THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	30,400	16	31,700
2	31,530	17	29,910
3	29,550	18	30,700
4	30,350	19	30,700
5	30,770	20	32,410
6	30,820	21	30,820
7	30,730	22	30,990
8	31,000	23	31,520
9	31,800	24	30,050
10	29,650	25	31,130
11	30,800	26	31,030
12	30,750	27	30,900
13	30,710	28	30,770
14	30,850	29	30,970
15	31,050	30	31,850

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C. C. ROSEWATER, Sec'y.

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

The dispatch from Rome that Italian socialists are active will cause no shock at St. Petersburg.

President Roosevelt has braved the proud and chivalrous yellow fever mosquito in its lair.

Those French disclosures show that the time is ripe for France to join the advocates of perpetual peace.

Current reports indicate that the fiercest Russian warriors stayed at home during the trouble in the orient.

The report that "Texas is for Roosevelt" does not sound so strange since the reception of the president by the south.

Fifty years ago today the Omaha postoffice was located in the crown of A. D. Jones' hat, and Dr. Miller hadn't yet chloroformed the last papoose.

Chinese who want to enter this country by crawling under the tent as merchants could no doubt truthfully say that they come to buy experience.

The Pennsylvania courts draw the line at adulterated sausages. The only spurious article that will be tolerated in those parts is wire spring sausage.

General Trepoff has conceded to Russians the right to freely discuss current events, but the concession will hardly last longer than the bombs hold out.

President McCurdy is a believer in printer's ink, and plenty of it, properly distributed and spread on the front page, top of column, between reading matter.

Those fences erected by the western cattle barons in western Nebraska would have had to come down anyway to make way for the new railroads and the new towns.

That accident to the ship bearing the president is now attributed to the commander of the craft. Perhaps he was an "old salt" and lost his bearings in fresh water.

A loan twenty-seven years old was found in a defunct Pennsylvania bank. It may now be in order to attribute the failure to laxness in the collection department.

The scarcity of competent civil engineers will furnish the paving contractors with a concrete base for future claims against the city for damage on account of delays.

With riots in Japan and Russia following the declaration of peace it is easy to see that neither party had its fill of fighting—therefore, more honor to the power which stopped the war.

The breweries have suppressed the saloons in Kansas located on the Kaw river within a few miles of Kansas City just to prove to Governor Hoch that prohibition prohibits when the breweries are on the side of prohibition.

That late German pamphlet on the subject of proposed change in the rules of warfare should not be permitted to fall into the hands of the Hottentots or they might discover justification for their most savage acts in battle.

The latest Chilean revolution has been suppressed in one day with a trifling loss of only sixty persons killed and 200 wounded. But the full particulars of the next revolution will be due by the succeeding steamer from Buenos Ayres.

PROFESSION AND PERFORMANCE.

While the republican party, with its courageous president, is rounding up the trusts and grappling with the problem of railway regulation, the sham trust busters of democracy of these parts are howling themselves hoarse over Rockefeller and Chancellor Andrews in order to distract and befog the people of Nebraska and make them believe that the republican party is the bulwark of predatory wealth.

But parties, like men, are known by their deeds rather than by their professions. Rockefeller has never been an issue in Nebraska, but national supervision of trusts, railroad regulation and railroad taxation have been an issue and will so continue to be until the issue is settled right.

In Nebraska, as at Washington, the democratic performance has been glaringly at variance with democratic profession. The fusion reformers, as they called themselves, were in full control of our state government for four years, but during all that period they failed utterly to carry out the pledges made to the people with regard to railway regulation or railway taxation.

The record made by our democratic and populist representatives in Washington is in keeping with that made by their state officials in Nebraska. Three years ago, for example, the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States was defeated in the house of representatives:

Article XVI, Section 1—All powers conferred by this article are extended to the several states, territories, the District of Columbia and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2—Congress shall have power to define, regulate or prohibit trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Section 3—Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

On this amendment there were 154 yeas, of which 150 were republicans, and 132 nays, of which 130 were democrats and populists. The resolution failed to pass owing to the fact that a two-thirds vote was required upon a proposed constitutional amendment, and its rejection was thus accomplished solely by democratic votes. Whether this amendment, if passed by the house, would have also received the necessary two-thirds vote of the senate is immaterial. The democratic party must be held responsible for the defeat of this amendment because its representatives in the house made it impossible to pass it, even had it received the unanimous sanction of the senate.

