THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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2	30,700	18	30,650
3	30,990	19	30,650
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5	31,220	21	31,510
6	31,520	22	29,950
7	32,410	23	30,970
8	30,920	24	30,990
9	31,030	25	31,100
10	31,100	26	30,880
11	31,190	27	30,910
12	30,710	28	31,860
13	30,820	29	30,700
14	31,810	30	31,000
15	30,450	31	30,900
16	30,700		

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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 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.

Political affairs in the Netherlands show that no independent nation is too small to have party lines.

Results in Ohio would indicate that the voters believed "Box" Cox to have left the convention after Herrick was renominated.

The prince of Wales may have a larger reception in India than Prince Louis has had in America, but he cannot have a livelier one.

Now that Prince Louis has seen a real American foot ball game he may better understand the cause of American superiority over Great Britain.

With a possible cabinet crisis and the prospect of a duel between generals of the army life in Paris promises to be lively during the coming week.

The primary law has come to stay—and prospective candidates can center their fire and cash on the voters, as the public must hereafter pay the bills.

The editor of the local popocratic organ admits that he is afflicted with telescopic lenses in his eyes, but few of his fellow democrats are equally unfortunate.

Midshipman Meriwether should now realize that while the object of naval training is to teach people to kill, they are expected to select their victims with greater care.

John Redmond says there can be no compromise on the "home rule" question. Irish-Americans may prepare to go down in their pockets for another contribution.

The Omaha police is taking a lively interest in the finger print system of identification and the light fingered gentry may hereafter have to wear mittens to escape detection.

Applicants for consular positions when examined might be requested to tell what form of speculation they intend to enter in the place where they wish to represent Uncle Sam.

Candidates for the job of supreme court commissioner, to be vacated by Judge Letton upon his promotion to a supreme court judgeship next January, are due to come out in the open.

Depositors of the Enterprise National bank who threaten to bring criminal proceedings against officials of that institution evidently do not believe in the force of vicarious atonement through the death of the cashier.

Omaha now has all the grain elevators completed and under construction that will be required for its grain traffic for the next few years, but there is a very promising field now open in Omaha for flouring and cereal mills.

A Board of Trade membership in Chicago sold last week at $31,750 net to the buyer. Memberships in the Omaha Grain exchange may never reach that figure, but they are bound to double and even quintuple in value within the next ten years.

When the queen of England offered to defray the expenses of better quarters for army nurses the War department should have permitted the change to be made out of gallantry if nothing else—and the Balfour government is in no position to bring upon itself the fury of a woman scorned.

RATE LEGISLATION.

Next week the senate interstate commerce committee, of which Senator Elkins is chairman, will meet in Washington to consider the railway rate question and perhaps frame a bill for introduction in the senate. Mr. Elkins is reported as saying that congress will pass a measure for the regulation of railway rates, but he did not express an opinion as to what its character will be.

The present indications are that the old policy of delay in the senate is to be pursued so long as it may prove effective in preventing legislation. This is inferred from the statement that the senate committee will be unable to report upon the date set at the last session and will be compelled to ask for an extension of time. The chairman of that committee is quoted as saying that the great mass of testimony submitted during the hearings last summer and the intricate problems connected with the regulation of railroad rates make longer consideration of the subject by the committee an imperative necessity. This is naturally construed to mean that the railroad senators in the committee have no intention of reporting any sort of a bill until after the house has passed a measure. In this way, it is pointed out, they will be able to cut out every paragraph agreed upon in the house, leaving only the title, to which they will attach their own measure.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says of the situation: "In the coming fight much filibustering on the part of the railroads was to be expected and for that reason it will cause no alarm to the president and his supporters. It will merely be productive of delay and that will not affect materially the final results. The president is now more than ever convinced that the opposition of Elkins, Aldrich and those other senate leaders who stand for railroad interests against every proposition for the public welfare will be overborne by the irresistible force of aroused public sentiment in favor of the policy he has urged." It is not to be doubted that the results of the late elections, in the protest they carried against the political influence and dictation of corporations, have strengthened the president's position. Perhaps this will have no effect upon senators who are in one way or another identified with the railroads, like Mr. Elkins and Mr. Foraker, but it is pretty sure to exert an influence with others who are not so bound up with the railroads.

