THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	29,300	17	32,715
2	29,200	18	30,200
3	32,550	19	28,880
4	31,220	20	28,630
5	29,300	21	28,310
6	30,020	22	28,220
7	29,150	23	28,620
8	29,380	24	31,900
9	29,550	25	30,220
10	32,600	26	28,500
11	34,250	27	28,350
12	29,100	28	28,470
13	28,780	29	28,220
14	28,780	30	28,330
15	28,780	31	31,470
16	28,730		

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Daily average.....29,408

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1904.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The only political machine Representative Dodge is willing to endorse is the voting machine.

Candidates who were snowed under last November doubtless appreciate this weather much better for that experience.

Who will deny that lawlessness is decreasing since a legal execution has been permitted to take place in Kentucky.

To judge by the action of the Idaho legislature former Governor McConnell is a better judge of poker than of poker players.

If Russia starts to punish China it will be only to show what it would like to do to a few other nations if it had the power.

Perhaps the Duke affair was designed by a kind providence to permit Dr. Chadwick to see how much worse his case might have been.

People may rejoice in the fact that the highest winds never come upon the coldest days despite the professional "blizzard" writer.

Since members of the National Live Stock association are not all Colorado politicians it must be the air of Denver that makes men want to fight.

The election in Ecuador being at an end, the real campaign there will probably begin as soon as the defeated candidate receives his supply of guns and ammunition.

President Roosevelt had evidently decided that the new pension commissioner should be named Warner, and as Missouri would not provide the man he was compelled to draw upon Indiana.

The capture of a British ship loaded with coal for Vladivostok may show Japan just how much Great Britain feels bound by that alliance and the information may be of particular advantage later.

Douglas county republicans tried direct primaries with a convention buffer attachment and came quickly to the conclusion that the election of dummy delegates entailed only needless trouble and expense, with no compensating advantages.

The stupendous task of regulating the republican party of Nebraska has been assumed by the Omaha World-Herald, a political organ that prides itself on being independent between campaigns and orthodox democratic the balance of the year.

Should the telephone come into general use on the railroads it will be more difficult than at present to fix responsibility for wrecks caused by failure to obey orders unless some means are devised to record the orders at the same time as given verbally.

While the charter revision committees are grinding away in Omaha, the Douglas delegation in the legislature has begun the work of charter revision on its own hook. When the Omaha grist and the Lincoln grist are emptied into one sack we will find out just what kind of chicken feed the new charter will contain.

The death of former Governor Garber is a reminder that the depletion of the ranks of the old-time chief executives of the state cannot be delayed much longer. Nebraska has been unique in having had governors almost without exception living to a ripe old age. Governor Garber had the satisfaction in seeing the state whose affairs he had been called to administer double in population and wealth after his retirement from public life.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC MONEY.

If the Hill currency bill should be passed at the present session of congress, it will probably be with a provision that banks taking deposits of government money shall pay interest on them. An amendment to this effect proposes to do away altogether with the requirement for the deposit of security in any form and to require the banks becoming depositories to pay the fixed rate of 2 per cent per annum on deposits, the government having a first lien on the assets of a failed depository bank and the deposits in any one bank being limited to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of its paid up capital. It is stated that the author of the bill will not oppose this amendment, so that its adoption by the house is probable. Whether or not it would be accepted by the senate, where the national bank interest is strongest, is another question.

There is no doubt that so far as public sentiment is concerned it is largely favorable to the proposition that banks having and using public funds should pay some interest on them. It is true, of course, that the public is benefited by having government money deposited in banks, where it becomes available for the demands of business, instead of lying idle in the national treasury, but it is quite generally felt that the banks should share with the government the profit they make from these deposits. At present the banks must give security in government bonds for the deposits and if this requirement were removed it would seem that there could be no objection on the part of the banks to paying a nominal rate of interest, say the 2 per cent proposed. The Hill bill provides for the deposit of receipts from customs as well as from internal taxes, which would permit the treasury to place a large amount of money with depository banks. The privilege of securing government money has hitherto been eagerly sought, which of course means that it is profitable, and it is safe to say that the banks would not decline deposits if required to pay a moderate interest on them.

NEW YORK'S CANAL PROBLEM.

The question of canal enlargement which has engrossed much of the attention of the people of New York for several years is still unsettled. The legislature some years ago passed an act to bond the state for $101,000,000 for the purpose of enlarging the Erie canal so as to permit of the passage of barges of 1,000 tons moved by steam or electricity. This was voted upon by the people and approved by a large majority. It was commonly assumed that this disposed of the matter and a commission was created to carry out the work.

