THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, one year..... 2.50
Sunday Bee, one year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week...12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.17c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week.6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week....10c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c
Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—1309 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 2-cent stamps received as payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha 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, 1905, was as follows:

1	32,100	17	30,650
2	30,700	18	30,650
3	30,990	19	30,650
4	31,320	20	30,920
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		

Total.....962,840
Less unsold copies.....10,951

Net total sales.....952,249
Daily average.....30,717

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.

Liquor dealers and druggists who allow themselves to be blackmailed by the Omaha Fakery are entitled to no sympathy.

Russian strikers have congratulated mutineers; but congratulations will only be due after the sailors have escaped punishment.

Omaha business men can give Omaha another cause of thanksgiving by insuring the success of the proposed new hotel project.

What would Nebraska popocrats have for an issue next year if Chancellor Andrews should take the presidency of Chicago university.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring tra-la" are nothing compared to the spring candidates that are blossoming in the winter tra-la.

At last the expected has happened and the World-Herald rushes to the defense of Senator Burton of Kansas after he has been twice convicted by a jury.

Railroad accidents may not be as frequent in the east as in the west, but when they do occur they are accompanied with just as great loss of life.

If any one desires to secure the support of President Eliot of Harvard to a plan for the abolition of foot ball he should organize a foot ball players' union.

Members of the county board act as if they were afraid to tackle the county jail graft. They will have to screw up their courage soon and get down to business.

The boast of Cuba that it can maintain order within its own territory would indicate that the Cubans believe themselves superior to the other people of the tropics.

When the Jewish people of Omaha come to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the advent of the Jews to the United States they should remember to hire a bigger hall.

When the state co-operative elevator association meets at Lincoln its first act should be to formulate a definition of its objects which will prove that it is in no sense a "trust."

That secret pact between Russia and Germany, recently discovered by an Argentina newspaper, must have expired when the iron chancellor turned the affairs of the Germans over to the present kaiser.

With an increase of $30,000,000 in American trade with China in the last ten months, compared with a similar term a year ago, the Chinese boycott may have been but an advertising scheme.

Perry Belmont's bureau for campaign fund publicity may organize, but its purpose will hardly be accomplished until a republican president of the United States signs a bill enacted by a republican congress.

Great Britain's action regarding the exclusion of Asiatics from Australia would indicate that the right of denization must be coextensive with the British domain—and this in spite of an energetic minority in London.

The Nebraska missionary workers appear to be very much interested in the reclamation and civilization of the Indians of Alaska, but they have shown very little interest, so far, in the reclamation and civilization of the Indians of Nebraska.

NO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

It seems to be practically settled that no comprehensive financial bill can be put through congress at the coming session. It is to be expected that the advocates of a more elastic currency, of whom Secretary Shaw is one, will make an effort to secure some action in support of their idea, but while it may find favor with a considerable number of congressmen there is very little probability of anything being done. It is pointed out that the forces in charge of legislation are the same which have always opposed such measures and there is no reason why they should change their attitude. The fact is that there is a very general feeling in the business world that the existing financial system, while not perfect, is working very well and that there would be quite as likely to be harm as good from meddling with it at present. So far as the question of a more elastic currency is concerned, it has been very fully discussed and has not made a very great impression upon the public. The banking interest is by no means unanimous regarding it, in view of the conditions which its advocates would impose, and the general business interests appear to be to a large extent indifferent, since they experience no difficulty in obtaining whatever accommodations they require.

It has been stated that the secretary of the treasury will recommend an extension of federal control and regulation of the national banks, with a view especially of preventing arbitrary increases in the rate of interest, as was done a short time since in New York. What specific suggestions Secretary Shaw will make are not now known, but it is safe to say that what it is reported he will recommend will not receive any very serious attention from congress. It will hardly be questioned that there is some danger in the unrestricted power of the banks to raise the interest rate, but there is reason to believe that congress will not attempt to interfere with it. It is suggested as not improbable that a bill for the improvement of national bank examinations may be passed. The support of such a measure by the comptroller of the currency is counted upon, he having more than once urged that improvement can be made in the matter of bank examinations. That these are not always as careful and thorough as they should be is very generally admitted and has been shown in numerous cases of bank failures. Many bank examiners have more work imposed upon them than they can perform efficiently.

