

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Total, 632,935. Less unsold and returned copies, 10,202. Net total sales, 622,733. Net average sales, 59,755.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, A. D. 1903. M. B. H. Notary Public.

In this latter instance it is not Elijah but Elijah's bank that has gone up.

In the vocabulary of the city council of Omaha, "Resolved" is a very big word.

Mr. Hepburn didn't talk as long as Mr. Williams did, but he said a great deal more.

Clubs did not realize how popular grafting had become until they began making it unpopular.

Senator Bailey isn't speaking as frequently as Representative Bailey did, but possibly he is thinking more.

Western Nebraska sleighs are in use and western Nebraska ministers will be, just as soon as the girls can get ready.

Has the Omaha Commercial club been asleep or has it been hypnotized? That is a conundrum that is up for solution in the Real Estate exchange arena.

The committee to investigate charges of jury tampering in district court is progressing with such celerity as suggests that the statute of limitation does not apply.

Those six Grand Rapids aldermen who wanted clemency for pleading guilty remind us of the man who wanted the discount for cash when he settled an old bill to avoid a sheriff's execution.

So popular has become the "request" custom that in another year some congressman will move the president be asked to submit the correspondence between his coachman and his cook.

Nebraska may justly feel proud of the achievement of the agricultural department of the state university, which carried off the first prize in the International Live Stock show at Chicago.

It did not take more than three steps and a jump for the Panama cabinet to approve the new canal treaty, but several days will elapse before Uncle Sam's hands over the \$40,000,000 purchase money.

Since creditors have shown inclination to keep him constantly in hot water, the Zion City Elijah might emulate the original of that name, who parted the Jordan river with a single sweep of his mantle.

When the Bell-Grant adjutant general of Colorado received that gruesome warning from some amateur surgeon practicing in the Denver hospital he did not call for troops, but for a postoffice detective.

The best way for the Commercial club to prove that it does not need reorganization because it has outlived its usefulness is for the club to join hands with the Real Estate exchange and the Grain exchange and do something.

It may seem remarkable that in so light a commodity as cotton there could be such heavy speculation. But then here we not observed how easy it is to float watered stock and how often United States steel has been flighty.

The Western Union Telegraph messengers in Richmond are on a strike against a reduction of wages and the company is filling their places with negroes. A revival of the race question in Virginia may now be looked for.

When former State Auditor Moore issued \$40,000 of state sugar beet warrants before an appropriation for redeeming them had been made by the legislature, the supreme court declared that it is an open question that can only be settled by a decision of the supreme court whether the beet sugar bounty law of 1893 is constitutional.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

The democrats of the house of representatives are persistent in their efforts to press the tariff question to the front, leaving no doubt of their purpose to make it the leading issue in next year's national campaign. They are finding the republicans quite ready to discuss the question, with abundant material for defense of the policy of the party in giving protection to the industries and labor of the country. In a reply to the house democratic leader, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, Representative Hepburn presented figures showing the great progress which the country has made under republican policy and declared that the democrats should be ashamed to talk as they do in view of the splendid conditions which now exist, largely due to the policy of protection.

The facts which attest the success of republican policy in developing the resources, building up the industries and enlarging the commerce of the nation are overwhelming and indisputable, and it is hardly conceivable that the party opposed to this policy will be able to persuade a majority of the people that it should now be abandoned. Men who remember the disastrous effect produced by the last effort of the democratic party in tariff revision must be intensely anxious for a change in the political control of the government to be willing to risk a repetition of the hard experience during the last democratic administration. Then there were idle mills and factories by the hundred, stagnation marked every branch of trade and there were millions of unemployed people, many suffering great privation. At no other time in our history did so many wage workers experience severe hardship as in the years from 1893 to 1897, while those engaged in industrial enterprises also suffered heavy losses from the stoppage of their enterprises.

It should not be necessary to go into statistical details for evidence of this. It is of so recent experience that everyone now old enough to vote must have some recollection of it, while those who were then wage earners or who were the employers of labor must vividly remember it, for in that period of industrial and commercial depression all were affected.

The return of the republican party to power, with a pledge to restore industrial and business activity and give the people work to do, produced an immediate change in conditions. What has since been achieved is familiar to every person of ordinary intelligence. There has been a vast development of our industries, domestic and foreign commerce has enormously increased, the national wealth has very nearly doubled, the condition of all classes of the people has improved.

