tariff bill came up for passage in the house Congressman Hitchcock was over in Europe enjoying himself with the plutocrats on the $7,500 a year he was drawing out of the national treasury to represent this constituency in Washington.

Senator Frank Ransom and Attorney Joel West have been retained in the interests of fair play and honest election.—World-Herald.

Oh me! Oh my! Ransom, senator from the Union stock yards and Pullman car lobbyist! And West, gold mine promoter and worthless mining stock distributer! Fair play and honesty!

Our old college chum, J. Ham Lewis, is back from Europe with the alarm—it is always an alarm with him—that Europe is forsaking us because of Colonel Roosevelt's policies. What is the matter; can't a private citizen hold to any policy he wishes?

The Washington Star says Mr. Bryan's power to draw crowds is still great, that he has not grown stale by defeat, but "is still full of music." True, but it almost invariably happens that before the choir has finished somebody flats.

Just as the Lincoln Journal was doing its best to let Congressman Hitchcock down easy, back comes the World-Herald with a club and whacks the Journal over the head. Anything to divert attention from that stolen money.

Artistic High Finance.
New York World.

When a woman goes bankrupt, scheduling her liabilities at $37,684.55 and her assets at $7, there can no longer be any doubt as to woman's capacity for high finance.

Indian Curves.
Boston Herald.

The modern North American Indian has no unworthy mission in showing how the base ball should be pitched. And how suggestive of victorious curves is the name Bender.

Race with Big Guns.
New York World.

England having decided to mount 15½-inch guns on its future Dreadnoughts, Germany is getting ready to install 14-inch guns on its own big warships. No doubt there will be 15-inch guns next. The race to be first in preserving peace through the possession of a superior naval armament is, of course, creditable to the pacific intentions of the nations engaged in it. But peace at this price is becoming nearly as expensive as war.

ONE ROOSEVELT KNOCKER.

A Tip on a Republican Insurgent in New York.
Collier's Weekly.

Charles H. Young, president of the Republican club in 1907-1908, resigned from the club and announced his intention to support the whole democratic state ticket, life said Stimson was dangerous because he was backed by Roosevelt, and added:

"We need more economy in state management and the abolition of useless and extravagant frills. For example, the Public Service commission costs the taxpayers more than $1,000,000 a year and does nothing."

Now listen, patient reader. Mr. Young belongs to that class of easily ambidextrous men who can further their fortunes as well in one party as in another. High in republican politics, he gets the referee's fee in the case of the richest divorced couple in the United States; high in big business, he appears before legislatures and other public bodies in behalf of fire insurance companies and railroads.

No wonder he thinks Stimson, Roosevelt and the Public Service commission are no good.

No wonder he votes for Dix and Tammany control.

Let Mr. Young answer this: It is not a fact that at this very moment the Public Service commission is taking a position hostile to certain secret desires of Mr. Young's railroad client?

Our Birthday Book

October 27 1910.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to the court of St. James, was born October 27, 1837, at Xenia, O. He became associated with Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune, and later its chief proprietor and editor. He ran for vice president on the ticket with President Harrison in 1892.

Kenyon Cox, painter and artist, is 54. He was born in Warren, O., and has contributed some famous work to the decorations in the library of congress, the appellate courts building in New York and a number of state capitals.

Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school in Chicago university, is just 40 years old today. He was born in Lincoln and educated at the University of Nebraska. He became supreme court commissioner and dean of the law school at the University of Nebraska, going from there to his present position.

John L. Kennedy, lawyer and former member of congress from this district, was born October 27, 1864, at Ayrshire, Scotland. He came to this country at the age of 19, studied at Knox college and graduated in law at the Iowa State university. He begun the practice of law in Omaha in 1892 and was a member of the law firm of Kennedy & Martin. His last public office was as a member of the Fire and Police commission, being appointed by Governor Sheldon.

J. Van Rensselaer, superintendent of the Union Pacific district of the Pacific Fruit Express company, with headquarters at Omaha, was born October 27, 1868, at, Philadelphia. He started out as office boy and messenger for the Lake Shore in 1883 and has steadily gone up the ladder with various railroads and express companies.