ABUSES OF THE LAW.

It is one of the wholesome signs of the time that there is a very general and growing demand that something be done to remedy the abuses of the law. The subject has engaged the attention of some of our ablest jurists, who have pointed out the defects and suggested how they might be corrected, though as yet without producing any effect. In his address at Little Rock, Ark., President Roosevelt said: "There are certain abuses in connection with our whole system of law today which the laymen cannot remedy, but which I earnestly hope that the men of the law will themselves remedy." He regarded it as unfortunate that we have permitted practices that were necessary three hundred years ago for the protection of innocent people to be elaborated, to be perverted so that they become a means for allowing criminals to escape the punishment of their criminality. He expressed the opinion that we urgently need in this country methods for expediting punishment, for doing away with delay—"methods which will secure to the public an equal chance with the criminal. If we can get an average of just 50 per cent of the criminals we will be pretty nearly all right and we will give the public an even chance with the criminal whose offense is against the public." The president declared that at present the right of appeal is in certain cases so abused as to make it a matter of the utmost difficulty to ultimately punish a man sufficiently rich or sufficiently influential to command really good legal talent.

This is a statement which could not be truthfully made as to any other country where there is respect for law and its admitted truthfulness in respect to the United States is a reproach which ought to arouse a general sentiment and a determined effort for correction. A former American consul to England, a lawyer by profession, pointed out the marked contrast between the administration of the law there and here. In England the trial of those charged with violations of law is expedited, technicalities that are allowed here and which cause delay are not permitted there, yet it will scarcely be denied that administration of justice is on the whole as sound there as it is in this country, and far more sure. When the president of the United States says in a public speech that he is unable to get at certain public offenders who have been indicted, some of whom it has been almost impossible to get into the jurisdiction of the courts in Washington in order to try them, it needs no great wisdom to discern that something in our system of law is radically wrong and that it should be corrected as soon as possible. As was said by the president, the abuses connected with our system of law cannot be corrected by the laymen. It must be left to the men of the law, but while some of these have shown an earnest desire to apply a remedy and much in regard to the matter has been uttered at conventions of bar associations, there is reason to think that the legal profession generally is not very greatly concerned about it. A good deal in the way of correcting abuses could be done by the judiciary, but judges generally appear not to be disposed to do anything. Perhaps the president will in his annual message call the attention of congress to the subject and suggest how certain palpable abuses may be remedied. It is evident that he fully realizes the importance of reform in this direction.

THE MORTON MEMORIAL.

All Nebraskans honor the memory of J. Sterling Morton. There is no intelligent citizen of the state who does not appreciate the great service he rendered the commonwealth as the founder of Arbor day and through that the entire country. Having a profound affection for Nebraska his efforts were ever directed to the promotion of its development and few men accomplished so much in this direction. In one familiar aspect, of course, he stood alone and this distinction justly entitles him to a place among the foremost of public benefactors. What he did for the state in instituting the planting of trees as an annual custom has been followed by many other states and it would be impossible to compute its value. It gave him national and lasting fame.

Mr. Cleveland's earnest and eloquent eulogy of Mr. Morton will find hearty approval from every citizen of Nebraska. It was a tribute in every way worthy of the subject and the occasion. In the arena of statesmanship J. Sterling Morton had little opportunity, but the testimony of those who speak with authority is that he used that opportunity wisely and well. The duties that devolved upon him in his brief public career the president under whom he served says were performed with ability, fidelity and conscientious care. It is testimony that all will accept unquestioningly. In honoring with a monument the memory of this distinguished son of Nebraska our people are themselves honored, in that it attests their sense of the debt of gratitude they owe him. The event at Nebraska City yesterday will constitute one of the most interesting chapters in the state's history. It was in every respect a memorable occasion.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AGAIN.

One beneficial effect of the pending insurance investigations is foreshadowed in a renewed interest in the movement for postal savings banks. The most disgraceful abuses uncovered in the insurance shake-up are traceable largely to the fact that life insurance has come to be not only a guaranty of family indemnity in the event of death, but also a gigantic savings institution in which people have been persuaded to deposit their surplus earnings in expectation of repayment with interest and dividends at a stipulated time.