The country is still prosperous. There is not at present so great a degree of business activity as in the preceding two or three years, but the general trade of the country is good and the promise favorable for its continuing so. It is certain that democratic policy would not improve conditions and we believe a large majority of our people are not willing to again experiment with it.

A DRASTIC PROCEEDING.

The strike of the miners at Telluride, Colorado, is being marked by a somewhat drastic proceeding on the part of the authorities. They are arresting idle workmen on the charge of vagrancy and those who cannot show visible means of support are ordered to leave the town. A few days ago thirty-eight arrests were made, about half that number being ordered to leave the place, and doubtless this method of getting rid of the strikers who are ineffectual is still being practiced.

Yesterday the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners telegraphed to President Roosevelt asking him to interpose, on the ground that the action of the officials at Telluride is in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States pertaining to civil rights. Assuming that the legal advisers of the federation counseled this we think it will be found that they are in error. The president will doubtless inform the federation that the people in Telluride are subject to the police power of the state, that the arrest of a person on the charge of vagrancy does not constitute a violation of the federal constitution or statutes, and that he has no authority to interfere. There seems to be a bad state of affairs at the Colorado town, but the officials of that state alone have the authority to deal with it.

A MORE PEACEFUL OUTLOOK.

The latest advices regarding the situation in the far east give promise of an amicable agreement being reached between Russia and Japan. It appears that France and England have been exerting their influence in the interest of peace, with the result of inducing Japan and Russia to agree on the basis of a treaty. This, it is stated, proposes that Japan shall continue in undisturbed enjoyment of certain rights in Corea obtained by agreement with the latter country, while Russia's treaty with China in regard to Manchuria will be accepted by Japan. It is believed that Russia and Japan will agree to support the principle of the open door to trade and the territorial integrity of China and Corea.

The statement comes from Paris and has the appearance of being authoritative. If it shall prove to be the case there will be a universal feeling of gratification that the danger of a war, with far-reaching consequences, has been averted, and no country will welcome such a result more heartily than the United States, particularly in the event of the agreement recognizing the open door principle, for which our government has contended. A Washington dispatch suggests that it may be proposed by this government to submit the question of Russia's evacuation of Manchuria to the Hague tribunal, but it is pointed out that this is hardly a matter for arbitration. At all events, it is unlikely that Russia would assent to such a proposition. It seems to be her settled determination to remain in Manchuria and to make herself secure there by keeping in the province an ample military force. So far as the United States is concerned its only interest is in the maintenance of the open door to trade and if Russia is willing to do this our government need not trouble itself about her occupation of Manchuria.

NATIONAL RAILWAY REGULATION.

According to Washington dispatches, friends of the Interstate Commerce commission, who have been canvassing the personnel of the new senate committee on commerce with a view to discovering what are the prospects for legislation increasing the powers of the commission, have struck a very discouraging prospect. The substitution of Senator Gorman for Senator Patterson and of Tallaferra for Senator Foster is not at all encouraging to those who want the powers of the commission enlarged. The substitution of known corporation sympathizers for the democratic senators who were disposed to favor interstate commerce regulation, and the pronounced hostility of Chairman Elkins to any increase of power for the commission, makes doubtful, if not hopeless, any step in the direction so much desired during the term of the new congress.

Notably familiar with the history of the interstate commerce act will be in the least surprised at the barren results. Honest advocates of national railroad regulation never approved the compromise by which the Reagan interstate commerce regulation bill was dovetailed with the Cullom bill, that created the Interstate Commerce commission. It was predicted then and has since been demonstrated by experience that the compromise interstate commerce law was impractical if not farcical, and even Senator Cullom, the father of the commission, has been forced to admit that the law will remain a dead letter until the commission is given sufficient power to enforce its orders without being obliged to go into the courts.

The only thing that has been accomplished by the Interstate Commerce commission is a collection of railroad traffic statistics and a degree of publicity that throws some light on railway capitalization, railway earnings and the relative volume of railroad traffic in all different sections of the country. That information could have been just as readily obtained by a bureau of statistics, or for that matter by a railroad commissioner clothed with authority to require public carriers to furnish such information for compilation and publicity.