The existing monetary system has been found adequate under all conditions and exigencies thus far and there is reason to think will continue to be for an indefinite time in the future. The advocates of so-called reforms urge the possibility of difficulties at some time in the years to come, but their fear in this regard is not very impressive. At all events the country is very well satisfied with the monetary system as it is and there is no general disposition to try expedients or experiments.

RUSSIA'S INCREASING TROUBLES.

Troubles grow from day to day for the Russian government and when and under what conditions the end will be reached no man can foresee. The gravest fact in the situation is the spread of the revolutionary spirit in the army and navy, which threatens the utter demoralization of what has been the bulwark and security of the government. How far the mutinous spirit will go it is impossible to say, but the indications are that it may not be checked before it has infected most of the men who are serving in the military establishment. The soldiers and sailors who have revolted have the sympathy of the people and especially of the working classes and undoubtedly the revolutionaries will to the fullest extent use the opportunity to incite mutiny in the army and navy. They understand fully that if they can accomplish the demoralization of the government's military and naval power they will have a pretty clear course toward the attainment of what they desire.

No prediction as to what may yet take place before peace and order are reestablished in Russia is of any value, so confused and troubled are all the conditions. While a portion of the people are showing a conservative disposition, among a much larger element there is a tendency to turbulence. There is an inflammable mass that may at any time burst forth and renew the work of slaughter and destruction. Meanwhile it is not apparent that Count Witte and his ministers are making much substantial progress in securing popular confidence.

PORTO RICAN HOME RULE.

The people of Porto Rico want home rule and will memorialize congress to grant them this. There is great popular dissatisfaction with the existing political conditions, as was shown by the declarations and action of the convention of municipalities held a few months ago, at which the memorial to be presented to congress was unanimously adopted. The mayor of San Juan doubtless represents the general sentiment among the people of the island in saying that if they are not entitled to what they ask for in the memorial it would have been better for them that the change of flag had not taken place. He points out that when the United States took possession of Porto Rico the people of the island had control of the administration of affairs and in every important position of trust there was a Porto Rican. Now, after seven years of American control, "a Porto Rican is a nobody in his own country and if he dares to criticise those acts which he considers to be against the welfare of his country, he is branded as an anti-American agitator."

This is an unpleasant charge and if true justifies the feeling of dissatisfaction which is reported to exist. Our government should treat the people of Porto Rico at least as well as the Spanish government did, and it appears evident that thus far it has not done so. The change of flags was most cordially welcomed by the Porto Ricans, who regarded it as giving assurance of a larger measure of freedom and self-government. Their present attitude attests that they have been disappointed and that unless something is done to improve political conditions in the direction they desire our government is likely to have no little trouble in dealing with them. It is not to be doubted that the appeal of the Porto Ricans for self-government will have the sympathy of a very large portion of the American people.

APPEAL FOR A NOBLE CHARITY.

The appeal of Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom, rector of the Immanuel Deaconess Institute and manager of the Immanuel hospital, for substantial aid to meet the growing and imperative needs of these benevolent establishments merits generous response at the hands of Omaha philanthropists.

Although this community has within the past year contributed most liberally to the establishment and upbuilding of various educational, benevolent and charitable institutions, none are more deserving and more entitled to consideration than the hospitals that are open at all times of the year and at all times of the day to invalids and persons disabled by accident or chronic diseases.

The beneficent work, which within the past few years has been carried on by an organization of Swedish-American women who have devoted their lives to the nursing of patients under the care of the Immanuel hospital, merits encouragement and recognition at the hands of all who are in position to render monetary assistance by subscription and donation, and this is the season of the year when such assistance will be most commendable and most highly appreciated.

BANISH SALOONS FROM THE PROSCRIBED DISTRICT.

