

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, A. D. 1903. M. B. HUNGA, Notary Public.

Russia has Japan's answer—and apparently that's about all it ever will get.

"Berlin was so smoky yesterday that lights were kept burning all over the city." Tell it to Pittsburg.

Even after so short an absence, Consul Davis notes quite a change in the appearance of Alexandretta.

The weather man seems to be hesitating whether to give us a green Christmas or a white from reindeer land.

South Omaha is getting gay. It wants an opera house with a theater with a dance hall annex might do just as well.

The most active and profitable industry in Omaha just now is the issue of marriage licenses and consubial chronicles.

Spain proposes marrying King Alfonso to Princess Maria of Bavaria. The latter is aged 13 and has begun to tire of her dolls.

Omaha attorneys want a law library and they want it bad, and they don't care who pays for it for them, just so they get it.

The railroads of the west and south have a secret suspicion that the wreck hoodoo is working more hours than the union allows.

Chicago physicians said Murderer Vieck was only feigning his insanity. Yesterday he hanged himself just to show he wasn't joking.

The Chicago alderman who has been sentenced to six months in jail will at least be spared the embarrassment of going in among total strangers.

The Chinese monetary commission has decided to recommend the coinage of silver at a ratio of 32 to 1. And Bryan in St. Petersburg trying to hobnob with the czar!

In Sioux City a surgeon yesterday took out a piece of a man's broken neck. The man lived and now every Christmas turkey in Iowa has plucked up some hope of pulling through.

The chief trouble with the workmen who want to answer Perry in the public prints is that they are almost as long-winded as Mr. Perry and know no better when to stop.

Some one at Dubuque has sent the secretary of the treasury a condolence contribution of \$50. Such sacrifice so near Christmas should be sufficient atonement for almost any old sinning.

It might best be out of order for General John L. Webster to do a little missionary work with Colonel Ernest E. Hart, the republican national committee man from the kingdom of Council Bluffs.

The railroads have again put in their special holiday rates and are busy persuading the wayfarer mortal that it is cheaper to eat Christmas dinner at home than to pay for it at hotel or restaurant prices.

September 30 is to be "world's fraternal congress day" at the St. Louis exposition—which means that upon that date the habitual "Joiner" may wear all his insignia at once and prove to his wife that he really spends his evenings where he says he does.

The Turkish sultan will relieve his strained relations with Uncle Sam by tendering another apology, only this time it will be done by proxy through the governor of Alexandretta, who is to be held responsible for the insults to the American consul there. When it comes to apologizing the sultan and his official aides are experts from long and frequent practice.

NO BREAKERS AHEAD.

Under this caption, the New York Commercial, a paper which, as its name implies, is in close touch with the financial and commercial interests of the country, points out that there is nothing in existing business conditions to justify apprehension, but on the contrary much to warrant confidence. It remarks that a fact which cannot be impressed too forcibly or too frequently on the business mind in these days is that stock-market investments and stock-market incidents are of steadily diminishing importance as aids in determining the general business sentiment in this country, or the real conditions and prospects in trade.

This fact, says the Commercial, has had illuminating illustration within the past twelve months. "With bumper crops, congested railway traffic, normal activity in construction and general trade, heavy exports of natural products and manufactures, large imports of gold and fourteen-cent cotton, the stock markets of the country have been for weeks at a time at different periods the only 'soft spots' in the whole business situation." It adds that the anti-panic manifestations are nearly all absent, that money market shocks which once would have precipitated crises have recently come and gone without leaving hardly a scar, and that all signs point toward a continuance of prosperity for every legitimate and properly managed business. There is unquestionably substantial ground for this view. The country is not a dollar poorer because of the shrinkage of stock prices, which had been enormously inflated. But there has been a vast addition to national assets in the abundant crops and the output of mills and factories. The country is very much richer than it was a year ago and such slight changes as have taken place in conditions furnish no sound reason for apprehension. We are still the most prosperous people in the world and so far as human wisdom can discern there are "no breakers ahead."

A PERPLEXING QUESTION SETTLED.

