

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.**

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.  
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, one year, \$12.00  
Daily (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00  
Daily (with Sunday), one year, \$6.00  
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Edition (without Sunday), per week, 50c  
Evening Edition (with Sunday), per week, 75c  
Daily Edition (with Sunday), per week, 1.00  
Daily Edition (without Sunday), per week, 75c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

Omaha—The Bee Building, 322 North Omaha—626 N. Twenty-fourth St. Cornish Bluffs—18 Scott Street.

Lit. 101-36 Lathrop Building, Chicago—154 Marquette Building, Kansas City—Reliance Building, New York—24 West Thirty-third Street, Washington—714 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO NEWS AND EDITORIAL MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE BEE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, OMAHA, NEB.

REMITTANCES.  
Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Five-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks except on Omaha and eastern exchange not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, as defined by the circuit court of the county.

The following table shows the circulation of this paper during the month of December, 1910, as follows:

1	45,270	17	45,613
2	44,000	18	44,520
3	43,700	19	43,920
4	43,700	20	43,920
5	43,700	21	43,920
6	43,700	22	43,920
7	43,700	23	43,920
8	43,700	24	43,920
9	43,700	25	43,920
10	43,700	26	43,920
11	43,700	27	43,920
12	43,700	28	43,920
13	43,700	29	43,920
14	43,700	30	43,920
15	43,700	31	43,920
16	43,700		43,920
Total	1,356,787		1,142,482
Returned Copies	11,463		
Net Total	1,345,324		1,131,019

Net Total 1,345,324 Daily Average 45,954

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1910.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Land ahead! Also the Land show!

A referendum on the weather man's predictions would also be popular.

Investigating one of its senators—that's the time Wisconsin beat Kansas.

In making that chain of banks Mr. Robin seems to have missed a swivel or two.

Senator 'Joe' Bailey says he will dispose of his trotting stock. But will he quit jockeying?

If Collector Loeb ever ran for office no one could accuse him of seeking the rich tourist's vote.

If Dr. Cook insists, we will excuse him now while he goes in search of the end of the rainbow.

Sixteen English peers with American wives! Oh, how those Brits hate the American dollar!

He is an amiable man who can remain on terms of unbroken friendship all winter with his furnace.

Governor Woodrow Wilson proved that he is not afraid of numbers when he opposed the Smith bill.

The fresh air fiend, sleeping in his porch bed room, is doubtless 'getting his' these nice cool evenings.

A Philadelphia man left an estate of \$5,000,000 as a joke to his heirs. That's our idea of real humor.

Captain Peary is to be a rear admiral. That's nothing. Dr. Cook has been the rear guard for a long time.

A deceased Omaha lawyer left an estate appraised at \$285,553. The lure of the law will not be lessened by this exhibit.

In Louisiana we are told one can buy a bushel of peanuts for a dollar. But what does anyone want with a bushel of peanuts?

It is gratifying to know that poor little Texas was not forced to give up that three-mile slice of territory to gigantic New Mexico.

Governor Carroll of Iowa would like to put an end to factional strife as damaging to the peace and prosperity of the state. A political party without factional strife would be a dead one.

John D. Works is evidently counting on scoring from third base on a long fly to the outfield," observed the Los Angeles Times. A Spalding paper, speaking of the late senatorial race, Well, Works scored on something, sure.

Something must be done by the judges, we are told, to relieve the clogged condition of the docket in our district court. Why not work a little faster and a little longer and make the lawyers cut out their time-consuming side-plays?

A transcontinental national highway traversed by motor vehicles from the Atlantic to the Pacific is sure to be forthcoming in the not far distant future. Nebraska should be ready to take care of that part of this boulevard which would naturally cut across this state.

**The Longworth Bill.**

If the present congress means business on the matter of a tariff commission it probably could do no better than enact into law the bill proposed by Representative Longworth and endorsed by the president. The bill embodies principles of the Lenroot and Goode house bill and the La Follette and Beveridge senate bill. While, of course, it might be susceptible still to desirable modifications, in the main it ought to meet the requirements. As the sponsor for the tariff commission idea the president is willing to endorse it, which ought to persuade others with less responsibility for the outcome to support it. Says the president:

I am not one of those who expect that the tariff commission is going to reform the whole situation in such a way that we are to receive from them with mathematical certainty the exact difference in the cost of production here and abroad, or other circumstances that are useful in framing a tariff bill. But I do hope that if the bill passes the results of the labors of the commission will be such that congress will have sufficient information to reach a general average of fairness and justice and that the people will have a reliable means of judging of the correctness of the action of congress.

