

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20 day of January, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have their papers mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

All official trains to Denver stop at Lincoln.

New York is making a crusade against further use of the peek-a-boose in the fire department.

"Is there any cure for hiccupping?" asks a reader. Don't know for certain, but Georgia thinks it has found it.

Vera Fedorovna Kommissarjovskaya, the Russian actress who is coming over to this country, has already made a name for herself.

If our two Nebraska senators will only continue to disagree over appointments, the congressmen will distribute all the patronage.

"Is verse worth while?" asks a magazine editor. Judged by the kind printed in the magazines the answer must be in the negative.

Vice President Fairbanks is credited with buying every new book written by an Indiana author. Mr. Fairbanks must be as rich as Mr. Bryan.

"How are hornets' nests made?" asks a schoolboy. The boy should read the political life of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio.

Senator "Jeff" Davis sternly refuses to mingle with the high society at Washington. Reasons not given by either party to the controversy.

"Back Numbers Wanted," is the heading of an advertisement published by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The country is full of them.

Admiral Evans announced before starting for the Pacific that his feet were ready for "a fight or a frolic." His sailors seem to have had both at Rio.

Omaha is about to entertain a lumber dealers' convention. There ought to be enough timber among them to fill all the offices without troublesome search.

Chicago claims to have more grip sufferers than any other city in the nation. Chicago always wins out when it is allowed to make the last figure.

That Roumanian baroness who committed suicide because she had commenced to look old at 50 should have gotten Lillian Russell's recipe for face lotions.

Nebraska democrats are not especially troubled about sending delegates to the national convention at Denver "already hounded with official position."

"Family skeletons grin at the Thaw trial," is the heading in a New York newspaper. Even skeletons place a proper estimate on the testimony of the expert alienists.

It remained for a Kansas City man to offer a writer in one of the swell hotels of New York a tip of 10 cents. Kansas City is the home of brave—and likewise economical—men.

A resolution has been offered providing that congress shall hereafter meet at 9 a. m. instead of at noon. The plan will not work. Leaders in congress have all they can do now plugging off bills and reports without lengthening the hours of labor.

THE BRYAN-SULLIVAN LOVE FEAST

The Bryan-Sullivan love feast pulled off Sunday on the platform of the railway station at Lincoln, while innocent on the surface, has a much deeper significance than first appears. It must have been a sight fit for the gods to see William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and Roger Sullivan of Illinois, arm in arm, proclaiming undying devotion to one another and swearing fervid fealty to the principles of undefiled democracy.

Here is another striking example on the part of Colonel Bryan of that "moral courage" in politics which he so brilliantly idealized at the Jacksonian banquet in Omaha a few days ago.

This is the same Roger Sullivan accused by Mr. Bryan less than two years ago of having "sphyxiated the democratic party" in Illinois. It is the same Roger Sullivan whose professions of friendship Colonel Bryan repudiated, declaring that he wanted nothing to do with Sullivan or his associates.

This, too, is the same Colonel Bryan that Roger Sullivan charged with "deliberate untruth" and likened to an actress jumping from a diamond robbery to the divorce court in order to secure the publicity needful to swell the box office receipts.

Yet the estranged have become reconciled. William Jennings Bryan grasped Sullivan by the arm and assisted him to the car steps and Sullivan cried out to Mr. Bryan as he swung on the train, "We're with you."

NEVADA'S RESPONSIBILITY

By announcing that he will no longer temporize with the state officials, but will order the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Goldfield, President Roosevelt has put the responsibility for the preservation of law and order squarely up to Governor Sparks and the Nevada legislature now in session. This decision is doubtless hastened by reports indicating a disposition on the part of the Nevada legislature to emulate the example of inaction set by Governor Sparks. It has been shown that the legislature has no plan, and apparently no intention, to create a state militia or a body of rangers to serve as aids for the governor in preserving peace. As the situation now exists, the president has served notice that the state of Nevada can not expect the federal government to do its police work. This action was based upon the testimony of the special commissioners who, after investigation, made this report to the president:

There is absolutely no question that if the state of Nevada and the county of Esmeralda exercise the powers at their disposal they can maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that so far these authorities have done nothing but rely on federal aid, and their attitude now is expressed by that of refusing to do anything and desiring to throw their own burden on the federal government for the maintenance of these elementary conditions of order for which they, and they only, are responsible.