Twelve months ago an earnest appeal was made to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to refuse to relicense all saloons located within the proscribed district. It is a matter of notoriety that these licensed dram shops derive their patronage chiefly from the lawless and vicious, and are moreover resorts for dangerous criminals who infest the city from time to time. For reasons not explained the board turned a deaf ear to the appeal last year and granted licenses to these outlaw saloons, the only color of justification being that the protests formally filed against them by Elmer E. Thomas had been withdrawn in conformity with a compact alleged to have been made between the Civic Federation and the legal representatives of disorderly resorts, that they would henceforth and forever live up to the law and keep orderly places.

This compact was no sooner made than it was broken. It is a matter of notoriety that saloons located in the proscribed district had little business in the daytime and the most of their business was after midnight. In the nature of things it is out of the question for them to observe the law strictly or to maintain order when their patronage comes from a class of men and women steeped in vice and crime and requiring constant police surveillance.

The time has now come for rational license reform. The line should be drawn between decent and orderly places and resorts that are designed almost exclusively for the entertainment of the most degraded and lawless class of the community. It should not require individual protest to banish the saloons from the proscribed district. The police board has ample power to reject applications for license for saloons located within the district, and this power it should exercise fearlessly in the interest of good government.

The demand for itemized statements of campaign expenses has been fully met by the republican state committee in Nebraska, the treasurer's exhibit recently published showing not only where every cent came from, but also where every cent went to. The significant feature of this exhibit, however, is more in what it does not show than in what it does show. Of the whole Nebraska delegation in congress, every one of whom holds his place as a republican, only two congressmen came to the front with contributions to help maintain the party organization. There are a lot of others, too, who owe everything to the party, but who return nothing to it. On the other hand, the little office holders who get a meager salary are proportionately the most loyal party subjects and the most liberal contributors to the party. The question naturally presents itself how people who neither have nor look for political favors can be expected to put up to keep the party machinery running when those most signally honored turn a deaf ear to all solicitations.

According to the World-Herald, "the proposition to reconvene the legislature is merely a proposition to give certain eminent republicans who aspire to a United States senatorship an opportunity to manufacture political thunder for themselves at the expense of the taxpayers and to enable the discredited legislature to retrieve itself by pretended response to public sentiment." If this were literally true it would still justify Governor Mickey in reconvening the legislature for the express purpose of submitting amendments to the constitution, which everybody concedes needs radical revision in some of its most vital parts. It is manifestly the fear that the legislature will retrieve itself from the odium that rests upon it by reason of its failure to carry out reforms demanded by the people that actuates the opposition of the democratic organ to the special session. Next to calamity and hard times the blunders and shortcomings of republicans are the banking capital of democracy and the discredited legislature is expected to furnish a great deal of ammunition for next year's campaign. But the people of Nebraska want relief, no matter where it comes from, and if the discredited legislature retrieves itself by giving the people what they want the special session will prove a good thing.

The merchants of St. Louis are conducting a vigorous campaign for an early morning fast mail service from St. Louis to the cities and towns in Oklahoma on the 'Frisco line. Why cannot Omaha merchants do likewise with regard to an early morning fast mail service over the Union Pacific and Burlington lines, or at least one of the two overland lines? Nearly every other city in the country has for years enjoyed fast mail service way beyond its trade territory, but westward bound mails in Omaha are held until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and do not reach most of the Nebraska towns before noon or late in the afternoon. This affects not merely the merchants, but the newspapers. It goes without saying that the newspapers exert a powerful influence in stimulating trade, and the paper that gets there first circulates the most and the country merchants naturally give their patronage to the cities whose papers they are accustomed to read, unless some other city enjoys special advantage in transportation rates.

City Attorney Breen is sure the creation of an $1,800 a year second assistant to him will be a saving to the taxpayers because it will be joined to the abolition of the position of city claim agent. It would be if the claim agent's job were not sure to be revived at the first turn of the box. The employment of an agent to investigate claims for damages trumped up against the city is as necessary as the employment of a lawyer to defend the suits when brought. The detailing of a high-salaried lawyer to do work a lower-salaried claim agent could do would be no appreciable economy.

