

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 31,030, 2. 31,550, 3. 32,200, 4. 32,820, 5. 33,440, 6. 34,060, 7. 34,680, 8. 35,300, 9. 35,920, 10. 36,540, 11. 37,160, 12. 37,780, 13. 38,400, 14. 39,020. Total 875,210. Less unsold copies 9,122. Net total sales 866,088.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Chattanooga must be careful or it will be put in the Springfield (O.) class. Race riots are no longer popular, north or south.

Tom Lawson has been drawing upon Omaha for some of his thunder against insurance companies. Thanks for the free advertising.

One Indiana newspaper is crowing because it anticipated the death of General Thayer. That is a field that is not inviting to competition.

Evidently that false report of an attack upon his life did not apply Dr. Parkhurst with all of the free advertising he thought he needed.

Taking of testimony in the grain case is to be referred to a referee by the supreme court. Both sides are now certain of a long run for their money.

The New York report that shippers have been forcing rebates by falsely billing goods may account for the big salaries commanded by so many "routing agents."

Now that France and Germany have agreed on the principles to govern the subject of Morocco, the sultan should be prepared to furnish the details or pick his protector.

"Judge" Hamilton appeals to the power of the civil courts with all of the abandon of a man who knows that if he cannot save himself he can meet disaster in a large company.

The 2-cent passenger fare bill seems to have died a premature death over in Iowa. It is certain to be resurrected, however, in every state legislature yet to meet this year or next year.

The strongest argument in favor of the pure food law is that all men should be permitted to know what they are eating. If they then prefer cheapness to purity no one need complain.

To the explanation that H. Clay Pierce was unable to testify at St. Louis because his voice is affected, should probably be added the postscript that he was also to regulate his memory.

The city council as now constituted has only about six weeks more of existence—so look out for some novelty in the way of spectacular resolutions or ordinances at each of the remaining meetings.

The father of Senator Bailey was born in New York, the father of the late General Wheeler in Massachusetts. If this does not prove the absolute foolishness of sectional lines in American politics, what will?

The promised damage suit of Congressman Hull against Mr. Dobson for slander will be watched with interest by Senator Elkins, who may have a case against Governor Cummins along the same lines up his sleeve.

The home-burning campaign of the Young Women's Christian association is still in progress. Help the women to get the full benefit of The Bee's offer to divide subscription receipts with the building fund by prepaying your own subscription and getting your friends to take The Bee, too.

Senators LaFollette and Tillman are accused of being seen frequently together in conversation in Washington. Perhaps they are comparing notes as to how they smashed the "organization" in their respective states, but more likely they are laying plans to see that the rate regulation program is not ditched by senatorial train wreckers.

CORPORATION CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

The opinion of Prosecuting Attorney Jerome that such contributions to political committees have been made from the funds of several of the big life insurance companies, as disclosed in the evidence before the Armstrong investigating committee, do not constitute larceny or any other crime, will probably prevent criminal prosecution under that head.

The grand jury which called for the opinion will hardly find indictments in the face of it. Nor is there reason to question its soundness as a strictly legal point, since Mr. Jerome is an able lawyer as well as a zealous and independent prosecutor and is thoroughly familiar with the whole case.

But whether such acts come within the purview of the criminal code or not, their ethical character is subject to no doubt. They belong to a class of corporation abuses which have grown to be in the public mind a menace not only to business, but also to the purity of government.

The involubility of trust relations, which have become so universal and vital under modern conditions, appealing with ever increasing force to public conscience as well as public necessity, condemns any departure of trustees from the strict purpose of their trust, most especially in delegations of power over life insurance funds.

If this important public interest be not in fact guarded with penal sanctions, there is all the more reason why it should be kept under the vigilance of all who are specially concerned and protected by the coercive force of public opinion.

The recent experience of the insurance officials involved in campaign contributions shows that this is a force not to be disregarded. There still remains the matter of their civil liability, and a limitless field for amendment of the criminal code.

RECLASSIFICATION OF LETTER CARRIERS. On the grounds of equity there is merit in the proposition to amend the law so as to extend to letter carriers in cities exceeding 40,000 population the same classification for salary which now obtains in cities exceeding 75,000 population.

Where the population is between 40,000 and 75,000 there are now two classes of carriers, who, respectively, receive \$850 and \$1000 per annum, while in cities above 75,000 there are three classes, receiving, respectively, \$1,000, \$850 and \$600. Yet there is no great difference between a city of between 40,000 and 75,000, and most of the cities above that figure in the requirements of the service.