The expectation is that a measure, meeting the views and recommendations of President Roosevelt, will be passed by the house early in the session, possibly before the holiday recess, so that the senate can enter upon its consideration immediately after the recess, if no obstruction is placed in its way by the railroad senators. Of course they will seek to do this, but they may be less successful than they now expect if the senators who are favorable to rate legislation will do their duty in vigorously combatting obstructive tactics.

WANT MORE PROTECTION.

As we have more than once pointed out, the Canadian manufacturers want more protection against the competition of American manufacturers and they are very likely to get it. The tariff commission, at its recent meeting in Montreal, received numerous petitions all urging more protection. There are, of course, certain things which the Canadian industries must import and upon these they do not ask any change from the existing tariff, but in the main they demand that the rates be advanced, with a view to putting a check upon the competition of our manufacturers. There is something said by a few interests in regard to German competition, but the chief plea for more protection is directed against the manufacturers of this country, who sell as much, if not more, in the Canadian market than is sold by the Dominion industries. It is needless to say that the manufacturing interests of our northern neighbor are able to present, from their point of view, good arguments for what they ask. They urge that it is essential to industrial development, to the advance of the country in population, to keeping labor well employed and to the promotion of industrial and commercial independence. These views, supported by the example of the United States, make an impression on the Canadian people and there is reason to believe that protection sentiment is growing among them.

What recommendations the tariff commission will make probably cannot be known until the meeting of Parliament, but it seems safe to assume that it will recommend higher duties, especially on American manufacturers and perhaps also German. It seems that the Dominion manufacturing interests make no complaint respecting British competition, for notwithstanding the tariff preference accorded the British manufacturers their trade with Canada has not been very much increased. This preference will in any event be maintained. It is American competition that they are principally concerned about and if their demands are complied with the effect will certainly be damaging to our Canadian trade. There appears to be no longer any considerable sentiment in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States and if our government were to propose the negotiation of one the proposal would doubtless not be accepted.

Railway managers and railway attorneys never tire of making invidious comparisons between American railroads and European railroads, especially with regard to taxation. Possibly they will be surprised to learn that for the year 1904 the railroads of Great Britain were taxed $23,680,000, or more than 4 per cent of their gross earnings for the year, and according to the report of the British Board of Trade, there is no sign of any diminution of this burden, which in nine years has risen from £3,011,000 to £4,736,000—an increase of over 60 per cent. What would the railway tax fighters think of an assessment that would make the roads pay 4 per cent of their gross earnings in Nebraska for the year 1905?

REVISE THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

Revision of Omaha's building ordinance on modern lines and with special reference to modern methods of fireproof construction should by all means be enacted by the city council at an early day.

Acting upon the recommendations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as to what should constitute a general building ordinance, so far as it concerns fire prevention, the International Association of Building Commissioners have endorsed and urged the use of the Cleveland building ordinance as a model. Its influence in all cities, which have organized building departments has already been felt.

It is to the credit of the owners of several mercantile buildings now under way that they have shown faith in the value and expediency of thorough fire resisting construction, but individual enterprise and public spirit should not be allowed free scope as to architectural plans and building materials to be used in the erection of mercantile buildings, office buildings, hotels, and, for that matter, buildings of every description within the area covered by the fire limit.

The revised building ordinance should also set apart a small area for strictly fireproof buildings, beginning with the city hall and court house squares, which area is to be gradually extended from this center to a circumference of at least five blocks. While the principal streets of Omaha are wider than those of the average American city and the risk from destructive conflagrations is correspondingly less, there is nevertheless a long felt want for more strict supervision of building construction and the enforcement of more stringent regulations.