It is humiliating to confess that national regulation of railways and other public carriers by congress has so far been a dismal failure because the railroads appear to have more influence with the national legislature than the people.

Eminent corporation lawyers, and attorneys representing various interests, have appeared before the supreme court to point out the defects and flaws of the new revenue law, and are unconsciously rendering to the people of Nebraska an invaluable service by trying to pick the law to pieces. If after full and free discussion of all the objectionable features and kinks the law is declared by the court constitutional and valid the municipal and county officers charged with the assessment and collection of taxes will be able to proceed with their work in conformity with the letter and spirit of the law with the assurance that their action will stand the test of future litigation. If the court should declare any particular provision of the law unconstitutional, the assessors, county boards and boards of equalization will govern themselves accordingly. If the court should pronounce the whole act unconstitutional and void by reason of specific features that contravene the fundamental principles of equity and uniformity in taxation, a revised revenue law purged of the unconstitutional provisions will have to be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

President Harris is quoted by Ell Perkins as making the following forecast of the future growth and greatness of the Burlington system: "Kansas City, St. Joseph, Burlington, Omaha, St. Paul and Denver are growing. Our right-of-way through these big cities is worth, well, no road can buy these rights-of-way for \$100,000,000. Bye and bye these rights-of-way will be worth \$300,000,000." President Harris is reputed to be one of the most conservative and long-headed railway managers in America, and he usually knows what he is talking about. There is no doubt whatever that the combined value of the Burlington terminals in the six cities above named exceed \$100,000,000 in value at the present time and it is not claiming too much for Omaha to say that its proportion of the \$100,000,000 is fully one-sixth, or \$16,666,666. But Burlington attorneys and tax agents in these parts insist that they should not be assessed for more than about one fifth of \$100,000,000. And there is where President Harris and his tax agents differ.

The monthly exhibit of State Treasurer Mortenson affords tangible proof of the wholesome effect of agitation against farming out public funds for private gain. In former years there were always hundreds of thousands of dollars of the permanent school fund uninvested in the hands of state-treasurers, making a source for graft and a temptation for downright embezzlement. Now there is not a dollar in the permanent school fund because every dollar has been invested and is drawing interest for the benefit of the public schools.

At the last meeting of the city council it was resolved that the police department shall assist in keeping the streets clear of paper blown by the winds from the billboards and hay and straw scattered around the feed stores. It was declared with a "Whereas" that the average citizen is liable to turn his toes upward on slippery walks, and "Resolved" that the dwellers in houses and keepers of stores should be made to sweep the snow from the sidewalks. It was also "Resolved" to refer the debate on fire engines between the mayor and president of the council to the Commercial club for arbitration with power to send for persons and papers.

OMAHA WHOLESALE DEALERS FEEL VERY MUCH AGGRAVATED.

Because they do not get their full share of the army supply purchases made by the War department. Perhaps Omaha jobbers are not aware of the fact that the knock-out was given to army supply purchases in Omaha when Dave Mercer pocketed and killed the quartermaster's supply purchasing bill that had passed the senate in the spring of 1900. If they will now pick their flint and make a concerted effort to get a duplicate of that bill through congress this winter they will have no future grievance coming for the discrimination in the purchase of army supplies.

FRANCE HAS PERSUADED RUSSIA TO EXTEND ITS RIGHT HAND TO JAPAN.

Great Britain has persuaded Japan to extend its right hand to Russia. But neither Russia nor Japan has consented yet to take the other hand from behind its back.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

There has been no decline in American industries, whatever may have been the drop in industrial.

PEEKING OVER THE FENCE.

Canada and Cuba are pretending that they do not want to come in, and yet they are peering over the fence at the moment Uncle Sam's back is turned.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY.

A South Dakota congressman wishes the anniversary of the day on which Columbus discovered America to be made a national holiday. It must be admitted that the event and the man had as much to do with our present greatness as any that have succeeded them.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

One-twelfth of the estimated wealth of the United States is represented at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel corporation when all the directors are present. They also represent 20 other companies, operating one-half of the railroad mileage in the country, and control corporations whose aggregate capitalization is \$5,000,000.

POINTING A PARAGRAPH.