The railroad tax issue will not down. If the railroads persist in refusing to pay their taxes in the face of the enormous traffic they are now enjoying they will force a rate conflict with the people of Nebraska that will prove more disastrous to their interests than the payment of taxes based on assessments that are notoriously still at least 20 per cent below the true value of their properties.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Emancipation from all special railway charges with equal railway treatment generally is what St. Louis demands and it will never submit to anything else." St. Louis is not the only city in the country that has become converted to the doctrine of the "square deal." There are others.

Andrew Carnegie has registered a complaint because 10 per cent of the cost of a Carnegie library in New York was expended in fees for attorneys, superintendents and architects. What would happen if Mr. Carnegie investigated conditions in the office of the supervising architect at Washington?

If that English device for extracting 10 per cent more flour from wheat than under present milling conditions is a success it will nevertheless be several years before the saving affects either the price of wheat or flour.

Obstacles to Revolution.
Chicago News.

One difficulty in the way of the new Isle of Pines government is the lack of enough inhabitants to fill all the necessary offices.

Profits of the Game.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Yale's share of the receipts of the foot ball games with Princeton and Harvard will this year amount to $63,000. Is it still difficult to guess why some people are opposed to the abolition of the game?

First in All Things.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The United States has contributed more to the relief of the suffering Jews of Russia than has been subscribed by the rest of the world combined. Facts and figures confirm the claim that this is the first of nations.

Fetching Titles for Topical Song.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The insurance investigation in New York should suggest a new line of titles to our popular song writers. There would not be much the matter with "The Man Up the River," "The Little Yearly Roll," or "The Cantankerous Friend."

A Dreary Prospect for Spoils.
St. Louis Republic.

If Postmaster General Cortelyou enforces the merit rule for appointment of all presidential postmasters, what are senators and representatives who depend upon the machine to keep themselves in office going to do for a political living?

True to His Own Interests.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island is credited with a disinclination to advocate anything in the nature of drastic legislation on the railroad rate question. It isn't likely that Mr. Aldrich will take the trouble to set up the claim that the reporter either misunderstood or willfully misrepresented him.

Making a Good Start.
Lexington Clipper Citizen.

A man about 40 years of age, living seventeen miles from Lexington, bought at the Homer Holmes news stand on Monday a copy of The Omaha Bee for the sake of the market report. He said that he had never in his life subscribed for a paper and that that was the first copy of a paper that he had ever bought.

He Can Afford to Laugh.
Chicago Chronicle.

Abdul Hamid is like the country preacher who took a contract to produce rain by prayer whenever his congregation wished it. His people, being farmers with different needs so far as rain was concerned, could never agree on a time for the rain to fall, and so the preacher never had to test the power of his prayers. Abdul Hamid knows that the powers can never agree as to the disposition of his European possessions and therefore he is not afraid that they will dispossess him. He can afford to laugh at their demonstration.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army quartermasters who have charge of construction at garrisons continue to be heard to the effect that it is difficult to obtain bids at what are regarded as reasonable prices for carrying out the various projects. This situation is due to the increase in the cost of material and wages of labor. It has a direct effect, of course, upon the allotments of public work at army posts and is bound to render necessary an increase in the estimate for barracks and quarters. It is quite evident that at the present rate charged by the material men and exacted by labor there will be necessary an increase in the annual appropriation for this purpose.