The idea has been assiduously cultivated by the insurance promoters that insurance offers the safest and surest form of investment for a man's savings. As an offset, however, the distrust with which the graft disclosures have enveloped insurance is serving to emphasize the claims put forward by the friends of postal savings banks, namely, that the government owes it to the people with a view to encouraging thrift and preventing dependence to furnish an absolutely safe place of keeping for the hard earned savings of the industrious citizen. It is being suggested, even, that the government should itself furnish insurance in connection with a postal savings system, copying after what has been done in this direction by some of the foreign governments. It is possible that government insurance against helplessness through old age or death may eventually come, but postal savings banks without the insurance feature would appear to be the first and most logical development.

The demand for postal savings banks is unquestionably growing and the time seems more ripe now than ever before for legislation favorable to this project. The insurance disclosures have exploded a great many of the arguments that were most effectively used to defeat postal savings bank legislation in the past, and its opponents will have a hard time now in finding solid ground to stand on. If we had postal savings banks today the wage earner's family would not be so alarmed over any threatened loss of insurance because the widows and orphans would be in position to draw upon the savings bank deposit with implicit confidence in the ability of the government to hand over the whole amount promptly on demand.

NO DANGER FROM JAPAN.

Perhaps those persons who have been professing to see all sorts of danger to American interests from Japan will have their fears allayed by the official utterances of the first secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, in a recent public address. There is no doubt that what he said was spoken authoritatively—that is, with an accurate knowledge of the sentiments of his government.

He declared that Japan has no designs on the Philippines. In this he simply repeated what had been said by others higher in authority and whose disavowals should have been sufficient. Japan is perfectly satisfied to have the United States as a neighbor, for since that relation has been established Japan has experienced no disadvantage from it. Her trade with the Philippines is larger today than when the islands were under Spanish rule. Moreover, if Japan coveted the archipelago she is in no position to attempt to obtain it. She has no money with which to buy it and she would only invite disaster by undertaking to capture it. The absurdity of any apprehension of danger in this direction is obvious.

In regard to the open door for trade in China it has been urged that Japan would exert her inuence to put an end to that principle. There is no better foundation for this than for the other professed fear. Japan is irrevocably committed to the open door not only by repeated pledges, but also by the terms of the treaty with Russia. It ought to be perfectly clear to anybody who will consider the matter intelligently that even without these binding obligations Japan could not afford to invite the hostility of the western world by an attempt to exclude any nation from trade with China. Any effort in this direction would inevitably lead to a union of western commercial nations against her, and these would certainly exert greater influence at Peking than Japan.

It would seem, after all the assurances which Japan has given of her good intentions, as to the sincerity of which there can be no reasonable doubt, that all apprehension regarding the future policy of that country in its commercial and international relations should be dismissed. Japan's interest is to maintain friendship with all the rest of the world and this she will do.

WHERE IT HURTS MOST.

The graft disclosures of the big insurance investigation is without question inflicting untold injury upon insurance interests in this country, but it is abroad that it hurts most. News of this kind readily finds place in European newspapers and periodicals and European readers, who seldom see anything in the public prints to the credit of America, are all too ready to believe that the dark picture is not overdrawn.

The president of the Chicago Board of Review, Fred W. Upham, returning from a tour abroad, has declared in an interview that people here at home can scarcely realize the black eye the American commercial and financial name has received in Europe through the life insurance scandals. "These reports," he goes on to say, "have caused Europeans to believe that the average American business man is a 'con' man. They cannot understand how men who heretofore have held the highest rank in public esteem have not hesitated to stoop to unblushing graft. I was told by European men of affairs that American enterprise would require years to recover from the damage."

This is putting it pretty strongly because similar upheavals in European financial circles of the Hooley stripe would indicate that the standard of business honesty abroad has flaws in it, too, but the necessity for us to do something to recoup the reputation of American business methods abroad will soon become apparent. People abroad have been led to look with suspicion upon American financiering, and it has been only recently that their confidence has been won. American financial methods are still in the probationary stage so that setbacks, such as now experienced as a result of the insurance upheaval, react with specially disastrous consequences. Were it not for the fact that in other directions Americans are forging to the front in the eyes of the world and in particular the lead taken in the peace negotiations that terminated the Russian-Japanese war, the present "black eye" would threaten us as a permanent disfigurement.

NO HUMAN VIVISECTION.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews has seized upon the occasion presented by the meeting of the international prison congress at Lincoln to advocate anew human vivisection with life sentence convicts as the subjects. The idea is by no means a new one, but is received with no less revulsion now than when it was originally promulgated.

