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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1905, was as fol-lows:

81,530 29,910 30,856 30,700 ..... 30,770 30,730 31,800 30,800 30,750 20,900 80,970 Total . Less unsold copies. Not total sales Daily average 30.544 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September. 1965.

(Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE, 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

Current dispatches indicate that the seat of Russian warfare has merely shifted from Asia to Europe.

When Bryan and Togo met in Tokio they were doubtless polite enough each to avoid the subject of "The First Battle."

We shall presently learn whom the Good Government league has singled out for slaughter on the various county

The greatest recent victory of the American newspaper is the conversion of Count Witte to the idea of a free press in Russia.

People of New Orleans may now come out of their shells and see how much the world has changed since they were sentenced to solitary confinement.

The invasion of the North Platte country by the Burlington and the invasion of the South Platte country by the Union Pacific bodes no harm to Omaha.

Tuskegee institute has demonstrated that in comparative development in the last forty years it does not have to take a back seat for any white man's school.

If President Roosevelt had his way and all grafters and boodlers were driven out of politics, there would be a great many vacancies to fill in places high and low.

Mr. Hitchcock is suffering from an attack of Fink-o-fobia and his associates on the editorial staff are manifesting alarming symptoms of the St. Vitus', or rather St. Andrews' dance.

Cuncliffe denies taking \$700 before he lifted the \$100,000 package. He evidently prefers to face the court as a master of high finance rather than as an ordinary petit larceny thief.

Accepting the testimony before the Interstate Commerce commission a true, the Burlington and Union Pacific must want to lose money when they plan new lines to haul livestock.

The czar says that Grand Duke Cyril should be stripped of his titles and in future be known as M. Romanoff. Perhaps, under these circumstances, he might be able to lead a more useful life.

Minister Russell has undertaken to bring about a more friendly feeling be- "If ever we should have to interfere," tween France and Venezuela. It is to said Mr. Roosevelt. "In the affairs of be hoped that in the process he will find any of our neighbors, it would only be none of his predecessors' discarded when we found it impossible longer to checks.

Admitting that the voters are responsible for the political "grafter," they effective purpose to make our interferresponsible for grafters in private corporations, although they have to foot the bills.

he has any Christmas gifts for Omaha

be run without "graft."

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL POSITION. Mr. E. H. Harriman, who has just returned from a visit to the orient, where he went to look into industrial and commercial conditions, says that the Japanese are the dominant factor in the far east and that there will be large future development, though not immediate. He expressed the opinion that if the United States is to participate in such development to any extent it will have to be by co-operation by its statesmen and those representing its business Interests and by close commercial alliance with the Japanese. A similar view has been expressed by other practical observers of conditions in the orient.

While the Japanese are preparing to push forward industrial and commercial development with all possible vigor, the progress made must for a time be very gradual. The country is at present not financially strong; there is a lack of capital and this lack will not be easily or readily supplied. It is true that the government has remaining a considerable sum from its foreign loans, but all of this and perhaps more will be needed to get the troops back from Manchuria and for other purposes connected with the restoration of peace. None of the money can be made available for aiding the business interests of the country. Development, therefore, must take a natural course and hence will not be marked by rapid strides. As to participation by this country it would certainly seem that the opportunity is most 31,130 favorable for enlarging our trade with Japan as well as with other oriental countries and American manufacturers and merchants will make a very great mistake if they do not do their utmost to avail themselves of it. A close com mercial alliance with the Japanese is undoubtedly desirable and should be sought. There is no question as to those people being the dominant factor in the far east and any country that does not realize this can expect to secure few

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN

advantages in that quarter of the world.

campaign-that of negro disfranchisement. If the democrats were united in support of the proposed amendment to the state constitution it would probably carry, but a considerable and influential element of the party, under the leadership of United States Senator Rayner, is vigorously fighting the amendment, feat. In a recent open letter by Senator Rayner he denounced the proposed amendment in the strongest terms, declaring it to be an outrageous and offensive assault on popular rights-"A fraud and intended to be executed in iniquity." He pointed out that the public utility or an entirely new or imamendment would disfranchise not only the negroes, but under the "grandfather serving the public. In any event, every of native birth, could be deprived of the full hearing by the council. Unless it is the amendment.

