

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.
I, E. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of the Omaha Daily Bee for the month of September, 1905, as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed during the month of September, 1905, as follows:	2. Total number of copies distributed during the month of September, 1905, as follows:
1. Omaha, 10,000	1. Omaha, 10,000
2. Council Bluffs, 1,500	2. Council Bluffs, 1,500
3. Chicago, 1,000	3. Chicago, 1,000
4. New York, 1,000	4. New York, 1,000
5. Other cities, 1,500	5. Other cities, 1,500
6. Total, 15,000	6. Total, 15,000
7. Omaha, 10,000	7. Omaha, 10,000
8. Council Bluffs, 1,500	8. Council Bluffs, 1,500
9. Chicago, 1,000	9. Chicago, 1,000
10. New York, 1,000	10. New York, 1,000
11. Other cities, 1,500	11. Other cities, 1,500
12. Total, 15,000	12. Total, 15,000
13. Omaha, 10,000	13. Omaha, 10,000
14. Council Bluffs, 1,500	14. Council Bluffs, 1,500
15. Chicago, 1,000	15. Chicago, 1,000
16. New York, 1,000	16. New York, 1,000
17. Other cities, 1,500	17. Other cities, 1,500
18. Total, 15,000	18. Total, 15,000

Total, 15,000

Less undistributed copies, 1,000

Net total, 14,000

Daily average, 466.66

C. E. ROSEWATER, Secy.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30 day of September, 1905.

(Seal) M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The next thing on Omaha's list of acquisitions should be a purchased live stock show.

Kansas City expects to get 25-cent gas from the Kansas gas fields. It is "up to" Omaha to build that pipe line.

The Ramsey-Gould fight may yet show the public just how much the annual reports fail to tell about the way the railroads are managed.

Even the old plug hitched to a battered express wagon holds its head up higher while traversing Omaha's streets during this horse show week.

That advertised lynching in Texas failed to appear on schedule time, from which it would seem that Texas is still within the limits of regeneration.

It would be interesting to learn just how much of the high salaries paid heads of some of our big commercial enterprises is due to the ability of the officers to break laws without being caught.

It is plaudibly evident that the Hon. P. Crowe expects to play the sympathy dodge for all it is worth—but it ought not to be worth much in this place where he has found his victims for his desperate exploits.

The nepotism graft is pretty bad when it infects insurance companies and other private corporations, and it is worse when it gets its clutches upon public office. It is to be noted also that nepotism in public office has no politics.

It is no more surprising that an educator developed into an embezzler than that an educator accumulated enough money to become president of a bank. Prof. Dougherty should have paid more attention to proportion and less to subtraction.

Western bankers are said to be much in evidence at the bankers' convention in Washington. This is not the first time, for several years ago they succeeded in defeating the "branch bank" idea and winning recognition from their eastern associates.

The American consul to Mukden coming home for instructions might take a post graduate course at home in the art of handling Chinese. But the United States can hardly pose as a past master until it has solved its own problem of Chinese immigration.

New York brokers might be surprised if they should learn just how much indifference the country is displaying toward operations on Wall street. It is only when a particularly brilliant stroke of high finance is brought off that the producer of realities watches the game.

The life insurance inquiry in New York has reached the stage where the committee is told to subpoena witnesses legally if they are wanted. In other words, the companies under fire have about concluded that publicity has ceased to be a virtue and withdrawn the invitation "counting the fullest investigation."

The biennial report of the executive council discloses the fact that the running expenses of government over in Iowa are gradually getting bigger. Our Iowa friends, however, should know that that is a common complaint from which we in Nebraska are also suffering. The problem is yet to be solved how to have the state extend its field of activity and multiply its functions and maintain more numerous reformatory and charitable institutions without paying more money to foot the bills.

IMPROVED CIVIL SERVICE.