Much human life has, doubtless, been sacrificed in various ways to the advancement of science, but it has for the most part been unpremeditated and involuntary. The healthy sentiment of the community, however, is no more ready, in the name of prison reform, to hand over the human body for scientific experimentation, even though it involves the life of only the vilest criminal, than it is to go back to the thumb screws and torture racks of the mediaeval dark ages.

Chancellor Andrews may be personally converted to the doctrine of the beneficence of human vivisection, but we do not believe he helps himself or the university over which he presides by advocating such a questionable reform.

Tom Watson dresses down the expremier to Grover Cleveland in the following fashion in the November issue of his magazine:

Richard Olney, attorney general to President Cleveland, has come out for the railroads again. Being one of their very high priced lawyers, it was supposed that he would show up on that side sooner or later. Richard declares that if the national government regulates railroad rates the rights of the states will be usurped. Bully for you, Richard! We will have to take you to the states' right side. Last time we heard from you, old boy, you were on the railroad side, just as you are now. The state of Illinois don't seem to have any rights which railroad cabinet officers in a democratic cabinet are bound to respect.

Bryan is now probably unlearning in Japan what he preached and sought to teach before he started for Japan. In his Labor day address in Omaha last September he expressed the opinion that Japan would have achieved all it was striving for by arbitration instead of war with Russia. His views after having seen Admiral Togo and his victorious squadron must have impressed him with the idea that a little fighting is sometimes more effective as a persuasive argument than a good deal of diplomatic palaver.

When Jules Verne made Phineas Fogg take an imaginary trip around the world in eighty days, thirty years ago, the feat performed by his hero was regarded as a balloonatic pipe dream. But Harriman's transit from Japan to New York in fifteen days surpasses all pipe dreams ever evolved out of the brain of the most confirmed opium eater.

Ex-Comptroller Dawes expressed the opinion at the bankers' state convention that the bulk of what we call common stock in the corporations in this country is issued for the purpose of locating the control and not for the purpose of getting fictitious prices from the public. Perhaps Mr. Dawes has never organized a railroad or a public utility corporation. This class of public service corporations notoriously issue bonds to cover the costs of their lines and equipment and then issue common stock on wind and water with the deliberate intent of exacting tolls that will enable them to pay interest on the actual money invested and dividends on the basis of earning capacity for all that the traffic will bear.

When the ships collided south of New Orleans it was wireless telegraph that gave assurance to the country that the president was not injured and the American people accepted as a matter of course what a few years ago would have been considered preposterous guesswork.

Both Chicago conventions have decided to send representatives to the national capital this winter to push railroad rate regulation bills, but it is safe to assume that one of them will not have to dig for expenses so long as the railroad slush fund holds out.

If, as alleged, poor copy is the cause of so much needless expense in the public printing office congressmen who desire to appear particularly prominent before their constituents should see that their private secretaries are better qualified.

King Peter has undertaken the education of the crown prince of Servia on the theory evidently that no one else can so well teach him how to retain his royal seat when the people become restive.

American Influences Spreading.
Washington Post.

Those Filipino brides of army officers are getting divorce and alimony in a manner that indicates they are more fitted for self-government than Secretary Taft would have us believe.

One Invader Gets a Fall.
Indianapolis News.

An American quick lunch enterprise in London has failed. It is not stated whether the failure is due to the Britisher's respect for his stomach or his inability to ride a stool and wear a monocle at the same time.

Best of All Colors.
Baltimore American.

In adopting for a national flag a yellow cross upon a blue field the Swedish Riksdag is, at the least, artistic in selecting complementary colors. Now, the Norwegian Storthing might do well to establish a republic and choose as complimentary the red, white and blue.

Mexico on a Gold Basis.
Philadelphia Record.

Mexico's change from a silver to a gold basis has been practically accomplished without serious financial disturbance. The fluctuations in the price of silver no longer disturb the rates of exchange. The risks of business have decreased. Imports have increased as well as exports. There is also greater activity in mining, manufacturing and agricultural development. In spite of the failure of the wheat and corn crops, there is every evidence of wider prosperity and a confidence born of financial stability.

National Anthem to National Music.
Springfield Republican.

It seems that we are likely to have a new and original tune to sing for Samuel Francis Smith's "America," and so relieve it from the duplication of "God Save the King"—a matter particularly embarrassing to passengers on ocean steamers on the Fourth of July. In fact, the music that two years ago won a prize from the Society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island is now in use by patriotic societies in various parts of the country, by military bands and in public schools. The air was composed by Arthur E. Johnstone of New York. Now let us have it everywhere.

