

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.

I, C. C. Rosewater, general manager 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 follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies, Total. Rows include 30,800, 30,730, 30,760, 31,760, 30,200, 30,670, 30,590, 30,520, 30,580, 30,780, 31,030, 30,890, 31,760, 28,000.

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Net total sales, 290,057.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1906.

(S. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

A drought in November is somewhat out of the ordinary, especially in Omaha.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's district in Illinois has given one answer to the Iowa question, "Is standpatism on the wane?"

Congressman FURBER has put it back and still the democratic organs which made such a fuss about it are not happy.

A movement for "better Des Moines" is under way at the Iowa capital—and a meeting of the legislature to be held in a short time, too.

Russian police will show wisdom in demanding hostages from those who report plots against the government in the hope of reward.

Before executing their threat of "disciplining" Senator LaFollette his colleagues might consider the fate of Congressman Babcock, who tried it first.

Italy's determination to buy armor for its battalions in the cheapest market is an innovation which the United States will probably applaud without emulating.

The unionist party of Great Britain must be beginning its campaign against Irish home rule in earnest, as an outbreak of Boers in South Africa is reported.

Japan will confer a favor on Alabama by not beginning that threatened "war" until Captain Hobson has an opportunity to tell the house of representatives all about it.

That French prosecutor who is said to have decided not to intervene in the Castellane case possesses a native modesty hardly conceivable in such an officer from an American standpoint.

While the electric lighting plant has been incapacitated for varying periods whole nights in succession it will be interesting to note how much rebate the city gets for having its streets in darkness.

Real estate values in Omaha are holding up with remarkable tenacity. Investments in Omaha property are a good deal safer than in gold mines or coal lands, to say nothing of being nearer home.

In the opinion of the governor of South Carolina the race problem must be eventually solved by co-operation between north and south, but the north has other problems as well and the south should take the lead.

Lincoln is just now a hot bed of political pipe dreams. But then the state capital is the only place where there are enough people free from the cares of business to devote their time chiefly to political prognostication.

And now Congressman Pollard follows Congressman Kennedy in welcoming a son and heir into the congressional family. The Nebraska delegation must be particularly susceptible to the Roosevelt atmosphere at Washington.

Secretary Shaw's statement that he would not come to the aid of speculators sent call money to 20 per cent on Wall street, but as money to loan on good farms and still goes begging hereabouts around 5 per cent the west will find no fault with the secretary's attitude.

SOWING THE WIND.

In an after dinner address delivered in Chicago last week James J. Hill complained bitterly against railroad regulation agitation as preventing the investment of money in increased railway facilities by which alone the congestion of business can be relieved.

"Are men going to invest their money in railroads as long as railroads are considered outlaws?" asked the indignant railway magnate, and continued, "The fact is the railroad has not been getting justice in this country. Why, in the recent campaign we beheld the spectacle of two great political parties preaching the doctrine of the operation of the railroads by the government. The federal government is to run the main lines—they're the only ones that make any money nowadays—and the private investors can have the branch lines, there being no profit in them. Is that the way to get men to put more money into the country's railroads? Is this the way to get more railroad mileage so that the country's freight can be moved? It is time to call a halt in this treatment of the railroad."

Mr. Hill forgot to say that if the railroads have been treated as outlaws—and some of them undoubtedly have—it has been because they have been acting as outlaws. Jim Hill's own road in Nebraska has achieved notoriety as one of the worst tax shirkers anywhere to be found and even now is preparing to enjoin the collection for the third successive time of the annual tax levy based on an admittedly inadequate assessment, because the authorities would not allow it to scale its taxes 25 per cent.

In conjunction with others in this state, his Burlington road also secured the enactment of a law some years back for an appointive railway commission to head off an elective commission and then after naming their own commissioners when complications threatened in connection with the maximum rate law, they had the supreme court put an end to their creation by declaring the law creating it unconstitutional. What more pernicious example could there be of a powerful monopoly making laws and breaking laws to suit itself?