It is one of the conspicuous merits of the present national administration that it has very greatly improved civil service conditions. It is observed that there is a healthier civil service tone among the lower officials of the government than has prevailed hitherto. This is ascribed to two factors—the search for better trained and more expert men and the greater rigidity with which civil service laws are enforced. The increasing scope of the scientific and economic activities of the government, it is pointed out, has undoubtedly had the effect of concentrating attention upon the need for trained men, and has also tended to raise the importance of such men and of the work they do relatively to the importance of those who perform the purely administrative functions connected with the conduct of affairs. "It is now a frequent subject of remark," says a Washington correspondent, "that a man may hope to secure promotion, up to a certain point at all events, on the strength of his merits and without the aid of purely political influences. That this situation has the effect of stimulating men to do more efficient work there can be no doubt and in fact the expert and scientific branches of the service are those in which improvement is much more noticeable than in the purely administrative employments."

It is noted as a most interesting fact that the bureaus which are managed by the executive shine out brilliantly in comparison with those where congressional oversight is maintained. In the latter the old political situation still exists and as a consequence they are the least efficient and probably will continue so as long as they remain in close dependence upon congress. A notable example of this is the government printing office, which investigation has shown to be most inefficient and extravagantly conducted. President Roosevelt has shown since the beginning of his administration a most earnest purpose to improve the civil service and he has accomplished much in this direction. More needs to be done and undoubtedly will be done. There are still faults to be corrected and defects to be remedied and the president will do all in his power to accomplish this. The commission he appointed to investigate business methods and other conditions in the departments and bureaus is expected to show the way to a still further improvement of the government service.

A matter in which Mr. Roosevelt appears to be very greatly interested is that of consular reorganization and Secretary Root is understood to be in full accord with the president in regard to this. It is probable that some such legislation as is proposed in the Lodge bill will be urged by the president in his annual message and it is quite possible that the fifty-ninth congress will adopt the legislation necessary to place the consular service on a better basis. It is not contended that the service is generally bad, for such is not the case. On the contrary, it is as a whole a very good service. Yet, as Mr. Roosevelt has said and those who speak with knowledge admit, the service can be improved and it is highly important, in the interest of our commercial expansion, that it shall be. We must not be inferior to any other country in the character and efficiency of the consular service.

PREPARING FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The policy proposed by the commercial bodies of Japan for promoting industrial and commercial development is wise and comprehensive and if adopted by the government, as probably it will be, could not fail to have most beneficial results. One of the things recommended is the creation of government commercial agencies. These would be, under judicious management, a great assistance to the commercial interests of the country. Another suggestion is the establishment of floating exhibitions of samples and museums in foreign ports. This might be a rather expensive method of advertising Japan's products, but very likely the results would justify the expense. The improvement of existing railroads and the rapid construction of new railroads is urged and undoubtedly the government will not hesitate to act upon this suggestion. It is to be expected that an era of railway construction in Japan will be entered upon at once and that this most essential requirement for the development of the country will be carried forward with the greatest possible energy. For this purpose the government will have no difficulty in obtaining whatever money it may need.

Japan is going to enter into very active competition with the rest of the world, not only for Asiatic trade, but for business everywhere, and it is safe to say that she will secure her share. Already there is being suggested a union of European countries to protect themselves against a possible Japanese invasion and a movement of this kind may be made. At any rate it is well understood that Japan is going to be in the race for trade, with the probability that she will keep pretty close to the swiftest.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The administration has a plan to submit to congress for legislation on the Chinese question. The examination of certificates held by Chinese is now done by consular officers and their manner of discharging this duty is said to have given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction. The administration plan provides for the appointment of special agents of the immigration service to serve in the American consulates at the important seaports of Europe and Asia. These men will inspect the certificates presented by Chinamen bound for the United States and determine whether or not the holders are entitled to enter the ports of this country. This appears to be a judicious proposition. The existing plan, of having certificates inspected by

consular officers, has undoubtedly been a failure. The consuls perform the duty perfunctorily, generally regarding it as a gratuitous burden. Agents appointed specially to make the inspection would attend properly to the duty. It would entail some additional expense at the consulates, but it would be a profitable investment if it should put an end to what has become an irritating question, menacing the friendly relations between the United States and China.