John Richard, clerk in charge of government accounts in the auditor's office of the Burlington, is 52 years old today. He was born in Crieff, Scotland, and came to this country in 1882, being with the Burlington as accountant continuously since November of that year.

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

There is a trifle over $4,000 in the treasury of the United States standing to the credit of the late Senator David Bennett Hill of New York. The sum represents his salary as senator from the date of his election to the time he qualified, and remains on the books because the clerk of the senate disobeyed the order of the senator to charge it off.

Senator Hill did not come to Washington to qualify as United States senator for several months after the beginning of the term for which he was elected, but owing to peculiar political conditions in New York continued to exercise the duties of governor. But following the practice authorized by the senate the disbursing officer took notice of the fact that Senator Hill had been elected and immediately entered his name on the books and credited him with the salary. After Senator Hill had finally resigned as governor and qualified as senator he was made aware of the fact that there was a credit of salary due him on the books of the financial clerk of the senate from the beginning of the senatorial term. With a show of authority he commanded the senate financial clerk to restate the account.

"Go change your books," said Mr. Hill. "I was not senator from New York during the time stated."

The financial clerk explained that he could not change the books in view of the practice. He explained to Senator Hill that he, the senator, could draw the money and then cover it into the treasury. This Mr. Hill declined to do and threatened to begin mandamus proceedings against the senate disbursing officer to compel him to change his bookkeeping methods. But the senator did not pursue the matter and as the financial clerk did not care to reopen the case in view of Senator Hill's angry protest there is still more than $4,000 standing to Mr. Hill's credit.

One unique suggestion coming to the patent office recently is for a self-burning letter. Though the commissioners tried to keep the process secret, says the National Magazine, the story soon leaked out and the suggestion was offered as a defense to the ardent swain who pours forth his soul in endearing and eloquent correspondence which later in the hands of some unsympathetic lawyer increases the damages in a breach of promise suit or in the divorce court helps to swell the alimony and excite popular decision.

Love letters have always played a conspicuous part in the affairs of nations, and a still more momentous role in the history of hearts; but they generally possess peculiar features that make them "impossible" in cold type. Of course, much depends upon the eyes that read them, but no matter how romantic the reader, if the eloquence is not intended particularly for him or her, the sentiments appear "stilted," "silly," or "disgustingly sentimental." Hence the advantage of the self-burning letter; so far as has been learned, however, the "novel contrivance" is but a sheet to which a certain brand of very flat match is attached for a suggestion.

Plans for extending the present federal control of food and drug labels so as to cover newspaper advertising were discussed at a conference of officials of the agricultural department in Washington last week.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the department's authority on poisons, believes that there is urgent need for a drastic federal censorship of such food and drug advertising. It was to consider his proposal on this subject that the conference was called.

Although many quacks and manufacturers of adulterated foods and spurious medicines have been put out of business merely by barring their circulars from the mails, others, more powerful, have survived this measure by turning to the newspapers and flooding the country with their advertisements.

Up to the present time this has been a safe expedient for the men who have been getting a gullible public to invest in their worthless and often dangerous wares. If Dr. Wiley's plan is carried out, however, Uncle Sam may undertake the prosecution of all advertisers who sell through the medium of newspapers and magazines wares which they cannot push with circulars and which fail to come up to the requirements of the food and drug act.

Dr. Wiley, in presenting his views to the conference, declared it to be his conviction that advertisements misrepresenting the character and virtues of foods and drugs constitute misbranding, as defined by the food and drug act. He believes the government is authorized under the act to prosecute a firm for making a misstatement concerning its product in a newspaper advertisement as well as in its private literature or on a label of its goods.