The new Omaha, or rather the Greater Omaha, should strive to keep up with other large cities that are now rapidly undergoing complete reconstruction. An authority has recently compiled a set of figures to show that New York possesses by all odds the greatest number of fireproof buildings of any city in this country, the approximate number being 1,389 for New York, 298 for Chicago and 265 for Boston. While it is not to be expected that Omaha could match these great cities it should emulate their example.

The work of canvassing election returns has been somewhat simplified by the voting machine. The tedious work of scanning tally sheets with magnifying glasses and comparing the tallies with the returns is a thing of the past, since there are no tally sheets. The work of canvassing is simply confined to adding up figures from the different voting precincts and declaring the result. There is, however, one problem which the voting machines have not solved, and that is to ascertain who of the candidates are entitled to the surplus of the votes in case the machine registers a surplus over the number of voters whose names appear on the poll list, or to ascertain how many votes are to be taken away from any particular candidate or all the candidates, in case the machine registers more votes than appear on the tally books. Under the old system, the election officers would draw out of the ballot box the number of ballots that appeared to be in excess of the actual number of votes of record, but under the new system there can be no such reduction made. The discrepancy is all charged up to the clerks, who are assumed to have either omitted to register the name of some voters or registered more than actually participated in the election.

South Omaha democrats have recovered sufficiently from the stunning setback of last Tuesday to talk about the spring campaign, and we are told that all agree that it will be the most interesting fight in the city's history. The next campaign is always the most interesting, just as the last council is always the worst council we ever had, except the next one.

It is difficult to say exactly which is the most notable achievement of the republican state committee—to have carried Nebraska by such a stunning republican majority, or to have wiped out the incubus of debt inherited from the last bunch of campaign managers.

This season's building operations in Omaha have been eminently satisfactory. But the prospects for next year foreshadow a record breaker in the construction of high grade business blocks and elegant residence buildings.

Bloody "Code of Honor."
Philadelphia Ledger.

Annapolis cadets are too valuable to be permitted to kill each other.

Now Get Busy.
Cleveland Leader.

Those who have to eat crow expect to have it thoroughly digested in time to give proper attention to the turkey.

Right Thinking and Acting.
Chicago Record-Herald.

A change of 600,000 votes in one year indicates pretty strongly that the grownup citizens of Pennsylvania have all the qualifications necessary for doing their own thinking.

Hint to the Medical Profession.
Boston Transcript.

The case of the Iowa physician who committed suicide because the community in which he settled is so distressingly healthy that no one ever has to call in the doctor contains an admonition to the medical profession that either the physicians will have to combine to combat present tendencies to live aright and keep well or must henceforth seek to be paid for preventing diseases rather than for curing them.

Making Some Progress.
Philadelphia Record.

One of the reforms promised in Russia is the submission of the Gregorian for the Julian calendar. The empire of the czar is thirteen days behind the rest of the civilized world in dates. In institutions Russia is much further in the rear, but she is now making efforts to catch up.

Rude Barbs of Satire.
Springfield Republican.

The latest topical song, "Everybody Works but Father," appears to have been given an appropriate new wording for the New York campaign, "Everybody Works but Murphy." After four more fat years the Tammany boss should indeed be in such comfortable circumstances as to make work absurdly unnecessary. But the cry, "Where did he get it?" having been once raised, is likely to be continued to his discomfort.

American Capital in Mexico.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The latest estimate of American capital invested in Mexico is $700,000,000. It is less than twenty-five years since Americans began to put money into Mexican properties and more than half the investments have been made within the last seven years. The movement has proceeded quietly and without the sensational features of a boom. Large business chances in Mexico have been investigated from time to time by our capitalists and before many years their holdings in that country will pass the $1,000,000,000 mark.

Unique Upheaval in Salt Lake.
Chicago Chronicle.

The election of the American or anti-mormon candidate as mayor of Salt Lake City seems to mean a revolt of Mormon voters against church dictation in politics. Smoot passed the word that the church wanted the Mormons to concentrate on Lynch, republican, to beat Thompson, anti-mormon. The result was that Thompson beat Lynch by about 3,000 votes and Morris, democrat, by some 500. If the "saints" are getting independent enough to rebel against church dictation in politics Mormonism will not give us much more political trouble.