There has always been opposition, however, fomented and maintained largely by the railroads, and now the question of constitutionality has been raised to further obstruct the work. The opponents of the proposition for enlargement have secured from eminent lawyers opinions to the effect that the whole plan is unconstitutional and therefore invalid and they intend to take the matter into the courts, which will probably cause a delay of several years in the important enterprise, even if the courts shall not sustain the claim of unconstitutionality. Should they declare the plan, which had been carefully matured and thoroughly discussed, unconstitutional, the effect would more than likely be to put an end to the project of canal enlargement for at least a generation.

One of the most forceful arguments for the plan has been that it is essential to enable the port of New York to maintain its hold upon the commerce it has. For several years commerce has been slipping away from that to other eastern ports and there is good reason to believe this will continue unless the canals of the state are enlarged. The New York railroads, however, are evidently determined this shall not be done and it is quite possible they will succeed. Western commercial interests are concerned in the matter, but that fact has no influence with the opponents of the canal enlargement proposition.

NOW FOR A COUNTY CHARITY BOARD.

The various charity organizations of Omaha have periodically organized themselves into boards of associated charities, but the associated charities have so far fallen short of the main object for which they were organized, namely, the systematic and intelligent distribution of relief to the aged, infirm and indigent.

The greatest obstacle to systematic and well directed public charity is the promiscuous distribution of charity supplies and the maintenance of the so-called poor farm and county hospital under the direction of the county board. With the very best intentions our county boards have never been able to conduct the poor relief on business lines, nor have they been able to make such a discriminating distribution of relief as would exclude imposters and people who have already obtained relief through the private charities or the various benevolent and fraternal organizations. The county poor farm has been a perennial scandal, and from reports that reach us from time to time, the inmates of the county hospital are subjected to worse treatment than is accorded to inmates of reformatories and penal institutions.

Poverty is not a crime, and men and women who are admitted to the county poor farm and hospital are entitled to at least as much consideration as is bestowed by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals upon horses and dogs, instead of being made subjects for experiments by medical students or left to dry rot in filth and vermin. It is a matter of notoriety that vast quantities of liquor have been purchased by the county for consumption at the hospital, under the pretense of being needed for medicinal purposes, and in consequence drunkenness and debauchery have been the rule rather than the exception among employes.

These abuses can and should be obviated by the creation of a board of county charities, made up of men and women of character and standing, who would have supervision and control over all public charity and correctional institutions within the county, in co-operation with the voluntary charity organizations of Omaha and South Omaha. If this can be brought about only by an act of the legislature, there should be no difficulty in securing such legislation, in conjunction with the proposed laws for merging certain functions and offices of county and city government.

CANADA STANDING PAT.

The Canadian government has rejected overtures from our government looking to the reassembling of the high joint commission, with a view to the discussion of reciprocity and other matters of common interest between the two countries. While this may be regretted, as meaning an indefinite postponement of the settlement of certain questions long in issue and of more or less importance, it can hardly be regarded as surprising, especially so far as reciprocity is concerned. It has for some time been apparent to those who were giving any attention to the matter that the Canadian government and people were not concerning themselves about trade reciprocity with the United States. It was evident before the last election in the Dominion that the subject had no prominence in popular interest and since the election, in which the government of Premier Laurier was overwhelmingly sustained, it appears to have entirely dropped out of consideration. Mr. Charlton and other persistent advocates of reciprocity a few years ago have become absolutely silent and former newspaper champions of closer trade relations between the Dominion and the United States ignore the question.

Perhaps the most plausible explanation of this is to be found in the growing spirit of independence among the Canadians. The negotiation of a reciprocity treaty must be with the approval of the imperial government and the premier and his adherents feel that they should not be under this restraint. They would like to be entirely free in regard to trade agreements and since they cannot be they are not disposed to negotiate. Canada can make its own tariff schedules without interference, so long as some favor is shown to British manufacturers—at present this is a preferential of 33 1-3 per cent—but entering into reciprocity arrangements is a different matter. Another fact is that the Dominion has been making industrial progress notwithstanding American competition and is not prepared to make any concessions from her existing policy, as would be necessary to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with this country. Her manufacturers insist that the tariff must not be lowered, but if changed at all made more protective. Any equitable plan of reciprocity would require the lowering of duties.