No more outrageous proposition has ever been submitted to the people of a tion should be submitted to the people it can secure a majority of the voters a full discussion whether or not the of Maryland. With such influential democrats as Rayner, Governor Warfield and others hardly less prominent newspapers in the state, it would seem inevitable, in spite of the fact that the dum. election machinery is in the hands of its supporters, that it will be overwhelmingly defeated. If such shall be the result it will end the political career of position of register of deeds, which Senator Gorman, who is responsible for under the decision of the supreme court the amendment.

QUARDING OUR INTERESTS.

In his references to the Panama canal President Roosevelt has pointed out that which is of course certain of accomplishment, our interests in the Caribbean sea will of course be greatly increased. The canal must be policed, which will re- popularity among all classes of people their proper regulation is one of the duties quire an efficient navy, and in addition "it is urgently necessary that the insular and continental countries within or bordering upon the Caribbean sea should ardent and active republican and should be able to secure fair dealing and orderly liberty within their own borders."

In connection with this declaration the president said that the United States not only has no purpose of aggression his election is almost a foregone con-like imitation of one. upon any republic, continental or in- clusion sular, to the south of us, "but has the friendliest feeling toward them, and desires nothing save their progress and prosperity." He said that this country does not wish another foot of territory and referred to the conduct toward Cuba as a guarantee that this is our genuine attitude toward all our sister republics. refrain from doing so without serious damage following, and even in such case it would only be with the sincere and

certainly cannot be charged with being ence beneficial to the peoples concerned. It would seem that the people of the southern republics could ask no stronger or more explicit assurance than this of the friendly interest of the United States. Clear the track for Mr. Harriman. If They have no reason to doubt the sincerity of these utterances. They merely in the shape of shop enlargements, new repeat what the president had said on buildings, or track extensions, he should numerous occasions and what has been be assisted to deliver the goods as soon said many times by other American statesmen. There is no desire in this country for a foot of the territory of The testimony of the actuary of the the countries south of us. Aggrandize-Mutual Life Insurance company would ment in that direction has no adveindicate that when there is not enough cates among our people. There was a money received by companies to foot all time when the annexation of Santo Dolegitimate bills and provide soft places mingo was urged, but there would be no for officials, the concern must go to the supporters for such a proposition now. wall; but the history of a number of and the same is true in regard to Cuba.

when it will be necessary, as suggested by the president, "to interfere by exercising what is virtually an international police power, if only to avoid seeing some European power forced to exercise it." This is what is now being done as to Santo Domingo.

In guarding and protecting our own interests in this hemisphere we at the same time protect the interests of all the other independent countries. The interference that wards off European peace and security, but also the peace and security of the sister republics. It seems most remarkable that there should be one of them that does not understand this, yet there is a feeling of distrust and apprehension among the people of some of them toward this country which even the latest assurance of President Roosevelt may not wholly remove. It was, however, a proper and timely utterance and can hardly fall to have a good effect. It is a declaration of American policy in entire accord with the intelligent sentiment of our people, as repeat edly avowed by those having authority to speak for them.

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE

The right of every community to regulate its own affairs and decide for itself how much, if any, indebtedness it is willing to incur for public improveit desires to grant franchises to public utility corporations, or to own and operate such utilities under municipal ownership, should be as sacredly upheld and maintained, as the right of every community to elect the men who are entrusted with the management of its

All the city charters recently framed for Omaha have given recognition to the principle of home rule by requiring the submission to the people of every proposition for a new franchise, or the extension of an old franchise for supplying the city with light, water, heat, power and telephone service. While it is not mandatory upon the mayor and council to submit every proposition presented to them by investors or promoters who desire to acquire a franchise the spirit and letter of the charter un doubtedly contemplates that such submission should be made whenever the proposition is safeguarded and the parties proposing it are willing to guarantee or pay the expenses involved.

