THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	37,000	16	37,430
2	37,820	17	36,450
3	35,500	18	36,160
4	37,220	19	37,430
5	35,680	20	37,090
6	35,690	21	36,970
7	37,380	22	37,300
8	37,840	23	37,380
9	37,290	24	36,100
10	36,900	25	37,590
11	37,530	26	37,090
12	37,730	27	37,340
13	37,380	28	36,940
14	37,360	29	36,590
15	37,500	30	37,580

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1907.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

A "dark horse," flying to the top roost in the Eagles' aerie, looks like something of a nature fake.

It is announced that the president will pay no more attention to the nature fakirs. He has had his fun.

"Gold is the slave of the wise man," says the Baltimore American. The slave seems to have been on a strike recently.

Harry Thaw has not been dropped by Pittsburg society. His name was simply transferred from the blue book to the black book.

Secretary Metcalf declares the United States is second in the list of the world's naval powers. It is hoped we will never have to prove it.

A Michigan man wants the state to pay $3 to every man who votes. That man ought to move to St. Louis, where they pay $3 and sometimes $5 for votes.

It may help some if Senator Foraker's presidential boom demands enough of his time to keep him out of legislative mischief during the present session of congress.

Mayor "Jim" will watch New York's air-tight Sunday with more than mere curiosity. He will need some pointers on how to keep Omaha quiet during the following Sunday.

"We should work together like a foot ball team," said John Sharp Williams to the democratic caucus. Still, it seems needless to advise the democrats to do any more kicking.

An automobilist in Baltimore has been fined $25 for running down and killing a man. Severe penalties like that are calculated to make the operators of motor cars more careful.

Speaker Cannon says he is tired of all this talk about making every river in the country navigable. Folks had best be careful or Mr. Cannon may take their rivers away from them.

Samson's riddle, according to an Omaha authority, is being answered. The failure of the Kansas City bank will bring good to the other banks by stopping gossip that was dangerous.

Henry Gassaway Davis, aged 84, rated at $30,000,000, is to marry a young woman. Mr. Davis is a very active man for his age and has been a hustler all his life, except in 1904, when he was a candidate for the vice presidency.

Judge Landis of Chicago has refused an invitation to deliver a public address, explaining that "a judge may with propriety limit his activities to judicial work." Judge Landis is evidently not using Mr. Justice Brewer as a model.

James Hazen Hyde offers to pay $100,000 for immunity from punishment for his connection with the life insurance frauds. His offer should be rejected. While the country may need the money, it is worth more than that to keep Hyde in Paris.

Bishop Potter's frank confession that, under extreme weariness, he drank a Manhattan cocktail in Japan, comes too late to help Mr. Fairbanks. The vice president would hardly dare to claim that he was suffering from extreme weariness while entertaining the president at dinner.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS.

Of the 576 bills introduced in the house on the day of the opening session of congress, thirty-two provided for reforms in the present currency system and only a small portion of the "counties" have been heard from. Probably a full 100 measures will be offered on this subject, and the house committee on banking and currency will have its hands more than full if it attempts to give anything like serious consideration to the different remedies suggested for evils that are alleged to exist in the present system. On this proposition it must be confessed that the president has not offered much assistance to the lawmakers. He simply urges the need of "immediate attention" to legislation on the subject, but does not commit himself to specific recommendation of any of the many solutions of the problem that have been offered. The president has never posed as a financier, and he wisely leaves to congress the discovery and application of a remedy for the evils he admits exist.

All reports received thus early indicate a radical difference of opinion among members of congress as to the form of action that should be taken to accomplish the desired relief. Chairman Fowler of the house committee on banking and currency is pledged to the support of an asset currency plan, which he has championed at several sessions of congress without any encouraging results. This has been indorsed, in part, by the American Bankers' association, but it has not received any enthusiastic support from the country nor from members of congress. The central bank plan, recently urged by both the treasurer of the United States and the director of the mint, has found many converts, but it is not supported sufficiently to give promise of its adoption by this congress. Back of all this difference of opinion is the fact that Speaker Cannon, who described elastic currency as "the kind that has a rubber band around it," is opposed to any currency legislation, and will use his more or less autocratic power to prevent any legislation on the subject at this session. The prospect is, therefore, not promising for any legislation by the house that will meet what appears to be a very general demand for action on this question.