Meanwhile the secretary of state and the Chinese minister will proceed with the negotiation of a treaty, which perhaps will be ready for submission to the senate early in the coming session. It is understood that the Chinese government will ask some important concessions, so that the framing of a treaty may be somewhat difficult. In any event one that would be entirely satisfactory to the Chinese government would be very sure to meet with vigorous opposition from those in this country who are insistent that the present exclusion policy must be fully maintained, if not indeed made more rigid. The Chinese question promises to become more irritating and troublesome before a settlement is reached.

OMAHA AS A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

A comparative exhibit of the statistics of the principal live stock markets of the country for the year 1904, which is being printed in Chicago papers as an advertisement in the interest of the Chicago stock yards, proves to be as good if not a better advertisement for Omaha.

In receipts of cattle, Omaha is credited with 944,192 head, making 10.9 per cent of the total for Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City, and giving Omaha the rank of fourth.

In receipts of hogs, Omaha is credited with 2,909,027, making 13.9 per cent of the total, and placing it in second rank.

In receipts of sheep, Omaha is credited with 1,754,365, or 20 per cent of the total, giving it second rank.

In receipts of horses, Omaha is credited with 46,845, making 14.5 per cent of the total, and giving it third place on the list.

In number of cars received, Omaha is credited with 81,035, being 12.9 per cent of the total, and giving it third place, surpassed only by Chicago and Kansas City.

In the slaughter of cattle, Omaha is credited with 642,277 head, being 12.4 per cent of the total, and giving it fourth place.

In the slaughter of hogs, Omaha is credited with 2,087,605, being 15.5 per cent of the total, and putting it in second place, outranked only by Chicago.

In the slaughter of sheep, Omaha is credited with 885,421 head, making 15.1 per cent of the total, and putting it second only to Chicago.

In the slaughter of animals through the whole list, with the exception of sheep, the percentage of slaughtered in Omaha is greater than its percentage of receipts, indicating that this is a primary market for live stock to a greater degree than any of the competing markets.

This surely is a remarkable showing.

Our versatile city attorney is said to be burning midnight oil to devise ways and means for paying the police force out of the city treasury after the police fund is exhausted by some hocus focus that will not constitute a flagrant violation of the charter prohibition against overlaps. The latest suggestion is that the patrolmen who would otherwise be laid off be continued as "special policemen" and draw their money out of the general fund. If this is permissible this year it will be permissible any time and all the time, and the whole police force may be enrolled as special policemen, leaving the police fund at the disposal of the police board for other purposes. Better still, the fire department or the street force, or any other branch of the municipal government, might be transferred to the roll of special policemen by simply changing the designation of their employment on the books. If the charter is good for anything, let us try to live up to it; if not, let us have it changed.

One of the indictments of the Water board resolutions against the water company is that the company is not delivering the goods through its hydrants according to contract. In the meanwhile the Water board patriots, having no water plant to manage and no business to transact, are drawing their salaries regularly without rendering any equivalent service in return, as per their contract. Another indictment is that the water company "has neglected and refused to extend its plant to meet the demands and growth of the city," although proceedings to buy the works and put the company out of business have been pending for nearly three years and the appraisement is now indefinitely hung up by injunction secured by the Water board itself. The water works purchase price is approaching the limit of ridiculousness. How much are the lawyers to get?

A delegation of St. Paul business men are to inspect Omaha's auditorium to get pointers for an auditorium project for the Minnesota capital. Among other things our St. Paul friends should learn in this connection is to profit by Omaha's mistakes. Omaha's auditorium would have been built a year sooner and completed without a \$50,000 mortgage plaster had it been handled with ordinary business shrewdness from the start.

The people of Portland are waxing enthusiastic over their exposition which is to close this week, with a prospect of registering an attendance of 2,250,000 persons and a promise of material dividends to the stock subscribers. It is gratifying to know that the Portland people are coming out so well, but also

gratifying to recall that the attendance record of the Omaha exposition, held in 1893, just after the people of the tributary section had passed through the most severe financial depression from which they had not yet recovered, was 2,613,008, and that the returns to the shareholders were 90 per cent of their stock subscriptions.

The official declaration by the board of Ak-Sar-Ben governors with reference to the showing made for Douglas county at the recent county fair that "no finer agricultural exhibit of the county has ever been made," puts it pretty strongly, but in the opinion of experts not too strongly. Our people are beginning to realize better the wonderful agricultural resources and development right here in Douglas county and one reason for this is that those in charge of the county exhibit have at last learned how to make their exhibits attractive and effective.

