

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c...

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, 22nd and O streets...

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: I, George B. Tascuik, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation numbers and corresponding values. Includes rows for 1-15, Total, and Less unsold copies.

Subscribed in my office and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1904. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

All hail, 1905!

Turn over a new leaf.

No leap year this time.

Senator Dewey may yet pose as an expert in the science of political jiu-jitsu.

Russian sailors should be careful, since Admiral Togo says he has no time to take part in receptions.

Dr. Chadwick threatens to write a book. By the time he has heard all the evidence he may change his mind.

Some annoyance can be avoided if writers will stop to think for a few days before placing the date on letters.

While we are creating and improving new state offices without number, why not have a state ornithologist?

The cry of "Independent Poland" would sound better if it were not accompanied by the waving of red flags.

Since an absolutely "new" fossil has been discovered in California, there is still hope for a "reorganized" democratic party.

Dr. Chadwick was nervous when he reached New York—which would indicate that his wife had a corner on the nerve of the family.

In discussing water works appraisal considerable light might follow the explanation of the difference between "going value" and "franchise."

To the departing school teachers: If Omaha has treated your state convention right, please to come again and enjoy our hospitality another time.

Australian statesmen seem to take kindly to the Chamberlain preferential policy, but, in the language of the backwoods, others are "smelling the trap."

Dispatches from Cork indicate that boycotting has lost none of its power in the land of its origin, despite the transplanting of the system to the United States.

Not all the insurance companies which oppose the president's suggestion of national supervision of insurance are wild-cat concerns, but all the wild-cat concerns are opposed to such supervision.

A second demand has been made on Turkey for the punishment of brigands who robbed an American firm. The sultan must have imagined that the season for troubling Turkey ended with Christmas.

In discussing the advantages of an alien exclusion act British statesmen who favor the plan fail to point to the condition of China, which has had such a system in effect probably longer than any other country.

That letter alleged to have been written by a Russian on board the cruiser Sevastopol and found by Japanese would have sounded but little different had it been written by a Japanese correspondent for circulation at home.

The Omaha Water Works board, which has been more ornamental than useful since its creation, enters upon the new year with a fair prospect that its members will be able to earn their salaries as easily as they have the last year.

Iowa politicians are probably beginning to wonder why Mr. Conger desires Mexican experience before entering the contest for governor, and some are no doubt hoping he will not secure Diaz' recipe for holding office indefinitely.

Tom Watson's new venture in the shape of a populist magazine, fashioned after Bryan's "Commoner," is to appear in New York City within a few days. While the name has not yet been divulged, we surmise it will be nicknamed "The Coroner."

WHEN GABRIEL BLOWS HIS HORN.

It takes a man saturated from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head with optimism to view the future of the democratic party with any degree of hopefulness. With the exception, possibly, of William Jennings Bryan, no recognized leader of democracy, or any other of any faction of democracy, would stike any reputation on a forecast of democratic supremacy in national affairs in the next decade or even within half a generation. Mr. Bryan alone of all the star gazers that are constantly exploring the political firmament has ventured to make a forecast of democratic rejuvenation and rehabilitation in power. According to Mr. Bryan, "the democratic party is now in a position to consider the moral issues presented by pending problems and in the presentation of the moral phases of the public questions is the strength of the democratic position today."

Unfortunately for the democratic party it is not now in position to grapple with pending problems of government and is not likely to be for years to come. An army outgeneraled and routed in the open field must first find a rallying point for its shattered, demoralized and demoralized battalions before it can take the offensive or even before it can hold its own ground in the face of a triumphant and compact army actuated by a single purpose and moving forward with irresistible force. This paramount condition precedent to democratic regeneration is ignored by Mr. Bryan, although he must surely know that the cleavage between the democrats who share his views on taxation, government ownership of railroads, municipal ownership of public utilities, m-m-talism and protective tariff, the labor issue, the trust issue and imperialism, and the democrats who share the views of Cleveland, Parker, Gorman, Hill and their followers is as great as is the cleavage between Bryan and the rank and file of the republican party.

With complacent self-satisfaction Mr. Bryan views the debris of the recent democratic smashup and reaches the conclusion that all is for the best. "The time is ripe," exclaims Mr. Bryan, "for an appeal to the moral sense of the nation, and the time is ripe for the arrangement of the plutocratic tendencies of the republican party before the bar of public conscience and the democratic party was never in better position than it is now to make this appeal."