The outlook in the senate is even less promising. The finance committee of that body is headed by Senator Aldrich, who is an ultra-conservative in the matter of financial legislation. He secured at the last session of congress the adoption of a bill allowing customs receipts to be deposited in the national banks, instead of being hoarded in the treasury vaults, and the passage of a measure allowing certain gold notes of large denomination to be retired and their place supplied by notes of smaller denomination. It is understood that he is opposed to any financial legislation at this session other than the adoption of a measure relieving national banks from the necessity of keeping 25 per cent reserves against federal funds deposited with them, and for which they have already placed face-value securities with the Treasury department at Washington. The enactment of such a law, it is contended, will serve to lighten the burdens of bankers in maintaining the lawful cash reserves and give the full amount of federal deposits to the volume of circulation instead of requiring one-fourth of them to be held in the bank vaults as reserve funds. Senator Allison, the second and most active member of the senate's finance committee, expresses the conviction that gold will be a glut on the market in a few months and there is no necessity for action by congress on the currency problem.

All of this is, of course, calculated to discourage those who have been expecting early action by congress on currency matters, but the preliminary utterances of the statesmen must not be taken too seriously. The problem is peculiarly complicated, and it is perhaps well that there should be no hasty compliance with the demand for legislation. Out of it will doubtless come some remedial legislation, either in the form of new laws or provisions for strengthening and enforcing existing measures to the end that a ban will be placed on wild-cat financiering methods, such as have obtained in certain eastern banking circles, and that the currency supply of the country may be used for legitimate business enterprises instead of being manipulated for the benefit of the speculative interests.

TIME FOR PATIENCE.

Just now is offered an excellent opportunity for the exercise of patience by the business men of the community. Having borne with the somewhat irksome conditions that have prevailed since the latter days of October, the public can afford to wait just a little longer before full head of steam is turned on.

Through the anticipated failure of a large banking house in Kansas City something of a shock was given the business community again. Even though the knowledge that the bank was in a precarious condition, had been in possession of the other banks of the country for some time, and they were protected to the extent that the shock was minimized, it was still sufficient to disturb business throughout the United States and was felt even as far away as London.

This merely emphasizes the fact that confidence has not yet been entirely restored and that further action on the part of the bankers of the country is needed. No doubt exists as to what course will be pursued by the conservative banks, but the public at large should give cheerful support to any plan or measure that is intended to restore business to its normal safe condition.

The showing made by the Omaha banks in response to a call from the comptroller is most gratifying. The state banks make a showing that is even more satisfying than that of the national banks, all of which is proof conclusive that the local situation is well in hand, and that no real cause for fear exists, if the people will be patient just a little longer.

THE POWER OF THE SPEAKER.

Volume 42, No. 1, of that esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, is at hand with an official account of the method by which Joseph G. Cannon, representative from Illinois and speaker of the house, has been again clothed with the power which makes him practically the nation's legislative autocrat. Members of congress, magazine writers, editors, public speakers and individuals who keep in touch with the proceedings of congress will find material for elaborate discussion and protest against the system which allows one man to appear as practical legislative boss of a nation of 80,000,000 people, but the fact remains that the members of the house of representatives, republicans and democrats alike, have the remedy in their own hand and should be made to shoulder all of the responsibility for the failure to apply it. The speaker is the creature of the house and has only such power as is accorded him by the votes of the majority of the members of that body.

At the opening of the session on Monday, Representative Dalzell of Pittsburg, one of the house triumvirates, offered a resolution providing that the house of the Sixtieth congress should be governed by the rules that obtained in the Fifty-ninth congress. Not a member of the house did not know that the adoption of the resolution meant the readoption of the Reed rules, framed to meet an emergency, giving the speaker and the committee on rules absolute authority in the dictation of legislation. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin was the only republican to protest against the adoption of the Dalzell resolution. He declared that he knew his protest would do no good, but he said the rules gave too much power to the speaker and left too little opportunity to the members to represent their constituents. He caused something of a sensation by declaring that because he had refused to vote for one of the speaker's pet measures the speaker had refused to recognize him for any purpose for several years and virtually deprived him of his privileges as a member of the house for that period. His reference was to the late Speaker Reed.