In other words, while the mayor and council are not required to submit proposals for franchises that bear upon their face the evidences of bad faith or blackmail, it is their duty to give the people a chance to express themselves wretched piece of jugglery conceived in for or against the grant of a franchise that promises to establish a competitive proved service, or greater facilities for clause" a great many white men, not proposition should be given a free and suffrage. It is needless to say that all apparently deceptive, and made with demen of foreign birth are arrayed against liberate intent to sandbag an existing corporation, that already has a franchise in operating a public utility, the proposi state and it is almost beyond belief that so they may decide for themselves after

franchise should be granted. This is especially true where any con siderable number of the population pe joining with the republicans in fighting | tition for the submission of the proposithe amendment, aided by the strongest tion and desire an opportunity for a popular expression through the referen-

FRANK BANDLE.

In nominating Frank Bandle for the is to be filled this year, the republican county committee has made an excel-

Mr. Bandle possesses many years' experience in clerical work, which will enable him to supervise and conduct the efficiently. He is an old resident of Omaha and enjoys a high degree of who may own them, he maintains that with whom he has come in contact, socially and in business.

Politically Mr. Bandle has been an command the support of all elements of the party at the coming election. Judging by the general approval with

The supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision affirming the right of the city of Sloux Falls to of the "upper class," he hands the money construct and operate its own water works, notwithstanding the fact that it can married women should insist upon had granted a franchise to a water works company and contracted with it for fire hydrant protection. Omaha would have been in the same position at this time had it not been rushed into the compulsory purchase of existing works on the three-appraiser plan by the horse marine statesman and his deluded followers. Had Omaha retained its right to build its own works it would have had no difficulty in securing possession of existing works on amicable and favorable terms.

Several district judges are kept busy night and day by issuing mandates, restraining orders, counter injunctions and citations, and in interpreting, readjusting and snuffing out conflicting provisions of the revised primary elec-

when it is recalled that the increase in the salary roll of his office to take care of the extra work involved in the enforcement of the scavenger law came during the first twelve months of his term, while the county board was run by a democratic majority, which was treasurer a single clerk more than he

If Governor Hoch intends to enforce the prohibitory law in Kansas he should prepare plans for resuming his editorial work at Marion at the expiration of his present term; for Kausas is only happy under the conditions laid down by the late John J. Ingalis when "the cranks have their law and the boys have their

The annulment of the first day's registration in Omaha and South Omaha reminds us forcibly of the fact that we law in these parts. The ruling by which more than 6,000 citizens who had registered for the coming election are compelled to re-register, is, to say the least, very aggravating.

A campaign circular, charging William Fleming with nepotism, which has been floating about the town, is denounced by the Omaha Fink-o-fobiac as a silly attack on Fleming, but to the ments and determine for itself whether average person endowed with horse sense its republication by that sheet will appear more silly, if not most silly.

> Just before election it has taken the local democratic organ nearly three solid columns of type to tell how Wiltell the tale how Fleming was distanced in the race for county treasurer.

> Our amiable popocratic contemporary declares that it is not nepotism to saddle five or six members of a family on the municipal payroll at one time, proup to the same department. It amounts to the same thing in the end, however.

The North and South Platte line in fainter and fainter of late years, but if anything is likely to obliterate it altogether it will be the Union Pacific and Burlington excursions of track builders sent into one another's territory.

In the light of "free trade" riots in Chile. Uncle Sam can congratulate himself that the "free trade" party in this country is so small in practice, be what it may in theory, that it cannot muster enough men to create such a disturb-

There is a gratifying prospect of the marked increase in the railroad mileage of Nebraska within the next twelve months, but there is no assurance of total of the ratiroad assessment.