Lieutenant General A. R. Chaffee, chief of staff of the army, left Washington on Thursday for California, accompanied by Mrs. Chaffee. They go to look at some property offered for sale and hope to select a permanent home in anticipation of General Chaffee's retirement from active service early in the coming year. It is General Chaffee's intention to return to the city about December 20 and to resume his duties in the War department. His present plan is to ask for transfer to the retired list on February 1. He will be succeeded as chief of staff and as lieutenant general by General J. C. Bates, who during General Chaffee's absence is acting chief of staff. General Bates will probably serve in that capacity until about June 1, according to the existing plan. By that time General MacArthur, who is now in India and making his way slowly back to the United States after a tour of duty in Manchuria, will have reached San Francisco. He will at once proceed to Washington and upon the retirement of General Bates will assume the duties of chief of staff, still holding the rank of major general. At that time also General Corbin, now on sick leave in Australia, will be appointed a lieutenant general. He may remain abroad until his retirement and possibly for a long time afterward, since, according to the reports of the surgeons he is far from well and does not to again take up the cares and responsibilities of military authority. He will not become chief of staff and upon his retirement in September, General MacArthur will be appointed lieutenant general. The latter is authorized to make an extended Asiatic and European trip, inspecting foreign military systems and it was at one time thought he would return to this country by way of London, but in view of his detail as chief of staff and later appointment as lieutenant general he may come back earlier than he originally planned and reach Washington by way of San Francisco, instead of New York. There may be other appointments depending upon the change in the grade of lieutenant general, especially as a number of brigadier generals and major generals—both general officers and officers of the staff corps—have signified their desire to be considered in connection with advancement and retirement.

The financial difficulties of an army officer stationed at a western post are the occasion of an appeal made to the War department by the service associates of the unfortunate officer. The latter is described as being in debt to a considerable extent and to have involved himself by the obligation of paying 30 and more per cent for money which he borrowed. It is said the officer regards himself as hopelessly in debt and the inquiry addressed to the department is for the object of ascertaining whether or not there was some means of relief for the officer in question. The War department authorities have informed the inquirers that there was nothing to be done at this end of the line, that the officer would be expected to fulfill any obligations he had freely assumed and that the surest remedy would be action by himself or his friends in discharging the debt and arranging a new loan somewhere on less high rates of interest.

There is a growing interest in the fate of the young men, candidates from the army, for the position of second lieutenant and holders of certain certificates of eligibility issued to them as a result of two examinations held this year. The best obtainable legal advice in regard to existing law is not in agreement as to the value and effect of these certificates. The situation stands largely at present against the appointment of the army candidates and the situation is the more unpromising for them in view of the fact that there still remain "additional" second lieutenants, the graduates of the military academy in the class of last June. There will be another large class from West Point in 1906, so that under ordinary conditions there will be no places left for candidates from the army. At the same time, it must be admitted that these army candidates have a fighting chance and possibly if the question were put before the president in a way which does not permit of an argument, these possessors of the certificates of eligibility will realize their fondest hopes.

The general staff of the army will shortly take up the question of providing a means of augmenting the militia force of the country. The plan which is generally favored is one similar to that which has been approved by the chief of staff and which proposes a system of increasing the regular military force of the country to the maximum strength allowed by law, the object being to have a total strength of 100,000 men in the regular army in time of war. The question in its relation to the militia is by no means as simple a problem as that involved in the formation of a reserve force upon which the regular army may depend for additional troops, although the latter project may be by no means dispatched off-hand. In the provision of a reserve militia force there will be encountered, of course, all sorts of obstacles on the part of the state authorities and it is realized that objections from that quarter must be met with tact. As a contribution to the determination of this important question, letters have been sent to the governors of the states inviting suggestions from the militia authorities, and it is hoped that the replies, some of which have already been received at the War department, will aid in the general staff conclusions, which will be in the form of the draft of a bill carrying out the approved scheme.

Senator Long of Kansas.
Topeka Capital.

Senator Long's refusal to tell where he stands upon the question of railway rate regulation has unloosed much criticism of the junior senator. Bent Murdock pays the following compliment in a recent issue of the Eldorado Republican:

"C. Isaac Long started in twelve or fifteen years ago to follow politics as a business, a trade, a profession. He has been in congress off and on for ten years. Can any man in the state point to a thing that Senator C. Isaac Long has done for Kansas or for anybody in it in all these years? Long is for Long and for nobody else; and his entire career in Washington has been for Long. And now when he is confronted with a measure that is of national importance and is requested by the state to take sides, he hems and haws and quibbles and dodges. He is a selfish politician, and cares for nothing, for anybody—except Long. He will be a senator for one term."