Under that report, the responsibility is fixed and the officials of the state and the county of Esmeralda are to blame for any failure to maintain order. The legislature is charged with the duty of furnishing means for these officials to enforce the law, preserve the peace and protect life and property, if the means at their disposal are not adequate for the purpose. There is evidently no occasion for further intervention by the federal authorities.

CRYING OVER SPILT MILK

The voice of Spain, even when raised in anger, has not attracted much attention from the world powers since the time Admirals Dewey, Schley and Sampson executed those little naval maneuvers down in the vicinity of Manila and Santiago, but recently some excitement has been created over the announcement that King Alfonso was planning a trip to Latin-America and might visit the United States. The impetuous, one of the leading newspapers at Madrid, has become very much disturbed over the proposal. While endorsing the advisability of having the king visit South America, this paper protests against any show of passing friendship toward the United States. In the course of a perverid editorial impartial says:

Spain can represent the role of spiritual Rome against the abhorring industrialism of the Yankees. Our revenge for Cavite and Santiago must come from this side, and the first step must be King Alfonso's visit to the Hispanic-American countries. Avarice and tyranny separated us from our colonies; tolerance and love must unite us anew and forever to them.

If the Spaniards feel that they should seek revenge for the loss of Manila and Cuba, they should disabuse their minds on that subject at once. They have had all the revenge necessary to satisfy the most sanguinary. Cuba and the Philippines have not been a source of unadulterated joy to the United States. Our duty to our suddenly acquired island wards has not yet been discharged and the prospect is that we shall have them on our hands for some little time more.

Aside from that, Spain has something to learn in the matter of trade. Just as it did in the matter of war. King Alfonso will learn that he can not capture South America's business by "love and amity." The United States, Germany, France and England are already fighting for commercial supremacy in Latin-America. They have learned, as Spain must, that the South American merchant is like the merchant elsewhere who wants to buy to the best advantage. Spain will hold Latin-America against all comers when it lays down goods there better and cheaper than can be done by other nations. Spain is still several generations behind the rest of the world in industrial and commercial development.

ment and, until it catches up, it can not hope to avenge Cavite and Santiago by taking all the trade of South America from the United States.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

The nation, the newspaper profession and the republican party have all sustained a distinct loss in the death of Charles Emory Smith, the accomplished editor of the Philadelphia Press, former postmaster general, minister to Russia and active in public life for many years. Mr. Smith, in many respects, represented the best type of citizenship. A poor man, in the comparative sense of the term, he had for more than forty years been most active in semi-official public service.

As a newspaper editor, public speaker and, in various capacities in which he served, Mr. Smith was a student of affairs, keeping fully informed upon the development of the country and the interests of different sections. He visited the west a number of times—once as the guest of the founder of The Bee—and was in touch with the political, commercial and industrial situation in every state of the union. This knowledge made his counsel and advice appreciated among the leaders of the party with which he affiliated and marked his work as an editor and as a public official.

Charles Emory Smith was thoroughly American and few men were more enthusiastic and at the same time thoroughly practical for the advancement of every plan looking to the betterment of the whole people. As a intelligent broad-gauged, patriotic American with a keen appreciation of his country's institutions and its needs, he is entitled to distinction even higher than the high offices he filled so creditably.

COUNTY AUDITING

Whether the work is to be done under the direction of an elective county officer as provided in the county comptroller law which has been held up in the courts, or is to continue to be performed as heretofore under the supervision of the county board, the accounts of our different county offices and county institutions must be properly checked up and audited. Whether this work of audit and account is to be done for both city and county under one set of officers and accountants, or must continue to be done as heretofore separately for the city under a city comptroller and for the county under a county auditor, it is none the less important that this work be performed in both cases in a thorough and competent manner.

The county of Douglas is now suing, or preparing to sue, a half dozen to a dozen former county officers for fees earned and sometimes collected during their official incumbency which should have been turned into the public treasury. Had the accounts of these officials been properly checked from time to time while they were in office and demands made upon them for surplus fees at the time they accrued, this expensive litigation would in large part have been avoided. The very fact that the accounts of the present county officers have been more carefully checked during the last few years has already brought into the county treasury thousands of dollars that would otherwise have been lost to the taxpayers, although only a beginning at thorough auditing has been made.