It is also notorious that the railroads, and conspicuous among them Mr. Hill's road, have for years maintained a lobby of corruptionists in our legislative halls, blocking all legislation, good or bad, that might affect their interests to the benefit of the public. They have not only acted as outlaws, but undertaken to name or control the lawmakers and the law executors and the law interpreters. Jim Hill complains that the railroads have not had justice, when the fact is that the overworked railway employes and the overcharged railway patrons and the outraged public generally have been the ones who have suffered most injustice. If Mr. Hill would advise others and would himself submit to law in good faith denunciation of his railroads as outlaws would soon cease.

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

A paper of Charles A. Conant on "The Importance of Currency Reform" forcefully states the need, but like most of the current discussions is far less satisfactory touching the remedy. The general business public at least has reached the point of practical agreement that a grave defect of our system is lack of elasticity in the paper currency. In its vast volume the larger part composed of treasury notes, silver notes and certificates, and for practical purposes, also national bank notes, is a rigid element, neither expanding with increased demand for active industry nor contracting as business transactions shrink. The alternative in the former case must be gold importation, the success of which depends on circumstances, or resort to bank checks and similar commercial instruments beyond their proper functions, which may easily go to dangerous extreme.

The present situation plainly suggests the defect of an unresponsive paper circulation. For though every dollar, gold and paper, is urgently needed in existing expansion of industry, a shrinkage that would make \$300,000,000 useless would almost infallibly cause a corresponding export of gold, the only possible reduction of paper currency being retirement of bank notes, which is limited by law to \$5,000,000 a month. The natural and preferable process, obviously, would be retirement of the paper and retention of the gold, instead of its arbitrary expulsion by the irreducible paper maximum.

So enormous has been the industrial and commercial uplift that we have in the country at the present moment close around \$1,400,000,000 of gold, against only \$600,000,000 in 1898, a large part having been brought in by main strength the last three years from the great hoards of Europe, because of the impossibility of paper expansion to meet currency needs. It is self evident that a far smaller amount of gold than we now have would sustain a far greater volume of paper and at the same time, if the paper volume shrank with the shrink of business, gold would not be mechanically expelled as it is certain to be under our system.

It is at this point that our doctors of finance fall, as Mr. Conant does, stopping with a diagnosis when a prescription is wanted. No fact in our political history is clearer than that there will be no important change of monetary system except in national emergency or upon thorough consideration and substantial agreement on the remedy. Those who are most loudly clamoring for elasticity neglect the sole condition on which it can be

STATEHOOD REJECTED.

The voters of Arizona have emphatically rejected the proposition for merger with New Mexico into a single state. Almost to a man they would favor separate statehood for themselves, and they have in fact been insisting upon it at several successive sessions of congress. The separate applications of Arizona and New Mexico, however, have encountered strong opposition in congress and elsewhere, and the enabling act passed at the last session was a compromise, in effect leaving to the territories, voting separately, the option of admission as one state or both remaining out of the union indefinitely. The large majority cast by Arizona against consolidation of course defeats it, notwithstanding the contrary verdict in New Mexico.

The result will probably be to continue the territorial status for a considerable time, with no present means of judging when or how it will be changed for statehood. Such questions have usually been finally decided on party or sectional considerations. The latter with special relation to the situation in the United States senate might take a turn in the not far future that would bring in two states instead of one. In the meantime the plight of Arizona and New Mexico is by no means intolerable, as they have a large measure of self government, to the support of which the national treasury contributes a liberal share, relieving territorial taxpayers, and both the young commonwealths are growing rapidly and prospering.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S DEPUTIES.

While the campaign was still on The Bee gave notice that whether the next county attorney were to be a republican or a democrat it would urge upon the judges of the district court to grade the salaries of the deputies to be appointed under him. It so happens that the next county attorney will be a democrat and presumably his deputies will also be selected from among the democrats. This, however, does not alter The Bee's position in this matter.