That is enough to claim for the bill, and since the principle has been so generally approved there is no good reason for delaying its application, or at least the preliminaries for it. In this connection also the next most important matter for congress to keep in mind in any move toward tariff revision is the proposition to take up one schedule at a time. The president clearly points out the advantage in this method over a general shake-up by showing how under the latter action on one schedule or item is unduly influenced by trading on another. If the new plan will prevent this old pernicious system of barter between interests, it may accomplish much real good for fair tariff legislation.

**Mrs. Eddy's Will.**

The substance of the law and the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy seem to have collided in New England, with the result, in the judgment of distinguished lawyers, that the will may be adjudged null and void. This announcement occasions no surprise to those who had learned of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire statutes limiting bequests to a church to \$2,000 annually in the former state and \$5,000 in the latter. Mrs. Eddy left \$2,000,000 to the Mother Church in Boston, her will being drawn at her home in Concord, N. H.

If this view of the law obtains and leaves Mrs. Eddy dying intestate it affords her heirs plausible shelter from criticism for attacking her will, notwithstanding the ante-mortem agreement and settlement made with the Christian Science founder. It seems strange that as eminent lawyers as those employed by Mrs. Eddy should not have foreseen this conflict when the will was being drawn, or at least before it was too late to amend it. The attorneys have now asked the supreme court for its construction of this technical clause. Should the court sustain their view, prolonged litigation may be expected, assuming that the church will not voluntarily relinquish what it regards as its rightful claim to the legacy.

Should the church succeed in claiming only as much of this bequest as would produce an annual income of \$5,000, its plans for the future of Christian Science work would no doubt call for readjustment, for the loss of such a revenue could not but have a material effect. In the meantime a general opening-up of the estate to another legal scramble offers most inviting opportunities to several lawyers, shrewd enough to get into the game.

**Our Trade With China.**

President Taft's solicitude for American trade in China is fully justified by the record of the trade's decline. Our total export trade with China in 1910 amounted to \$15,500,000, only \$2,700,000 more than it was in 1901, the first year in which it began to improve after the Boxer movement. This improvement continued by varying degrees until in 1905 the total came up to \$5,600,000, nearly four times as much as it is today. But the present administration is exerting powerful influence upon public and private enterprise toward rehabilitating this commerce.

The United States has been passed in this field by Japan, Germany and Great Britain. Much as it needs new markets, great outlets for its products of farm and factory, it needs more the large moral and political influence that goes with the balance of commercial intercourse. Unless we recognize this principle John Hay's open-door policy is in vain. Failure to rise to opportunities which, by means of that policy, presented themselves to us, would simply be throwing away what our nation strived years to obtain. But with all the persistent energy to cultivate the good will of China and to promote the investment there of American money, lending aid to the solution of the empire's financial problems, American trade is still bound to lag in the orient until our business men give to it the same attention that they give to other markets.

Frederick McCormick, a student of this oriental situation, writing upon the subject, attributes the decline of our commerce first to the fact that our business men do not keep their personal representatives on the ground, as do other countrymen, but leave the trade to indifferent foreigners; that they do not study to suit the native

taste and demand and that the trade has not received proper assistance through our governmental authorities. The first fault has been found with American merchants and manufacturers in other countries. For a long time they were too indifferent to national customs and tastes. They sent the same make of article to Japan or China as they would send to Austria or France, instead of studying the peculiarities of each people with a view of adapting their wares to them.

Our consular service finally took up this matter and is now carrying on a campaign of education among American business men and already realizing good results in Europe and South America. The same thing should be done with reference to China. It is too important a factor in our commercial and political supremacy to be as nearly ignored as it has been. It is short-sighted business to forfeit our trade in the orient to less powerful nations.

**Notice to the Conspirators.**

I have noted for some time in your editorials what seemed to me a studied and subtle effort to rob Mr. Bryan of the honor due him, not only in this matter, but in other reforms. It has been said that there is an organized scheme on 'Nebbraska to discredit Mr. Bryan among Democrats and to drive him from any control over the party policies, something in the manner of his treatment at the Grand Island convention.—E. B. Quackenbush in letter to World-Herald.