The public, then, must not be allowed to get the idea that because the county comptroller law has been held in abeyance the money devoted to maintaining an auditing department under the county board is being wasted. The county board is charged with the approval of all claims against the county and it would not be discharging its full duty if it did not provide the means to make sure on the one side that every claim is valid, and on the other that every dollar due the county is paid in.

The approach of the party conventions makes this the season for political pipe dreaming among the big and little yellow journals. These adepts in mind reading can uncover a daily political conspiracy just as easy as the Brazilian police can describe minutely an anarchistic plot to blow up every battleship in the fleet.

Mr. Beckham of Kentucky may not thank Colonel Bryan for volunteering to go to the Blue Grass state to straighten out the senatorial tangle. Colonel Bryan went to Kentucky last fall for a series of speeches and the state went republican for the first time in many years.

The presence of booze in several social clubs, which neglected to take out liquor licenses, is explained as being remnants of the supply kept previous to the beginning of the new year. What kind of a club is it that has liquor left over for more than two weeks?

It is announced that Congressman Hitchcock will go to the front with a bill to make Omaha the headquarters of the new division in the railway mail service. Good! This is one proposition advanced by The Bee which Mr. Hitchcock is welcome to appropriate.

Senator "Jeff" Davis says that 97 per cent of the newspapers of the country have been subsidized by the money power. The senator should furnish a list of the 3 per cent of the papers that have spoken kindly of his speeches.

The state superintendent of public instruction has issued a list of accredited educational institutions author-

ized to grant teachers' certificates good in this state, which list includes Bellevue college and Creighton college, located right here in Omaha or within street car distance. There is no need of would-be teachers in Omaha going away from home to get their certificates, unless they want to do so.

After that meeting at Lincoln between W. J. Bryan and Roger Sullivan, even John Sharp Williams and Judge DeArmond ought to find some excuse for burying the hatchet until after the democratic national convention.

A tiger is said to be running wild in Indiana and the Chicago Tribune suggests that it probably escaped from Tom Taggart's menagerie at French Lick Springs. The Tribune is mistaken. The Taggart tiger is blind.

The Japanese who wore out a couple of armies trying to take Port Arthur should be good witnesses for General Stoesel, who is charged with having failed to use sufficient valor in defending that stronghold.

The courts have ordered Mr. Harrison to answer the questions of the Interstate Commerce commission. It may be necessary next for the courts to devise some plan of supplying Mr. Harrison with a memory.

Our amiable contemporary, the democratic World-Herald, seems to be getting more and more distressed over the way things are going among the republicans of Nebraska. It ought to take something for it.

It certainly takes "moral courage" for Colonel Bryan to denounce Roger Sullivan as a corporation wolf in stolen democratic clothing and then to embrace him with both arms and clasp him to his bosom.

A Taft glee club has been organized in St. Louis. Anyone who ever heard an amateur glee club of St. Louis at its worst will appreciate some of the obstacles in the way of the progress of the Taft boom.

Naturally the "wireless flash" telling about the explosion on the battleships Louisiana and Connecticut is just the kind of information one might expect from newsless newspapers.

Another way for Mayor "Jim" to help along his promise of cleaner streets would be to see to it that each street cleaning gang contains at least two or three able-bodied men.

Will the people charge President Roosevelt with responsibility for the money privilege credit him with the progress back to easy money?

A Light in the Distance. It may be said, with anything more than the force usually belonging to a figure of speech, that the western mine owners see a silver lining to the clouds.

Qualifying for Admission. Minneapolis, Minn. Jim Dahlin of Omaha promises to organize "the Bryan Volunteers" for the campaign. Anyone who volunteers to put a little bunch into the campaign fund will not be cast out.

The Terror of Crowded Halls. Baltimore American. It was the old story at the Boyer-ton horror—pale rather than actual danger doing the deadly work. The voice that raises the cry of fire in a crowded public house is responsible for more lives than the deadliest instrument human ingenuity has ever invented.

Land Grabbers Disgorge. New York Tribune. The Interior Department has recovered in one year 2,372,223 acres of public land claimed under fraudulent entries or unlawfully fenced in. That is evidence enough that the government is not purchasing a false bill or using trumped-up accusations in its general prosecution of fraudulent entry cases.