A line, of course, cannot be drawn, precisely equitable as to population for salary classification in such matters, but it is agreed that one should be drawn somewhere below the point fixed in the existing law, and the pending proposition would carry it a good distance in the direction of a class of carriers who have been discriminated against.

The carriers themselves have not been able to bring their full force to bear for reclassification, because for years there was antagonism between them, those of the larger cities pulling one way, and those of cities below 75,000 pulling the other.

The former naturally were insistent for an advance in their salaries, while the latter feared that such an advance to the higher paid carriers might hinder or defeat effort for improvement of their own condition. They have at length been able to impress a strong element in congress with the equity of their case.

RESPONSE TO JUDGE PARKER. Judge Parker's North Carolina speech inviting the southern democracy to assume control of the party's national conventions and take place on its tickets has excited quite general interest in democratic quarters.

The communist interpretation there made is that its real purpose is to defeat the renomination of William J. Bryan, on the theory that he alone could marshal aggressively and effectively the forces repugnant to restoration of the party to its old camping grounds of policy and principle.

In the east the readiest and heartiest acceptance of Judge Parker's proposal is signified by the very people who are most seriously opposed to the political aims for which Mr. Bryan has stood.

In the south the same element combines with the sentiments inspired by sectional pride, sentiments which are very deep in Dixie, to give the Parkerian suggestion approval, mounting in the expressions of some newspapers heretofore counted as Bryanite to enthusiastic endorsement.

The extent to which such manifestations are going seems to call for more serious treatment than they are receiving from those who have the keeping of the Bryan cult.

ANOTHER WORK-HOUSE ARGUMENT. Another argument for the establishment of the work house for city prisoners has been advanced by Chief of Police Donahue, which should add weighty influence in favor of speedy action.

The chief declares that in his opinion a great deal of the more serious crime—burglaries and holdups as well as jail-breaks—are due to the fact that vagrants and suspicious characters gathered in by the police are simply given an easy scoldable time in jail instead of being kept busy at hard labor.

While these people are in jail serving out small sentences they have nothing else to do but to scheme and plot and lay plans for further criminal operations after they come out.

It is the testimony of the police that a large number of the deliberately planned jobs are executed by groups of criminals thrown together in jail, where alliances are formed for executing them later.

If the jail sentences for criminals and idlers meant continuous hard labor it would leave no time to

conduct a kindergarten in crime inside the jail walls.

After a strenuous period of compulsory work the prisoners would be glad to celebrate their release by making tracks for other parts and it would take something big to tempt them to return.

It is high time for the Omaha authorities to move to make the work house a reality.

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEBRASKA. The legislature of Ohio has just enacted a law that will go into effect at the beginning of next year to do away absolutely with all fee perquisites for county officers.

In Ohio heretofore, as in Nebraska, county officers have been remunerated by retaining the fees of their offices, with or without limits on the amount, and this fee system has bred more corruption and graft than anything else connected with the public service.

In Nebraska we have taken a step here and there toward the abolition or limitation of the fee offices, but in no case have we gone the whole length by fixing absolute salaries for these offices and cutting off all their side lines.

The investigation which is now being instituted by the county board of trustees from the strict purpose of their trust, most especially in delegations of power over life insurance funds.

If this important public interest be not in fact guarded with penal sanctions, there is all the more reason why it should be kept under the vigilance of all who are specially concerned and protected by the coercive force of public opinion.

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It is the testimony of the police that a large number of the deliberately planned jobs are executed by groups of criminals thrown together in jail, where alliances are formed for executing them later.

If the jail sentences for criminals and idlers meant continuous hard labor it would leave no time to

need to vote upon the measure.

Which rather leads to the inference that the future still stretches a long way ahead.

A Spectacle Worth Watching. Cleveland Leader. The Standard Oil company has weathered many a severe storm, but the one that is closing in on it now has the appearance of a cyclone.

Seeking Heads with Brains. New York Tribune. Ex-Judge Parker speaks wisely when he advises the south to lead hereafter in democratic politics. Where the brains are, there should the control be also.

Spelling Reformers of Other Days. Philadelphia Press. Josh Billings and Artemus Ward could have given Andrew Carnegie many valuable hints on spelling reform. They didn't waste any of the alphabet in their business.

Allaying Suspicions. Washington Post. "I suppose railroad legislation is to come," says James J. Hill, "but the railroads, so far as I know, are not placing obstacles in its way."

Hint as Good as a Kick. Washington Post. Manila reports that "Colonel Knight, Major General Wood's chief of staff, has just returned from a reconnaissance of the situation in China and reports that there is absolutely no danger of trouble, and that tranquility prevails."