PROBLEM OF WINTER CLOTHING

Admonitions from Experts Well Worth Heeding.
Chicago News.

In warning the public as to the need of proper precautions against pneumonia the health department takes timely action. No one living in this climate can afford to ignore the advice it offers. Excess in the use of intoxicants, overeating and living in overheated rooms are dangerous practices. Frequent bathing, careful attention to the cleanliness of the mouth and teeth and a proper supply of fresh air are precautions no one should neglect.

For persons of temperate habits these admonitions are not difficult to observe. One subject, however, plainly deserves more attention than has been paid to it. The problem of proper clothing during the winter months in this climate is not easy to solve. From about the present time until late in the spring the average person of prudence goes about panoplied in several thicknesses of woolens. Having once put on his armor he dare not take it off for fear of sudden fluctuations in the temperature. The thermometer may range from 20 below in January to 60 above in early spring, but the clothing remains the same. That is not the worst of it. The wearer several times a day must expose himself to violent changes from the temperature of his steam-heated flat or office to that of the outside air. He is dressed—so far as concerns underclothing—with a warmth necessary to protection out of doors, but he must retain the same clothing while indoors.

The health department suggests that "light clothing, including underwear," be worn indoors. Unfortunately, it is not practicable in most cases to make the changes of apparel which this advice implies. Once swathed in his flannels or woolens the wearer must stay in them for the rest of the day—and often sally outdoors overheated and perspiring. The facts seem to justify the question whether our whole custom of winter dressing does not need revision. For persons whose calling keeps them indoors, at least, it would seem a wise plan to keep all the indoor clothing moderately light, relying upon heavy outer wraps or overcoats to provide the necessary protection from outside temperatures. The question is one which each individual must decide for himself, but hygienists and medical men should be able to provide safe general rules. It may well be doubted whether the average American's habit of bundling himself up in flannels is so safe a practice as he fondly supposes.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Toledo Blade: A Kansas minister has resigned his pastorate to go on the stage. When a minister of the gospel receive that kind of call there is room for the suspicion that it came over the telephone.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Virginia preacher has been suspended for six months for kissing a pretty girl. He would probably have been excused if he had picked out some homely old lady with traces of a mustache. Preachers who desire to kiss should always remember these things.

Boston Globe: Perhaps the bright and breezy style of religious advertising does sometimes go a bit too far. For instance, a writer in the current Atlantic speaks of seeing a few years ago at the door of a prominent religious edifice in Boston this notice: "Meeting at 3 p. m. Subject, 'The Unpardonable Sin.' Bright and enjoyable service. All are invited."

Milwaukee Wisconsin: While Episcopalian clergymen in New York were dogmatically asserting that there are no women angels, a Milwaukee woman came to the relief of Chiaffarelli's stranded orchestra and has for several months financed it with entire success. Members of the amusement profession, with examples like this before them, will listen with incredulity to the New York denial.

Boston Transcript: The liberal attitude of most of the New England evangelical clergy regarding the exclusion of Unitarians from the Church Federation is characteristic of the general disposition of this section. It is significant certainly that the most diligent guardians of the private road to heaven are residents of the graft-ridden sections of this country, where men for generations have been strong on orthodoxy and weak on everyday honesty.

Chicago Chronicle: A preacher of some distinction lately delivered an eloquent sermon urging the metropolitan churches to "invade the amusement field and furnish wholesome entertainment for the poorer classes." That is just what many of them have done and have been roundly taken to task therefore by their stricter brethren. Besides, the people they would reach obstinately prefer to get their amusement elsewhere.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Some men are born great, others have life insurance salaries thrust upon them.

The recent fights among the Syrians in New York prove the ability of this country to afford them all the comforts of home.

The president of the wrecked Allegheny City bank candidly admits that he knows very little about its affairs. As yet he hasn't explained what he was paid for.

Patrick Henry's immortal plea for liberty or death must be classed as a back number. D. M. Parry has spoken. Mr. Parry is an Indiana peach with the floss on.

The business boom in St. Louis continues unabated. A bunch of rustlers working overtime with a dray carried off a load of picked hardware from a store at night, without an order from the proprietor.

A novelty in domestic harmony comes from romantic Padukah, Ky. Two sisters indulged in a hair mussing match, and their father, as a lawyer, defended one in court and paid the fine assessed against the other.