Not the least of the perplexing questions with which the government had to deal in the Philippines was that of arranging for the withdrawal of the Spanish friars and the purchase of their lands. It was found that the people generally were extremely hostile to the friars, whose policy, it was charged, had been one of extortion and oppression, and our government decided that they must withdraw from the archipelago and sell their lands, this being deemed absolutely necessary to the restoration and maintenance of peace. This decision was submitted to the Catholic authorities at Rome and after some discussion was accepted, the late Pope Leo conceding the expediency of withdrawing the friars. Since then negotiations have been going on for the purchase of the friar lands, under authority given by congress to the Philippine government, and a recent report stated that an agreement had been reached by which the friars will receive \$7,250,000 for 403,000 acres, that sum being about one-half what they had asked. They are said to be somewhat dissatisfied with the amount to be paid them, but of course will have to accept it. How many of the friars are still in the Philippines is not reported, but all to whom objection has been made will leave and be replaced by others, so that the interests of the Catholic church in the islands will suffer no detriment.

STRENGTHEN THE COMMISSION.

The business interests of the country demand that the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission be strengthened. They have been urging this upon congress for years and a renewed appeal is to be made to the present congress. A bill has been introduced in both the senate and the house further defining the duties and powers of the commission and it will be pressed for consideration and action. It is not a radical measure, its simple purpose being to rehabilitate the commission with authority to determine, after full hearing of all parties in interest, what changes shall be made in a rate complained of, or any practice affecting the rate, for the transportation of persons or property, found to be discriminative or unreasonable, such determination to be immediately operative, subject to suspension by a circuit court of the United States upon review on application of the carrier.

THIS AUTHORITY WAS EXERCISED BY THE COMMISSION FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS AFTER ITS ORGANIZATION, WHEN IT WAS DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT THE AUTHORITY DID NOT EXIST, BECAUSE IT WAS NOT EXPRESSLY CONFERRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT WITHOUT THIS AUTHORITY THE COMMISSION IS POWERLESS TO REMEDY WRONGS FOUND TO EXIST IN INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION, ITS PRESENT AUTHORITY BEING LIMITED TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE FACT WHETHER OR NOT A RATE OR PRACTICE COMPLAINED OF IS JUST AND REASONABLE, AND, IF FOUND OTHERWISE, TO NOTIFY THE CARRIER TO CEASE AND DESIST FROM ITS CONTINUANCE, THE CARRIER BEING FREE TO MAKE AS SLIGHT A CHANGE THEREIN AS IT MAY SEE FIT.

Thus the bill introduced in congress proposes to give legal effect to authority formerly exercised by the commission, to the general satisfaction both of the commercial and the railway interests of the country. There does not appear to be any valid reason why the railroads should object to such legislation. If they formerly found satisfactory the exercise of the authority which it is now proposed to confer upon the commission it is reasonable to suppose they would do so again. The railroad view of it, however, should not be the weightier one with congress. Will it conserve the public interests is the question to be considered and that it would do so seems unquestionable.

In its annual report the commission

speaks of the beneficial results of the legislation of the last congress amendatory of the interstate commerce act and expresses the belief that never before in the railroad history of this country have tariff rates been so well or generally observed as they are at the present time. Yet there are still preferences and discriminations effected in ways that the commission has not the power to remedy. The report says that while the latest amendatory legislation greatly aids the observance of tariff charges it affords no remedy for those who are injured by such charges, either when they are excessive or when they are inequitably adjusted. The correction of this is contemplated in the proposed legislation.

CLAIMS ALTOGETHER TOO MUCH.

When it comes to claiming everything St. Louis is not much behind Chicago. The recent selection of St. Louis as headquarters of one of the reorganized army divisions impels the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to point out the fact that St. Louis started the first exploration of the west ever undertaken by the United States government by Captain Lewis and Captain Clark. We are told also that General Pike had St. Louis for his headquarters when he made his quest of 1805-6 for the source of the Mississippi and again when he was on his exploring tour along the Arkansas and Red rivers. All these expeditions were military affairs conducted under military discipline and regulations. Again, in 1823, Colonel Leavenworth selected St. Louis as his base for conducting the campaign against the Arrikars, far up on the Missouri. In the expedition that fitted out in St. Louis in 1832 Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and others, who became famous later on, took part.

Last, but not least, St. Louis claims to be geographically and physiographically a great strategic point, located nearer the geographical center of the United States than in any other place of any importance. Besides the advantage of location, it is claimed for St. Louis that it is near the confluence of 16,000 miles of navigable waters in the great Mississippi valley.