What a Humiliating Spectacle! Philadelphia Dispatch. When an eminent financier dodges about the country to evade court officers with subpoenas it does not amount to legal proof that he is a lawbreaker.

No Warrant for a Row. Philadelphia Record. To any impartial outside observer neither the atrocious situation now in the Algerian situation presents any difficulties which should justify a declaration of war.

Well Founded Fear. Baltimore American. A trust agent testified in Kansas that what the trusts considered unjust treatment in freight rates established by the legislature was suffered in silence.

Harsh Advice. Brooklyn Eagle. Judge Parker says that the time has come when the "really effective democracy" of the country should be recognized.

The Wisdom of Hindsight. Chicago Chronicle. Within the last quarter of a century, or since 1880, the gold production of Alaska has been in excess of \$7,000,000.

NO CUTTING OFF OF NOSES. Corporate Reprimands on the People Suggested. Wall Street Journal. It is hard to treat seriously the suggestion of reprimands by corporations for undue curiosity on the public's part.

PERSONAL NOTES. The town of Eden, Me., will not permit automobiles within its limits, desiring to be consistent and realizing that there was none in the original settlement of this name.

Representative James or Jim M. Griggs, recently selected to be chairman of the democratic congress campaign committee, has been successively school teacher, newspaper man and lawyer.

General Richard G. Gurnier, United States consul general at Frankfurt, Germany, has arrived in New York. Before returning to his post he will visit his Wisconsin home, and then his daughter in Mexico, where he was at one time consul general.

A volume by the well known Italian tenor, Signor Caruso, containing caricatures of members of the company and the staff, attracting much attention. The singer will give the profits of the sale of the book to the Italian Benevolent institute and its hospital.

Manley Lawton of Powee Valley, Ky., who has just received his appointment as a cadet at West Point, is the eldest son of the late Major General Henry M. Lawton. At the tender age of 11 he was on the firing line and under fire in the Philippines, where he had gone with his father.

Stanley Porter Hyatt, writing in the London Mail, says the dangerous unrest among the blacks of South Africa is due to the teaching of "degrees" from the United States who originally came as missionaries, "but were not many months in the colonies before they dropped their religion and devoted themselves mainly to politics, beginning a propaganda of Africa for the Africans."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hippies on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The determination of the authorities to reduce the price of gas to 80 cents caused the market value of gas stocks to shrink and will amazingly. The amusement is limited to the holders of such stocks and the list embraces most of the first families of Gotham.

There probably has not been a case in recent years where a stock decline has been so disturbing to old New York families as that of Consolidated Gas. It is said that when the shareholders who received their dividend checks last week were depositing the same many of them were in tears over the shrinkage in value of the shares and the belief that prevailed that the dividend would be the last at the rate for a long time to come.

Incidentally, the state and city authorities who have been planning municipal gas plants and fixing 30-cent gas rates came in for bitter denunciation. No name in the "blue" dictionary was so strong to be applied to state and city officials by some of the wounded shareholders.

The corruption in the jury system of New York City, revealed by the confessions of men in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, has aroused the judiciary and laymen to the necessity of making this crime more difficult and dangerous. Lawyers and high court officials assert that the jury system of New York has become more corrupt than at any time since the days of the notorious Tweed. Jurymen are said to have sold themselves for \$10 and up, and some court clerks are said to have leagued themselves with powerful corporations for the purpose of putting bribed jurors into the jury box.

Hanging about the city court and the supreme court there are men who make a business of getting hold of jurors after they are in the box and of trying them to buy them. One of these "doctors," as they are called, who was regularly employed by the gamblers and police people until about a year ago, is frequently to be seen in the corridors of the criminal courts building. After twelve men had been selected for the jury in a case in which he was interested he sent out "shadows," it is said, to follow the men to and from their homes and to study their talk and actions, their habits and companions.

It was he decided "what men he could touch." His judgment of human nature was so good that whenever he was employed to watch a case the jury almost invariably disagreed or returned a verdict not guilty.

The statement of repeated that "little old New York" tolerates horse cars as a mode of transportation is usually classed as fiction or a barb of envy. Still the disgust of the natives over this condition of affairs is expressed in a petition to the board of street cars, in which the body is urged to smash, burn or kidnap the antiquated vehicles. It is set forth that in the district bounded by the East river and the Bowery, and lying between the Brooklyn bridge and Fourteenth street, half a million people live, whose car service is the worst in the world.