Minneapolis Journal. General Linevitch has received impenotice to withdraw. Linevitch was the man who did not get his army smashed up in the battle that was never fought.

Record in Russian Strategy.

Awaiting the Unexpected. Springfield Republican.

A Senator Allison endorsement of Secretary Shaw's presidential candidacy is reported from Iowa. Something more to the point would be a Governor Cummins endorsement, and it is not and probably will not be forthcoming.

> Striking at the Root Brooklyn Eagle.

Fake suits against railroad companies are too common. Now that the companies are discouraging them by having not merely the fakirs, but their lawyers indicted, people will be a little more careful about the way they get off the cars and into the

The Duty of Congress.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The fact that he is opposed to govern ment ownership of railroads is emphasized by President Roosevelt in his southern speeches. On the other hand, no matter that congress owes the public and railroads

> Hot Tips for Magnates. Pittsburg Despate

By a careful study of the president's he has not changed his attitude on the he will be able to tell the difference be- of the traffic officials. which his nomination has been received, tween a real rate-regulation bill and a life

A Great Example

Everybody's Magazine Admiral Togo's income is less than \$3,000 year. Like every good Japanese husband over to his wife, who gives him a small allowance. Here is a custom which Ameriadopting. Give the old man a chance, but don't give him too much spending money!

Boston Herald. Mr. Edison's assertion "that the country ing the effect of this modern form of might be shipped at lower rates. idolatry with almost as much amusement as alarm. For it is a part of the world's play to indulge in nothing with moderation. Speed madness, food madness, money madcaused by some mysterious influence which experts have been too occupied with other matters to consider. Regarded as a disease, they may come to it by and by, when bustness is slack and they can spare time for experiments on the eater. But, after all, why not let men die as they like best?

Hard Times for Crooked Bankers.

Philadelphia Record. Prosperity and opportunities for specula and expounded provisions of the new period and the same state six other bank of shippers. officers escuped trial by suicide. A Denver grand jury has just indicted ten bankers for conspiring to steal nearly \$2,000,000 The attempt to make campaign capi- from a Denver savings bank; several of tal against County Treasurer Fink by them are nearesidents. A Louisville banker companies prove that the business can We must guard our interests, however, charging him with excessive expendiand in doing this occasions may arise tures for cierical help falls rather flat character as well as shrewdness,

ESSENTIAL TOOL OF INDUSTRY,

Railroad Power to Make or Unmake Individuals and Communities. The first of a series of papers on the all-important railroad question appears in the current number of McClure's. The author is Ray Stannard Baker, a student of industrial problems, whose contributions mighty careful not to give a republican to this publication show deep research impartiality and good judgment. ker sees small hope for justice for the small shipper as long as the power of the railroads to fix rates remains in the hands of individuals.

Among other things he says: The railroad is, indeed, the essential tool of industry throughout the world. It is the regulator of business. It holds the scales of destiny. It decides where cities shall be located, and how fast they shall grow, it marks out in no small degree the wheat and corn areas, it sets boundaries for the business of the coal miners of Illi nois as against those of Pennsylvania, i marks definitely how far the lumber of Washington shall go, it decides whether flour shall be manufactured in Minneapolis or Buffalo, and whether the chief export business in grain shall be done at the porhave altogether too much court-made of New York or at the port of New Or-

And the great fact arising out of these conditions, the overwhelming fact, is that these enormous powers, the control of the very instrument of business destiny, is in the hands of a comparatively few private citizens who are handling the tool not to build up the nation properly, not to do rea justice as between Chicago and New York or between Rockefeller or the independent make the rate system simple and time-saving, but to fill their own pockets in as shor a time as possible. When a citizen or shipper who thinks he