All of these claims of the vintage of 1803 are too musty to be taken seriously in 1903. The exploits of Lewis and Clark cut no more figure on the military map of the twentieth century than does the exploration of Ferno Marquette or the expedition of Peraldo De Soto. The St. Louis of 1850, with from one hundred to one hundred and fifty steamboats lined up daily on its levee, transporting passengers and merchandise over 16,000 miles of waterway, is not the St. Louis of today, with less than two dozen steamers doing the business on the waterways now reduced to about 3,000 miles for the purpose of commerce.

Without disparaging the advantages enjoyed by St. Louis, Omaha modestly claims, and has a right to claim, to possess superior facilities for the distribution of army supplies and troops to the military posts now existing along the transcontinental lines of traffic and travel. Omaha is by several hundred miles nearer the center of the United States on the railway map than New York or San Francisco and is St. Louis or any other mid-continent city. But Omaha will gracefully yield the palm to St. Louis as division headquarters of the army just because it cannot help itself.

A few days after the recent fire that cost four precious lives of the fire-fighting corps assurance was given by members of the city council that proper safeguards against a recurrence of similar accidents and accidents by explosives stored in or sold within the city limits would be taken at an early day by an ordinance providing for the inspection of all buildings used for storage. For some unexplained reason no steps have yet been taken in this direction. The question naturally presents itself, Where is the hitch?

Secretary Root wants it distinctly understood that he stands by the promotion of General Wood from first to last and he intimates that there is not another officer in the army who would not like to have the same reward for similar services. It is charged that the promotion of General Wood is purely personal and political, but it is certainly plain that the opposition to his confirmation is admittedly more personal than political.

The anthracite coal combine is again engaged in the patriotic work of suspending mining operations temporarily for fear the coal supply might get ahead of the demand and thus, for reduction of prices. Having gotten the consumers accustomed to the figures set during the strike period the coal barons do not want to run any risk of having the price level lowered for fear it cannot easily be raised again.

Under the plans and specifications made by the army general staff we will rely on the marines to protect American interests at the isthmus for the present, but we will also have a reserve of regulars in convenient readiness to reach the vicinity of the canal in the event that more vigorous action is desired. The Colombians are entitled to this advance information as a tip to avoid trouble.

Our German and British cousins are fighting the battle of Waterloo over again to determine whether Blucher or Wellington was the real hero. It is a harmless battle and history will not be changed even if one side accomplishes the improbable feat of convincing the other.

Latest telegraphic advice from Pine Ridge are to the effect that Red-Cloud, the famous ex-Sioux chief, is dying, inasmuch as Red-Cloud has been on the point of death for at least two years.

DOINGS IN THE ARMY.

Trend of Affairs Cleared from the Army and Navy Register.

The Army board of ordnance and fortification has not taken up the question of further allotments for the benefit of the Langley flying machine. That inventor has made request on the War department for additional funds, though he may do so inasmuch as neither he nor any of his associates experts regards the solution of mechanical flight as impossible. The three attempts which have been made and which finally resulted in the destruction of much of the mechanism are said to find Prof. Langley with no diminution of enthusiasm, hope or confidence. The disasters have been unfortunate, but they do not dispose of the question by any means.

An innovation will be included in that and a sedate volume, the official Army Register, when it appears on the 1st of February, 1904. The ages of each officer of the active list will be given in the individual record. This will appear in the form of the respective dates of birth in the place of nativity. The new feature will be a great convenience. It is also probable that a page will be added giving the prospective statutory retirements for the succeeding year.

Several officers of the army are much encouraged by the success of their experiments with wireless telegraphy between forts on Long Island sound, where code and other messages have been sent for a distance of ninety-seven miles. The distance between Fort St. Michael and Nome, Alaska, is one eleven miles greater than this, and there is therefore much reason to hope that messages will be successfully exchanged between these two places, where up to the present time only signals can be gotten across. However, the signal officers have found the system that will work admirably at one place will fall at another. Further, it is thought that the ice which forms in the waters between Fort St. Michael and Nome has some deterrent effect upon the transmission of wireless messages.

Arrangements have been made with the United States geological survey so that certain desirable military information shall be added to the maps of that branch of the government. The details of the plan have not been perfected and it is not known just how this purpose will be effected. The geological survey maps are, of course, of most accurate compilation and with the military information added will be of great importance to the War department. These additions will probably be incorporated in a special, confidential map which will not be accessible to the public, being added to the archives of the military information division.