Canned Music Creates a Smell. St. Louis Republic. The supreme court of the United States is reported to have laughed aloud in full session for the first time in its history while attempting to decide who ought to profit most from the process of extracting music from perforate paper rolls. The process is now known as that of "canning music," and perhaps many of those who suffer from it will hope that its merits will be tested in the supreme court until the judicial intellect finds that it is not alighting matter.

A PROFITABLE CANDIDACY. Financial Victory Plucked from Political Defeat. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. As long as Mr. Bryan holds his personal grip on the democratic party's popularity as a public speaker is not likely to diminish, and this is the case, the platform alone will continue to be over \$50,000 a year. The secretary of the lyceum bureau that manages Mr. Bryan's lecture tours has just stated that it arranged 175 dates for his chief star last year, and that his share of the receipts was \$22,500. Mr. Bryan's charge chaquetaque in the first \$50 taken at the gate, and half of all the receipts above \$50, exclusive of season tickets. For an evening lecture the terms are a cash guarantee of \$300 and half the door receipts. Half the gross receipts are asked for lectures not in the regular course. Last year Mr. Bryan spoke almost 100 times in the country, 6 to September 18, and often twice a day.

Mr. Bryan is a striking example of American business opportunity, though nothing to boast of as a political illustration of the extent to which the one-man power can be carried in a party. His lecture income, together with that from his papers and his "pathetically bald" books, decidedly placed him in the plutocratic class which it is his habit to denounce. Mr. Bryan's books, which are universally pronounced competent of state stuff, poorly arranged, have been among the best sellers in democratic circles. His lectures are better, but far from profound intellectually. He earns his money honestly and is welcome to it, but what about the party he has ridden twice to defeat and still holds under his whip and spur? Is he in danger of getting into the ranks of the wealthy he has inveighed against? At all events he is working a fish vein for himself.

BRYAN AND SULLIVAN

Story Illustrating the Efficiency of Moral Courage in Politics Told in Four Brief Chapters.

The Bryan-Sullivan Reconciliation. Special Dispatch to the World-Herald. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15.—William J. Bryan today grasped the hand of Roger Sullivan when the latter alighted from the train at the Rock Island depot. There were mutual salutations. Norman Mack, Tom Taggart and the other members of the Denver-bound train hurried to greet Mr. Bryan. Just before the train started Roger Sullivan and Mr. Bryan held private conference in which pledges of harmony were exchanged. When the train started Sullivan and Bryan were engaged in conversation. Mr. Bryan grasped Sullivan by the arm and assisted him to the car steps.

A large crowd was at the depot to see Mr. Bryan and the visitors. "We're with you" was the declaration of Sullivan as he swung on the train after his interview with Mr. Bryan.

Bryan's Chicago Speech. (September 4, 1906.) Insisting that the honesty of a party's purpose depended as much upon the man entrusted with the party management as upon the candidates and platform, Mr. Bryan said:

"Illinois presents a case in point, in the national committee from this state, Mr. Roger Sullivan. I wrote him a letter asking him to resign from the national committee, in the interests of the democratic party. I explained to him that his corporate connections made it impossible for him to help the party so long as he was in official position. \* \* \* I pointed out to him that as he held his seat by fraud there could be no harmony in the democratic party in the state until he, by resigning, showed his respect for the wishes of the majority at the last state convention. \* \* \*

"The question now is what can the democracy of Illinois do to register its protest against the kind of politics for which Mr. Sullivan stands. What is the objection to Mr. Sullivan? He is a high official in a franchise holding corporation which is constantly seeking favors at the hands of the government. He is familiar with all the methods employed by such corporations to gain from local and state government's special privileges. I am opposed to allowing a man situated as he is to use the public treasury to pay the debts he owes to those who help his corporation to take advantage of the public and therefore I insist that the fight should be continued today to prevent his election to the national committee. \* \* \*

"I do not regard it as a compliment to be endorsed for the presidency by a convention which endorsed Sullivan. I told them in advance that I did not want an endorsement under such circumstances, and I repudiate it. If my nomination for any office depended upon that endorsement I would not accept it. Mr. Sullivan is not my friend, although he pretended to be before this discussion arose. I object to him as a political associate. My only political asset is the confidence which the people have in my integrity. I do not want that confidence shattered by intimacy with men of Mr. Sullivan's political methods. \* \* \*

"I do not hesitate to express the opinion that no man running for the democratic ticket in Illinois is entitled to the support of voters in this crisis if he either stands with Sullivan or is afraid to oppose him. Mr. Sullivan sphyxiated the voters of this state. Some of the voters may be willing to let the Ogden Gas company, with which Mr. Sullivan is connected, dominate the democratic party of Illinois, but I will not believe that the people will consent to it until the issue has been made and their verdict has been rendered."