Count Witte's Stupendous Task.
New York Tribune.

Of how little worth in these days is an empire based upon nothing but an imperial or an imperious personality was shown by France in the terrible year and again by Russia herself in these last eighteen months. Stupendous as the Hyperborean Colossus seemed, the impact of the once despised Japan and the uprising of the oppressed at home alike revealed in crumbling ruin the fatal feet of clay. Count Witte's task is to replace the feet of clay with feet of adamant, or, to change the figure, to transform the incongruously composite effigy into a living being of harmonious and effective parts. There is scarcely a member or an organ that must not be remade, created from the beginning. The whole "Russian system," political, industrial, military, social, must be transformed. It is one of the most stupendous tasks ever undertaken by mortal man.

Value of a Character.
Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The unveiling of a statue of the late J. Sterling Morton at Nebraska City gave Mr Cleveland an opportunity to add his warning against the materialistic tendencies of the time to that of President Roosevelt. The similarity of the opinions of the two men on this subject is not surprising; for despite very radical differences of temperament, there is a fundamental resemblance between them in moral character. The former president paid a high tribute to his secretary of agriculture and justly praised him for his adherence to the best ideals. "We should learn," Mr. Cleveland added, "that character, uncorrupted by the contagion of ignoble things and unweakened by the corrosion of sordiness and money-madness, is the cornerstone of every truly useful life and of every genuinely noble achievement." It is an old lesson—as old as the Ten Commandments. But there never was a time when it seemed to be more important than it is now.

Presidential Traveling Expenses.
Springfield Republican.

The statement is in circulation that President Roosevelt's southern trip cost him personally $15,000, and this is being used as a text for articles favoring public provision for the president's traveling expenses during his term of office. Such a discussion is in order, but it will probably have to be said that the southern trip cost Mr. Roosevelt no such figure as that mentioned. The statement recently found publication that the president, before he began to pay his own way, was offered a whole special train, fully provisioned, for $50 a day, which was said to be considerably below cost. In that case we may suppose that the president secured a single private car for the southern trip at say $100 a day, and he used it for less than ten days. It is doubtful if the trip cost him over $1,000, but it is a question whether the nation should compel a president to salary or income for a more or less non-pay so much as that from his present partisan visit out among the people.

NEW SPIRIT OF POLITICS.

Significant Revolt Against Blind Partisanship.
New York Tribune.

One of the most significant facts during the recent mayoralty campaign in this city was that wherever and whenever President Roosevelt's name was mentioned, whether in McClellan, Hearst or Ivins meetings, it was the signal for tumultuous applause. Perhaps not since the Monroe "era of good feeling" has there ever been a period in American history when a living president was thus acclaimed by representatives of all parties, especially at campaign meetings.

This popularity of Theodore Roosevelt is made up of many elements, some personal, some partisan; but for the most part it rests upon the general belief of the people in the president's possession of certain virtues which they admire, and among those, and one of the chief, is his known readiness and courage in denouncing wrong, whether in his own party or among his political opponents, and in standing for what he believes to be the right, even though it contravene party precedent.

This independence of the old bitter partisan spirit, with its evasive and apologetic attitude for its own scoundrels and righteous indignation at the scoundrels of other parties, is something unfortunately rather novel in American politics; but nothing in recent years has done more to purify our political atmosphere and to strike at the power of selfish and sinister leadership than the spirit of which President Roosevelt may be regarded as a personification. Its effects are seen today in Maryland, Ohio, Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey, and not there alone. The most popular American, in short, is the man who is strong enough, honest enough, brave enough and wise enough to stand for political integrity, to hew to the line of honest and good government and let the chips—in the shape of elections—fall as they may. In other words, the president is himself the hero of the new revolt against blind partisanship, which is the most distinctive and hopeful feature and political indication of our time.

EPIDEMIC OF GRAFT.