is wronged attempts to get relief he must submit his case, not to an impartial tribuhal, but to his adversary in the case. What justice can be hoped for? He is poor, he does not understand railroad conditions, he does not dare, single-handed, to make a fight for the whole community and take the chance of earning the further enmits liam Fleming began life in Omaha; but of the railroad; his adversary is rich, emjust after ejection about three lines will ploys the best legal talent, is entrenched in power. Out of hopelessness of justice has arisen the present widespread demand. voiced by President Roosevelt, for some tribunal which is at once impartial and powerful enough to do justice as between the railroad and the citizen. The people have asked that the government, through the Interstate Commerce commission, be made such a tribunal; in other words, that vided only that they are not all charged in case of a dispute over a rate the government of the United States shall say, once for all, what is right and reasonable. They believe that such great power is better in the hands of the government than in the hands of individuals. This demand the Nebraska politics has been growing railroad owners are opposing with all the ability, legal acumen, money power and political influence that they can command.

> Railroad managers are not fools, nor are railroad rates the results of mere caprice, or spite, or vindictiveness. No one feature of the congressional investigation was more marked than the testimony to the immense complexity of rate-making as it is now conducted. Nearly every important witness on both sides had something to say of the difficulty of determining what any one rate really should be, let alone all the rates in the country.

As for a science of rate-making, there is no such thing. A rate today is merely a compromise resulting from the operation of a thousand different competitive forces. Scores of railroad managers, hundreds of cities, thousands of merchants and manufacturers, all with selfish personal interests, are operating to influence every railroad rate. For the very life of industry depends a corresponding increase in the grand on the rate, and every farmer, miner, lum- port as an infant city and in later years, berman; merchant and manufacturer knows it. A great clamor arises, each man deadvantage for himself, for which he offers any inducement he can command position-anything, so long as he can get his rate down, no matter what any other citizen has to suffer for it. As a compromise between all these bitterly selfish forces arises the rate as it now exists, with all its absurdities, its injustices, its merciless cruelty. A railroad rate today may be defined as a compromise of greed.

When the big shipper gets a low rate on oil or steel or beef, the small shippers and consumers who pay the small freights has been, then other patrons of the road must pay enough more to yield the great

promoters. the trusts to show that the blame for road men. The big shipper, the Trust, of changes in rates. He also is to blame. It was significant-and amusing-to see the railroad bring in one shipper after another dented. When Washington early in his to the recent congressional investigation, to prove by them that the railroad was to retire from office at the end of that without fault, that everything was all right, that there was no complaint as to rebates. Of course, the larger shippers utterances on the southern tour the rail- stand with the railroads and will stand way magnates may be able to gather that | with them as long as they can by cajolery or force get favors from the traffic ofquestion of rate regulation, and also that ficials, or as long as they fear the enmity

Still other factors enter into the problems of rate-making. Under present conditions the railroad president is a sort of over-lord of his territory. If his road is to succeed, he knows that the country through which it operates must be pros perous. Consequently we find James J Hill doing wonders to develop the far northwest, not because he loves the northwest-which he does with undoubted sincerity-but because a developed northwest will make his road pay better dividends. For a time, he carried lumber at a loss (on operation) to help build up his business-but, be it remembered, that loss came not out of Mr. Hill and his assois food drunk" will be endorsed by the clates, but out of the other patrons of the abstemious individual who has been watch- road, who paid higher rates that lumber

Protection for Railroads.

Wall Street Journal. President Ripley of the Atchison system. ness, are phases of the same mental state in his testimony before the Interstate Com merce commission, goes far toward establishing two very important facts. First, he declared that the packing house industry is under concentrated control; in other words, that it is a combination of extraordinary power. Second, he showed that this combination is so powerful that it is able to dictate terms even to the railroads. This presents a situation in which a combinaion of shippers is greater than any transportation company. It seems to us tion have been too much for a number of that this statement of facts presents the tion laws and general election laws, bankers. The leading bank president in strongest possible reason why there should and it will take the county board sev. Milwaukee went to the penitentiary a few be a power of control over rate rates lodged eral sessions to discuss and dispose of months ago. In the last five years six in the federal government, which would the claims and counter claims that have bank officers in lows have been convicted serve not only to protect shippers against of misuse of funds, and the last one was any exaction of the railroads, but also arisen from the judicially propounded sentenced only last week. In the same protect the railroads against any exactions

> Look on the Other Side. Chicago News.