Mr. Bryan's optimistic vision of triumphant democracy, like the vision of the new Jerusalem with its pearly gates and streets paved with gold, is altogether too millennial to be taken seriously. His political prophecy will materialize about the time that Gabriel blows his horn.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS TO CONFER.

It is announced that there will be a conference of railway officials in Washington this week, for the purpose of considering the proposed legislation for enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission so as to enable it to regulate rates. According to report shippers will be admitted to the conference, so that the two interests can discuss the subject of rate regulation and if possible come to an understanding or agreement as to what should be done by congress. It is said that an effort is to be made to reach a compromise, but that the only basis of compromise now under consideration is the one suggested by Secretary Morton, which is governmental power to make rates on the one hand and legalize pooling on the other. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says it is believed that most of the important railway interests are prepared to concede government rate-making, accompanied by some such safeguards as those suggested by Mr. Morton, provided they can get legalized pooling in return. It is further said that there is good reason for believing the shippers will accept pooling if they can get government power to fix rates. It is stated that if the railway interests and the shippers can get together on a measure satisfactory to both an effort is to be made to induce congress to take action at this session.

The fact that a conference is to be held evidences the profound interest which the railway magnates are taking in the subject of rate regulation by the government, but it cannot be confidently predicted that it will have any practical result. While there are some railroad men who admit that something must be done to correct existing evils and who see the necessity for a more comprehensive federal control and supervision of rates and regulations, these at present are in the minority. As one of the leading financial papers, in close touch with the railway interests, remarks, probably the numerical majority of railroad presidents would oppose the suggestions contained in the president's message, "although it may well be doubted whether the weight and influence of the minority in numbers would not be sufficient to throw the scale the other way." It expresses the opinion that however that may be, nothing but good can result from the calling of railroad men in council so that principles may be formulated and means devised for applying those principles. It is further urged that "especially in this matter it is desirable that the government should be able to draw upon the accumulated experience of the men who have been largely responsible for building up our magnificent railroad system, and that it should be guided in the maze of detail by the best experts that the country holds."

DISCUSSION. THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS SHOULD CONFER AND LET IT BE CLEARLY AND UNMISTAKABLY KNOWN JUST WHAT THEIR POSITION IS.

The railroad presidents should confer and let it be clearly and unmistakably known just what their position is.

A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD.

At the hearing before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in a case involving the validity of the publication of a notice of application for a license to sell liquor in the city of Omaha, G. M. Hitchcock, acting on behalf of the Omaha Evening World-Herald, said that the star gazers that are constantly exploring the political firmament has ventured to make a forecast of democratic rejuvenation and rehabilitation in power.

Under the decision of the supreme court of Nebraska, the bona fide circulation of a newspaper consists of actual paying subscribers, served either by carrier delivery or by mail. Now, in order that Mr. Hitchcock's sincerity may be put to a test, we herewith offer to pay to any benevolent or charitable institution he may name \$5 for every bona fide paying subscriber in excess of 10,000 per day served by carrier delivery and by mail in Douglas county with copies of the Omaha Evening World-Herald and the Omaha Morning World-Herald combined during the month of December, 1904.

And we hereby offer \$5 for every paying subscriber served by carrier and mail for both the Omaha Evening World-Herald and the Omaha Morning World-Herald combined in excess of the bona fide paid circulation of The Omaha Evening Bee delivered by carrier and served by mail within Douglas county during the month of December, 1904.

Comparison of the subscription lists of the respective newspapers above named to be made by William Hayden, Emil Brandeis, J. E. Baum, Thomas Kilpatrick and C. M. Wilhelm, or any three of the above named business men, verification of the lists to be first made by accredited representatives of the two papers.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Per E. ROSEWATER, President.

A DESPICABLE DEVICE.

A great many people who have been thoroughly in sympathy with a movement of the Audubon society to persuade feminine humanity to relinquish its planned headgear because of the destruction of feathered birds will certainly be disposed to draw the line against the latest device for furthering that end. Wearing bird-bedecked bonnets may indicate a lack of humane feeling for the creatures robbed of their covering, or even a relic of savagery when the aborigines ornamented themselves with such finery, but it does not yet operate to ostracize the wearer from polite society.