The new county attorney is entitled to two first-class men as assistants—men of experience and ability, whose services cannot possibly be secured unless they are given the maximum salary of \$1,500 a year permitted under the law. For the other two deputies who are assigned merely to do court work and give but two or three hours a day to their official duties salaries of \$600 would be ample and a pick-up of \$50 a month would be eagerly seized by young attorneys who want the places chiefly for practice.

The county has been paying out a total of \$4,800 in salaries to deputies to the county attorney, divided into four uniform salaries of \$1,200 each. A classification and rearrangement of these salaries on the basis suggested would save money to the taxpayers and at the same time give them command of better legal talent for the county law office. We hope County Attorney English will fall in with this suggestion and after securing a proper order from the district judges make his selections of deputies accordingly.

BLIND-SIGHTED FORECASTERS.

It is always interesting after an election to look back at some of the wild guesses made recklessly or with malice aforethought as to probable results. The chairmen of the different political committees are perhaps expected to claim everything and to state reasons for their pretended belief that the candidates whose craft they are steering are sure to come safely into harbor.

People who go into the prophesy business, however, boasting of their special means of information and professing absolute partisan disinterestedness seldom succeed in covering up their bias. Let it be overlooked, let us recall that a local weekly, whose inspiration is not hard to trace, a few days before the last election indulged the following comment:

"The feeling in general that Shallenberger will carry Douglas county because of certain influences, and if he should have a lead of 1,000 and upward, the straight lever of the machine would likely swamp the republican ticket, or the major portion thereof. Senator Saunders, Commissioner Kennard and two or three candidates for the lower offices might pick through, but all along the line there will be wreckage and whatsoever is saved will be due to extraordinary individual strength."

The bane of the prophet is that his prediction is liable to come back to plague him. It is all right to back a belief by risking money in an election bet, but the practice of political astrology is more dangerous than tight rope walking without a net to catch the fall.

The treasury exhibit of South Omaha shows nearly \$400,000 cash on hand deposited in the local banks, but why a city of the size of South Omaha should carry such a large bank balance does not appear. If a large part of it represents the proceeds of bonds sold in advance of the time when the money is needed, it would not be a good business proposition because it would simply mean that the taxpayers were paying interest on the bonds in excess of interest collected from the banks on their deposits. A big surplus in bank credited to a public treasury is not necessarily a good sign.

In all probability the long term member of the new State Railroad commission, which is to be awarded to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, will go to Dr. Winnett of Lincoln instead of to Robert Cowell of Omaha, simply because the

ballot as arranged by the secretary of state put the former's name first. Had the ballot been arranged alphabetically with Mr. Cowell's name first he would unquestionably have received the highest number of votes, giving him the six-year term. It goes without saying that Williams received the lowest number of votes of those elected and is thus assigned to a two-year term.

It should not be necessary for Governor Shoulen to brandish the big stick in the face of the coming legislature. The new lawmakers are committed to the same program of reform legislation that the governor is and should be given full and free opportunity to work out their own salvation.

The denial of the reported purchase of a Mexican railroad by the Rock Island was unnecessary, since Mexico exercises a control over its railway companies which would sadden the heart of the average exponent of American high finance.

Perhaps Governor Mickey will tell us what constitutes the "reasonable time" within which he is required by law to hand down a decision when impeachment charges are preferred before him against his police board appointees.

The Last Analysis.

In spite of James J. Hill's standing in the financial world, his assertion that credit is better than money has not been well received by our grocer.

Prospects of a Square Deal.

"Prospects of the square deal will rejoice at the certain prospect of seeing those hitherto unrepresented constituencies—the Rubber trust and the Smelter trust—represented in the United States senate."

Effect of the Square Deal.

Uncle Sam finds that he will have to pay more money to the railroads under the new rate law, a few of his bargain prices being illegal. Uncle Sam can afford it, however, a great deal better than some others who find themselves in the same boat, and not on a railroad train as often as they would like to be.

Campaign Work Fatalities.