There is a possibility that General H. C. Corbin will be appointed permanently to the grade of major general in the army on January 3 on the retirement of Lieutenant General Young and the promotion of Major General Chaffee. This would make General Corbin a general officer and in line of succession to the position of chief of staff. The vacancy in the position of adjutant general will accordingly be filled by the promotion by means of detail to that billet of one of the colonels of the corps, the choice resting between Colonels Hall, Helstad and Wagner. The first-named officer is the eldest of the three and has the longest record of military service. The second, Helstad, is a colonel of the 1st cavalry and is now in the possession of Secretary Root.

A good deal of interest attaches to the election which will precede the appointment of the adjutant general in the War department when Governor Taft succeeds Secretary Root. This will probably be about February 1. It has been said that the relations of Governor Taft and General Chaffee, who will by that time be chief of staff, are not of the most cordial character. It is also known that the general which prevailed when General Chaffee was on duty in Manila when there was much conflict of authority and clashing of views between the military and civil authorities in the Philippines. It may be authoritatively stated that so such uncoöperative relations exist at present. There were differences of opinion between the military and civil officials and there were several passes between Governor Taft and General Chaffee, but the personal relations between the two men are very pleasant, and General Chaffee is too good a soldier to resent any least of the expressions of opinion of any disturbances in the equality of the War department and interference with army legislation are altogether premature and unwarranted.

The general staff of the army has before it a number of suggestions in uniform recommended by the quartermaster general. These include the cloth cap of collapsible form for use in the garrisons and on board transports when the campaign hat is not altogether required. Another innovation is that which provides a leather bag, by means of which the campaign hat may be secured to its possessor. Still another change is that which contemplates brown cloth for use in the chevrons of field uniforms. It has been decided to abandon the project of a metal shevron as being too conspicuous and cumbersome. The cloth proposed is of a darker shade than the khaki of the garment and with the insignia on the collar will suffice for the purpose of identification.

There is not likely to be any remount system in the United States army, so far as what may be the report received from General William H. Carter, who is making an exhaustive personal investigation of the European method. There has been some question at the capitol of the value of any inquiry along the line of General Carter's present investigation. The main objection to the remount system is that of expense. It will not be long, it is foreseen, before there is a cry for a radical pruning of estimates and appropriations, and any proposition which would require the expenditure of a large sum of money would not be promptly shelved. So far from desiring its approval to the remount idea, congress will not consent to an appropriation of less than \$100,000 for the establishment of farms for the raising of army horses. This is a plan which has been suggested as an economical method for providing animals for military use. The army is likely to get its horses by purchase under contract, as it has been doing.

American's Unique Distinction.

Baltimore American.

Denmark claims a point of superiority over the United States by naming old maid. In the United States there is no old maid. That forlorn, dependent and despaired class of the human species is extinct in this country, where so woman is old, every woman is independent, and all women are assertive to a degree that no man in his sober senses would dare to condemn.

Get a Hammer, Quick!

Cincinnati Enquirer.

This is about the time of year when the habitually mean man talks patronizingly about having to pay for the things which his wife presents to him on Christmas. Just as if his wife were not a stockholder in the establishment. We trust the lady will be smart enough to get the sign on the door would not permit him to sneeze in the house.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A special session of the Louisiana legislature has been called to consider the bill which would amend the law in question holding no legislative sessions at all; his work is purely executive.

Waldorf Astor, the haughty young son of William Waldorf Astor, the self-ex-patriated American, has gone back to London, carrying with him his stony British stars and a vast deal of other impediments.

Mrs. John J. Ingalls has been asked by the Kansas executive council to go to New York to inspect the play model of the bust of former Senator Ingalls, which is to be placed in the Capitol at Washington.

A strange coincidence is the appointment by Postmaster General Payne of a namesake, Henry C. Payne, to a position in the Zion City (Ill.) postoffice. The latter is not a relative to the postmaster general and is a Democrat.

Edwin F. Jones, former lieutenant governor of New York state, but best known to fame as "Jones, He Pays the Freight," has become a novelist. His novel, "Richard Baxter," compares favorably with many of the novels of rural American life.

Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese minister to this country, has been appointed vice president of the newly created Department of Commerce in his home government. It will be his province specially to look after the foreign commerce of China.

It is reported the Standard Oil company is too poor to give its employees the customary turkey this Christmas. The company hasn't made a raise within a week and its melancholy condition suggests that the great American knocker is taking a vacation.

One of the senate employees was seated comfortably reading a newspaper in a quiet corner of the chamber, with his feet propped up on a projection from the wall. Senator Keane of New Jersey happened along and said with mock severity: "Take your feet down. This is not the house of representatives."