We have now, however, a proclamation—not officially signed, but evidently emanating from an overzealous enthusiast—announcing that the aldermen of New York have under consideration a measure for registering women of the town and compelling them to wear stuffed birds or feathered millinery as a badge of their calling, and appealing for the exercise of influence to secure the passage of this ordinance and to extend to other cities the practice of causing the fallen women to declare their profession by wearing dead birds, wings or feathers in their hats.

Of course, were it understood that social outcasts were ordered to display feathered millinery no respectable woman would consent to wear any garment ornamented with bird plumage, nor would the abandoned women so label themselves if there were any way of avoiding it. The scheme, however, would operate so as to brand every woman who, in ignorance, should appear in public with feathered trimmings in their hats and thus to afflict the innocent, while the guilty would be wise enough to don the garb of respectability.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

When so able and earnest a worker in behalf of industrial peace as President Eliot of Harvard declares opposition to arbitration in labor disputes, it is certain to command serious attention. President Eliot is a member of the Civic Federation and it is the policy of that body to refuse to arbitrate any question between two parties. In a statement published a few days ago he said that conciliation—that is, direct discussion between two parties to a controversy—often does great good, but on the other hand arbitration seldom results in anything but a compromise unsatisfying to both parties. He urged that one great evil of arbitration is that both parties to the controversy generally increase their demands in a ratio proportionate to what they believe will be stricken off. He declared that so far as his personal observation went he had yet to see when arbitration has successfully accomplished its purpose.

This is not in accord with the common belief, which is that arbitration is the proper and surest method for the settlement of labor controversies, and we are quite confident that numerous instances could be cited in which arbitration has successfully accomplished its purpose. That it often results in compromise may be admitted, but that is true of nearly all the affairs of life which become involved in controversy and cannot reasonably be regarded as militating against the principle of arbitration. There is no doubt as to the value of conciliation. It is the first and most important element in dealing with difficulties between employer and employe, but where it fails, as is too often the case, voluntary arbitration is the most effectual and satisfactory resort which has yet been found. If it has not in all cases been successful, it is not because of any fault in the principle, but was due to some error or mistake in its application. The usefulness of arbitration will increase as men gain experience in its employment and perfect its details.

While the views expressed by the distinguished president of Harvard merit consideration, we do not believe that they will effect any great change in public opinion regarding the soundness and the usefulness of arbitration in labor disputes.

The candidacy of John N. Westberg for the chief clerkship of the house of representatives, or any other position within the gift of the incoming republican legislature, is a piece of impertinence almost without a parallel in the annals of the state. In the national campaign of 1900 Westberg, while holding a lucrative office at the hands of the republican party, that had honored and favored him way beyond his deserts, was an active member of the knifing brigade that supported the whole fusion legislative ticket in Douglas county and encompassed the defeat of four republican members. Had they succeeded in beating two more republican candidates for the house the fusionists would have organized the legislature and two demagogues would have been elected to represent Nebraska in the senate. During the late campaign Westberg and the gang that trains with him sought to defeat two-thirds of the republican candidates for the legislature, but this time their bush-whacking proved a dismal failure. To place a man like Westberg on the legislative payroll would be simply placing a premium on political decency.

The statistics of railroad casualties show that the ratio of passengers to employes injured is only about one to six, but that does not prove that the experienced traveler is more liable to be hurt than the inexperienced. Each railroad man is exposed almost all the time he is on duty, while the passenger spends only a few days or a few weeks at the most on the trains. If we could get at the figures it would be safe to say that they would show the number of victims of railway accidents contributing to their own mishaps by negligence or recklessness to be proportionately far greater among the passengers than among the employes.

The disclosures of frenzied finance suggest that in legislating for the regulation of corporations the line must be drawn between investors and speculators. The investor is looking for sound business enterprises, and the speculator is hunting for a get-rich-quick scheme, and usually does not care whether or not his gain is made at another's loss. The investor is entitled to protection. The speculator can look out for himself.

Although the veterans of the civil war are passing over to the majority very rapidly and thousands are dropping from the pension roll every month, there was an increase of \$2,000,000 last year in the expenditure for pensions from the national treasury, which goes to show that the old soldiers die, but the widows hardly ever.