A railway president denounces rute regu "commercial lynch law," - It ating about \$200,000. Banking calls for acterizes the process of strangling a competing shipper

Sixty years of experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla! Think of that! Think of the millions of people who have been cured by this medicine!

If despondent, down-hearted, discouraged, and almost ready to give up, this splendid old family medicine will prove the silver lining to your dark and dismal cloud. Ask your doctor.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lewell, Mass. ATER'S BAIR VIGOR—For the hair.

ATER'S PILLS—For constipation.

ATER'S AGUE CURS—For malaria and agus.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, has taken up President Roosevelt's cue and has denounced race suicide as a sin due to the love of ease.

Not to be outdone by President Roosevelt. who braves the yellow fever microbe, Kaiser Wilhelm, having received only an unpleasant shaking up from the automobile accident of the day before, went fox hunting yesterday.

Colonel Watterson has enrolled himself among Roosevelt's admirers. Instead of the rough rider and big stick twirler of his former invectives he now sees "a very archangel of peace bringing upon himself and his country glory unspeakable."

Auguste Person, inventor of the wire hoop which under the second empire in France came to be known as crinoline, has just died at the age of 80. He did not make much out of his invention, having sold it for less than \$1,000, but the people who put it on the market cleared millions The khedive of Egypt is one of the po

tentates who have profited-both morally and financially-from the protection of Britain. In addition to his annual grant private fortune, in the management of which he had the opportunity, as well as the tendency, to be a good deal thriftier than his predecessor.

The Davenport Democrat on Sunday last celebrated the golden anniversary of the founding of Davenport with a notable edition of seventy-six pages. The story of the progress of Davenport in half a century varies little from history of scores of younger cities west of the Mississippi. It is a type of all, into the warp and woof of which is woven the hardships of pioneers, the struggles and successes, the trials and triumphs of the sturdy men and women who have made Davenport a city of homes. Fine illustrations show Daven supplemented with portraits of men conspicuous in the development of the city. Numerous special articles of historic value make the anniversary number one of deep -money, power, political influence, social interest to the many sons and daughters of Davenport settled in the wider fields of the great west.

ROOSEVELT AND THIRD TERM.

Possibility of the Nomination Being Forced Upon Him. Leslie's Weekly. Prominent democrats and republicans are

suggesting the possibility that President Roosevelt may be nominated in 1908 by both parties, and that the nomination have to make it up. If oil is carried at would come under such conditions that cost, or below, by the railroads, as it often he would be compelled to accept it. His railway rate regulation policy, his attacks on the trusts, his desire for tariff revision profits which the railroads earn. There- along sane lines, his civil service reform fore, you and I who buy food, shoes, hats, action, and his fearless and intelligent ashouses-against every item of which there sertion of American power and influence stands a freight charge-have paid part in the world's affairs have given him a toward the enormous fortunes of the trust sway over the people's minds and hearts entirely unexampled in American politics. I have gone thus into the subject of These are some of the reasons, but not all, which suggest him to many conservative present conditions of utter injustice and and shrewd republicans and democrats as immorality is not due wholly to the rail- a very strong possibility for renomination in 1908, despite his evident and repeatedly has forced and is today forcing all sorts expressed determination to step down from office in that year, This situation is absolutely unprece