The refusal of Emperor Francis Joseph to meet the Hungarian intermediary has recent precedent in the similar action of King Oscar of Sweden upon demands of the Norwegians, but the Hungarians will hardly get away from Austria as easily as Norway unhitched from Sweden.

Violet Jimmy a Piker.

The Mutual Life has paid President McCurdy and members of his family something over \$4,000,000 in salaries and commissions. One purpose of the investigation seems to be to show that Violet Jimmy Hyde was a mere piker.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Next time that a big corporation is blackballed by Germans or legislators, let it have the courtesy to come out and say so, and we doubt gravely if the black-malling measure goes through. Corporations are largely responsible for the continuance of blackmail, because they pay it.

Amazing Courtesy of Lynchers.

Springfield Republican.
The petition of Texas citizens to the governor to be allowed lawfully to lynch negroes reaches the governor. Happily the governor remembered his oath of office and answered respectfully that the constitution of the state of Texas would not permit him to acquiesce in such a proposal. The next step, then, for these citizens is to have the constitution amended.

Perpetual Grafting Checked.

St. Louis Republic.
The secretary of war has found it necessary to adopt radical measures to prevent robbery of the government by persons furnishing army supplies. He insists that the goods shall be up to the sample in every case. The army contractor is pernickious in peace as in war, but it ought not to be so hard to suppress his graft in time of peace, when quartermasters have not much else to do.

The President and the Fever.

Chicago Chronicle.
Evidently the people of New Orleans misinterpret the objections that have been made to the president visiting the yellow fever zone while the disease is still active. It is true that the president would incur danger, but that consideration is not the important one; what it is realized that the peril would not be serious after all. The real objection is founded on the certainty that the president's presence will attract many people who will thus be exposed to possible infection.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

The Newspaper is Gaining Over Circulation of Leaders.
New York Sun.
It is a growing tendency of the candidate for public office, or the reformer with an issue to exploit, to seek the columns of the daily newspapers and present his claims to consideration or marshal his arguments in his own way in the type that suits him, the confidence of the readers' interest in a well displayed advertisement. In the southern states where a victory at the primaries is equivalent to election, the practice is an old, old story. It is the only sure way to bring the candidate and the voters together. No man hides his light under a bushel. He makes his opponent's record for and aft, and points with pride to his own. He advertises as he talks on the stump, knowing that a 100 will read where one will hear. In Baltimore during a campaign the front pages of the newspapers are covered with party, committee and individual appeals to the voter—at all space rates, the columns being thrown open to both sides. Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts was the first northern man, we believe, to realize the value of this. When he published the autobiography of a laborious life in the newspapers from Cape Cod to state line he shocked the back-bay but he was elected governor. At the present time the Massachusetts committee of 100 on reciprocity is advertising its propaganda in half pages with challenging stare heads that send a chill down the vertebrae of the stand-patter. Everett Colby in his fight against the Essex oligarchy, which he won so handsomely availed himself of the advertising columns of the Newark (N. J.) papers to supplement his appeals from the tails of cards and halls which were not rented until the primary day by the said unafraid and unabashed oligarchy. The success of this method must depend upon the insight and originality of the "literary bureau" of the cause of candidates. In the presidential campaign some of the most cogent arguments of the republican party were presented in the advertising columns of periodicals. A sign of the political times is the substitution of the newspaper advertisement for the mailed circular and fugitive leaflet. The amount of money that has been wasted in "literature" that never leaves headquarters would liquidate the national debt.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Although reports indicate satisfactory business conditions in Wall street, it is evident that occupants of "the street" are not overladen with coin. Several thousand of them sought to make an extra lamb killing last Saturday and succeeded in making a spectacle—for nothing. One of the local yellow papers announced that its sheets would appear on the street at a certain hour Saturday, and that a reward of \$500 would be given the person identifying him from the printed picture. The street cut loose at the hour named. The rush on Wall street swept the bulls and bears off their feet. Broad street south from Wall for two blocks was packed from curb to curb, and Wall street from Broadway to William street was practically impassable.