Mr. Harriman has made a cut-off that saves forty-four miles in the trip across Utah. It cost him over \$3,000,000. Now, just as he has saved the state the laborer promises to dry up, and he may find no end of cheap and feasible routes across it. That would be experience that would jar a capitalist. It may never be an experience, but it points a paragraph, anyway.

"TELL US SOMETHING NEW."

Kansas City Star. Senator Depew's declaration that President Roosevelt's name will be the only one submitted to the republican national convention, and that he will carry the state of New York, is at least as fresh and original as the declaration of the senator who exploits an after dinner wit. It is mighty hard for a man even as facile as Chauncey Depew to tell the American people anything that they haven't heard and that they don't already know.

BUSINESS A TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

Everybody's Magazine. All the railroads that center in Chicago have prohibited the use of liquor or tobacco by employes while on duty. Practically all the important railroads now concur in this prohibition. The Western Electric company has numerous other great business concerns in the west forbid not only the use of liquor, but of cigarettes, and the habit now grown to an almost incredible extent among all classes of the community, of "playing the races." Business reasons thus make necessary the control or avoidance of habits against which moral reasons are too often feeble.

COLOR LINE DRAWN FINE.

Philadelphia Ledger. We wonder what John Randolph of Roanoke would say could he know that little children of the name of Dabney had been denied admission to a white school in Virginia for the reason that they are one-sixty-fourth Indian blood? Randolph was, as everyone knows, the daughter of a king, and the Hotspur Virginia was never ashamed to admit the fact. Pocahontas was the daughter of a naked Indian, who was the first white man to set foot on the peninsula of Virginia, while the little princess, in all the charms of unclothed nature, would play with the Jamestown boys, "turning a somersault" equal to any of them. Yet, after all, she was a princess, and her marriage was the first in the now long list of Anglo-American "alliances." The memory of the daughter of Powhatan should have made impossible the excluding of the Dabney children from that Virginia school.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

Commercializing the Nation's Emblem Should Be Stopped. Philadelphia Press. There have been an extraordinary number of bills introduced at the present session of congress to prevent the desecration of the American flag. There is a growing conviction that the flag is cheapened and its influence and inspiration are being lost by being used to emphasize and ornament an advertisement or a trade mark. It is proposed to make such a misuse of the national emblem a penal offense.

Such bills have been introduced many times before, and there is a strong conviction that congress should protect the country from the misuse of the flag as a business advertisement, and would not, apparently, prevent it being used as an addition to a political party device. This is not entirely clear, but the passage of the bill would be a public benefit by stopping the use of the flag for advertising purposes. If it stopped also the tacking of the names of party candidates to the flag, that also would be by no means a misfortune.

MONUMENT TO SIGEL.

Proposed Tribute to a Gallant Officer of the Civil War. Chicago Inter Ocean. Congressman Warner's bill to erect a statue in honor of General Franz Sigel will be popular in the west.

General Sigel was the first officer of European training and experience to touch the popular imagination in the first year of our civil war. He was one of the very few men in the north who were ready when war came. When others capable of leading were hesitating or parrying, he was a man of action.

He was conspicuous in the group of unionists in St. Louis who urged immediate action against the secessionists and in April, 1861, was commander of a regiment composed mainly of German-Americans, which took the initiative under General Lyon in the movement to capture Camp Jackson and save Missouri to the union.

General Sigel was captured on May 12, 1862, before the organization of many of the "three months" regiments had been completed. It was almost the first decisive blow on behalf of the union cause in the west on what was regarded as neutral territory. It fixed the status of the border states. In a few days General Sigel was in command of two regiments marching against the rebels, and he had met the enemy in several engagements before Grant had taken command of the Twenty-first Illinois.

His experience in European campaigns enabled him to conduct an active and effective campaign against an enemy superior in numbers. His prestige was at once established. His name became almost a synonym for fighting. He fought in forward movements, he fought in retreat, and wherever Sigel's name was mentioned in the Union army, but in the first year of the war Sigel held the center of the stage, and through all the war he was to the people a self-sacrificing, uncompromising, heroic figure.

"To fight mit Sigel" was to the soldiers of the west or the east a great privilege, and the people had for him an affection that they felt toward no other of the officers that came to us from Germany.