Coming from one of the house leaders of the democratic legislature, this charge preferred by Mr. Quackenbush must be taken as more than idle gossip. That part of it which relates to the local democratic organ is definite and specific, laying the accusation of a "studied and subtle effort" to ignore Mr. Bryan and to suppress him, reducing him from party leadership in Nebraska by a conspiracy of silence.

That other ambitious democrats, who have been trailing in Mr. Bryan's wake in this state for these many years, would like to brush past him and lead the political procession is self-evident, although up to the Grand Island convention, referred to, they lacked either the courage or the occasion to oppose him out in the open. Mr. Quackenbush gives notice to "conspirators" that they need not expect the next round in the fight to come as easy as the last, and that Mr. Bryan's friends and followers will insist on complete re-establishment of his undisputed leadership.

The conspiracy against Mr. Bryan in his home state may die a-borning, but, if not, we may look forward to a battle royal, for which spectators' seats on the bleachers will command a premium.

**Life Work of the Teacher.**

Announcement is made of the death of a woman who taught in the Omaha public schools for thirty-two years. In her capacity as school teacher no great fame was won, and perhaps no special attention attracted. Yet day after day and year after year this good woman gave the best that was in her to the education of the boys and girls entrusted to her care. She taught first in the grammar grades and later in the High school, and was conscientious and painstaking to the extent of her ability and opportunities. If her work shines out at all it will shine in the reflected light of the pupils who studied and recited their lessons under her and who may make their marks in various worldly pursuits. And this is the common lot of the average school teacher who makes teaching a life work. There are without question in the public schools of Omaha hundreds of equally devoted and self-sacrificing women. Other people ought to be made to appreciate what the army of school teachers is doing and to realize that they are entitled to compensating consideration.

Under a bill introduced by Galt of Clay the newspapers would be deprived of the privilege of criticizing a candidate for office unless the foundation for such criticism and authority for such foundation be given. Few would hesitate to say that the proposed enactment would be silly if it were not so serious in its possible results.—Lincoln Star.

Still, no different in essence from the law actually passed by the democratic majority in the last Nebraska legislature prohibiting assemblages of voters from criticizing or commending candidates for judicial office and for school superintendents. Yet the Star upheld and defended that "silly" act.

The people ought to rule in national politics as well as in state and local politics.—World-Herald.

Well, don't they? Hasn't the editor of the World-Herald been drawing a salary as member of congress for six years? And isn't he about to be attached to the salary of United States senator for six years more? If the people rule, why don't they get what they want?

Describing his tugging through the icebergs of the Arctic, Captain Peary told the congressional committee he passed through "hell such as I hope no man in this room will ever encounter." Which offers a new idea as to the climatic conditions of that place.

A terrible calamity threatens the good people of Nebraska. There is great danger that Jasper L. McBrien may be kept busy for some time stirring the contents of a whitewash bucket instead of directing the ship of state from the legislative lobby.

Representative Grosman is altogether too finicky and thin-skinned if he flies off at the intimation that he is in the legislature to protect corpor-

ate interests. As a rule members of previous Douglas delegations would regard themselves mighty lucky to escape with nothing worse than that thrown at them.

Every other bill introduced by our law-makers at Lincoln provides for an appropriation out of the state treasury for something or other. Nebraska by the last census has not quite 1,200,000 population, of whom not more than 120,000 are taxpayers.

The Associated Press man certainly is pushing himself into the humorist class. "Charles E. Murphy, Tammany leader, says he is for Mr. Sheehan for senator and opposed to Mr. Shepherd." That is a shocking piece of news.

The new governor of Oklahoma probably opposed the dress suit for inauguration on the theory that he would need something sensational to keep from losing himself in the glory of his distinguished predecessor.

We are just wondering, as we gazed at the mercury in the tube, whether dear Vassar had hired any new cooks or the girls were still getting up these frosty mornings and preparing their own breakfasts.

Allee Pomerene is said to have wept when informed of his election as senator from Ohio. To think, no doubt, that he had to represent Adams county.

**Working for the Interest.**

Andrew Carnegie gave \$100,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of annihilating war, but the armor factories which make the money to pay the interest on the bonds show no disposition to go but of business.