Mr. Cooper's protest was against a system which has made the speaker the sole judge of what legislation shall be considered. Under the rules the speaker, with two members of the committee on rules, decides absolutely what measures shall be reported and what shall be killed. The work of the other 391 members of the house goes for naught if the committee on rules withholds its approval. As a further means of strengthening the speaker's grasp on the legislative program, he is allowed to name the committees and, being human, has no hesitancy in appointing men at the head of these committees who will agree with him upon any legislative program upon which he has decided. The net result is that nothing but a revolution in the house, the vote of two-thirds of the membership, can override a decision once made by the rules triumvirate. Mr. Cooper's contention is that the house should elect its own committees and should have the power to make its own rules and its own decisions as to legislation that should be enacted and bills that should be killed. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the Dalzell resolution was adopted, some of the democrats even voting for it, with the result that Speaker Cannon will remain, at least during the present session of congress, as a legislative autocrat, deciding upon all proposed legislation and allowing it to go before the house or not, as suits his pleasure.

No room exists for argument in support of the merits of this plan. It is unrepublican, undemocratic and un-American, but the fact remains that it has been adopted. The time has passed when the public can be deceived by the impression that there is no remedy possible short of a constitutional amendment or congressional act. The remedy lies with the membership of the house, just as it did when the democrats were in the majority in that body and did not have the courage to break away from the Reed rules. The iniquitious system will be overthrown when a majority of the members become as independent as Representative Cooper and decide to do without the speaker's recognition rather than forfeit their independence of thought and action.

Licensed saloons have been driven out of fourteen populous counties in Illinois. Now look out for a great increase in the demand for jugs and bottles and a revival of the boot-leg traffic which has been dormant in the Sucker state for many moons.

According to the last semi-annual report of Warden Beemer, the convicts in the state penitentiary had earned more than two-thirds the cost of maintenance. This does not quite come up to the prospectus issued a few years ago, when it was said that the penitentiary would become self-supporting, but it is a long step ahead of experience in the days of Bill Dorgan, for example. If State Treasurer Brian will be as good as his word, the convict labor in Nebraska may yet pay not only the cost of maintaining the penitentiary, but pay a little balance into the treasury of the state.

Even the few men put back to work by the Union Pacific will help some. No piece of track owned by that company is needed more than the Lane cut-off and its early completion means increased earnings for the great Overland. It is quite likely that once the start is made the general resumption of construction work under Mr. Mohler's direction will not be long delayed.

Secretary Wilson says that every day of fine weather last fall was worth $50,000,000 to the farmers and the nation. The secretary should speak to the Weather bureau officials, who are under his department, about furnishing some of those $50,000,000 days in the spring instead of the marked-down variety they handed out last May.

The Union Stock Yards company is about to measure strength with the State Railway commission, the official body having determined to go into court to test the matter. It is unfortunate that such a step must be taken, but the traffic of the stock yards is too important in the business of Nebraska to be allowed to stand in an indefinite position.

Boni Castellane is reported to be using a common street cab, as he is too poor to keep up his stables or to own an automobile. There is no excuse for his riding at all, as Mme. Gould left him nothing but walking papers.

Mrs. Taft, who accompanied her husband on his globe-girdling trip, is not coming home with her husband until she sees the best part of the show. She is going to spend a week in Paris shopping.

"Whisky selling to the natives of Alaska should be made a felony," said the president in his message, and the prohibitionists are censuring him for not leaving out the words "to the natives of Alaska."

Chicago has finally decided to take an active part in the effort to secure the location of the next republican national convention. It found Kansas City and Denver quite too formidable to be ignored.

The December dividends will reach $87,000,000, compared with $78,000,000 in 1906 and $55,000,000 in 1905. That's another reason Wall street has begun spelling panic with a small "p."

Proof of Greatness.
Baltimore American.

This is certainly a great and wonderful country in resource and endurance. When this congress adjourns, the country will have survived sixty of them.

For Home Consumption.
Indianapolis News.

Don't be alarmed. Most of that multitude of bills are introduced not necessarily as a guaranty of good faith, but merely for publication in the home papers.

Work for Talented Hands.
Indianapolis News.

The fact that there is a great scarcity of corn shuckers in the middle west is respectfully called to the attention of those 4,000 actors who are now jobless. It is a splendid and useful work, and quite worthy of the talents of most of them.

Coming Down a Peg.
Buffalo Express.