Some Means of Stamping Out a Growing National Evil.
The Outlook.

Graft may not be worse in American democracy than in Russian bureaucracy; not worse in the republic in the twentieth century than in the French empire in the nineteenth. But it is more widespread. In a democracy both virtues and vices more easily become epidemic. Graft is confined to no department, to no party, to no locality. It appears in the federal government and in the city governments, in the Post-office department at home and in the consular service abroad, in democratic New York and republican Philadelphia, in eastern Boston and in western Cincinnati and St. Louis. Nor is it confined to governmental circles. It is quite as gross and quite as criminal in commercial circles—the little shops and the great corporations. Nor is any class immune. It is in the insurance official who buys bonds at par and sells them to himself as the finance committee of his company at an advance, and in his coachman who takes a commission on every purchase he makes for his employer. Not all men are dishonest; only a minority are dishonest. But dishonesty is so widespread that it is difficult for the honest man to do his business honestly. The would-be honest politician acquiesces in graft to get his nomination. The would-be honest manufacturer participates in graft to get his share of business. The would-be honest employer winks at graft because it costs too much to resist it. And in every organization men combine to cover up graft lest exposure injure "the cause."

What are we going to do about it?

1. Refuse to participate, either as payer or as recipient. Go without the nomination if it must be purchased by silence; without the business if it must be purchased by corruption. Honesty is an individual virtue. There is no way to make the community honest except by individual honesty. And no honesty is worth anything if the honest man is not willing to pay something to maintain his honesty. The honesty which is only a best policy is not honesty at all. But the American conscience is not dead; it only sleeps. What individuals who abhor what is evil can do to awaken the sleeping conscience, and how the conscience will respond when a man who is fighting honestly appeals to it, Folk in Missouri, Taft in Ohio, Weaver in Philadelphia and Jerome in New York have demonstrated.

2. Probe and punish. "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light; neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be reproved." Let the light in on evildoers that they may be reproved. The man who dreads investigation confesses judgment. The more investigation is evaded the more it should be pushed. The lighter a clue the more it should be followed. Much is said against washing dirty linen in public. Better so than leave it dirty. Jehovah, it is said, will bring to light the hidden things of darkness. We need not wait for the day of judgment for Him to do so. He who is doing this service now is doing God's service. It is better to know the truth and suffer the shame than to live in a lie. Christ had something to say about men in His time who were like whited sepulchers, which appeared beautiful outwardly, but within were full of dead men's bones and all uncleanliness. Their successors are living in America today. To show them for what they are and bring them to the punishment they deserve is a first need of our American life. The more respectable the sinner, the greater the sin. Therefore, provide for publicity. Publish the political contributions; require the great corporations to keep books which can be understood and to open their books to inspection by properly authenticated officers, for the information of the public. Dishonesty burrows and hides. Drive it from its hiding-places.

3. In politics put moral principle above political principle. "Principles, not men," is a lying motto. Behind this mask many a knave has hidden a shameful visage. A principle is an idle and useless thing if it be not incarnated in a living man. A man is a nefarious and pernicious personality if he does not incarnate true principles. A party is no more to be judged by its platform than a church is by its creed. The religion of profession and the patriotism of profession are different phases to the same hypocrisy. So long as men care more for regularity than for righteousness in the men they vote for, political righteousness will be irregular and political regularity will be unrighteous.

4. Discourage partnerships between the government and individual enterprise. We cannot be wholly rid of such partnerships; but the fewer the better. There is something to be said for the philosophy that government should confine itself to governing and should leave all industries to private enterprise. There is much to be said for the doctrine that the people should engage in those industries on which the well-being of the whole community depends, whenever they can do the work better and cheaper for themselves than it will be done for them by private enterprise. But in the transition for the individualism of the past to the modified socialism of the future we have entered upon an era of extensive partnership between government and private enterprise; and they are morally perilous. This is the peril in the protective system. It involves a partnership, rather a series of partnerships, between the manufacturers and the government. It may be economically advantageous, but it is morally disadvantageous. Either socialism or individualism is more likely to be honest than socialistic partnerships. The American government's combination with the Pacific railroads gave us a Credit Mobilier; the French government's combination with the Panama Canal company gave birth to a still greater scandal. New York was wise to dig and own the Erie canal; the United States is wise to dig and own the Panama canal.