Every man bearing the slightest resemblance to the published photographs was stopped and questioned. Some of the victims had their clothing torn off by the eager mob. Dozens of young men were thrown down and trampled on by persons anxious to grab them and claim a reward for recognizing the mysterious Mr. Raffles.

The uproar was terrific. Brokers in the skyscrapers of the district dropped their work to gaze upon the turbulent swarm in the streets below. Messenger boys carrying millions of dollars in securities and bonds became hopelessly entangled in the crush. So great was the disorderly was the crowd that the doors of the subway were closed as a precautionary measure. Reserves were ordered from all the West side stations as far as Forty-seventh street, and for the balance of the day Wall street did business under a strong police guard.

It seems to afford the editors of Park row some satisfaction to compare the salaries of the life insurance presidents with that of the president of the United States. Two insurance presidents make three times Roosevelt's lump, and there are about a dozen men in the employ of the companies of whom the public never hears who would not change jobs with Mr. Roosevelt if the money was the only consideration. The editors themselves do not rank in point of salary with the big men of the insurance or the industrial enterprises. "They" say that Arthur Brisbane paid down a yearly salary of \$60,000 from Hearst. This is a top-notch price for editors. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, is said to draw only \$12,000. Most of the big editors in New York are presidents or managers of their companies and they draw salaries as such. If they depended on their fountain pens or their typewriters they would not average over \$10,000 a year.

A window show that draws a crowd and makes the people laugh is one given, all in all, by the demonstrators of a collar button, relates the Sun.

First he turns to the gaze of the people in front a card inscribed "The Old Way," and then he proceeds to show what a wicked thing the old-style collar button was. His face, placid enough when he first essays to button the collar, takes on soon, when the collar fails to connect, a look of vexation.

And then he reaches over with a finger into the shirtband and his thumb outside of it and the collar, tries to put it over the button, shutting one eye now, and winking up his face and fairly writhing in his efforts to make the collar work; but there's nothing doing.

And now he lets go of the end of the collar in front, and lets them fly, and in his rage he pulls back his shirt sleeves before going at it again, as though the work was something that needed all his strength. He doesn't say a word, but "Blasé" that collar button" can be imagined as saying to himself:

And then the demonstrator grabs at the collar ends again and once more pulls and hauls on them, only to fail again; and then he lets go once more and doubles up his fist, while the people outside, some no doubt, with a sort of reminiscent sympathy, laugh.

And then he sets up in the window, face to the front, a card inscribed "The New Way," and then, his face no longer suffused with rage but wearing now a look of peace and contentment, he proceeds to show what a simple, easy, comfortable thing it is to put on a collar with the wonderful new collar buttons of the kind that he is showing. He touches his finger to the button at the back—just touches it—and the collar is buttoned there, and at the front just a touch to each end is sufficient to button the collar there, and there you are.

And with that the demonstrator, out of the fullness of his good humor, winks to the people without, who smile more in return and then pass on, making room for others, now waiting for the next demonstration.

A president of a life insurance company was testifying the other day before the legislative committee, about the corporation's agency business.

"What is the chief qualification of a good agent?" he was asked.

"Well, a first-class agent must be a man who is able to butt in."

Just at that moment one of the reporters who was watching the investigation felt some one touch his shoulder. Looking round, he saw a stranger with a glaring red mouche and peering blue eyes. This individual leaned forward and whispered:

"I'd like to talk to you a few minutes."

"What for?" inquired the reporter, irritated at being interrupted in the busiest hour of the morning.

"I want to sell you a policy in the insurance company," confessed the stranger, whereupon there was an abrupt ending of the interview.

Practical joking by telephone is a dangerous business. Two merry young men in New York, for example, thought it excellent fun recently to awaken another good citizen and send him out in a pouring rain with the information, presumably from police headquarters, that his store had been burglarized, and the records of the telephone company were located in the police court almost before they had done chuckling.