Men are offering themselves in large numbers again for enlistment in the army and navy. Also for cutting cordwood, for clearing land, and for farmwork. There will be more industrial and less speculative effort, among all classes. We simply had to "get down."

Away from Temptation.
Kansas City Times.

The suggestion for a central bank of the union, as proposed by some currency reformers, might be received with more unanimity if there was some assurance that it would be located somewhere near the center of the union and not in Wall street.

Hail the Cheery Prophet.
Chicago Record-Herald.

President Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel company predicts that next year will be one of the most prosperous the industrial world has ever known. In view of the fact that President Roosevelt's term will not expire until March 4, 1909, Chancellor Day is likely to regard Mr. Dinkey as an idle dreamer.

Suppress Wall Street Gambling.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wall street is not the foundation of American finance. Its speculative methods and practices do not command confidence, and those who go there to play at hazards take such chances as are to be expected at the gaming table. It would pay good dividend properties to be excluded from the margin maelstrom. They would sell on their merits, to small as well as large investors, if plungers and schemers would let them alone. The country has had proof of its own financial soundness and essential honesty. Wall street gambling is another thing, and calls for study separately.

Men and Guns of the Fleet.

Some interesting details concerning the fighting strength of the great battleship fleet which will sail for the Pacific next month, are furnished by Walter Scott Meriwether in an article in the current Harper's Weekly. These details, which were acquired officially, give as follows the strength of the various sixteen battleships in guns and men, respectively: The Connecticut, 24, 881; the Kansas, 24, 880; the Louisiana, 24, 881; the Vermont, 24, 881; the Virginia, 24, 812; the Georgia, 24, 812; the New Jersey, 24, 812; the Rhode Island, 24, 812; the Alabama, 18, 712; the Illinois, 22, 690; the Kearsarge, 22, 690; the Kentucky, 22, 656; the Ohio, 20, 800; the Maine, 20, 812; the Minnesota, 24, 881; the Missouri, 20, 773. The total tonnage of the battleships is estimated at 425,857

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Whenever a business scandal develops in the United States of sufficient magnitude to provoke English comment, it is seized as a text for a sermon on the commercial morals of the republic. With characteristic airs of superiority and invulnerable rectitude, we are held up as an awful example of crooked methods and shady transactions, coupled with a mocking note of sympathy for the nation. A knock on dishonest commercialism is to be welcomed in behalf of public morals, no matter whence it comes, but when accompanied by preachments suggesting the higher morals of the preacher, it is proper to inquire whether the preacher is spotless. A year ago the British Parliament passed a law designed to stamp out the evil of commissions, which was sapping the integrity of agents, business solicitors and lawyers. No attempt was made to enforce the law. Recently an organization was formed in London for the purpose of collecting evidence of law violations and submitting it to the law officers. A preliminary report on the evidence collected shows a common system of business and professional bribery, which, under the flimsy guise of commissions, ramifies the middle and lower levels of life in London. It is a common thing for agents to demand fees from merchants from whom they buy, and to divert the business of their employer from dealers who refuse fees. Every branch of business is said to be infested by the system. Among the worst offenders are the lawyers. The report shows that the profession exacts double fees in cases of involved estates, and from the insolvent owners and another from the auctioneer. Even more scandalous is the unqualified statement that it is common practice for lawyers to accept a fee from the other side and for architects to receive commissions from contractors. Nothing quite so decayed as the foregoing specimens of business and professional morals has yet come to the surface in the United States. Until something approaching it appears on this side of the Atlantic the English critics could profitably occupy their energies fumigating their own premises.

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The systematic efforts of the French government to check the decreasing birthrate and the consequent decrease in population have not achieved the results expected. Vital statistics of the nation for 1906 show an increase in marriages, the number for the year being 206,487 against an average of only 295,924 for the preceding ten years. But divorces are increasing in number and much more rapidly. There were 10,573 in 1906, against an average of only 8,105 in the preceding ten years. Thus, while marriages have increased by only 3.5 per cent, divorces have increased by more than 30 per cent, or nearly nine times as fast. Marriages, too, are less fruitful than they were. In 1906 there were only 838,847 births, against an average of 839,843 in the preceding ten years. The death rate has declined some, but the excess of births over deaths was only 26,651, a net increase of population of only sixty-eight in 100,000. "What to do about it," comments the New York Tribune, "is a question much discussed, but upon which there is little agreement. The causes of the trouble have been variously described, as religious, moral, educational, social, industrial, agrarian and political, and corresponding remedies have been prescribed. Thus far, however, no effective means of correcting the evil has been discovered, and the world is confronted with the anomalous spectacle of an active, energetic, ambitious people, of exceptional mental power, executive ability and patriotic fervor, occupying a region which for productiveness of soil, geniality of climate and convenience of situation is unsurpassed if not unrivalled in the world, and yet unable to save themselves from stagnation or to avert the menace of actual decay."

