PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1600 Home Life Ins. Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 3-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Ornaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. 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 October, 1906, was as fol-lows: 30,650 80,700 81,320 30,920

81.520 32,410 31,030 31,190 30,820

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

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this list day of October, 1906. (Seal)

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

In the mean time, what is to become of the market house erected by the city on lower Capitol avenue?

requested.

Omaha bank growth is a pretty good reflection of Omaha business growthand the figures mount into the millions.

Some of those speculative "pools" in Wall street seem to have proved veritable cesspools for some of the partici-

As soon as improvements already under way are completed, Omaha's wholesale district will invite comparison with that of any city of twice its size.

Government statistics would indicate | method which is significant. that arbitration is not a popular method of settling labor disputes, but like all other young things it may be expected

It was necessary to deny that an uncle of the czar had been appointed military dictator of Russia, for the next Russian dictator will hardly come from the royal circle.

Unless New Mexico can make suitable arrangements with Pennsylvania it. may have to send a vice delegate to represent its interests in congress at the next session.

Germans have long been known to have an eye for the beautiful, so that no one is surprised when an arrest is made in Prussia for counterfeiting the American bank note.

The Water board proposes now to go after the fist rates for water service and willing to work and relieving a sitexacted by the water company. This uation which it would be discreditable storage. should enable the thousand-dollar-a-clip to the government to permit to continue lawyers to find another teat to milk.

Former Governor Odell of New York among the Porto Ricans more concern denies the assertions of Mr. Hyde with respecting their political future than all of the abandon of a man who anticlpates belief on the part of his hearers because of the previous record of his ad- privileges would result in greater indusversary.

When Count Witte addressed the workmen in a manufacturing establish- Porto Rico are allowed to continue. We ment as "brother workmen" he doubtless talked on the assumption that he for the welfare of the islanders as was was addressing an assemblage of cabinetmakers.

President Castro evidently believes that the way to get rid of importunate ranchmen is to refuse to pay their bills, but he should by this time have greater familiarity with the methods of international debt collectors.

A St. Petersburg philanthropist has been placed at the head of a committee stated that the committees on territories to distribute the money sent for the relief of the Russian Jews. The grand dukes may now see a golden stream flowing by into which they cannot dip It is pointed out, however, that since the their hands.

ators and representatives have person-The mandatory injunction issued by the federal court, commanding the ally investigated the existing conditions Board of Appraisers to proceed to com- in the territories and the result is that rates of interest when they want to borrow piete their appraisement of the water works plant, may be expected to hurry lizing in favor of the plan of admitting things, especially in view of the fact Okiahoma and Indian Territory to statethat the legislature decreed the im- bood and letting Arizona and New Mexmediate compulsory purchase more than three years ago.

City Electrician Michaelsen is on the right track in his efforts to get the basis of fire insurance in Omaha reduced. Omakn has more than doubled its payments for fire protection within recent years, the pice always being that better fire protection would reduce insurance rates, but the rates have never statehood, there is no dissenting opinion. been correspondingly reduced.

END OF A PUBLICITY BUREAU. days ago that the railroad publicity tory may be granted statehood, and that bureau, created to antagouize the rate regulation policy of President Roosevelt, had been closed, caused no great surprise. In connection with the announcement was the statement that the bureau had been very expensive to the different roads assessed, the cost being estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. It was

managers should have decided that it

was inadvisable to keep up the so-called

The fact is, as has been pretty

clearly demonstrated, that the railroads

their bureau. Instead of accomplish-

ing anything for the cause which it was

intended to subserve, it has really

proved an injury to it. The effect of

the literature sent out by the bureau

the position of President Roosevelt in

regard to rate regulation is wrong, but

fore to all other interests.