An advertisement issued by a western railroad calls attention to the fact that a passenger was killed or injured on its line during the year just closed. Now that this phase of travel has attracted the attention of the advertising department some determined effort may be made toward fewer accidents.

The selection by President Roosevelt of J. Hampton Moore to head the bureau of manufactures under the Department of Labor and Commerce carries out the president's policy of manning the strategic points in his administration with young men who have the reputation for

doing things. The new commissioner has been city treasurer of Philadelphia, where he is unusually popular as a leader of the younger republicans, and has otherwise had experience to fit him for the place which he will shortly fill with credit.

The battle is on at Lincoln and the fiercest scramble will be between the aspirants for the chaplainships of the two houses. Three dollars for a ten-minute prayer is a sugar plum almost as tempting as \$75 a month for a clerical visit to the penitentiary on fifty-two Sundays in the year.

Value of a Clutch.

When they knocked a little piece of his stock, Mr. Rockefeller slipped the price of gasoline up a half-cent with a mirthless smile. He has it fixed so nobody can get him.

Forget It.

Baltimore American. Congress is asked to undertake a vast work in compiling exact statistics showing the entire cost of wars, including pensions, since 1800. Why not let the dead bury their dead and everybody agree to avoid further killing?

Competition a Lost Art.

Washington Post. President Taft of the Northwest system says that a President Roosevelt's plan of railway regulation would stop all competition among roads. It is an old shipper who can remember the time when there was any real competition among the transportation agencies.

Like Cures Like.

New York Tribune. Washington is said to be looking favorably upon the proposition to set up a whipping post for wife-beaters, in harmony with the president's suggestion in his message. The treatment would not be homeopathic, but it would at least furnish a striking example of the efficacy of a venerable maxim—similia similibus curantur.

Keeping the Rust Off.

San Francisco Chronicle. When Judge Awaysne was asked by the congressional investigating committee to explain how it was he traveled around without expense in a special car belonging to a railroad company in the hands of a receiver appointed by himself, the committee's report to the house of representatives shows that he replied that he and the receiver had agreed "that a car was in better condition running than in standing on a siding." No wonder the reading of it created a guffaw.

Disobedience of Train Orders.

Philadelphia Record. The Southern Pacific railroad undertook recently to ascertain precisely what percentage of orders was disobeyed, and its officers were astonished to find on one division that it did not amount to two-thirds. In nearly thirty-six cases out of every 100 an engine man would run past a danger signal or commit some other violation of the rules. When the employees found they were being watched and signalled, and their attention on their discipline, they paid more attention to orders. On the entire system the percentage of obedience was raised to 96.6 in June and 92.5 in October.

CANADA POINTS THE WAY.

Chicago News. The following clipping from the Toronto Star of December 21 conveys a lesson of recent interest and significance to residents of American cities.

"The grand jury at the court of sessions this morning brought in a true bill of criminal indictment against the Toronto Railway. The grand jury found that the company unlawfully neglected and omitted to take reasonable precautions and use reasonable care to avoid danger to human life in the operation of cars on Queen street east and other streets in the city by having in its charge and under its control a street car of the type known as the 'pusher' type, which was not of the most approved design for service and comfort, and by neglecting and omitting to provide proper and sufficient fenders, guards, brakes or appliances to avoid danger to human life, whereby on November 17, 1904, the death of Russell Stephens was caused."

Have You Hated Yourself During the Past Year?

O. S. Marden in Success. How have you hated yourself during the last year for doing the mean, contemptible, questionable thing? Yet you have tried to console yourself with the great good you could do with the money you made by it. It is astonishing how men will play with the poison of dishonesty, which is so insidious at first, which intoxicates and stimulates one, but paralyzes and kills later. If every young man were only taught that to be successful a man must be greater than his occupation; that his character must not be for sale at any price; that he will always be rich so long as he retains it, and just in proportion to its strength and integrity, and weak and unhappy and a failure no matter how much money he may have, just in proportion to the weakness of his character; if he only started with the conviction that only one real failure is possible, and that is the loss of self-respect, the barrier of one's character, either for pleasure or for money; if the youth were only taught that he cannot afford to deceive even a single man in the quality of goods he is selling, or in the quality of the service he is giving, or that a revolution would come to our civilization!