A party registered at a Washington hotel as "A. L. Temple of Omaha," poured into the ears of a Washington Herald reporter a sorrowful criticism of the political activities of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Temple doubts the beneficial effects of his campaign. Thinks he is "overplaying his hand," an expression peculiar to the haunts of the jackpot, but cheerfully admits that Teddy is strong in the west. Among other remarks these are credited to Mr. Temple:

"Mr. Roosevelt has a keen eye for dramatic effects. He is one of the best stage managers in the world. He would have driven Belasco out of business if he had been in the same field and had received the same mechanical training. But I can't help feeling that he has not gauged his audiences as accurately during his most recent appearance as he did in the old days. The people have gotten beyond the blood-and-thunder stage of development. They want more subdued effects.

"Mr. Roosevelt may still have all the old-time cunning and ability to measure the sentiment of the people at large. I have encountered more than one incident, however, that would indicate that the colonel is going it a bit too strong for his own good. He is getting old enough now to drop all this 'rah-rah' business. He is a very able citizen, and he has many years of usefulness before him. If he will only jump down from the high horse and take a little quiet walk now and then, it would be better for his own future and for that of the country."

Appreciation Worth While.
Baltimore American.

Cardinal Vannutelli, going home, says this is a real republic, one in fact as well as in name, and vastly different from the republics of Europe. He also says he was struck with the spirit of Christian justice and charity here. This is pleasant to hear and differs from the many others of our visitors who, after a hasty visit, see nothing to praise and everything to condemn. The cardinal's optimistic impressions might also well be recommended to that class of Americans who have only condemnation for their native land and its institutions.

"Glory Enough for All."
Brooklyn Eagle.

The Navy department is jealous now because the army is to raise the Maine. But all the big guns in Washington will have a part in the job before it is over.

PERSONAL NOTES.

For the first time in twenty years a woman has entered the lists as an independent candidate for county superintendent of schools in Minnesota. She is Mrs. Irma Camp Hartley of Brainerd, that state.

Mrs. Swan Samson, one of the best known woman hunters in Washington state, was accidentally and fatally shot while hunting deer at Silver Lake, about twenty-five miles south of Tacoma. She lived about seven hours.

Because his grandchildren love the nursery rhyme about "Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross to see an old woman upon a white horse," Adolphus Busch, multi-millionaire brewer of St. Louis, has expended $500,000 to reproduce the old English Banbury Cross and surroundings on his magnificent Pasadena estate in California.

Two associates of Dr. Charles P. Holt—Fuller and Steward—hardly less known in the world of adventure than himself, have reached Los Angeles, Cal., with the personal effects of the distinguished journalist, scientist and explorer of Santa Ana, who died of fever alone in a far-off part of Colombia, South America, with wealth within his grasp.

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland of Princeton, widow of Grover Cleveland, has been named by Governor Fort as one of the commissioners to manage a woman's reformatory in New Jersey. No money has been appropriated by the legislature for the erection of the proposed institution and the newly appointed commission can do nothing more than organize this year.

VANISHING "TWILIGHT ZONE."

Federal Government Asked to Pass Around a Good Thing.
Washington Post.

One of the tendencies of the day toward eradicating what has been called the "twilight zone" between the functions of the federal government and the states is evident in the appeal made by the Department of Agriculture to various legislatures for appropriations for the manufacture of a hog cholera serum.

The success of the serum has been demonstrated by government experts. A practical demonstration was given recently at the Union Stock yards in Omaha, and state officials, breeders and packers all admitted the efficacy of the new serum. They said that in a short time it would wipe out hog cholera, which has infected so many porkers throughout the country. No money, however, is provided by the government for the manufacture of this serum, and unless the states make their own arrangements for the manufacture of the anti-toxin its benefits probably will be lost.

The Department of Agriculture in this as in other instances, is working on the theory that one of its chief functions is to educate. Large sums of money are being spent merely to spread scientific information, of value to farmers, throughout the land. There is no attempt to interfere with the functions of the states.

It is only by such co-operation between the federal government and the states that the "twilight zone" can be covered without violating the letter and spirit of the constitution. This is the orderly way of doing the thing—the way that is being followed all along the line of President Taft's administration.

RAILROADS AND THE LAW.

Statute of Limitation Shunted on a Sidetrack.
Sioux City Tribune.