LABOR IN PORTO RICO.

island and that as a consequence the la-

aggeration. What should be done to

remedy the unfortunate situation is not

suggested, but manifestly it demands

serious consideration on the part of con-

gress and the administration, to the end

that some measures be adopted for giv-

ing employment to those who are able

a day longer than a practicable remedy

can be found. There would seem to be

their material welfare, perhaps on the

theory that a broadening of political

events, it will be a reproach to our gov-

erument if the unfortunate conditions in

THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

President Roosevelt is said to have de

ritories which are seeking admission as

that the other territories be kept out of

the union for the present. It is also

of both house and senate are inclined to

question of statehood for the territories

was brought into congress many sen-

sentiment among public men is crystal-

A report from Washington says that

there does not seem to be a dissenting

voice as to the proposed admission of

Oklahoma and Indian Territory, though

there is difference of opinion as to

whether the two territories should be

admitted as one state, or as separate

preparedness of these two territories for

clared his position in regard to the ter

done under Spanish rule.

publicity bureau.

Western opinion is in favor of disposing of the statehood question by the probably all of this amount, or even fifty-ninth congress and there appears to at present? be no substantial reason why this canmore, and it is not astonishing that under the continuous drain the railroad not be done.

congress. The objection to the latter

character of a portion of their popula-

ENCOURAGING SIGNS. At no time within its history have there been more encouraging signs for the continued expansion and prosperity made a grave mistake in organizing of Omaha and the contiguous cities and towns that make up Greater Omaha. Only within the past few weeks the growth of several of our largest commercial institutions, in both retail and jobbing districts, has practically burst has not been to persuade the public that and forced the erection of new and more commodious buildings and warehouses to accommodate them.

rather to convince it, in view of the extreme anxiety and solicitude shown by The announcement of a new half the railroads, that what the president block of warehouse and factory conadvocates is absolutely right. Whoever struction to take care of a single wholehas taken the trouble to study the caresale institution indicates that our busifully prepared articles sent out by the ness men are confidently counting on railroad bureau must have become conily enlarged trade activity. The gratifyvinced of the shallowness and the inadequacy of the so-called arguments presented. From first to last the pleas that this growth is not confined to the of the ingenious attorneys of the rallroads have not sought to meet the question squarely and in a fair and logical through the entire business community, way, but have resorted to all sorts of being shared alike by big and little. conjectures and possibilities and techni- Our jobbing houses could not flourish callties in the effort to show that the to the extent they do unless the retail such a sound general policy must be based policy urged by the president would trade in this territory were similarly result in great harm to the transportathriving, and the retailer could not intion interests of the country and therecrease the volume of his sales were not the individual consumer enjoying un The efforts of the railroads in this precedented prosperity.

direction, which is said to have cost This story is told again, in different them nearly \$2,000,000, have not prowords, in the exhibit just made by the duced the results they hoped for and national banks of Omaha in response to expected. They have not made very the comptroller's last call for a periodic much of an impresssion upon pub-financial statement. The comparative lic sentiment. It is pretty safe to say exhibit of national bank resources and that the converts to the railway side of liabilities now and a year ago illustrates the rate controversy, made through the graphically tre procession of prosperity railroad publicity bureau, are fewer in in which the entire west is marching number than those who through these and in which Omaha not only occupies a very arguments have seen the fairness conspicuous place, but is steadily gainand justice of the demand for railway ing upon its commercial rivals.

rate regulation and thereby have been The very fact that people already made supporters of Mr. Roosevelt's po- here are pinning their faith to Omaha in such a substantial manner cannot The closing of the railroad publicity fail to impress outsiders most favorbureau does not mean, of course, that ably and help still further to attract the railroads contemplate stopping the population and capital. Omaha's rising death. It has been frequently and warmly fight against rate regulation. They in- tide has by no means reached its full tend to keep up the contest, but they height, but quite the contrary; there is will carry it on through their represen- nothing in sight to interrupt its contatives in congress instead of through tinued progress.

the newspapers. Still the abandonment Secretary Taft will go as far as Kanof the bureau is a confession of failure sas City on his western trip. If it is to influence popular opinion by this war of our army posts and supply According to Mr. Gompers, president depots would surely be to our advanof the American Federation of Labor, tage when appropriations and legisla- collected by agents going about in person conditions in Porto Rico are deplorable. tion are under consideration at Wash. among the insured. He states that there is much poverty

and hunger among the people of the The local popoeratic organ is now boring classes are able to do but little work and cannot be considered in the employment upon a great public under-There have been other reports from Rockefeller donation. If this is purely is necessary for their insurance, the very and open antagonism with the president. the island of a similar nature, so that a popocratic family quarrel, republicans poor pay nearly twice as much. It is the It is safe to predict that if the coming seswe are compelled to believe that the will do well to let them settle it among statement of Mr. Gompers is not an ex- themselves.