**Provocation for a Blast.**

The supreme court has decided in the case of Roosevelt against Pulitzer that there is no such thing as lese majeste in this country. Now perhaps the colonel will feel at liberty to continue his criticism of the court.

**Obsessed with One Idea.**

If Captain Peary's own words and his explanations of his acts before and since discovering the North pole make him out a character strong rather than loving, let us remember that he is a man who has been obsessed with one purpose and has "been through hell" to accomplish it.

**President Taft's Good Example.**

The Treasury department reports that \$1,900,000 has been saved in the last year by economies in administration, and that further economies are planned which will annually save \$1,000,000 more. President Taft has shown the country that the government can be run as well as it has been run at. The decidedly lower cost, his practical demonstrations in the art of administration ought to spur congress to efforts at rational retrenchment in all legislation involving public expenditure.

**TEST OF DEMOCRACY.**

Leader Who Leads Nowhere Interprets His Dreams. Chicago Tribune.

The main test proposed by Mr. Bryan for the presidential aspirants of the democratic party is characteristic and important. Mr. Bryan is no longer master of his party, but to assume that he is a negligible quantity, as the conservatives are disposed to do of late, is to be deceived by hope.

Mr. Bryan's test is support of the national democratic ticket in 1910, 1914 and 1918, and Mr. Bryan adds the following condition: "The same fundamental division exists today that existed then (1896, 1900, 1908) between plutocracy and democracy, between government by the special interests and government by the people. A man who went wrong in any of those campaigns still is wrong." In other words, any man who was not willing to swallow Mr. Bryan's dose of free silver was a sympathizer with plutocracy and must remain so forever after. An amiable and broad minded assumption which, duly examined, reveals just why Mr. Bryan's dominant leadership was ineffectual in the main and has got him nowhere. Morally, a kindly, well intentioned, idealistic man, he has the mental narrowness that accepts curiauls and declares shibboleths.

Hypnotic suggestion was a test of true democratic sympathies, as distinguished from democratic affiliation, and the enlightened progressives of the democratic party should be careful that it is not resurrected, in disguise, to divert consideration from men who are beyond any other challenge.

**Political Drift.**

Buttermilk was the chief tippie at the festive dinner of Governor Croes of Oklahoma. "Booner" days are surely a back number.

H. J. C. Beckmeyer, a democrat, mixed up in the Jackpot operations of the Illinois legislature, has invested \$3,000 in a telephone in Clinton County.

Ohio people are wondering which is the greatest wonder—the thrift of Adams county voters or the inauguration of Governor Harmon without an inaugural address.

Governor Dix figures that it will cost New York state \$1,000 for every bill passed at this session of the legislature. The estimate is much lower than in former sessions.

West Union, O., metropolis of the vote sellers, is not beyond redemption. There is some hope for the uplift. A bunch of magazine writers, recent arrivals, were chased out of town the other day.

Senator Sammis of Le Mars thrilled the Iowa senate by introducing a bill lifting the salaries of legislators from \$550 to \$1,200 for each regular session. High living comes high in Des Moines and side peripherals are slim picking these progressive days.

The famous vocal and literary effort of Colonel W. J. Bryan, known as "The First Battle," was knocked down for \$5 cents at a book auction in Montgomery. In the hot state of Missouri, the auctioneer threw in three other books to make sure that the purchaser got the worth of his money.

According to a Washington correspondent the democratic thereabouts are dividing into standstill and progressive factions. A southern congressman of the former class is said to have proposed to President Taft a re-arranging of party lines and names assuring him that a subordinate party would command the electoral vote of both Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee. The president's answer was lost in the ridges of his smile.

**In Other Lands**

Wide Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

"They do things better abroad," is usually the finishing comment in a discussion of the merits of like public functions in the United States and Europe. The conclusion is certainly justified, with respect to the handling of crowds by street railways, during the morning and evening rush hours in European cities. Reports from American cities covering this and other points of street car service in the cities of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds, England; Belfast, Ireland; Marseilles, France; Brussels, Belgium; and Moscow, Russia, show a degree of efficiency far above the average in American cities. What of all essentials, an abundance of extra cars are provided during the rush hours, ranging from two-thirds increase in Liverpool to triple in Marseilles. Straphangers is almost unknown in the respect, and the number of passengers permitted to stand on the platforms is strictly limited, the highest number being sixteen to a double-deck in Belfast. In most cities the cars have gates, which are closed when the regulation number of passengers are taken on. Jumping at the entrance is a rarity, police usually forming the people in lines and preserving the orderly rights of each. The summary brings out clearly a higher degree of discipline and respect for authority enforced abroad. Regulations must be obeyed by employes, and they are supported in following the rules by the authorities. In Berlin, for example, a conductor who permits an excess of seven standing passengers is subject to a fine of \$14, which must be paid or the victim goes to jail.