> second term, made it known that he wanted four years, the people began to look around for somebody else, and one element of them wanted Adams and the other urged the election of Jefferson. The people were willing enough to let Jefferson and Madison go out of office at the end of their second term. Many of them were more than willing. Monroe had no opposition for election to his second term, because there was only one party in the country at that time, but nobody wanted him for a third term. Jackson's own party go his second term. Had Lincoln lived to serve out a year or two of his second term he would have had to fight the radicals of his party who overthrew Johnson for attempting to carry out Lincoln's policy. Cleveland's own party, in the national convention held near the end of his second term, voted down, by a large majority, proposition to indorse his administration. McKinley, after his second inauguration was not thought of by any one in connec tion with another nomination. As every body remembers, the attempt to give Grant a third nomination failed, and would have

> split his party had it succeeded. It is noticed that this third-term talk for Roosevelt calls out no cries of "Caesarism." such as greeted the mention of Grant's name in that connection. Even if this talk should never materialize in acts it would still be a unique demonstration in our politics-one which Americans would be apt to recall while the country lasts.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"You say he's a hard loser?"
"Well, rather. Why, he'd holler fraud if he were defeated for the presidency on the prohibition ticket."—Louisville Courier-

"Hello, pa!" said the college youth, on the long distance 'phone; "I was begin-ning to get worried about that check I wrote to you for—" "Don't worry about it, my boy," replied his father; "it's safe."

"Ah!"
"Yes, safe in my check book. Goodbye.
-Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"That's a true proverb about the fool and his money being soon parted."
"Have you had any recent proof?"
"Yes; last evening a fool got in the way of my auto, and his loose change was scattered all over the street."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tommy-Hurray! We're goln' to move Bobby-How d'yer know? Tommy-I throwed a brick in th' parlor

an' knocked a big chunk o' plaster off the wall, an' ma didn't lick me.—Cleveland Leader

Head of the Firm (looking at him more closely)—I think you're the young fellow that was here last week inquiring for a sitation.
Young Fellow-Yes, sir; but I'm not so lamed particular now. I'm hunting for blamed particular now. work.-Chicago Tribune.

politician.
"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I can't say I do. Every time a bluff is called people get more suspicious, and it is that much harder to make the next one go through."—Washington Star.

MY DOCTOR.

My doctor is a merry soul, He has such funny ways; I think of little things he does, And laugh for days and days.

He takes a slender pointed stick,
Then tells me, "Never fear!"
And pokes some cotton up my nose
And pulls it out my ear,
Then stands me near the eight-day clock
To see if I can hear.

My tongue he selzes with tongs And alts upon my jaw,
Then jabs the handle of a spoon
Into my waiting maw,
Or takes my tonsils in his fist
And sweetly says, "Say Aw!"

Attacks of blues I take to him— They turn to black and blues; Thermometers I fain must chew E'n though I may not choose. He gives me dope so active that It filters out my shoes.

Within one tearful, trusting eve A crowbar he inserts,
And swiftly in the other one
Tobasco sauce he squirts—
The while he says, in tender tone
"Please tell me when it hurts."

If I admit in bashful tones A certain sort of ill,
It's marvelous what he can do
With one wee little pill:
I swallowed one three weeks ago
The thing is busy still.

I dream he kneels upon my chest When I am sleeping nights. He turns my liver inside out. And then blows out my lights. It thus becomes too dark to see The other ghastly sights.

My doctor is a fearful man— I thank my lucky stars That I am still alive to go And smoke his good cigars.

PITTSBURGH



## LORT

QA new, strictly modern, absolutely fireproof hotel, within two blocks of the Union Station and five minutes of the center of the wholesale or retail business and theatrical

¶Spacious and beautiful lobby and public rooms. **G**Furnishment and decorations

elegant and in good taste. **Q**Hot and cold running water in all sleeping rooms.

Telephone in all rooms. ¶82 rooms at \$1.00 per day. QOver 300 rooms from \$1.50

to \$5.00 per day. Q41 rooms with bath at \$2.00 per day.

Other rooms with bath \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day.

Restaurant, Palm Room Private Dining Rooms Men's Cafe Good foods, carefully prepar-

ed and served, at moderate Penn Ave. and 10th St

Pittsburgh, Pa.

C, A. BLANCHARD, Manager