> In deciding that none but American It is the difference between buying coal citizens shall be appointed to consular by the ton and the bucket. positions Secretary Root has taken a step calculated to prevent the United tries where revolutions are kept in cold

The dowager empress of Russia undoubtedly finds it pleasanter to be at home with "papa" in Copenhagen than to be listening for bombs at St. Petersburg-but the popular idea of the Spartan qualities of the mother of the czar may have to be revised.

trial and commercial prosperity. At all The abolition of the filing fee for entries to the municipal primary is expected to stimulate a multiplicity of candidates. No candidate, however, so should be able to at least do as much raise the anto.

Squeening the Sick.

Brooklyn Eagle. The drug trust, which is one of the rather ischievous organizations, has raised prices so as to yield an extra profit of \$40,000,000. states. According to report he will rec. Now is a good time to resolve not to be ommend that Oklahoma be admitted and sick.

Right Idea Handleapped. The railroads may have had the right idea about the way to mold public opinion. through the medium of the press, but they stand by the old program of creating were handicapped by having the wrong

two states out of the four territories, end of the argument. Hard Blow for Grafters Chicago News. With a democrat in charge of the Pennsylvania state treasury the republican manine men face the awful prospect of having to put up real security and pay legal

An Optical Hinsion.

Hear this from Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews: "Played under due supervision. toot ball breeds not callousness, but kindness and restraint." Somebody has fooled the gentleman. He has been watching a game of croquet.

Personal Encounters in the Navy.

Philadelphia Record. Dueling has been eliminated from the American army and navy. It is time that doing so." And so with the other big fist fighting was eliminated from the states, but on the main proposition, the schools where army and navy officers are but never succeeding, and never by any educated. There is nothing whatever in manner of means extending the trial to common between national warfare and per- their own fabulous salaries, which insonal encounters either with natural or crease right along as the trial for economy The conclusion to be drawn from these artificial weapons, and men who will not proceeds.

reports is that the admission of Oklafight individually are just as likely to fight home is assured, that the Indian Terri-Besides, the cadets and the midshipmen have foot ball in which they can demor neither New Mexico nor Arizona is strate their disregard of personal injuries. likely to be admitted by the fifty-ninth

Passing the Hat for Japan.

Brooklyn Eagle. territories is largely in regard to the impends in Japan through the fallure of the rice crop and the enforced word, and we will take up a collection. We did that for Russia, so why not for a people who are behaving better than the Russians

Signs of the Times.

Kansas City Star. There are many signs that the president will have the support of almost every republican in the house and a majority of the republicans as well as practically all the democrats in the senate. There is now a very strong prospect that a railway law will be enacted and that it will be a good There will be no disposition on the part of the real representatives of the people to temporise with the railroads. The bill will not be juggled as the Eikins bill was. Indeed, the new measure should and may carry with it a restoration of the criminal clause eliminated by the Elkins the bounds of their housing facilities act. The people know just about what they want, and they are going to keep their wants before congress.

A Trick that Didn't Work.

Kansas City Star. The railroads regret that they have spent a couple of million dollars trying to "make sentiment" against the square deal. They have equal reason to be sorry that they sent a delegation of railway employes to the president to protest against proposed rallway legislation. Whoever conceived the latter idea is the blue ribbon chump

of the whole railway fraternity. "All I want in any rate legislation," said the president to the delegation of railway employes yesterday, "is to give the govmeates in almost the same measure ernment a sufficient supervisory power which shall be exercised as scrupulously to prevent injustice to the rallroads as to prevent their doing injustice to the pub-Of course any opposition to any on a desire not to "tote fair" with the