The supreme court of the United States has sustained the claim of the railways that the statute of limitations does not run against the grant by the government of a right of way over public lands. The railway attorneys argued that a railway is a public highway, the same as are others not exclusively occupied by rails, and that as such are public property of the state and that the statute of limitations cannot run against the state, it being sovereign.

That settles the law if not the right. But what strikes us as queer is the readiness with which railway lawyers shift ground as the exigencies of their client's interest demand. A railway is private property of its shareholders, a private highway for the use of which the company may charge what it will. Turning about to face a situation requiring the negation of that proposition they argue that the railway is a public highway, part and parcel of the state's sovereignty and that statutes of limitation to which ordinary mortals have to submit are hurtless to their right of property. An ordinary mortal can be divested of title to land by an open, notorious and adverse possession of it by another, but a railway cannot be. This is law as administered by weak judges against strong corporations. It is the kind of law that justifies Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of some judges and judge-made laws.

SAID IN FUN.

"Gertrude Atherton says to let the women smoke if they want to."

"Well, let it go at that. They won't smoke if they don't want to, and if they do want to you can't stop 'em."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You Americans are a nation of tradesmen," said the man with a monocle.

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "perhaps we are. There's no doubt that we have made a greater success of a lot of enterprises than some of your ancestors made of the tea business."—Washington Star.

"The prosecution hadn't a leg to stand on; yet you chaps convicted the defendant."

"That was on account of his lawyer. They told us we were a jury of his peers."—Chicago Tribune.

"It's a hard world," said the aviator who felt that he was not appreciated.

"Yes," replied the colleague. "The world would be much easier for our business if it could have been made of rubber and inflated."—Chicago Post.

"Here is a story which certainly ought to be tabled."

"What is it?"

"A footpad caught a couple spooning and by threatening to knife them, made them fork over."—Indianapolis News.

"Are you going to throw rice after the bride and groom?"

"I should say not," replied the thrifty friend. "If we have any groceries to toss away we'll box 'em up and send 'em around when they start housekeeping."—Chicago Journal.

Nodd—I've got a couple of thousand saved up to decorate my house with.

Todd—What folly! Buy an automobile, and you won't care whether your house is decorated or not.—Life.

"There is one funny thing in business life."

"Which particular thing do you mean?"

"Why, we say a firm is going under when it goes up."—Baltimore American.

"This account of yours has been running three years. I shall add 10 per cent for each year."

"But, my dear sir, have you no consideration for yourself? It would distress you unduly to lose the interest, too."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Can't you see," said the conservationist, "that the creek which runs through your place is getting smaller every year?"

"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel; "but it never was big enough to git any rivers an' harbors 'propriations, nohow."—Washington Star.

THE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard.

Ef, mebbe so, you gotta wife
Dat's good as mine to me,
You weell be glad for mak' her life
So happy as can be.

Las' fall Carlotta tak' my han'
An make me so happy man;
Wan year today she ees my mate,
An' so tonight we celebrate.
You theenk I would forgat da day
Dat pour sooch sunshine on my way?
Ah! no, I gona lat her see
How kinda husban' I can be;
How glad I am she ees so true,
How proud for all da work she do,
An' so for mak' her work for me
More easy dan oet use' for be,
An' show how mooch my heart ees stir,
I buy a lettla geeft for her.

Carlotta got so pretta hall,
I buy her som'theeng nice for wear—
Eh? Wa't? O! no, esse notta hat;
Ees som'theeng mooch more use dan dat.
Het's leetla pad, so sof' an' theeck
An' stuff weeth wool, dat she can steeck
On top da hair upon her head,
So lika leetla feathra bed.
Het sure weell mak' her feela good
W'en she ees carry loada wood,
An' mebbe so oet help her, too,
For carry more dan now she do.
So mooch weeth love my heart ees stir
I buy dees leetla geeft for her.

Eef, mebbe so, you gotta wife
Dat's good as mine to me,
You, too, would try for mak' her life
So happy as can be.