The insurgent subjects of the prince of Monaco have won out in the constitution game, and are as happy as youngsters with a new toy. Hereafter a constitutional assembly of eighteen members will practice the art of legislation, presumably in accordance with public sentiment as it may be registered from time to time by the 600 electors constituting the voting strength of the principality. Monaco is credited with a native population of 1,500, men, women and children, and 15,000 foreigners, more or less infatuated with the scenery and Casino. A French writer thinks that the inhabitants of the "enchanted land" are Polish, and most people will agree with him. The prince invites neither taxes nor imposts on his people, all needed revenues of the state being derived from the gambling concession. With representative government taxation will surely come, unless the Casino stands a greater squeeze than is now exacted.

A series of estimates of the growth in wealth of Great Britain, France and the United States, authorized by the Wall Street Journal from authentic sources, presents some instructive comparisons. In 100 years the wealth of the British Isles has grown from \$12,800,000,000 to \$88,725,000,000. In the same time the population has increased from 15,000,000 to 45,000,000. During the same interval the wealth of France increased from \$1,600,000,000 to \$33,000,000,000, while the population increased from 25,000,000 to 39,000,000. In 100 years, therefore, the wealth of Great Britain increased nearly seven times and that of France slightly over seven times, in both cases exclusive of the colonies. For the United States that showing of aggregate wealth jumps from \$1,500,000,000 in 1820 to \$12,000,000,000 in 1910. The net increase in the United States the Journal computes at 3 1/2 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually, compared with a 5 per cent gain in Great Britain and 5 1/2 in France.

Italy's new electoral bill, which is expected to become a law, presents some interesting features of suffrage reform. It makes the franchise dependent upon ability to read and write, such capacity being proved by the sending in of a self-written application and by reading and writing a prescribed piece of matter in the presence of a commission composed of a school inspector, a school teacher and two municipal councillors. And when a man's capacity is thus proved, he not only may, but must vote, under penalty of \$10 fine for the failure to vote, and for the second a fine of \$10 and exclusion from any public office for five years. Socialists bitterly oppose these restrictions.

The Cape to Cairo railroad is moving forward more rapidly than Cecil Rhodes dreamt of. The line has been extended from the south pretty close to the region of the great lakes and now two important links have been added at the northern end: The bridge across the Blue Nile at Khartoum has been finished and was inspected by Lord Kitchener a few days ago. Another across the White Nile at Abu Gama, 200 miles south of Khartoum, is nearly completed and will be opened by the khedive in the early spring. Both bridges were erected by one British engineering company, which also boasts that it constructed the bridge over the Zambesi at the Victoria falls.

Point About Postal Banks.

Deposits Absolutely Free from Outside Interference. Minneapolis Journal.

There is one feature of the postal savings bank law to which little attention has been paid, but which in practice is likely to prove of considerable social service. That is the provision of the law which makes the deposits of married women and children free from the interference or control of anyone save the depositor.

To many a woman whose earnings are commingled by a brutal and drunken husband, to many a minor or whose meagre wage the law gives worthless father full control, the postal savings bank will offer its aid for the accumulation of financial independence. It will help put an end to what has aptly been called the padrone system that obtains in too many poor families, whereof "everybody works but father."

There still survive in our laws many traces of the primitive notion that women and children are chattels and the absolute property of the head of the family. Some of our statutes are more medieval than others in the provisions of their codes, but none is so backward as England, where no property right of the man in his wife and all she has still endures with little change. But whatever the laws of the various states, deposits in postal banks will be held inviolate from interference, and absolutely at the disposal of the depositor. Such a provision was, of course, necessary in case of the Postal Savings Department from ecclesidic disputes and trouble, but it will prove beneficent in the protection it affords to those whose natural protectors have proved recreant.

Peril of Helms Found Out.

Indianaapolis News.

President is not necessarily binding. Senators have doubted he had elected heretofore by corrupt methods, but that is no reason why any man should do as he is in a manner should continue to hold his seat after he is found out.