Bryan on Moral Courage. (January 6, 1908.) "No question is ever settled until the moral element in the question is discussed and decided; nothing but a moral issue—that is an issue involving justice—stirs the heart. Andrew Jackson addressed himself to the moral nature and aroused a moral enthusiasm that outlasted his period. \* \* \*

"It is time to rise for another appeal to conscience and indications point to a great study of public questions from an ethical standpoint. The corrupting influences which have flowed from mercenary politics have at last excited attention and there is a searching of men and of measures such as has not been known in recent times. \* \* \*

In a multitude of ways the moral sentiment is manifesting itself, and unless the signs of the times are misleading, there is going to be a return to the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. \* \* \*

SECRETARY TAFT ON INJUNCTIONS PERSONAL NOTES. It is evident that the president of Brazil knows a good deal when he sees one. The Darling family of Long Island is rightly named. There are twenty-nine in the bunch, including father and mother, the last coming arriving here yesterday. \* \* \*

A number of interesting memoranda of Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, have just passed into the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, through the courtesy of Mrs. Thomas Nast. \* \* \*

Lucius Teter, who has just been elected president of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust company, is the youngest bank president in the country. Only sixteen years ago he was a messenger in the bank of which he is now the head. \* \* \*

William Kent of Chicago, now at Kentfield, Cal., has deeded to the United States government a tract of land of 256 acres of natural redwood forest in the southern slope of Mount Tamalpais, about six miles from San Francisco. It is intended to name the national monument "Muir Woods," after John Muir, the noted naturalist. \* \* \*

Alfred G. Robyn, the well-known St. Louis composer, has been elected a member of the Societe des Beaux Arts of Paris. The only other American elected to its membership is Gustav Luder, a native of Germany, composer of the "Prinze von Eisenstein." Mr. Robyn has just finished a new opera, which will shortly be presented in Chicago. \* \* \*

Thoughtful and Progressive. Chicago Record-Herald (Ind.). The same breadth of view, fairness of mind, reasonableness and independence which characterized Secretary Taft's letter on the injunction question mark every paragraph of the comprehensive speech which he delivered at Cooper Union. In the New York address much ground was traversed and many vital problems were discussed, but it is certain that none so extremists with regard to the appreciation of the secretary's due for so noble, balanced, just, truly judicial a presentation of the issues between capital, labor and the third party, the public. Secretary Taft is opposed to misuse of power either by capital or by labor, but he holds that the interests of both require efficiency, co-operation, enterprise, increased productivity. He is for the policy that spells industrial peace with honor and justice to all. The address should dissipate misapprehension and satisfy all sober minded men among employers and employed that the secretary's position on the large social questions of the day is impartial, thoughtful and progressive. \* \* \*

SECRETARY TAFT IN NEW YORK.

His Address and the Quits at the People's Institute.