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

Cost of the Insured, Profits of the Insurer.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Why are the poor poor? The turning of the New York insurance inquiry into the matter of so-called industrial insurance brings out facts helpful in answering that question. Industrial insurance differs in no essential particular from ordinary life insurance. It insures for small sums among people who cannot afford so much as a \$1,000 policy, and who think they cannot afford to pay premiums in quarterly, semi-annual or annual lumps, but must make payments in weekly driblets or nickels or dimes or quarters. ance among very poor people is further carried to the point of insuring the lives of little children under 10 years of age, which have no economic value and hence no insurable interest. This infantile insurance is offered on the plea of providing for the funeral expenses of the child in case of opposed on the ground that, among very poor people, struggling to get along and overburdened with children, the temptation to the parents of a money value is upon the death of the child, and if downright murder is not invited, neglect leading to death is apt to be. Time and again not too late Omaha should extend an them the Masshchusetts legislature in 1836, invitation for a place on the itinerary. but the companies interested have gener-Personal inspection by the secretary of ally succeeded in defeating them. So the have been fighting him for years, and the

It can be readily inferred that such in- veit. surance is very expensive. Bad as ordibusy deliating "Rockefellerism" with much worse. To an expensive agency side. At least the senators who reflect the popocratic ex-members of the Board of system of getting new business is added wishes of James J. Hill, for example, must the just severity of their treatment of University Regents, whom it accuses of a premium collection system nearly or greatly prefer to do so by getting the best their slaves: being responsible for accepting the while well-to-do people pay far more than ing their party in the senate into blunt tween wholesale and retail transactions,

Take his own company, it has an ex-States from finding itself the semi-offi- the 20 per cent is so needlessly excessive cial champion of some faction in coun- as to raise a great outcry among well-to- the prospects of compromise." do insurants. Think, then, of a 35 per cent expense ratio for the very poor. For example, this same Metropolitan Life will sell a \$1,000 policy on the ordinary plan. according to President Hegeman's testimony, for \$16.55 a year (age 22), but will charge \$31.20 on an industrial policy for 1964, weekly premium payments; and smaller policies are proportionately expensive-justifying the assertion that the very poor pay about twice as much for their insurance as the well-to-do, and

the latter pay some 20 per cent more than s necessary. Take again Mr. Hegeman's company Last year it collected \$50,800,000 from policy holders, mostly of the very poor or weekly premium payment class, and it returned to policy holders, in death claims, divifar as any one knows, was ever barred dends, etc., only \$16,560,000. It expended in out of running for office by inability to salaries, commissions and other expenses, almost \$29,000,000, or a good deal more than was returned to policy holders. What a fearful waste of the substance of the poor in the one mattter of insurance! The lapse percentage in this insurance is enormous. and last year the Metropolitan company gained over \$3,000,000 from this source, according to Wednesday's inquiry. Even with weekly premium payments apparently a majority of those insured throw up their policies within two or three years, and so lose all collected from them for reserve. And the poor will have it so, says Hegeman; they will not come to the company with their premium payments. the company must go to them through an army of collecting agents. But it is a great business to those en-

gaged in it. Mr. Hegeman's company is a stock concern of \$2,000,000, paying 7 per cent dividends. The whole establishment might have been bought out years ago for \$250,000, said Mr. Hegeman yesterday, but now 2059,000,000 would not buy it. And small wonder, when we hear from him further on that his own salary is \$100,000 so ably defended infantile insurance before the Massachusetts legislature ten years ago, \$75,000, a second vice president \$37.500 and a third vice president \$16,350. It's a the stockholders-an immensely profitable thing, this of insuring the very poor and you making any serious effort to reduce expenses?" was asked yesterday, and Mr. Hegeman said solemnly: "We are always life companies always trying to do so,

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched

on the Spot.

A fruitful subject for discussion and speculation among Washington correpondents is the lineup of the forces for the approaching hattle in congress for and against railroad rate regulation. What will the outcome be? is a question that absence of farmers at the front. Say the affords boundless possibilities for the grouping of strategetical movements and incidents regarded as foregunners of the struggle. A cautious and observant corre spondent of the Boston Transcript throws ome light on the situation as it appears at the present time. "Since election," says the correspondent, "the railroad controversy has assumed such lines that ompromise, rather than an open break between the president and the senate eems the natural outcome. The senate cannot afford to break with the president It will have to take the best concessions it can get from him, but it will apparently feel obliged to pass a railroad bill. would be highly perilous to go into the congressional elections next autumn upon the record of having thwarted the presi dent's plan. It appears from such speeches as that of Senator Knox, whose relation to one great railroad system is close, that a considerable group of railroads are pre paring to adjust themselves to reasonable compromise legislation, and make the best of it, if indeed they do not help to prepare