General Sigel lived to the age of 73, holding to the last the affection of the western people, and thousands of those who remember his campaigns of the civil war will be glad to see his statue in Washington.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Once more comes the rumor that President Diaz of Mexico is to retire. But there is a soundly based suspicion that is another case of Russia in Manchuria.

It develops that Collis P. Huntington follows, containing \$50,000,000, as had been supposed. This is a case of over-capitalization that may be viewed with equanimity by everybody but the heirs.

There really is a limit to the practical in education. Here is a Boston supervisor arguing for teaching the school children which the country is already overrun with promoters capable of writing the most alluring prospectuses.

Prof. Emil Dapprich, director of the German-English academy of Milwaukee and a well known educator, is dead. He was a lifelong hotanist and leaves a herbarium of twenty-eight large paper folios, containing 3,600 specimens of plants native to this country. It represents the work of forty years.

Mr. Isadore Newman, a philanthropic citizen of New Orleans, marked the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country from Germany, which fell on November 16 last, by giving \$5,000 for charitable, educational and religious purposes in the Crescent City and other southern towns. The Young Men's Christian association of Nashville, Tenn., was the recipient of a gift of \$1,000.

"Russell Sage is as easy to reach as any of the big men in this city," said a newspaper man whose paper has been in Wall street for a third of a century. "I used to wonder why it was so and whether it was because he was more democratic than the other fellows. But I have finally settled upon the reason. It is not fraternity and equality, but business. Sage has money to lend and anyone who comes may be a possible borrower. So the old man sees him."



Absolutely Pure

Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder. Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder produces food remarkable both in fine flavor and wholesomeness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MINOR SCENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports that members of congress from the west are protesting to the War department against the establishment of the proposed remount stations, where animals to be used by the army may be trained before they are turned over to troops. When the general staff announced several weeks ago that it was considering remount systems it was suggested that in time the government might develop its depots to such an extent that the army could raise animals for its own use. Such a movement would make the government a competitor of the ranchers and farmers of the west and south, who now supply the army with animals, and the matter is causing alarm in the west.

Secretary Root has granted Brigadier General W. C. Carter permission to make a visit of three weeks in Europe for the purpose of studying the remount systems in the armies there. In some of the European countries government farms have been established, where horses are raised for the cavalry. France has tried this plan. England has a less fully developed remount system and has depended on the United States for most of its horses and mules. An large appropriation would be necessary to establish remount depots in this country. It is not believed that the general staff will be able to bring about another change in the plan of supplying the army with horses while members of congress are offering opposition.

Approximate recent revelations as to corruption in federal office a Washington man tells a story of how General W. F. ("Haldy") Smith fought temptation in civil war days. The veteran Vermont was stationed in a southern state and was ordered to prevent any cotton shipments through his lines. The planters and the planter, some of whom quietly gave him to understand that he would "lose nothing" by relaxing his vigilance. Smith indignantly got rid of them and wrote to Washington asking to be relieved from that location. The planters finally came down to specific figures, their last bid being \$15,000. The general had sent to Washington full details regarding these interviews and when the planters offered the sum mentioned he wired to Washington: "Must be transferred to some other command at once. They are getting too near my figure."

According to advices from the Treasury department the government mill at Philadelphia will cease to grind out pennies for a time, there being now a surplusage of this kind of currency in the country. During the last five years 2,000,000,338 pennies have been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, which is the only one that coined the 1-cent pieces, to various parts of the country. Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, \$6,000,000 cents were coined. If this five-year output were collected in a heap it would make a sizeable stage mountain, at least. Placed side by side in a straight line 3,000,000 pennies would make a ribbon over 23,000 miles long and would come pretty near girdling the earth. Piles on top of one another they would reach up toward the stars for a distance that would take a good many Eiffel towers to equal, for it would be not less than 2,400 miles far out beyond the point where the force of gravitation is supposed to be very active. Since, on the ordinary basis of computation, there are supposed to be about 200,000,000 children in the world under 10 years of age, Uncle Sam would be able from his present stock of pennies to give each child on the earth ten copper keepers and have enough left over to fill a good sized savings bank besides. So much for the penny crop.