As a proof that this year has been one of the most strenuous of late years in political campaigning, it is noted that five candidates in different parts of the country have died from the strain and exertion of their campaign work, and a number of others on the way without the initial human sacrifice. But the politics of the present day is, apparently, not a thing to be taken easily or philosophically, for in few of late years have passions and feelings that go to tell on the human system been so much in evidence.

Filling a Long-Felt Want.

The wreck-proof mail car is a device of human ingenuity that has long been looked for in the interest of a faithful class of public servants—the railway mail clerks. A number of such cars are now under construction for use on through trains over the Pacific railroads. The list of railway mail clerks is a long one; the story of valuable mail destroyed by wreck and fire is a familiar one in every business community. Speed the day when the wreck-proof mail car is a part of the required railway equipment of every road.

Rivalry for Naval Supremacy.

It is reported that Japan will see the Dreadnought and go Great Britain 500 tons better, and hence a battle of 23,000 tons service displacement. Of course the mistress of the seas will not ignore the challenge, and we must prepare to hear of a British battleship of 26,000 tons. The Japanese being a proud and progressive people will not sit still, and may be counted on to put on a battle of 25,000 tons. By that time our own big ship enthusiasts will wake up, and the taxpayers will be invited to contribute the cash for a floating fortress of 23,000 tons. So does the race for naval supremacy go.

HEARST AND BRYAN.

Some Things the Editor Did to the "Peerless One."

Just as the campaign for the governorship of New York was being waged the Bryan Democratic league of New York City issued a statement detailing what Hearst did to Bryan and urging friends of the Nebraska to reciprocate in kind. The statement throws an illuminating sidelight on the harmonious relations of the railroads and his party, particularly in Bryan's Home Town. Two paragraphs will suffice.

It is generally known among all of the Bryan men of the country that Mr. Hearst engaged Mr. Bryan shortly before the 1900 campaign to write for his papers a series of six articles along democratic lines, and that he said he would pay for the compensation a seventh article closing the series, in which he set forth the wisdom and possibility of uniting all of the radical elements, including silver republicans, populists and democrats, into one compact body, within the lines of the democratic organization. The substance of this story was an appeal to the above mentioned elements to unite as democrats and present a solid phalanx to the then forthcoming campaign. The caption of this story was written by one of Mr. Hearst's leading writers, and was to the effect that Bryan is for a united democracy. When the paper appeared the next morning the following caption had been substituted in the original: "Bryan for a new party, all of the populists, all of the republicans, and some democrats in it." When the change of caption was called to Mr. Hearst's attention he said in substance that Bryan's speech at Madison Square garden was collected in the Journal office in this city and wired to Hearst's Chicago papers with instructions to print on the day of Mr. Bryan's arrival in Chicago. The clippings in question were not sent according to the telegraphic instructions.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

A hearing is scheduled before Secretary Taft in the War department today on the proposition of increasing the diversion of water from Niagara river for power purposes. The law passed at the last session of congress, primarily intended to preserve Niagara Falls as one of America's great wonders, vests in the secretary of war discretionary power in granting permits to draw water from the river on the American side beyond a specified amount, and also to regulate the quantity of electrical power which may be carried to the American side from power houses on the Canadian side of the falls. American companies apply for permits to draw more water from the river and Canadian companies desire to transmit to the American side an aggregate of 100,000 horse-power. Both requests, if granted, means a large increase in the power now developed and a corresponding increase in the volume of water diverted from the falls. The American side alone the increase would amount to 25,000 cubic feet per second—more than half the volume which the waterways commission estimated as the maximum volume which could be safely diverted. The resistance which this pressure will encounter in the already overburdened present head of the War department, says Leslie's Weekly, "had an illustration in the secretary's refusal to grant to American companies a total diversion of more than 12,633 cubic feet—an increase of 4,300 cubic feet over the service which has been running. He has granted to two companies permission to bring into the United States from Canada electrical current equivalent to 50,000-horse power daily (requiring for its generation a flow of about 875 cubic feet per second). The demand for imported electricity is relatively insignificant so far, but joined with the other powerful agencies for the destruction of natural beauties may be found a considerable interest among the Ontario communities which hope to profit commercially by gigantic schemes for the transmission of Niagara power."