"The group of railroad 'stand-patters, like James J. Hill and Samuel Spencer and Lucius Tuttle, will put up a more de termined fight, but how far they can get the senate to go with them is an oper question. The real railroad fight this winter will not appear in the speeches delivered on the floor. Those will be for de clamatory purposes. Nor are polls, showing how the different senators stand, of much value. Aside from New England, and perhaps New York and New Jersey, and Mr. Foraker in Ohio, practically all the senators will find it necessary to seem to be 'against the corporations.'

"If they differ with the president they cannot say so openly and squarely, but must discover indirect and recondite objections to his plan. Outwardly they must join in the praise of his statesmanship; but in the deliberations of the subommittee, and when the conferees are at work, they may more nearly voice their real opinion, or give heed to any obligation that they may feel to railroad interests which are very powerful in a large number of states. The stockholders are, or will be, aroused by pamphlets, and it seems probable that the railroad employes, who form an immense army, will be made to see that their interest lies in having their employers left with the present free (Kan.) News, which used to have this line hand in rate making. A significant conference of railroad labor men was held here this week. The favored shippers, if there be such, and the localities which benefit from existing discriminations, will undoubtedly ally themselves in opposition to magazines for their boastful spirit. Then the president's plan. There will be, be- he added: "Man for man, Canadians are sides, the opposition of those who dread more intelligent and better educated than too much government; who fear the hand the citizens of any other country, ancient of politics in the industries; who think it or modern." better to leave private enterprise alone to work out its own problems.

"When the question is raised as to how any senator will vote or what, his influence will be in the secret recesses where legislation is made, several considerations althusiasm for the president is at a high-American legislatures have considered bills water mark it will be difficult for the to prohibit child insurance, and among senator to allow himself to be rated as against the president. Morgan and Pettus, in Alabama, can afford to be, because they business goes on in expanding volume, and hold their own democratic state firmly. along with it the small insurance of adult But with senators like those from the lives which is paid for in weekly premiums Dakotas and Wyoming and Minnesota, it would be an unpopular senatorial assignment to take the open against Mr. Roose-

"It is thus apparent that the railroad rate nary life insurance has been shown to be regulation campaign starts in with many blings and howlings of the inferior sex. in this particular, industrial insurance is elements of strength on the president's equally as expensive. The result is that possible compromise rather than by throwdifference, says President Hegeman of the sion should adjourn, after the senate had Metropolitan Life company, which is the broken with the president as squarely as largest of the industrial companies, be- that body under democratic control did with President Cleveland on the tariff the congressional campaign next year. democratic house would almost certainly pense ratio of some 35 per cent against 20 result. The only safety for the republicans per cent for ordinary life companies, and comes in holding together, president and senate, and they know it, and this increases

The dismissal of several clerks employed in the bureau of pensions for loaning money at usurious rates of interest to their fellow clerks, or being the intermediary or go-between of outside loan sharrks, is the first step in breaking up a pernicious practice that has been in vogue from time almost immemorial. There are in this city today men who have accumulated fortunes by loaning money to government clerks at rates of from 5 to 10 per cent a month, and there are clerks drawing government saiaries who have loaned and are still loaning money to their fellow clerks at the same usurious rates. The modus operandi is as follows: These outside loan associations have their agents in each department. These agents are familiar with each clerk. know his habits, his associates, know that he is honest and one who keeps his word. The clerk desires, we will say, a loan of 250. He finds out the agent in the office where he is employed. He goes to see him. explains his necessity, is given a blank note fill out for five months, another blank to fill out, in which he obligates himself to pay \$10 monthly for five months. He must have two indorsers on his note who are required to give their position in the service, where employed and the amount of salary received. This formula having been made out, the agent (clerk in the depart ment) takes it to the loan office, "O. K.s' It and the next day is handed \$45. This is at the rate of 26% per cent per annum, or 24 per cent a month, or 24 per cent discount. If the note is not paid it is protested at a cost of about \$2. This seldom happens. Very few of the notes go to protest. The impecunious clerk pays up, re news the note, and so it goes on for years