New York Outlook. In accordance with the custom of these meetings of the People's Institute, Mr. Taft followed his address by three-quarters of an hour of extemporaneous answers to written and verbal questions presented to him by the audience. There is hardly a platform in this country which puts a speaker to so good a test as his frankness, his quickness of mind, and his human sympathy with justice and human rights. Mr. Taft met the test to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The great hall was packed, hundreds of people finding it impossible to get even standing room. Capital and labor, said Mr. Taft, are not enemies, but colleagues. They absolutely need each other. "What I am anxious to emphasize is that there is a wide economic and business field in which the interests of the wealthy capitalists and of the humblest laborers are exactly the same." He defended the right of the laborer to strike, and peacefully to persuade his fellow-laborer to strike. But he attacked the employment of violence by laborers in strikes, and reasserted his belief that injunctions may properly be employed by capital to prevent a resort to violence by labor. He, however, expressed his belief that this method of prevention by injunction had been abused in this country, and proposed to remove this abuse by returning to the original federal law, which he issued until the person or persons to be enjoined had been given notice and an opportunity to state their case. The courage with which he maintains the belief that he put into practice as a judge and the fairness to labor with which he now proposes an amendment to the law of injunction, in order to insure equal justice to labor and to capital, will, in our judgment, meet with the ultimate approval of organized labor throughout the country. His position appears to us to be logical, human, and practical. In his answer to questions Secretary Taft displayed his characteristic good humor, common sense, and thorough knowledge of the principles of law. Some of his answers were vigorously in favor of capital, some were vigorously in favor of labor. The New York Sun, comparing this bout of questions and answers to a boxing match, gives the following savorly little picture of the contest: "Now," said Mr. Taft, "I don't know exactly the rules of the game." There was a general roar at this, and he struck. "But I understand that your questions must all be germane to the subject under discussion. Is that one of your rules, or am I wrong?" "That's right," shouted a score of voices. "Very well, then we'll start the rules of the secretary." But the questions covered about every department of public life and thought before they got through handing them up. So it went for the better part of an hour. There were many questions that couldn't be answered for lack of time, but it was the general verdict that the secretary was entitled to the referee's decision, and when the gong rang the crowd swarmed into the ring to grasp the victor's hand. \* \* \*

PLEASANTLY PUT.

"I received your majesty's message," said the new missionary. "Did I understand you to do me the honor to call upon me, and dine with me?" "Almost correct," replied the cannibal chief. "I said I would call and dine upon you tomorrow."—Chicago Tribune. \* \* \*

"Do you think it would be advisable for me to make speeches in your own behalf?" "No," answered Senator Surghum. "It is better to talk for you than to talk for you. Then if something which displeases you can join the popular disapproval."—Washington Star. \* \* \*

She—He has a most extraordinary figure. "Hans?" "He—that's so. I believe an umbrella is about the only thing he can buy ready made."—Philadelphia Inquirer. \* \* \*

"Say," said the would-be wit, as he and his friend walked down a street in New York that had lost her penny down the sewer. "That little girl is very much like a cat in her own skin." "Will you please tell me how?" "Because she is a cry-baby."—Baltimore American. \* \* \*

"You look unhappy?" "I am." "But you once said that if your husband ever accumulated a million you would be perfectly happy?" "I know it, but Mrs. Nexford's husband has accumulated two millions."—Houston Post. \* \* \*

"In your opinion," asked the member of the investigating committee, "what is the cause of the evident unrest among the Indians?" Comanche Pete, the noted scout, blew a cloud of smoke into the atmosphere. "Then he took his pipe out of his mouth. "Pleas," he answered.—Chicago Tribune. \* \* \*

"Conductor," she shrieked indignantly. "Why didn't you tell me I was on the wrong car? I want my nickel back." "Use conductors, ma'am," was his respectful reply. "I'll learn a variety of stunts, and if the hats blow over start a class in mind reading." I promise to attend, ma'am. "And if you can't read, I'll read for you. Why, how could I ever identify it among so many?"—Philadelphia Ledger. \* \* \*

THOSE OLD COLLEGE DAYS.

John Kendrick Bange in Harper's Good old college days. I was you try? The busy many days of yesterday. I reflect the hour. When in my youthful pow'r I kicked the merry pigskin without fear. What tho' my knees is stiff From Hattfielder's bluff. What tho' my hip is broke beyond repair! I mourn for them no more. The while I'm dreaming o'er The chess that round the gridiron rent the air. \* \* \*

What tho' I cannot hear, Deprived of either ear, Because the Harvards used them for a mat? What tho' my neck is like A Because the Princeton 'leven on it sat? All that is left of me Today is full of glee. As, lying on my back, I dream of days I sacrificed my limbs To cover Alma Mater's name with praise. \* \* \*

Advertisement for 'A Sweet You Can't Beat' corn syrup. Text includes: "Love 'snaps' and ginger bread? They're best when made with... CORN SYRUP... Delightful on bread. Best for everything that's better with a syrup on. In air-tight tins, 10c, 25c, 50c. CORN PRODUCTS MFG. CO."