The advocates of Canadian reciprocity in Massachusetts and the northwest will undoubtedly be greatly disappointed at the present attitude of Canada. While they have been agitating, our northern neighbors have ceased to give attention to the subject and appear to have finally put a quietus upon it by rejecting an invitation for the reconvening of the high joint commission.

If members of the legislature would familiarize themselves with the constitution just a little more they might save themselves much waste of gray matter and energy in formulating bills that are flagrantly in collision with constitutional provisions. For example, it is proposed in one of the bills introduced that the governor shall fill vacancies that may arise from time to time in the legislature and in congress by appointment. Section 5, article iii, of the constitution, entitled "Legislative," reads as follows:

> No person shall be eligible to the office of senator or member of the house of representatives who shall not be an elector and have resided within the district from which he is elected for the term of one year next before his election.

Manifestly an appointment by the governor would not be an election. On the other hand, section 2, article i of the United States constitution provides that:

> The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every two years by the people of the several states.

And furthermore:

> No person shall be a representative who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that state in which he was chosen.

An appointment by the governor could not be construed into an election in filling vacancies for members of congress any more than filling vacancies in the legislature.

In slow poke territorial days at least one day's notice had to be given by members of the legislature of their intention to introduce a bill, and when the bill was introduced it was entitled "A Bill for an Act." The introductory notices have been dropped by state legislatures, but the territorial verbiage of "A Bill for an Act" still obtains, and so do the absurd variations of "House Rolls" and "Senate Files." Is it not about time to drop "A Bill for an Act" prelude and the distinction of rolls and files when a simple number following house and senate would indicate where the act originated? Better yet, let the house have the odd numbers and the senate the even numbers, and abolish all other distinctions. These are suggestions that may be taken for what they are worth.

The run made by the depositors in a New York bank in the heart of the business section of the east end has demonstrated the superior value of silver dollars as bank protectors. Instead of paying out paper currency, which is used in New York to the exclusion of silver, the bank officers paid depositors off with silver dollars as fast as the operation could be conducted, but when depositors who became satisfied that the bank was solvent brought their money back for redeposit, they were met with flat refusal. More interesting than the silver dollar episode is the statement of the bank officers that this was the sixth run to which the bank had been subjected. Of the five previous runs one was started by a fire, another by a fight, a third by a rumor in the Bryan campaign of 1896 that silver dollars were to be cut in half, a fourth by the Spanish-American war and the fifth by the failure of a bank in Nebraska. So Nebraska catches it coming and going.

A member of the water board calls the attention of The Bee to the fact that only about $6,000 of the $10,000, or thereabouts, drawn out of the treasury by the water board was expended for salaries, while $3,000 was drawn to pay Mr. Cooley, the expert engineer, who was brought to Omaha to assist the appraisers. From the taxpayers' point of view this explanation makes very little difference. There was absolutely no valid reason why the city should import a civil engineer at an expense of $3,000 for work which its city engineer was competent to do and could have performed without extra pay. The mere fact that the board has drawn only $6,000 for salaries and expended $4,000 or thereabouts for services of an engineer and incidentals does not justify the demand of the board for another tax levy of $10,000 to defray its expenses during the present year, when there is still a surplus of $10,000 in the treasury from the $21,000 levy made in 1904 for the benefit of the water board. It is, moreover, doubtful whether a single taxpayer in Omaha, outside of the water board, favors the revision of the water works bill so as to perpetuate the salaried water board before the city has acquired the water works.

The siege of the court house hill still continues, but the besieging army of place hunters has so far captured only the first landing on the outer stairway, so formidable are the natural defenses of the position.

"All's Well that Ends Well."

New York Tribune.

Colorado is to be congratulated on settling its governorship contest on a basis of equity and common sense.

A Real Benefactor.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Governor Douglas of Massachusetts has a good memory. He sent an invitation to his inauguration ceremonies to the daughter of the man who taught him to make shoes. It is to be hoped that he didn't overlook the man who taught him the benefits of persistent and liberal advertising.

Honor Medals of Plated Ware.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The army people are making a respectful but strong protest against the substitution of plated for the real gold medals formerly awarded for bravery or distinguished services. They justly say that if the government cannot afford gold they will look with favor on bronze, but they do not care to be made objects of derision to foreigners by wearing "plated ware" on their manly bosoms.

Hot-Heads Refrigerated.

Springfield Republican.

Great credit is due the Wolcott republicans in the Colorado legislature for refusing to join in the scheme to exclude from the governor's chair a man elected thereto on the face of the returns and not proved to have obtained his majority through frauds. There is no telling what might have happened in Colorado had the plans of the republican hot-heads been carried out.