There is one office in lower Broadway that attracts an unusual amount of notice. It has been trimmed in preparing for more than a year. Long strips of black are draped above the doors and windows and twined about the counters and chandeliers. The mourning does not appear to be assumed in memory of any particular person. Nobody connected with the establishment has died, and no financial loss has been sustained. It is possible that the sombre decorations have been adopted merely as an advertising dodge.

A Brooklyn housekeeper recently advertised that she had a back parlor to rent. One of the answers which the next day's mail brought here was the following:

"Wife and child, also small spaniel dog, would like to occupy room advertised. Would be willing to pay a little more on account of child and dog. No trouble with dog. Answer at once."

When using baking powder it is always economy to buy the Royal. Royal makes the finest, most wholesome and delicious food.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Perkins started in with the New York Life company at \$35 a month but appears to have made up for some lost time.

Think of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of Brooklyn, 106 years old, celebrating her birthday by riding in an automobile. Suppose she had done this on every birthday, where would she be now?

Charles W. Russell, who has just been made assistant attorney general, has been in the department of justice a good many years, having risen by sheer merit from a clerkship to his present place.

The president of the New York insurance company gets more pay than the combined salaries of the president of the United States, the cabinet, the supreme justice, and an admiral and lieutenant general thrown in.

Prof. W. D. Miller, professor of medicine and surgery at the University of Berlin, has arrived in New York. Besides being famous as a bacteriologist and dentist, he holds the golf championship of Germany and Austria.

Count Leon Leschnisky, a representative of the Southern railroad of Russia has been fitted up in New York for the purpose of purchasing railroad supplies. He is only 22 years of age, and his wife was formerly Miss Mae Feist, of Kansas City.

Arrested for larceny, the cashier of a St. Louis restaurant claimed absconding in exculpation. He said that one morning while he was reading about the delicta of life insurance officials he unconsciously abstracted \$7 from the till. The judge asked him why he did not take the entire contents.

The first telegraph office in the world was fitted up by Henry M. Dellinger, a native of Washington county, Maryland. He is 84 years old, but his memory is very keen, particularly with events surrounding the sending of the first telegrams. The office installed by Mr. Dellinger was in a couple of rooms in an old government building in Washington, the general post office now standing on the site.

POINTED REMARKS.

Bell Boy—Four more highballs for the rent in room 231.

Barkeep—Why he's up there all by himself.

Bell Boy—None. He says he's got some snakes he wants to treat 'em.—Cleveland Leader.

"These insurance manipulators have robbed us of millions," said the man who gets excited.

"That's nothing," answered the bass ball enthusiast. "Look at what the umpires have done to us in those base ball games."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The man who is always ready to argue with you, no matter what the subject may be, generally has to borrow money from somebody every little while to keep him going.—Somerville Journal.

"Surely," began the young politician, who was about to propose, "You must realize that my frequent visits here must mean."

"Why no," replied the bright girl, "since you are a politician, I naturally concluded that your visits were without significance."—Philadelphia Press.

"What do you consider the most remarkable work in American literature?" said the man who asks the question.

"My life insurance company's prospectus," replied the rueful policy holder.—Philadelphia Star.

"Your son's head is unusually full of bumps," remarked the phenologist. "How does it happen?"

"I suppose," explained the father, "its because everything he knows was knocked into it."—Detroit Free Press.

"But," protested the broker, who had advertised for a confidential clerk, "you want too much salary."

"I've had a great deal of experience in

the brokerage business," urged the applicant.

"But you ask too much for it," said the broker. "I assure you I'm offering it to you for much less than it cost me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

HALCYON DAYS.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

When the coal is in the cellar and you've money in the bank, and the job you have is pleasant, and you're neither stout nor lank; When the morning in October is all beautiful and bright, and you own the house you live in, and your liver is all right;

Oh, it's then that life's worth living, and the efforts worth your while, and it's then that you may bravely throw your shoulders back and smile with compassion for the foolish and with pity for the crank.

When the coal is in the cellar and you've money in the bank.

There's something mighty beautiful about this good old earth.

When there's nothing you're ashamed of in connection with your birth, and your hair is staying with you and your lungs are good and strong, and your teeth are sound, and nothing in the world is going wrong.

He would be a churl, an ingrate, who could sit around and whine.