5. These are but palliatives and restraints. They may check the fever; they may prevent the fever-stricken patient from inflicting irremediable injury on himself and others. But the fever is in the blood; and the only true remedy is to eradicate it. We must convert the American passion for acquisition into a passion for service; we must substitute for $ a better insignia of honor; we must measure men by what they do and what they are, not by what they possess. Here is a call to the Christian clergy which too few of them have yet heard. No teaching of the Master more needs emphasis today from the American pulpit than this: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

Perfection of Public Ownership.
Leslie's Weekly.

The municipality of Freiburg, Germany, is the granddaddy of the public ownership idea, for it owns and runs about everything in town, from the usual public utilities to the pawnshop, insurance business, cemetery, theater, restaurants and the daily paper. The best part of this unique plan is that every department turns over a profit yearly to the city treasury. Only the schools and the theater are non-supporting—both educational institutions. You can hear the opera for 9 cents and can get a supper afterward for 6 cents. The people are happy, and can you blame them? Wish New York was a Freiburg. The words "graft" and "politician" are unknown.

Recommended by Prominent Physicians and Chemists

CALUMET Baking Powder

Perfect in Quality
Economical in Use
Moderate in Price

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

North Platte Tribune: The railroad companies refuse to pay their taxes in full on account of what they term exorbitant assessment, while the man who earns $12 or $15 a week pays promptly and in full without questioning the legality of the assessment. And it is just such instances as this that has created the widespread belief that railroads should be to a certain extent, at least, under the control of the government.

Fremont Tribune: Republican State Chairman Warner has announced that he favors the plan of railroad regulation proposed by the president and is of the opinion that Nebraska republicans should take a hand in seeing that plan win. All the members of the lower house have supported the plan and the legislature committed Mr. Burkett specifically to it when it elected him senator, though that was his position already, so it will be seen that there only remains the uncertainty of Senator Millard's attitude. Perhaps Chairman Warner will drop the latter a card office of the Ashtabula (O.) Sentinel, rolls certainly will help some.

Central City Nonpareil: Never in the history of this country have the railroads so persistently, so systematically and so extensively endeavored to mould public opinion as they have in their campaign against rate regulation. All that brilliant writers, subsidized news agencies and corporation controlled newspapers could do toward convincing the people that the proposed legislation is pernicious and unnecessary has been done, but to present indications without avail. The people have an abiding faith in the ability and integrity of President Roosevelt, and he says rate regulation is necessary and imperative. That's enough. The people think as he does and are not to be tricked into opposing him by specious logic or the importunities of the special interests.

NEW INSURANCE SCHEME.

Why Should Not the Nation or the State Do the Business?
Washington Post.

Indeed, since we are going into paternalism, why should not the state itself or the federal government undertake the business of insuring the people against the vicissitudes of life and the losses incident to death? It can and does issue financial bonds, payable upon such terms as congress may see fit to authorize. Why not life insurance bonds, purchasable by the people in such installments, under such restrictions as to age, etc., etc., as may be deemed wise, proper and expedient?

Those who have followed the insurance revelations in New York will readily realize that the government could do the business better, and do it at least 50 per cent cheaper than it is done, or can ever be done, by any private association or corporation whatever.

The fact that the government could utilize the postoffice service and other federal agencies, coupled with the fact that its guarantees would not have to be backed up by colossal surpluses cannot be overestimated in this connection.

What would be the ultimate effect, politically considered, on the one hand of thus tying the people by such cords of direct personal interest to the state, or, on the other hand, of withdrawing such vast amounts from private enterprises by the federalization of the field which has heretofore been free to all who desired to cultivate it? That is a question, should it ever come to the front, for statesmen to answer.