inoable women in Washington this winter. Mrs. Roosevelt may be called the pioneer of this movement, though the wife of the French ambassador, Mms. Jusserand, and a year, that of Vice President Fiske, who several other women in the diplomatic corps have added to its popularity. When Mrs Roosevelt receives the women of the cab inet circle for the weekly boudoir conference she works on a piece of filmy lace gold mine for the managers, if not for while important affairs of the next social season are discussed. Whenever the trestdent's wife receives an intimate friend in collecting their pennies and dimes. "Are the sunny western alcove on the second corridor of the White House, which is her special preserve, she makes her lace, chats, stops long enough to take a cup of tea and

Shearing the Poor.

It is a curious fact that the companies for the insurance of the poor are the ones in which they are most completly shorn.

The Jar of Coughing

Hammer blows, steadily applied, break the hardest rock. Coughing, day after day, jars and tears the throat and lungs until the healthy tissues give way. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops the hard coughing. Consult your doctor freely about this.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mess. ATER'S HAIR VIGOR-For the hair. ATER'S PILLS-For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA-For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE-For malaria and ague.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A freak election better in Ohio goes into an insane asylum for a week to fulfill a wager. But isn't this rather rough on the genuine inmates?

It is anonunced that Mr. Carnegie has agreed to assist high school pupils of Pittsburg who desire to take a finishing course at the \$10,000,000 Carnegie Technical school in that city.

Rather a neat epigram from Lester W Boudine, superintendent of computsory education in Chicago: "We are suffering from too much prosperity for the rich and too much posterity for the poor." Governor-elect Pattison of Ohio courted

his wife at college. She was the daughter of his Greek professor in Ohio Wesleyan university. Their two girls, the Misses Alethea and Ernestine, are Vassar gradu-A bachelor girl, Miss Grace Stephenson,

has become the editor of the Lindsborg over wedding announcements: "They Are Happy Now." The new editor has changed it to "They Are Happy-Now."

In addressing Canadian teachers the Hon. Mr. Sutherland denounced United States

The late Edward M. Paxson, former chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, Bucks county, devised a large part of his landed property there for the establishment of an agricultural institute for poor boys, to be their home from the age of 16 years to 21. Judge Paxson was ways present themselves. What do the a wealthy man and it was estimated that people of his state think of Roosevelt? If his property may reach \$3,000,000. His plan it is one of those communities where en- is to have those poor boys properly educated as farmers, etc.

KNOCKS FOR A MERE MAN. Club Women Swing the Club Here and There.

New York Sun Now the tin horn blares no longer and the campaign flags are furled; and the philosopher and sociologist can return to the chief and crown of things.

The real rulers of the world have been in regular session whrough all these brab-For Instance: The Federated Women's Clubs of Oklahoma have resolved to soften

"Reports of the clubs indicate an in creasing tendency to show more consideration for the husband."

A perhaps injudicious spirit of kindness. the poor devils "take what is coming to them," pay up, shut up and disappear Not even the Oklahoma matrons can save a doomed race.

In a speech at the interterritorial federation meeting at Oklahoma City, Mrs. James Lewis, sometime president of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, seconded persuasively the motion made previously by many leading states. women for the establishment at Washingon of a department of women's clubs and the appointment of a secretary of women's clubs. In view of the evident tendency to have a cabinet include everything, it certainly should include the pest of every

Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw of Providence, R. I., told the Kentucky Equal Rights association some great truths rasping to mascu line ears:

"Man in a swallowtall coat and a silk hat is the ugliest combination the world has ever seen "

Still, may mere man ask with due humility, what changes in the combination Dr. Shaw suggests? Should the ugly critter substitute a "derby," sombrero or golf hat for the customary "dry hide," or should a cardigan jacket take the place of a spiketail?

Some painful facts for dwindling man: "Why is it that, according to statistics of the last twenty-five years, women have increased in stature two and-one half inches and men have decreased amount?"