Pittsburg critics add some to the gaiety of the season by asserting that the express robber is mentally deranged because he refuses to tell where the missing $10,000 of the loot is. Here is where the laugh comes in for Cunliffe's lawyers.

A minister of the church militant observed a fellow passenger on a train bound for Cincinnati abuse and strike his wife. Whereupon the minister gently reproved the slugger by decorating both eyes with the tints usual on such occasions, while nimble passengers contributed shoe leather to the impressive exercises.

Ever since the American Press Humorists' association made John D. Rockefeller an honorary member the oily old man has enjoyed life as never before. He has taken quarters on the sunny side of the street, preaches as one whose heart overflows with kindness for his fellow man, and chats merrily with friends and neighbors. The genial wand of mirth made him a new man and he is determined to enjoy the gaiety of life to the limit. Remarkable as the transformation appears, Johnny is rushing for a fall. He has applied for a license as a chauffeur.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

The fruits of sacrifice become the roots of love.

Gladness does not need the robe of gaudiness.

You do not lift another's burden by treating it lightly.

Whoever has a mind to work will have a work to mind.

You cannot expect meaty sermons on a dry-bread salary.

The only love that is wasted is that which is paid out.

Meekness does not buy mastery at the cost of manliness.

A man can be tender hearted without being putty headed.

Learning the duty of happiness, we discover the happiness of duty.

Sisterliness is easily mistaken for sanctification—by the man who has it.

No heart is more hungry than the one that follows for the loaves alone.

The curse of the impure heart is that it can only see the things of the night.

You cannot tell the depth of a man's wisdom by the intensity of his silence.

When a man is long on cowardice he is sure to try to pass it off as conscience.

When a man really believes God he does not die of worry over the stock market.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Man—I'd hate to have a gril refuse me.
Girl—Then you must never propose to one.—Somerville Journal.

Him—Do you think women should have the privilege of proposing?
Her—Emphatically not.
Him—Why not?
Her—And give them the privilege of refusing? Never.—Cleveland Leader.

Jasper—What do you suppose your father will say when I speak to him?
Beryl (sure of him now)—He won't say anything. He'll be speechless with joy.—Chicago Tribune.

Knicker—Strange they didn't name the baby after its rich uncle.
Bocker—No; he looked at it and said he'd give them $10,000 not to.—Harper's Bazar.

"He's very handsome, but so poor."
"Yet you are going to marry him?"
"Yes."
"What a union of exact opposites that will be. He is handsome and poor and you are rich and—kindhearted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"See here, May," said Jack to his mannish sister, "I don't mind your inroads upon my haberdashery, but you might at least give me a testimonial letter."
"How do you mean?" she demanded.
"Well you might say something like this: 'Dear Jack: Since using your shirts and collars I am a new woman'."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"Women are hard to understand," said the callow philosopher.
"Not at all," said Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta has never yet spoken her mind to me without making herself prefectly clear."—Washington Star.

"Henry, if I were a young man like you, and expected to have to make my own way in the world some day, I should try to make my expenses come within my income."
"Father, if I were as rich as you are, and had only one son, I'd try to make his income up to his expenses."—Chicago Tribune.

ON HALLOW EVE.

Minna Irving in Leslie's Weekly.

She put the withered grasses by
And raised the mossy stone.
Above her, through the flying clouds,
The moon of midnight shone.
A hooded shape of pallid mist
She sought the olden ways,
And paused before the house wherein
Were passed her wedded days.

From lighted windows came the sound
Of revelry and mirth,
Where merrymakers gathered round
A brightly blazing hearth.
She saw her husband through the pane,
And nestling at his side,
With roses in her golden hair,
His new and lovely bride.

She glided through the darkened hall
And up the winding stair.
The nursery door was open wide,
The crib—it still was there.
Upon a crumpled pillow tossed
Her baby's tangled curls;
The moon shone in upon his tears
And changed them into pearls.

She pressed the little grieving mouth
With kisses thin and cold,
She wrapped him in the chilly mist
Which was her mantle's fold.
"His father has a bride," she said,
To keep him company,
But I am left to sleep alone;
The child shall come with me."

The dancers shook the oaken floor
All night with rythmic tread.
A tiny form of frozen clay
Lay silent overhead;
And o'er the dead October leaves
A wreath of vapor stole,
Enfolding in its shadowy arms
The baby's sinless soul.