Peculiarities of the Game.
Cleveland Leader.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews says foot ball breeds mildness and restraint. Many of the players, indeed, are rendered quite harmless before the game is half over.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Jim Corbett, the ex-pugilist, has blossomed forth as a bank director.

Meantime Mr. Balfour goes merrily round the links—an object lesson to some of his fellow-countrymen not to take life too seriously.

It is stated that Winston Churchill is to receive $40,000 down and royalties for the biography of his father, the late Lord Randolph Churchill.

President Roosevelt in the near future may publish for private circulation a book of old Irish poems which he translated from the Gaelic. The president was taught Gaelic by James Jeffrey Roche.

Most of the big artists and actors hold heavy accident insurance policies. Kubelik is accident insured for $160,000; Paderewski holds a policy for $50,000; Lillian Nordica has the same amount and Anna Held holds $100,000 worth.

General Trepoff is a man of most aristocratic appearance—tall, dark and handsome, not unlike the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria—while his manners are highly polished. The character of the man is revealed in his measured metallic voice.

John D. Rockefeller has taken to civil engineering as a recreation for his old age. With only an assistant to carry the transit and hold the rod, he has been tramping over his vast estate on the Pocantico hills, and has made his own survey for the great park he is laying out there.

Alexander Campbell, who has just died at La Salle, Ill., was at one time Abraham Lincoln's closest friend. It was said of him in 1860 that he furnished Lincoln more financial aid in his race for the presidency than any other one man. Campbell was one of the first to suggest that treasury notes be issued by the government.

It has fallen to the lot of very few illustrated publications to survive the vicissitudes of half a century. Leslie's Weekly is one of the few. On December 14, the Weekly will issue a special number commemorative of its golden anniversary. Among the notable features of the number will be an exact copy of the first issue and a series of cuts illustrating the progress in pictorial art in fifty years.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania is being showered with letters and petitions from all over the state urging him to abandon his project for the erection of a statue of the late Senator M. S. Quay in Harrisburg. Some writers go so far as to threaten that if the statue project is carried out the unveiling ceremonies will be attended by incidents very humiliating to the family and friends of the dead senator.

JESTS AND JINGLES.

She—Do you believe men are as brave now as they used to be?

He—Sure! Just see the poetry some men write now.—Yonkers Statesman.

"It takes a long time for a man to attain official distinction in this country," said the foreigner.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "even when the returns declare you elected you're liable to have to wait a few months to see where you stand."—Washington Star.

"Why is it," said the young man with long hair, "that the average woman would rather marry money than brains?"

"She takes less chance," answered Miss Cayenne. "The average woman is a better judge of money than she is of brains."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Writual—How is your brother, the young minister, getting on?

Mrs. Chancell—Oh, splendidly! We do feel so elated—why, he is getting nearly as much salary now as the soprano.—Puck.

Mamma—Why don't you marry Tom? He's such a good boy, has no bad habits, and has never had anything to do with other women. He would be true to you, I'm sure.

Daughter—No. I'm afraid he's too good to be true.—Cleveland Leader.

"Say," complained the man, "nearly all the buttons are off this shirt of mine."

"Yes?" replied his indolent wife, with a yawn. "It's supposed to be a negligee shirt, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, if all the buttons were on, you see, it wouldn't be nearly so negligee."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

"Won't you have to go to work pretty soon writing speeches to deliver in congress?"

"No," answered the representative from Watertank. "In the early flush of my ambition as a statesman I dashed off more speeches than I will ever get a chance to deliver in the next ten years."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DIRGE FOR TAMMANY'S CHIEF.

New York Sun.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As Murph to his grave ground was hurried;
For the grafters who couldn't control the vote
From the sickening scene had scurried.

They buried him gladly at dead of night,
The sods with their auto-wheels turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light
And the gas lamps dimly burning.

Short and strong were the things that were said
About Chawles in his hour of sorrow,
As they silently gazed on the conical head
And thought of the "roasts" on the morrow.

Loudly they'll talk of the "leader" that's gone,
And for his bad record upbraid him;
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where the people had laid him.