Decline and fall off. In a few years what will be left of him? From the implacable lungs of Kansas shoots the fatal watchword: "Man must be abolished!"

Greed in Two Streams. St. Louis Republic.

Roosevelt may preserve Niagara Falls from commercial and industrial uses, but the water of Wall street must have some outlet.

UNFIT FOR CIRCULATION.

Paper Money Sorely in Need Laundering.

New York Times. United States Treasurer Treat's report just published, says that our paper cur rency "is subject to very rough usage which soon reduces It to a condition unfit for circulation." What is the reason that our currency comes to need washing and ironing before it is fit for the pocket? It is because it is never truly redeemed. Some of our paper money stays affoat for years. although it ought to be destroyed whenever the cycle of trade which called it into existence is accomplished. When a farmer gets greenbacks for a load of grain and deposits them in a bank, they oughte to be destroyed when next they reach the treasury. If the farmer pays the paper 'money" to a store, it ought to be destroyed whenever it is paid into bank in satisfaction of the discount which called

it into existence. If we are not mistaken, the average life of our paper money is two years, whereas it ought not to exceed at most the time of currency of the ordinary promissory note. Dirty money has a deeper meaning than mere wear and tear. It is an out# ward and visible sign of unsound principles

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

"Charlie Gebust appears to be a good deal upset by that bank failure." "Yes. I understood him to say that he lost his balance."—Cleveland Leader.

"Why don't you advocate reform?" asked the friend.
"I do advocate it," answered Senator Sorghum. "But I don't see any occasion for my risking my political and pecuniary future on it."—Washington Star.

"Yes, she's just wild on the subject of ventilation. Keeps the windows of her home up more than half the time." "Yea."
"And wears open work hosier, all the year round."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

loves to give things away."
"But she goes too far. Shaway!"—Detroit Free Press. She gives people

"I'll give you a position as clerk to start with," said the merchant, "and pay you what you are worth. Is that satis-"Oh, perfectly," replied the college grad-uate, "but-er-do you think the firm can afford it?"-Philadelphia Ledger.

the literary enthusiast.
"That's right," said the theatrical manager, "some actors shoot up in a minute, and go down at the same rate."—Detroit Free Press.

"You know McSlanigan, don't you?" raid he doctor. "The first \$150 he carned by ays" work he put into a horse and cart, nd in the last few years he has sold rearly "That only shows," commented the professor. "that a little earning is a dangerous thing."—Chicago Tribune.

She had just refused him. Her woman's heart was filled with pity. "Do not be so cast down," she said. "It grieves me greatly to give you so much He looked up and laughed. He looked up.

Don't worry." he said. "My proposition was just a freak election bet."

Then he took his hat and left.—Cleveland

SPIRIT OF THE NIGHT.

Percy Byashe Shelley. Swiftly walk over the Western wave, Spirit of Night! Out of the misty Eastern cave Where, all the long and lone daylight. Thou wovest dreams of joy and fear Which make thee terrible and dear— Swift be thy flight!

Wrap thy form in a mantle gray,

Star-inwrought.
Blind with thine hair the eyes of day.
Kiss her until she be wearled out.
Then wander o'er city, and sea, and la.
Touching all with thine opiate wand—
Come, long sought! When I arese and saw the dawn,
I sighed for thee;
When light rode high, and the dew was

and noon lay heavy on flower and tree.
And the weary Day turned to her rest.
Lingering like an unloved guest,
I sighed for thee: Thy brother Death came, and cried "Wouldst thou me?"
Thy sweet child sleep, the filmy-eyed,
Murmured like a noontide bee,
"Shall I neste near thy side." "Shall I nestle near thy side?" Wouldst thou me?"—and I replied, "No, not thee!"

Death will come when thou art dead.
Soon, too soon—
Sleep will come when thou art fled;
Of neither would I ask the boon
I ask of thee, beloved Night— Swift be thine approaching flight. Come soon, soon!

Globe-Wernicke

"Elastic" Bookcase and Desk combined. Permits as much or as little

book space as wanted. Comprises Desk Unit with few or many Book Units as desired. Roomy, conven-tient, attractive. Call and see # or write for catalogue 104 Orchard & Wilhelm

Carpet Co.

Sole Agents.

un.