As an alternative to federal regulation the federalization of insurance may have to be taken into account by all whom it may concern. The fact that there may not now be constitutional warrant for either proposition does not conclude a controversy which a constitutional amendment might settle should the people, by unmistakable majority, demand it.

A Jarring Note.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Army officers are said to be at work secretly on designs of fortifications for the protection of Chicago. And this, too, at a time when we are engaged, or, rather, when we are supposed to be engaged, in the uplifting task of cementing those ties.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Jan Kubelik, the violinist, will make a short tour of the United States this winter and will be accompanied by Mrs. Kubelik and the much-talked-about twins.

Management of Norway goes to the young Dane. He lives near the plant and his family evidently has some pull. These are days when, if a man wants anything, he must put on his hat and coat and go get it.

Emperor William has ordered that his chauffeurs must be total abstainers. When driving in an automobile he insists on a speed of not less than forty miles an hour, and therefore wants chauffeurs on whom he can rely absolutely.

Two plumbers were in a bank building the other day when an explosion of gas wrecked the structure. Several people were killed, but the plumbers simply were blown out of the window and picked themselves up unhurt. Merely a case of the survival of the fitter.

Curtis Guild, jr., who has been elected governor of Massachusetts, is a man of many accomplishments, and should he have turned his attention to music he could have become noted in the musical world. He is also remarkably clever as an actor, and has won no end of applause in the many amateur productions in which he has taken part.

Once a year or so William Dean Howells, the distinguished novelist, drops into the office of the Ashtabula (O.) Sentinel, rolls up his sleeves and sets type for half an hour. Mr. Howells began his career as a printer's apprentice in the Sentinel office, which was then owned by his father. His knowledge of typesetting has been of immense value to him in his literary career.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Of course, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "you'd like to be an angel, wouldn't you?"

"Well—er—yes'm," replied Tommy, "but I'd like to wait till I can be a full-grown angel with gray whiskers."—Philadelphia Press.

"I don't stand up foh de trusts," said Uncle Eben, "but I kin say fur 'em dat dey ain' made as much trouble in my fam'ly as crap games an' hoss races."—Washington Star.

"Do you think one meal a day is enough?"
"Enough for what?"
"Enough for the average man?"
"Go and ask the average man and find out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, I guess old Slyman is beginning to make his pile."
"Why do you think so?"
"He's going around blowing about how much happier a man is when he's poor."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dolly—Every time you call, you make love to me. I'm getting tired of it. How can I induce you to stop it?
Chelly—Marry me and I'll promise never to make love to you again.—Cleveland Leader.

"Why don't you insist on abolishing the trusts?" inquired the precipitate person.
"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "political history is already too full of sad cases of the abolisher abolished."—Washington Star.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the city merchant, who had gone back to visit the farm of his boyhood days. "Here's the old feed chopper. I wish I had a cent for every cornstalk I've run through that machine."—

"Kind o' seems to bring everything back to you, does it?" said the farmer.
"Everything," said the merchant, "except the forefinger and part of the thumb I fed into it one day."—Chicago Tribune.

A CHEERING THOUGHT.

Washington Star.

I have read with dismay how the trusts
day by day
Have reached for the cash I am earning;
And they say that ere long there'll be pressure so strong
That the funds they will straight be returning.
Sometimes I am blue for a minute or two,
But one thought makes existence seem sunny.
My spirits can't sink as I'm pausing to think
Of the men who are owing me money.

There's the total that comes from the various sums
I have paid the insurance director;
And the taxes I'm told are unjustly controlled.
But some time we will get a collector
To figure it out beyond question or doubt
And repay each man's share. 'Twill be funny!
I'm on poverty's brink, but it's jolly to think
Of the men who are owing me money!

Help! Help! I'm Falling

Thus cried the hair. And a kind neighbor came to the rescue with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair was saved! In gratitude, it grew long and heavy, and with all the deep, rich color of early life. Druggists have sold it in all parts of the world for over sixty years.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.