CITY AND COUNTRY BOYS.

One Understands Nature, the Other Knows Human Nature. The country boy has been extolled as the boy par excellence. He is said to have the rugged frame, the steady habits and the earnestness and gravity essential to the making of the man who will take a position in the world. The country boy has been given of the statesman, the capitalist, the successful business man who owed his attainment to the character and habits he formed as a country boy. The city boy has been almost ignored in tracing greatness to its source.

Now comes Prof. Finley of the City College of New York, who believes the city boy is better off morally, physically and intellectually than the country boy. "Just think," says Prof. Finley, "what a boy has in the city which he calls his home. He has the whole history of humanity and the best men in the country within earshot." He further added that so far as health was concerned most of the prairie boys he used to know are now under the sod. There is reason for believing Prof. Finley to be right, in spite of the fact that many of our great men were country boys.

Recent statistics go to show that people in large towns live three and a half years longer than people in the country and the health of Chicago could hardly be matched by any rural retreat, however promising the location.

As to moral health the city boy having a home and surrounded by the glare of footlights and knowing somewhat the meaning of dazzling scenes has an advantage over the rustic youth, who is lured to temptation by his very innocence and curiosity. He is more liable to step in anywhere and far more liable to be "taken in" when he is led astray.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Happiness is the harvest of helpfulness. Worry never made anything—but wrinkles. Making a life is greater than making a living. Peace on earth waits for the peace from heaven. The man who suspects everybody is surely a suspicious character. Running in old ruts may be more risky than blasting new trails. You cannot touch men as long as you think of them as masses. The man who sows nothing always reaps something a good deal worse. You can't expect a nickel's worth of religion to last you over Monday.

The flowers on the streets of heaven are the transplanted sorrows of earth. They who really pray for the poor find themselves saying amen at their door. It is easy to preach on the benefits of walking when you are in the band wagon. There's something wrong about a man's piety when it provokes others to profanity. When a man thinks he has a clutch on him he is apt to find that the halter is on him. You never know how much religion you have until some one treads on your best corn.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Happy New Year! Good resolutions should hold water. Get onto the water wagon and saw wood. Godly, old year. May we see many of your kind again. Of course, if you insist, this day won't count. The water wagon will wait. Count this day lost to good intent whose passing hours show the same old bent. In the cool gray dawn of the morning after many a good resolution soles for bromo-seltzer. Ditto the resolution. Don't permit your zeal to cause the destruction of your pipe and left-over cigars, rosin mounted on a tomorrow is a poor promoter of resolve.

That uncertain tropical locality said to be paved with good intentions will get busy today, provided there is a satisfactory agreement on paving specifications.

Some good old springs from failure. A defeated office seeker from Michigan is going about lecturing to women's clubs, advising the members not to marry until they are able to support husbands. New Year's day is fixed upon as the time for the unmarried to resolve, and stick to it. In this incident may be seen how the hand of Providence turns would-be politicians into a wise lecturer.

Herbert Gladstone, son of the famous English statesman and himself a man of note in public life, is about five feet seven inches tall, and with his extremely boyish face might well be taken for a man of less powerful physique than he really is. As a matter of fact, he is a very powerful and a very muscular man, and is able to do great feats in athletics when he likes. He inherits his strength from both his parents.

A wise old preacher, who had accumulated the wisdom of years and varied experience, used to preach on New Year's day from the text, "Don't do as I do; do as I tell you." The elders of today will doubtless honor the text of the bygone pulpit and tell the youngsters what they should do. But will the elders set the example? Ah, there's the rub. Meanwhile the youngsters put on dutiful looks and wink the other eye.

A FEW POINTED THOUGHTS.

Have You Hated Yourself During the Past Year? O. S. Marden in Success. How have you hated yourself during the last year for doing the mean, contemptible, questionable thing? Yet you have tried to console yourself with the great good you could do with the money you made by it. It is astonishing how men will play with the poison of dishonesty, which is so insidious at first, which intoxicates and stimulates one, but paralyzes and kills later. If every young man were only taught that to be successful a man must be greater than his occupation; that his character must not be for sale at any price; that he will always be rich so long as he retains it, and just in proportion to its strength and integrity, and weak and unhappy and a failure no matter how much money he may have, just in proportion to the weakness of his character; if he only started with the conviction that only one real failure is possible, and that is the loss of self-respect, the barrier of one's character, either for pleasure or for money; if the youth were only taught that he cannot afford to deceive even a single man in the quality of goods he is selling, or in the quality of the service he is giving, or that a revolution would come to our civilization!