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Famine again casts its awful shadow over India. The cause of the trouble is the failure of the usual rainfall. The monsoons that bring the needed annual moisture was looked for in vain. In the famine of 1900 the British government expended $70,000,000 in measures of relief; but it is estimated that in spite of all charitable effort 1,000,000 of the population in the stricken districts died of disease or starvation. There is likely to be a repetition of this terrible calamity upon a more extended scale. India is a country of farmers, and the facilities of transportation are so meager as to make the task of distributing food exceedingly difficult. The lack of food is made more terrible by the lack of water. "When the wells become dry," says an English observer, "the people use water from any foul hole where a little moisture may be discovered." Cholera follows in the wake of destitution. The task of feeding and saving millions of starving people which must now be faced by the Indian government is one of appalling magnitude. Much has been done in the building of railways and the extension of irrigation works in making relief practicable and in warding off more serious crop failures; but in the face of the impending calamity a shuddering fear will fall upon the hearts of men the world over.

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A letter in an English journal from a correspondent in Rome, summarizes the conditions which have thrown the municipal government into the hands of the popular party. It points out that during the last few years there has been a growing discontent with the conditions of life in the capital, and a growing disposition to attribute these conditions to the negligence of the municipal government. The cost of living, of house rent and food has increased unbearably. The main cause is the extraordinary increase of population. During the last thirty-six years the population has been more than doubled. At the close of 1870 it was 226,000; at the close of 1906 more than 521,000. The greater part of this increase, nearly 80 per cent of it, is due to immigration from all parts of Italy. Only one-half of the actual population was born in the city. This influx is still on the increase. Rome has always presented peculiar difficulties in the way of housing and feeding its inhabitants. The failure of former building speculations has checked the ordinary development of house property. The geographical situation of the city in the center of a large unproductive area makes the food supply more costly and more uncertain, a result to which the condition of the railway service has also contributed, and the middlemen have seized the opportunity to exact extortionate profits—for all these things the municipal authorities has been accounted responsible. The Roman Catholic party held aloof from the election on the ground that the radicals and socialists were conducting an anti-clerical campaign.

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The reports of a coming reunion of the Irish nationalist party, embracing not only Mr. O'Brien, but Timothy Healey himself, indicate that the Sinn Fein panic that upset Mr. Redmond and his lieutenants last spring is passing away and that the parliamentary movement will not be allowed any longer to dissipate its energies by petty factionalism. Mr. O'Brien's return home was the occasion of a sharp criticism on his part of the Irish party's rejection of the Irish councils bill offered by the liberal government, but his return to the party fold may not signify that the party's position on that measure will soon be changed. It is notable that the nationalists seem disposed to support the Irish university bill that Chief Secretary Birrell is expected to introduce at the coming session. If agrarian agitation should happen to be suspended this winter, through the influence of the nationalist leaders, the fact would indicate that the Irish party and the liberal government had reached an understanding once more.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The first thing the Oklahoma legislature did was to bounce lobbyists from the capitol grounds.

All congressmen interviewed by a New York paper favor currency reform, but each one has a reform brand of his own.

An enthusiastic third-termer in Oregon shouts, "For president in 1908, Theodore Roosevelt. Platform: Put a ring in the snout of organized greed."

The visit of Speaker Cannon to a dentist just before congress assembled indicates that he won't bother with a "mechanical contraption" to clip the ends of his cigars this session.

After due notice that the populists will nominate their national candidates at St. Louis April 2, it will be your own fault if this exciting contest passes off without your being aware of its occurrence.

Boston's municipal debt is $112,000,000. It has doubled in twelve years and is growing seven and a half times faster than the population. From which it appears that the Hub cultivates the main chance with uncommon zeal.

The Los Angeles Times, published down in the lunger's belt, suggests this ticket: "For president, John A. Johnson of Minnesota; for vice-president, Tom Johnson of Cleveland. Platform: Too much Johnson, but it is better than too much Bryan."