Every cross-town line in that district, except the Grand street track, remains as it was built. The cars are slow, are run at infrequent intervals, are without warmth on the coldest days, are lighted only by kerosene lamps, and, although used by the dirtiest and most diseased people in New York, are not cleaned and never disinfected.

New York is the only city of importance in the country that clings to the horse car, which, with its arks and plugs, are ever a source of amusement and derision to the visitor within our gates. It has been shown that electricity is cheaper than horses, and that the economy of the part of the street railroad company has delayed for years the complete installation of an electrical service.

Harry Svensen, a Swedish-American of Hoboken, who was visiting his sister of Brooklyn, was standing at the northeast corner of Forty-eighth street and Third avenue in that borough, looking at a throng of boys coasting on the incline there and waiting for a car, when he saw a cigar box in the middle of the street.

It was revealed plainly by the bright arc light on the corner, that it up and noticed that it was a sliding lid, it up and wondered what it was in it, but found that the sliding lid was hard to open. His imagination got to work soon and he stopped tugging at the lid. He remembered having seen accounts in the newspapers of infernal machines and he nervously set the box down and waited for a cop to come along. The cop appeared in due time and decided to explode the infernal machine rather than find that it was merely black sand and gun cotton with the usual "rock work" accompaniment. The cigar box was borne into a back yard. The cop with a lead pencil outlined the length and width of the box on a board placed in the rear of the yard. Outside the penciled rectangle he drove four nails. He fitted the box between the nails, then he put a big tack in the sliding top of the box and attached a stout string to the tack. Great care was taken to avoid injury. At last the signal was given, the cop pulled the string and the lid flew off. The box was a tremendous surprise. It was filled with watches, diamond rings and other jewelry. The policeman took the lot into a station, emptied it on the desk and made an inventory of its contents. Svensen seemed to think that he might be under suspicion and offered to let the police search him. A police captain said it was unnecessary. The jewelry was valued at \$3,000.

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WALTHAM WATCHES.

Since 1854, when Waltham Watches were first made, they have had many imitators. None has ever equalled them in accuracy, nor approached in number the Waltham Watches made and sold.

The "Riverside" movement is particularly recommended—made in all states.

"GETTING AROUND" LAWS.

Tricks of Corporations Sure to Recoil on the Tricksters. Whether justly or not, there is at the present time a widespread and deeply-rooted conviction among the common people that the great corporations rarely obey the laws framed to regulate their business, such as the railroads, for example, except so far as their own interests or selfish policy dictate.

Even when they profess to be obedient and circumspect they are not believed to be telling the truth and acting in good faith. This helps to explain why the recent reported agreement of a group of railroads to abolish rebating and other forms of favoritism and discrimination, of their own accord, has been received by the country with so many gibes and cynical remarks. Few believe that the railroads mean what they say in this matter, and that they will not by some secret and underhanded method continue the old practices.

It is a common saying, and a common belief, that the evils which the national Commerce commission was appointed to remedy have not been remedied in any real and appreciable degree, for the reason that the railroads have either ignored its decisions or got around them in the old and familiar way. Even when the decision was secured in a federal court in the famous railroad merger case, the railroads went around that it would actually avail little or nothing, for the companies or the men interested would easily find a way to beat the law thus declared and accomplish their purposes. And the result has seemed to fully justify this opinion.

Voices are heard now to say that neither the president nor congress can devise any law of rate regulation which the railroads and other corporations affected will not dodge or circumvent so far as it suits their purposes to do so. The feeling is, in brief, that a certain class of individuals, singly or in combination, by means of wealth, political influence and the clever manipulation of courts, legislatures and common councils, is able to "get around" any law that interferes with its plans.

No doubt the beliefs and feelings thus described exist in an exaggerated form in many quarters, and are carried beyond the bounds of reason and common sense. We are not among the cynics and Jeremiahs who profess to believe that all honesty and integrity have departed from the earth and that corporations and rich men are wholly selfish, greedy and soulless. We do believe, however, that there is far too much of leaning and dodging of laws among men of intelligence and high standing for the safety of society and the nation. Anything which tends to create a distrust of law and government among a people is an exceedingly dangerous thing, and especially so when the tendency is fostered and promoted by men who, by reason of their superior intelligence, their power and their influence, should be the leaders of the people in the ways of honesty and righteousness. Men of this class who openly flout law or secretly circumvent and nullify it are forging a weapon which some day may pierce their own vitals.