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Record Herald: Those Mormon apostles have their business down to such a scientific point that they can get all their revelations during regular business hours and in strict accordance with legal requirements. It is a beautiful system.

Chicago Tribune: It is best not to shoot too much over moralists who turn out to be immoral. The cause of wonder should be that there are so many persons who aim high in morals and so few comparatively who totally miss their mark. Give the church the credit it deserves. It keeps thousands of men, who are just men, up to a standard which it is not usual in men to observe.

Chicago Chronicle: The disgraceful scandal in the Episcopal church over "Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine has gone far enough to illustrate one of the weaknesses of the clergy and that is the passion for writing letters. How foolish any man looks when his letters are printed! Then why does he write letters? Martin Van Buren said he would rather walk forty miles to talk with a man than write him a letter. Probably Bishop Irvine hereafter will prefer to go to the north pole to talk about one of his priests than to write a letter to him.

New York Globe: Despite the clutter about outdoor creeds and the anxious look on the faces of amateur diagnosticians as they sit up with the church and feel its pulse, the statistics are still on the side of the church. They show it vital, not moribund. The figures for practically every denomination show a percentage of growth during 1904 larger than the increase in population. There is not such a drift away from traditional theology as many would have the world believe. The average person is not as determined to break away from the faith of the fathers as is currently reported. The pulpit always has taken far more interest in theological puzzles than the pews, and there can be a mighty churning of the doctrinal waters without the church rank and file becoming disturbed.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Mrs. Gumbasta—There are 100 females to every 100 males in this country; how happy the men ought to be. Gumbasta—Hi! Only two out of every bunch!—New York Sun.

Jack, do you think I look like mamma?—O, yes, Jack. I see your mamma's sweet face must have looked when she was just your age.—Chicago Tribune.

Kate—Polly told me the other day that she had been engaged eleven times. A friend—Has she engaged young men again?—Somerville Journal.

So he's going to marry that beautiful, stunning girl, is he? Why, the poor old fellow has got one in the grave. —Yes, that's why he's going to marry her.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Going out, eh?" she sneered, after their quarrel. "Yes," replied her husband, "I'm going to congratulate Ned Pilkinton." "You're slow. The engagement was announced last week." "Yes, but it was only broken off yesterday."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Edith," the old gentleman bawled from the head of the stairs, "you just ask your young man if he doesn't think it's near bedtime." "Very well, pa," replied the dear girl in the parlor, "after you." "Jack says yes, if you're sleepy, go to bed, by all means."—Philadelphia Press.

"Pa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you would play in this evening. Mr. Tarday will want to speak to you." "So he has really proposed at last, eh?" "No," replied the daughter, with an air of determination, "but he will wait."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes," sighed the grocer, as he looked over his books, and put black marks against the names of his worthless debtors. "I guess there's no doubt about the trusts injuring the small dealer."—Cleveland Leader.

Miss Skinnabowen—Would you believe it, dear, I hung up my stockings on Christmas!

Miss Partingshot—And what did Santa Claus put in it, dear?

Miss Skinnabowen—The loveliest silk umbrella.

Miss Partingshot—How grand-filled it clear fall, didn't he? Why, what's the matter, dear?—Cleveland Leader.

A TIMELY TOAST.

Frances Benson in Leslie's Weekly. Come have an hour with me, my dear. And another hour, with right good cheer. For the year we've just begun.

For song and jest. For work and rest. For trials and laurels won.

We'll catch the moments of gold, my dear. As they slip through their silver screen; Then we'll turn the keys without a fear, And with youthful hope, serene.

For no one's old. And kindliness turns to spleen. Come, let us be young together, my dear. With the hour that ever is new; We'll drop the past and start right here With the sun and its gleam through.

May days' delights. And autumn's bright lights. Be on their way to you, begin.



Health Happiness Prosperity May 100% of each be yours for 1905 RESOLVED: That for the coming year I will do my trading with Browning, King & Co. Commence Tuesday Morning. Store Closed All Day Monday. NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.