There was a free-for-all fight in the Illinois senate the other day, and the man who started the ruction was ordered to apologize. "All right," he responded, "if I went too far luring on your porch climbers and thieves, I'll apologize to them."

Michigan has developed a robust financial embarrassment, due to the fact that the state treasurer worked a pipe line from the treasury to his private bank and sugared his private interests with public funds. His speculations did not pan out and the state is likely to hold the sack.

Commenting incidentally on various suggestions about taking public honors, Editor Watterson says in the Courier-Journal: "If he were elected a senator in congress by the legislature which is about to assemble he would refuse to go to Washington to take the oath of office; that if he should be chosen by the next democratic state convention to sit in the next national democratic convention he would decline to serve; that he wants nothing, will have nothing, except what he has already, the right-of-way of a free man to the people through the columns of a self-sustaining daily newspaper which can neither be bought, nor bullied."

Uncle Sam's Army of Workmen.
Baltimore American.

Uncle Sam is a good employer. With 306,149 persons in his employ, there is never a strike or suggestion of one. At the same time his business is conducted with profit. If his methods were imitated by large corporations and industries having long lists of employes there would be a decided diminution of what are known as labor troubles.

Ovations and Votes.
Kansas City Star.

The Washington report that Mr. Bryan received a greater "ovation" from the democrats in congress than was accorded "Uncle Joe" Cannon by the republicans, was probably no surprise to Mr. Bryan. Since 1896 he has been accustomed to receiving "ovations," while the republicans have secured the votes.

SAVINGS THAT GO ABROAD.

An Argument in Favor of Postal Savings Banks.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Postmaster General Meyer in his annual report gives figures of the funds that the postoffice money order department transmits to foreign countries each year. They reached the enormous total of $73,112,000 in the last fiscal year.

Most of the money consists of the savings of immigrants, which they send to their relatives in the old countries or which they send there for their own use when they return. Almost $19,000,000 went to Italy alone, and almost all of this was probably immigrants' savings. The same is true of $16,000,000 sent to Austria and $7,250,000 sent to Russia, and of most of the remaining remittances.

Mr. Meyer believes that if we had a government savings bank operated by the Postoffice department, not only would the immigrants keep their funds in it while accumulating the amounts they wish to remit, but, moreover, large parts of the money would be left there permanently instead of being placed on deposit abroad. Immigrants send some money abroad through the commercial banks, and probably the amount sent that way is more than enough to offset postal remittances for other purposes than this. The total postal remittances probably fall short of immigrants' remittances, and nevertheless they approximate in vale the entire amount of gold that has been imported from abroad for the aid of our banks in the last month.

The provision of a reservoir, temporary or permanent, for this money is a most excellent reason for the establishment of a postal savings bank.

And it is only one among many good reasons.

SUNNY GEMS.

"I'm sorry," said the soprano, "that I didn't get to that bargain sale. I'm told some very lovely things went for a song."

"Yes, dear," replied the contralto, "but do you think any of your notes would have been high enough?"—Philadelphia Press.

"I understand that the poker club he belonged to broke up when he left it?"

"Yes."

"He must have been popular?"

"He, he was easy."—Houston Post.

"Why don't you take fresh air and exercise?"

"Where?"

"Out in the highways, of course."

"Why, dear sir, the highways are already occupied and the smell of gasoline makes me ill."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Biffers—Aren't you going down town with me this morning? They're advertising some great holiday bargains at Remnant's.

Mrs. Scraggs—I'd just love to go, but I can't. Some new people are moving in next door and I must see what they've got.—Philadelphia Press.

"My! O! my," exclaimed Casey, "but Garrigan do love to hear himself talk, don't he?"

"Aye," replied Cassidy, "shure, if he had the habit o' talkin' in his sleep he'd sit up all night to listen an' applaud."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RECOGNITION.

New York Sun.

It always was his youthful dream
In life's great race
To win some very noble goal,
Some honored place.
Then relatives and friends, he planned,
Would 'round him crowd
And claim acquaintance, ties of blood,
So pleased and proud.

Time passed; to congress he was sent,
Ambition's end.
He thought how glad they all would be
To hail him friend.
Alas, when he arose to speak
With wisdom's flow,
He was not even recognized
By Uncle Joe!