Let the Dead Rest.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.).

It is assumed that David B. Hill has retired from politics, but there is a great deal of notice of him in the papers for a man supposed to be politically dead. There is nothing in democratic politics for anybody, dead or alive, to get excited about just now, but if David really wants rest he should keep away from the track when there is another race.

No More "Railway Senators."

Kansas City Star.

Nebraska republicans have taken one effective way to insure the state against another "railway senator." The republican members of the legislature have called upon the preferred candidate to declare himself on the subject of freight rate reforms and have let it be known that they will not elect any man unless he pledges himself to support President Roosevelt in his efforts to regulate the railways. This is particularly significant in a state which has been literally dominated by the railway interests through nearly all of the high offices. It is a hopeful sign when the legislators demand of a senatorial candidate in Nebraska that he shall stand for the people and not for the railroads.

END OF THE LAND GRABS.

Persistent Efforts to Give Somebody the Best of It.

Minneapolis Times.

With the introduction in the present congress of two bills that are intended to replace the old homestead law, which allows each settler a 160-acre farm, with a measure increasing the grant to 640-acre tracts in South Dakota and Colorado, the government is confronted with another attempt to rob it of its lands and impair industrial development in the two states affected. It behooves congress to take this opportunity to put a stop to the pernicious activity of the land grabber.

We are assured that the new measure is proposed in the interest of stockmen. They desire larger tracts for grazing. The district which they covet is reported to be fertile and capable of great agricultural development. It would be folly to give up such land for grazing. The small farmer could accomplish much for himself and the country with this land.

The ranchmen, on the other hand, are eager only to increase their ranges. They would not settle the land. It would remain idle and the development of the country as well as the states would be retarded.

The present instance is not new. Since the government has had lands at its disposal great tracts have fallen into undeserving hands. Immense lumber grants have been made by congress and mining lands have drifted to influential persons not entitled to them. But the most careless and harmful disposition of public lands has been in regions adapted to agriculture; and the nation has lost in wealth whenever an acre of land fit for agriculture has been grabbed by a ranching syndicate, and withdrawn from settlement.

It should not be difficult for congress to see the designing work of the stockmen in these bills and head them off.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The French of all peoples should naturally be the most sympathetic with the movement against autocracy in Russia, since it resembles in so many ways their own ancestors' struggle against the autocracy of the Bourbons over a century ago. In France the traditions of the revolution are still a political gospel; the fall of the Bastile is still celebrated, and "the rights of man" are a part of the political literature of the republic. Yet only the socialist party is outspoken in sympathy with the attacks upon the Russian czardom, and this is the easier because the French socialists have always opposed the Franco-Russian military alliance. Conservative and moderate Frenchmen remain quiet, for they would not wish to embarrass their government in its foreign policy at so critical a time. And thus the Russian alliance, which never had the slightest raison d'etre in the civilizations of the two peoples, turns aside from its natural objective much of that body of French sentiment which would otherwise support with moral zest the aspirations of the Russian reformers. It is a case of international politics thwarting international affinities in the higher realm of ideas.

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Uneasy lies the head that wears a blood-stained crown. When Peter of Servia was crowned king in September the murder of King Alexander was momentarily forgotten in "the thunder of the saluting guns," but he has held his throne by a precarious tenure, and again threatens to abdicate. He is in a strait betwixt two bitterly hostile parties, the regicide military or "murder" party and the "opposition." King Peter never had any strong personal following within his realm, and he has been diplomatically ostracized and frowned upon by foreign governments. At present Austria and Russia are absorbed in their own difficult affairs, and conditions seem to favor threatening unrest in Servia, perhaps another revolution. During his short reign King Peter has been menaced by a series of court and army intrigues and cabinet crises. Recently the Servian home minister openly declared in Parliament that the opposition press lived on subsidies from foreign powers desiring to foment discord. The declaration served only to spur the assailed newspapers to unprecendented bitterness. The press assaults on King Peter have become so violent that laws restricting the freedom of the press are expected. This will add fuel to the flame.