Representative Thompson of Alabama dropped into poetry in the middle of a tariff reform speech the other day. He recited with great declamatory effect this gem: One by one the roses fall, One by one the longies get dry, One by one the boys are going, To get drunk upon the sky. One by one they learn to do it, And it makes them travel far, One by one, beyond recall, Summer roses drop and die. The other morning when the house met a poet-statesman, name unknown, started around the hall these additional stanzas for Mr. Thompson's poem: One by one our thrists are growing, One by one our tongues get dry, One by one the boys are going, To get drunk upon the sky. One by one they learn to do it, And it makes them travel far, One by one, beyond recall, Rue the day they closed the bar!

Something in the neighborhood of 23,000 or 5,000 pies are made and consumed daily in Washington, three companies catering to the trade and turning out pie at a rate that would astound an old-fashioned cook, accustomed to baking for one family only. One company employs as chief baker of its establishment a Pennsylvania woman, who is a finished pastry cook and who takes a great deal of pride in her work and is immensely set up over the fact that her pies receive the preference wherever they are served. To give some idea of the magnitude of the pie industry, the company which produces the least number of pies employs twenty-seven bakers and helpers and turns out about 3,000 pies daily. To produce this amount of pastry they use about three barrels of flour, one case of mince meat, a half case of lemon, 100 pounds of pumpkins, and peaches, apples, cranberries, coconuts, eggs, milk and berries in proportion.

LAUGHING GAS.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "has an emerald in the back of his head, that you don't like like they was doing you a favor to give you a chance to do them a favor."—Washington Star.

Sympathizer—They slaughtered you at the primaries, didn't they? What was the matter? Couldn't you get the voters out? Aspiring Politician—Get them out? Thunderer—That was where the trouble came in. I couldn't keep 'em back.—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you think," inquired the first horse, "that the automobile will ever supplant us entirely?" "Oh, no," replied the other; "they'll have to use our hides at least on some part of the machine."—Philadelphia Press.

First Society Leader—Didn't he preach a beautiful sermon? Second Society Leader—Perfectly lovely. Why, for two evenings I didn't wear my diamonds with any satisfaction.—Brooklyn Life.

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"The only trouble with your imagination," remarked the butcher, "is that you don't publish enough fiction." "Great Scott, man," replied the overworked editor, "you evidently don't read our advertising paper, or, yes, I've thought, so, too, at times!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Spectator—You fellows were doing splendidly up to the middle of the last half, and then you went off your faces and lost the game. I don't understand it. What rattled you? Captain (of high school eleven)—The boys in the grandstand that were rooting for the other players sprung a new yell on us.—Chicago Tribune.

The prodigal son had just returned. "Hooray!" cried his father, "we will kill the fattest calf!" "Not much," replied the wanderer, "if I can't have the turkey I'll go back!" "Graciously yielding, the old man gave the necessary orders."—New York Sun.

"Do you think that man descended from monkeys?" "Some descended," answered Miss Cayenne, "and some merely dress differently."—Washington Star.

I went to a party with Janet. And met with an awful mishap. For I awkwardly emptied a cupful of chocolate into her lap.

But Janet was cool—though it wasn't. For none is so tactful as she. And smiling with perfect composure, Said sweetly: "The drinks are on me!"—Harvard Lampoon.

MY SORROW, MY SORROW.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine. Sorrow, my sorrow, I thought that you would be my faithful mate, and bear me company while I should live; but now I find that you, Like joy, and hope, and love, have left me too.

Sorrow, my sorrow, you have left me more forlorn than all the rest that went before; For you were last to come and longest stay, And you were dearest when you went away. Sorrow, my treasured grief, my hoarded pain, Whence shall I turn to have you mine again?

Wherever there are other brains that ache, Wherever there are hearts are like to break, Wherever there are hurts too hard to bear, Turn and look for me, you shall find me there. But not to take and have me for your own, Or to keep me, as you thought me, yours alone. If you would have me as I used to be, Beyond yourself you must abide with me.

Sorosis Shoe Store advertisement. Features a circular logo with the word 'SOROSIS' and 'TRADE MARK'. Text includes: 'A certificate has been prepared by the Sorosis Shoe Co. on the style and plan of a bank note. It is good for a pair of Sorosis shoes at any store in the United States where Sorosis are sold. If you don't know the size, buy a certificate. We do the rest.' Price: \$3.50 Always. Sorosis Shoe Store, 203 S. 15th St., Frank Wilcox, Manager. Write for the latest catalogue.