Chicago club women have started a movement for the reformation of our manners. For the next this movement has irritated mankind, provoked domestic war, rent nations and filled Gehenna with lost souls. A glimmer of hope now looms up, giving promise of brighter days and happiness for man. Bagged and buttonless trousers must go. Club women say so. That settles it.

Charles McKee Duren, president of the Hardin County bank of Eldora, Ia., holds a remarkable record for continuous service in different positions of trust. He has been with the bank named thirty-five years, treasurer of the city of Eldora continuously for twenty years, clerk of the First Congregational church of Eldora for over thirty-five years and treasurer of the Eldora Cemetery society for twenty-one years. He is one of the trustees of Iowa college at Grinnell and takes a great deal of interest in that educational institution.

HE DIDN'T NEED IT.

Governor Earning \$4,000 a Year Returns a Disability Pension.

Portland Oregonian.

Governor Bliss of Michigan has recently come to the conclusion that he doesn't need the pension of \$4 a month granted him by the United States government for disability. In his letter to the commissioner of pensions he says: "I relinquish the pension only because I doubt the propriety of continuing as a pensioner when I am not in need. My disability was fully determined by two examinations, one under Commissioner Evans and the second under your administration, each conducted by two competent physicians, resulting in an order placing me on the rolls at \$4 a month. My intention was to donate this money to the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and this I have done."

The disability from which the governor suffers has not prevented him from earning \$4,000 a year as governor of Michigan. Nevertheless, he has been drawing pay from the United States as a disabled soldier. As to his pretense that he only drew the pension to give it to the Grand Army of the Republic, the New York Sun has this to say: "Governor Bliss was more than able to pay \$4 a month out of his own pocket to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is difficult to resist the impression that he has been generous at the expense of a too generous government. And it has taken him some time to find out that he could live without the pension."

This is a severe but just comment on the conduct of Governor Bliss, who has probably concluded to give up his pension in order to get forth the money for retirement. The pension roll is full of rich pensioners like Governor Bliss, who are perfectly able to pay for their contributions to the Grand Army of the Republic out of their own pockets, without obtaining a pension from the government which they did not need. If Governor Bliss did not "need" a pension, he was not in moral equity entitled to a pension except under a general service pension bill, which has not yet been enacted. A man who is an energetic, active politician and successful business man, who is competent to earn \$4,000 a year, is not entitled to a pension for "disability" simply because he cannot perform severe manual labor in consequence of old-time military services. A pension is not a bounty. A pension belongs only to those veterans who need it, and an able-bodied business man who can earn \$4,000 a year ought to be ashamed to draw a little pension from the government on the pretense that he only did it in order to give it to the Grand Army of the Republic.

HE DIDN'T KNOW A THING.

Great Financier in Receptive Mood for Gold Bricks.

New York Evening Post.

A certain severity toward Wall street throughout the country should change to sympathy wherever Mr. Steele's testimony before the shipbuilding inquiry is really pondered. And the more it is considered the more indefensible will seem the general impression that our great financiers are monsters of cunning and duplicity. Take the case of the Bethlehem iron works, for example, for which, in part, stock of the Shipyard trust was paid. Mr. Steele felt asked what he, as seller, knew about that stock, answered: "Nothing, but I was present why, then, he had been willing to accept it in payment for a valuable going concern, he remarked that he thought it was good stock; people had told him so; he had even expected dividends and expressed some regret that these had never been turned out. But in the wholly trustful attitude which brings great banking houses very near to average human nature, the western farmer who has a gold brick in his past, or the Yankee who has taken stock in a get-rich-quick concern, will see that he and the financiers are made together by a common liability to error and a common propensity to believe whatever they are told. Such disclosures of the human heart under the impressive waistcoat of high finance are most salutary.

A Remote Prospect.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

If cotton continues to go up perhaps we shall yet get those wadings, when we pay for them.

HOW MANY MEALS A DAY?

Topic for Profitable Discussion Over the Desert.

Boston Transcript.

Have you ever taken time to reckon the multiplicity of the theories nowadays with regard to the number of meals that should be eaten during the day and the hours at which they should be eaten? If you have done this, the probability is that you emerged from the study in arithmetic convinced that it makes precious little difference what a man is doing as long as he is provided with a sufficient amount of food in the line he is following. For you can easily call to mind half a dozen of your acquaintances who say that their health has improved 100 per cent since they canceled their breakfasts and took to eating a rather heavy luncheon. And within sound of your ears are many other persons who declare they never knew what perfect health meant till they cut out the midday meal altogether, allowing a satisfying breakfast and a not too late dinner to cover the amount of food consumed through the day. Then come to your mind the many experiments of the theory that one meal a day at home took to make the body in fuel, and another set who gloat over the robust condition they have won and won through clinging to a regimen that allows but one square meal a day.