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The question of pauperism has a peculiar interest just now for all London taxpayers. According to the official figures, they are now providing for 127,623 paupers, or 13,350 more than the total recorded at the previous Christmas. This enormous total means that in every 1,000 of the population of the British metropolis there are twenty-eight paupers, the ratio having risen from 24.5 in December, 1903. The mass of pauperism has not been so great since 1870; it has been exceeded by only four years since 1863, when the official table begins, and the ratio of paupers to population has not been so high since 1873. Today there are in London more than 77,000 indoor paupers, as against 73,572 last Christmas and 67,193 ten years ago. This large increase is attributed to an alteration in the attitude of the aged poor and their friends toward the workhouse, and not to any change for the worse in their condition. The main body of the numbers seeking indoor relief is made up of old persons, who can now obtain greater comforts under the poor law than in their own houses or those of their relatives. The administration of the guardians in providing these comforts in the workhouses has led directly to an increase of this class of applicants, and the question of cost is becoming serious, for, unless the rush to the "house" can be checked, it will be necessary to build extensively. The yearly expenditure in this direction is already great.

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The French are continuing the construction and development of their submarine fleet with unflagging enthusiasm and energy. In a few weeks one of their latest battleships is to carry out some important experiments at Cherbourg with the new submarines Algrette and Z in order to test the relative capabilities of the two boats. Although the Algrette has been putting out to sea nearly every day, it and the Z will not be ready for the experiments until the end of the month. Meanwhile, work is proceeding on three new submarines designed by M. Maugas. These boats will be the largest submarines yet constructed. The displacement will be 422 tons, length 146.5 feet, beam 23.8 feet. They will have two propellers, the motive power will be gas or vapor on the surface and electricity from accumulators when submerged; the engines will be 600 horse-power, and the speed twelve knots. They will each carry six torpedo tubes. These vessels will be more habitable than any of the earlier types and have a larger radius of action. Two smaller submarines have been ordered at Cherbourg, and an order for three more will follow. Plainly, the French government has great confidence in the efficiency of these craft, which are rapidly assuming large dimensions. The dream of Jules Verne may yet be realized.

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Canada is to have a mint and possess its own gold currency. Canadians who are fortunate enough to handle gold coin are now obliged to get along with British guineas and American gold pieces. Aside from sentimental and patriotic considerations, the great yield of gold in the Canadian Klondike encourages the determination of the Canadians to establish a mint. It is also announced that an attempt is to be made to exclude American currency. A Montreal member of Parliament, the representative of banking and other business interests, has a bill amending the criminal code, under which anyone offering a copper or silver coin other than Canadian in payment shall become liable to the penalty of double the nominal value of said coin. It is said that the bill cannot be passed, but that some legislation will be adopted to check the inflow of American currency. American money circulates at par in Canada, but Canadian money is refused in the United States. An Ottawa dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says that the experience of Canadians who visited the St. Louis fair in great numbers and could not pass Canadian money there except at a heavy discount, has provoked much resentment.

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The liberal victory in Stalybridge is the fourteenth bye-election in England since Mr. Chamberlain undertook to revolutionize the fiscal policy of the country, turn back the hands of progress and restore protection. In not one of these have the voters sustained him. In six instances the conservative candidate was elected, but by a reduced majority. In eight the liberal was elected—one by an increased majority; seven where the previous member was a conservative. The report of his tariff commission has had no more effect upon the voters than his speeches and those of his lieutenants. Stalybridge has been a conservative stronghold for twenty years. The contest for the seat was almost wholly over the tariff, and the liberal candidate got a majority of 961.

Impaled on Both Horns.

Washington Post.

"Railway rebates are a natural result of competition," says a railroad magnate, who immediately proceeds to show that rebates are not given any more because there is no competition under the "community-of-interest" plan now in general force. The shipper may select his own horn of the dilemma.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

A born Englishman is to succeed a born Irishman as senator from Utah. Ochone!

There isn't enough pie in the state to take the edge off the appetite of Missouri republicans.

Boston sent to the state legislature a man who was doing time in jail and the legislature promptly unseated him.

The public debt of Boston is taking on a robust bay window. Last year the debt was increased by $7,000,000, bringing the total up to $92,800,000.

The total vote for president in the late election was 12,508,496. This was 400,078 less than the vote of 1900, notwithstanding an estimated increase of nearly 7,000,000 in population and of 1,400,000 in eligible voters.

Mayor Wells of St. Louis announces that he will not be a candidate for renomination. The election of a democratic mayor this year is a mighty uncertain proposition, and Mr. Wells wisely dodges an expensive risk.

Alton B. Parker tells his friends that the southern democrats have become altogether too prosperous and the southern states too much the centers of substantial business concerns to consent again to turning the democratic party over to William J. Bryan and the radicals.