**CAPRICES OF NOTABLES.**

Houston Post: We note with interest the fact that some individuals are going to insist upon when the democratic presidential nominee is chosen next year, but we have a hunch that the democratic party will at the proper time nominate its choice and elect him.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The fact that Governor Dix insists that state employes must work at least seven hours a day, suggests this paraphrase of the famous remark made by his stalwart uncle: "If any clerk attempts to cut down his working hours, fire him on the spot!"

Baltimore American: King George displays some of his grandmother's sagacity in looking out for the press and insulating that its members reporting the coronation shall be provided with good pieces in time. He realizes that the reporter's pen is the point of the lever which moves the world nowadays.

Pittsburg Dispatch: A millionaire has offered a large sum for the discovery and identification of the grave of Ivo. This may be a coaching example of filial respect for the wishes of our universal mother, but it is also under suspicion as a means of gaining notoriety absolutely free of cost.

Former Railroad Official of Omaha as a Phrase Marker.

Chicago Tribune.

We are not prepared to estimate how much it would have been worth to Mr. W. L. Park, vice president of the Illinois Central, if parts of speech had been denied him, but will risk a guess that it would have been considerable. Mr. Park is a marvel at the inept; he is the Homer of the incongruous.

Some malign influence—we are persuaded that he is the victim of malignant suggestion—induced him to write an article on "The Railroad Rate Question." He should pray to be delivered from the temptation of writing or talking, but it is his misfortune to yield to each impulse which is about to hand him over to the gibes and jeers of unkind fate.

"We have learned easily to call one another manufacturers and criminals," says Mr. Park, "and to question one another's motives with impunity." One almost suspects that Mr. Park heard some of the testimony in the civil and criminal suits brought by the Illinois Central against the officials and the car repair agrists. The application is dismissed, it being apparent that Mr. Park is rebuking a tendency, not noting a fact. We get this rebuke with more stinging effect in another sentence:

"There seems to have come over us as a nation a lack of that regard for and respect of one another which is necessary to the welfare and happiness of a cultured and prosperous people."

Then the rebuke becomes a stern arraignment of "savage imbecility intended as a halo to decay and dastardly—vulgarity known as 'grandstanding.'" A respect for the obvious restraints comment which might come tumbling naturally on the heels of this happy phrase, "savage imbecility," and with subdued emotions we harken further:

"No height of character, whether it be judge, philanthropist, statesman, or plain citizen, is a protection against vicious insubordination of speech and press. Comes quickly there comes a lowering of moral tone—a letting down all around of the higher standards of citizenship that naturally predominate in this country."

We suspect that Mr. Park was on the verge of calling ex-President Harahan of the Illinois Central a muckraker. Mr. Harahan questioned his fellow man to the profit of the railroad of which our unfortunate mortal is vice president.

To become a marvel of the inept Mr. Park had first to be a marvel of the obtuse.

**LINES TO A SMILE.**

"Why does that statesman wear such extraordinary fancy coats?" "Because he's wise," replied the theatrical manager. "Many a poor show gets by on the strength of the scenery."—Washington Star.

"I called a prize fighter a bar today." "Who what? What did he do?" "I don't know—I hung up the receiver."—Toledo Blade.

Wearily Willis—I see that dear new government postal savings banks won't take more than 600 of your pinks at a time. —Denver Post—Don't bid and bid another side wide at its play-crate.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Baron Fucsh wants to know if you favor his suit," said the ambitious mother. "Well," replied Mr. Curox, "I don't want to judge any man specifically. But his clothes are harder to forgive than anything else about him."—Washington Star.

"My dear, this laundry of mine is a sorry sight. Well, I suppose the laundress pressed the things with a sad iron."—Baltimore American.

"I don't get what I deserve for my jokes," wailed the humorist. "You're lucky," sympathized his friend.—Toledo Blade.

"Why do you think the patient in this case is a charlatan doctor?" "Because he complains so of that round feeling."—Baltimore American.

"Going to have music a procession and a public meeting at your wedding, are you, Miss Smith?" "Yes, sir." "Isn't that a good deal of red tape?"—Houston Post.

**A THREADBARE SUBJECT.**

When Br'er Welch's "I'll show Burries are howin' down the line; When his gentle gales are blowing, When