And if you feel to take a firm stand for or against any one of these theories of food and are looking for a contradictory evidence to a decision, you get quite as much confused in any attempt to decide who has the rights of the case with him. One will tell you he cannot drink coffee because it affects him in such and such a way, while another will tell you that he never could get through his day's work without its gently stimulating influence, and that he knows it benefits him because he always sleeps like a baby after drinking it late at night. Going through the list of things that men eat and drink you will find the same pros and cons apply, and it becomes fearfully bewildering before you get half through the list. So if you care to search the records of food cases, that medical journals have championed, say, for the last century, you will find that what was best in one decade was declared in the next. And then you know you aren't the only one who has almost been bewildered by contradictory evidence in the case of the people's food. When, however, you get where you are convinced that some great occult principle underlies these differences, which are, after all, only superficial, and then undertake to study this principle and its ramifications, you are bound to have your first real satisfaction from the problem, though you probably will not be able to get off the fence in your cogitations on this aspect of it.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Madag.—They say she got that gown she is wearing at a bargain.

Dolly.—I was so surprised. It looked as if it was half off.—Town Topics.

She—I don't care! I just know you're wrong.

He—Come, now, dear, why do you persist in saying that?

She—Because you won't admit it.—Philadelphia Press.

First Citizen (indignantly)—I am surprised that you, a learned man, would lend yourself to any such scheme.

Second citizen—Lend himself? Why, man! he was bound to do so.

"Here is an item," said the man at the copy desk, "about a young fellow that broke into a Boston man's house and eloped with his wife."

"Head it, 'Work of an Iteburgian!'" said the night editor.—Chicago Tribune.

"You hold my future happiness," he told the girl.

"Why don't you hold it yourself?" she asked coyly.

And she said so heavy that he couldn't do it easily.—Chicago Post.

"You have omitted two of the very most important from this list of Christmas books."

"What are they?"

"The pocketbook and the checkbook."—Detroit Free Press.

"People do not take into proper account," said the young clerk, "the fact that you strain under which we live. It is necessary to make allowances for some of our public officials."

"That's the idea," rejoined Senator Borah. "And liberal allowances, too."—Washington Post.

He—Didn't you know that you were standing under the mistletoe?

She—Why not? I didn't feel anything.—Town Topics.

A MORAL TALE.

Carolyn Wells in the Reader.

Said Susan Clark to her Christmas eve. (The animals looked pleasant.)

And each of you will now receive His yearning for the best.

But I'd be glad if every guest Would mention what he'd like the best.

The Tagg said: "That pleases me, I'd like to see you."

If I may be so bold and free— The only thing I care for would be those who share with me."

With which I'd like to light myself."

His wish was granted. Then upspoke A timid little Adger:

"I'd like to see you, too, To make my Christmas glad; A slight and penful, if you please, Would be most welcome with me."

The Reindeer said: "You may believe I'd be a happy fellow."

If I were sure I would receive your good wishes, I'd be glad to see you. And, also, I'd like four gold-eyes and a rubber mackintosh."

The Pig a fountain pen desired: "The pen, in honor requested; The horse, for new hat acquired, His gratitude attested."

The Clerk, who had an am proud of his extermination.

So all of them were gay and glad, And they were happy, very; They liked the present that they had And waxed exceedingly merry. Dear Humans, at your Christmas feasts, Try take a lesson from the beasts.

There is no specific for consumption. The nearest approach to a cure is right living and Scott's Emulsion. No matter what the treatment may be Scott's Emulsion will prove a valuable addition. It has often turned the scale of health the right way. Because Scott's Emulsion contains the pure cod liver oil it furnishes heat and fat. The hypophosphites provide tissue-food, blood-food and marrow-food. The combination of the two represents a wonderful form of nourishment and one that can be readily taken and retained at any stage of the disease. Scott's Emulsion gives best results when used most regularly. Made a part of the consumptive's regular diet it will invariably afford relief. Occasional use of Scott's Emulsion is a test unfair to the Emulsion and the patient.

W.C. BOWNE, 100 Pearl Street, New York.