Miss Phoebe W. Cousins of St. Louis, who for the last twenty years has been interested in woman's rights, temperance and Mormon legislation before congress, is in Washington to take part in the campaign this winter for the restoration of the canton to the army and sea to the soldier's homes. She is at the Riggs. Miss Cousins is a decidedly interesting woman, who was United States marshal for St. Louis after the death of her father in 1887 and was a member of the board of local managers of the World's Fair at Chicago.

"The absence of the canteen and the prohibition of wine and beer at the army posts has demoralized the soldiers and been only a means of harm," said Miss Cousins to a Washington Post reporter. "It has made them patronize low dives and resorts, which would have little attraction if the canteens were restored. As for the old soldiers, I think it is ridiculous to deprive them of their beer, which they enjoyed as they sat about their tables in the evening. It relieved their loneliness."

It is interesting to note that the prohibition, which I lived in Wilson, Kan., which is near the Colorado line, and had an opportunity to watch the workings of the law against drink. I never saw such a farce. As the law allows liquor to be sold at the drug stores to sick persons, the sale of the same quantities, and every evening went to the nearest apothecary shop and committed perjury a dozen times for the sake of different guests, who ostensibly needed the stimulants for consumption. Bright's disease and various other ailments. The express companies carried it into the state in large quantities. At one place hooks were given to patrons and they pulled up planks in the floor and took out bottles. And so, wherever there is a prohibition law, it is a farce. It was a farce in Alaska, where they used to import planks in enormous quantities, and it is a farce in Maine. The abolition of the canteen has likewise wrought no good purpose, and has only made men drink in places which they would otherwise not be so apt to frequent."

There is one young newspaper man in Washington who is not anxious to see Secretary Moody—for a time at least. On one of his horse-back rides outside the capital recently the secretary was joined by a young fellow, and the two galloped along together engaged in conversation. The stranger said he was a correspondent recently arrived and he expressed delightfully frank opinions regarding some men of the public life. "There's the postmaster general," he said, "and he's a big fellow, and so is Taft. Moody's a big fellow, but the laziest man in the cabinet." When the equestrians were about to part the secretary said: "I have had a very pleasant ride with you. I hope we shall meet again." "That man's a worker," the card and handed it to Moody, who in turn handed him one of his own. But he did not wait to witness the correspondent's embarrassment.

When James B. Garfield enters the cabinet he will be three years the junior to that body, being three years the junior to Postmaster General Cortelyou, who has held that distinction ever since he became a member of the president's official family. Mr. Garfield was born in October, 1868, and has, therefore, lived the forty-first birthday, while Cortelyou was 41 last July, but when he became secretary of Commerce and labor he was five months under 41.

A Washington woman prominent in the official set of the national capital tells of a function to which she had invited an acquaintance of the legations famous for his extreme politeness. The invitation was formally accepted, but on the morning of the appointed day she received a note from the guest, which she read and was shocked in the following terms: "Senator McKim regrets much that he will not be able to attend Mrs. 20-and-Bo's reception on the evening of the 23d inst., as he is dead."

Major Charles Loeffler, chief usher of the White House for nearly thirty years, has never voted but once. That was in 1872, the year of Grant's second campaign. He joined the army as an enlisted man at Lookout, Pa., in 1862, and has not lived there since. Major Loeffler was appointed to the White House service from the army in 1869. In the years that have passed he has served Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland again, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Violence Still with Us.