Citizens of New Brunswick, N. J., are looking forward with double interest to the forthcoming trial of some election cases. Nine of the men drawn for the jury are clergymen and the trials are expected to show an interesting combination of politics, theology and justice.

Nearly ten years ago members of the Pennsylvania legislature consumed $6,000 worth of food, liquor and cigars at a famous junket. They didn't have the face to make the state float the bill and the courts have just held that the members are not liable individually. Moral, C. O. D.

It is stated that a bill is to be introduced at Albany providing for the taxation of dogs. One-half of the revenue will go to the state and the other half to the locality where the dog is owned. It is estimated that there are about 500,000 dogs in the state, and with a tax of about $2 each this will raise a million dollars.

A belated effort to defeat Governor Bulkley of Connecticut as a candidate for United States senator had the effect of increasing his vote in the caucus. The opposition was largely due to the governor's declaration before an investigating committee that "it is right for a candidate to secure a man's vote, if he is without principle and ignorant, by any means you can use."

Grain Shipments Southward.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The new year opens very favorably for New Orleans as the rival of New York in grain exports, the first week in January having broken all records in the receipts of export corn from such states as Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois. Twelve miles of loaded cars, 1,642 in number, came in last week. The total corn export for the same time amounted to 1,159,428 bushels. Yet at the close of the week there remained in three elevators 2,294,000 bushels awaiting shipment. The statement recently published that the Gould railroad system would make their grain shipments for export to New Orleans instead of eastward will have the effect of greatly increasing the foreign export of grain from that city, which bids fair to exceed those of New York for the current year.

PITHILY POINTED.

Tankley—My eyes bother me a good deal, doctor. Do you think I need stronger glasses?

Dr. Kandor—No. I think you need weaker glasses—and fewer.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Charon was ferrying his passengers over the Styx.

"Yes," he said, "I'm trying to get an appropriation from the river and harbor committee."

With a shudder the weary taxpayers felt that their earthy existence did not end all.—New York Sun.

"No, I have nothing for you," said the housekeeper, sternly, "and don't you come here after dinner again."

"Beg pardon, lady," replied Hungry Higgins, "but I didn't s'pose you'd have dinner over this early in de day. You ain't very stylish, are yer?—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," said the man who quotes.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, with a yawn. "If you don't believe it read the Congressional Record.—Washington Star.

Motorman—What's the matter with that feller in there?

Conductor—I told him he'd have to quit chewing tobacco or get out of the car. He's chewin' the rag.—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, I used to be in the insurance business. I once got a man to take out a $50,000 policy only about a week before he happened to be killed. He was a mighty hard chap to land, too. I had to talk to him for nearly six months before I got him."

"That was tough on the company. I suppose you regretted, after it was all over, that your persuasive powers were so good."

"Um—no, I never felt sorry about it. I married the widow."—New York Herald.

"I don't think I ever can forgive you for it," she pouted. "You pretended to be so busy with your newspaper when I entered a crowded street car this morning that you didn't see me, yet there I stood in the aisle, in plain sight."

"You in 'plain sight,' Miss Gringo?" he exclaimed. "Not on your platinum print! If you were standing there you were a dazzlingly beautiful sight!"

Did she forgive him? Well!—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Bibman—When my husband came home last evening I saw that he'd been drinking and I gave him a good scolding.

Mrs. Wyse—Oh, dear! what did you do that for? When I discover that my husband has been drinking I say nothing, but give him the baby to hold. It is really pathetic to see how devoted he is to Bobby. My dear, you've got a good deal to learn about the management of husbands.—Boston Transcript.

THE END OF THE WEEK.

Washington Star.

It happens every Saturady, when all the chores is done
An' the day is restin' some'eres an' the stars is havin' fun
A-twinklin' an' a-dancin' in the clear an' distant sky
To the music of the sleigh bells as they go a-jinglin' by—
We have tended to our labors; all the week we've done our best,
An' we feel that we're entitled to a night of honest rest;
An' maw has washed the dishes, an' the hired man's fed the stock—
But the week's work ain't quite finished until gran'paw winds the clock.

There's no one else da'st touch it, 'cause it takes a master hand,
An' you'd very likely break it if you didn't understand;
An' when the weights go risin' with a whirrin' an' a whizz
I allus hope that I'll grow up as smart as gran'paw is.
An' then the house gits quiet, 'cause the folks all go to bed,
An' there ain't no noise except the branches scrapin' overhead,
We've finished up another week, an' time has learned the lock
That shuts it out an' starts us fresh when gran'paw winds the clock.