ROT ABOUT THIRD TERM. Persons More Vexatious Than Important. Washington Post. We are getting a vast deal of language nowadays about the alleged impropriety, not to say wickedness, of a third term for anybody as president of the United States. Lots of worthy persons have talked themselves such a proceeding. Wherever you turn there is somebody with a hot collar and swollen veins bawling maledictions on the wretch so base as to upset an unwritten law, defy public sentiment, and lay his impious hand upon the Thimblebum of our sacred liberties, and so on. The Hon. Philbrick Fox, a member of the senate, has reached a point at which sober-minded people have begun to ask themselves all sorts of questions. For example: "What law, written or unwritten, would be violated if Theodore Roosevelt were to accept a nomination in 1908 and be re-elected?"

Which one of the fathers is on record as having said that a third term for any one would be dangerous, destructive or otherwise unholy? Where can we find in the constitution or in the statutes so much as a suggestion to

the effect that the American people are limited in any way as regards their choice of a chief magistrate?

This whole halabalo resolves itself into the inference that a few hundred persons of more or less importance are dreadfully afraid that, two years hence, the country will demand "four years more of Roosevelt" and elect him president whether he will or no. No other inference is possible. But the question which appeals to us is, "Why shouldn't the American people elect him if they want to, not only in 1908, but in 1912, 1916, and so long as he endures the strain and they want him?" A handful of very vociferous gentlemen are raising a great dust and hurrah about it. They remind us very much of "Old Subscriber," "Vox Populi," "Pro Bono Publico" and the corporal's guard of self-constituted censors who send long protests and lamentations to the newspapers while the other 300,000 did nothing to complain of. Let them come out of their holes and tell us what they have against Theodore Roosevelt. What's the matter with him, anyhow?

POINTED REMARKS. "He's proud of being prematurely gray. He thinks that calmsome effect over his ears makes him look poetic." "Well, it does remind me of a poem." "What poem?" "When the Front is on the Pumpkin."—Cleveland Leader.

Morgiana had just sealed up the forty thieves. "And yet," she sighed, "I'll bet it will be my fate to marry a man who is afraid to look under the bed." "Thus we may perceive that she had a rare insight into life."—New York Sun.

"In order to develop stability a man must learn to say 'no,'" said the moralist. "Yes," answered Senator Borah. "Especially when some one hints that he ought to resign."—Washington Star.

"Did I understand you to say Barnes is traveling in fast company just now?" "He said he was traveling with a fasting company. That 'Tom's Cabin' show he went out with is busted and trying to go home."—Philadelphia Press.

"I read in the paper," said the first brewer, "that the crop of hops was very large last year." "Hops?" asked the other brewer. "What's that?" "That's just what I was going to ask you."—Philadelphia Press.

"And you are an advocate of spelling reform?" "Yes, I was always an admirer of Josh Billings and I would like to see his ideas of spelling vindicated."—Washington Star.

Giles—According to the coroner's verdict a mob composed entirely of women was responsible for Grew's demise. Giles—How did it happen. Giles—He accidentally got near a bargain counter where his shirt waists were being sold at 98 cents and was trampled underfoot.—Columbus Dispatch.

STEP LIVELY, PLEASE! Edith H. Allen in the Century. As up and down this world I fare, And try to get to anywhere, This startling cry assaults the air: "Step lively, please!"

If on the trolley car I seek My seat, or in the question meek, With strident voice conductors shriek: "Step lively, please!"

If from the ferryboat I go To pick my way through mud and snow, Loud the policemen shout my "hot" "Step lively, please!"

Then into upper air I fly, To take the "it" and with it try To see from that pursuing cry: "Step lively, please!"

At last I turn my weary feet Down subway, regard the street— To hear, alas! the guard repeat: "Step lively, please!"

I wonder will it be my fate To hear the "it" and with it late, Say: "Come, you are a little late. Step lively, please!"

A metal hat would wear hardly better than a Gordon. But a Gordon is as smart and as comfortable as it is durable \$3.00

The Piano Store

which has a sliding price, selling a piano to one person at one price and to another person at another price; or which pays commissions to people who send or bring customers to the store, that kind of a dealer regards a customer as someone to be "done" and that dealer generally "does" the customer. The Hospe store is the only piano store which has a strictly one-price system; it is the only piano store which does not pay commissions.

The Hospe plan insures every customer a fair, square deal. A child can buy a piano here as safely and well as the most expert.

We Save You \$50.00 to \$150.00 on a Piano.

A. Hospe Co. 1513 Douglas Street. Omaha, Neb.

Our Art Department is Worthy of Your Attention.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is more than a fat food. There is