The unapproachable north pole has been a source of trouble for some time. It has caused innumerable chills, bronchitis and disappointments, much popular boredom and not a few deaths, to say nothing of the financial waste. Nobody gets there, for by the time a fellow comes within something like 200 miles of it the arctic quest has turned him into another sort of man—the sort that reneges. This may go on indefinitely unless we find a way to cut it short, and that isn't easy. It has recently been suggested that if some one should absent himself for a while and let nature take its course, and say he had climbed the pole the agony would subside. Science would overhaul his data and he'd lacuna in it. The search for the pole would be renewed. Besides there's the south pole. Divert attention from the arctic quest and the 200 miles of it the arctic quest—which is by far the most disagreeable and uncomfortable and injurious.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Baltimore American: Smulski beat Piotrowski in the fight for the Illinois state treasuryship, thereby indicating that the death knell of his race, the Poles, was the death knell of his race. He predicts that in 100 years from now there won't be a Pole in the United States.

"Sweatbox" methods of the Chicago police comes in for a scolding in the courts. The idea that a lawbreaker has any rights which a policeman is bound to respect requires a surgical operation to connect with the gray matter of a Whiskey City cop.

John D. Long, who has been congressman, governor of Massachusetts and cabinet officer, celebrated his 65th birthday recently. He attributes his robustness to the fact that whenever possible he goes to bed at 9 o'clock and stays there ten hours.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor of guns and powder, does not nowadays look much the Maine Yankee he is. He impresses the beholder as being rather a fierce personage, white whiskered and his breast covered with decorations when special occasion calls for such display.

Harry B. Wolf, whose election to congress from the Third district of Baltimore took much the Maine Yankee, it is he impresses the beholder as being rather a fierce personage, white whiskered and his breast covered with decorations when special occasion calls for such display.

In a discussion of a recent prize fight a young lady of Charleston asked Dr. Ellison Capers, bishop of South Carolina, "On the country?" Dr. Capers answered, "I approve of it heartily. You see, it always offers the probability of two brutes getting a good thrashing."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, for all his legal learning and application, is a constant reader of fiction, preferring the old-fashioned love story. Secretary Root keeps closely in touch with current literature and Senator Stone goes in for detective stories, as does Senator Elkins. Senators Culberson and Lodge probably do more reading of American history than any other two men in public life.

Governor Beckham of Kentucky, who will succeed Senator McCray as United States senator of Kentucky, will be the youngest man in that body, being a few months the junior of Senator Burkett of Nebraska. Beckham was nominated for the Kentucky legislature the day he was 21, and was speaker of the house at 23. He was elected lieutenant governor at the age of 29, and became governor when Goebel was assassinated.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Somebody told me you were engaged to young Scattergood. Congratulations. The story isn't true."

"Not true," said the young man, "but I'm engaged to Scattergood's sister."

"Binkley is what I call an up-to-date young man."

"Yes, he is always able to whistle the airs of the popular songs even before they are ready for the press and photographs."—Chicago Record Herald.

Clarence—My mamma says that rain is the tears of angels.

Jimmy—Huh! My uncle told me that when it rains some angels is squeezing the water out of his stock so he can pass St. Peter's—Puck.

"Mr. Merchant," said the new clerk, preparing to ask a question, "I think you may be a Jew."

"Yes," interrupted his employer, "Well, keep it at four or five years. Perhaps you'll understand it then as well as you think you do."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is she able to get money from her husband without asking for it?"

"Yes," said the man, "she may be in order to accomplish it."—Brooklyn Life.

Bones—Why the grinch? Penith—My wife called me a fool.

Bones—But it's true. Penith—But it is. She proved it. Went and dug up a bunch of my old love letters and read 'em to me. Cleveland Leader.

U. Bett—Do you think religion has any business meddling with politics?"

Mr. Knott—Didn't you do, I do now. When I was just about to get an election but out of a man last Tuesday, I was a republican for a good thing that you can't wonder if its disposition finally gets a little sour."—Washington Star.

PERILS OF ECONOMY.

Chicago News.

Until a few short years ago no bank account was safe. But just about that time, you know, I thought of getting married.

To marry would be very rash—No fellow in his senses trying to work a republic for a good thing that you can't wonder if its disposition finally gets a little sour."—Washington Star.

So I shut off on dainty white. For appetites, was chary of flowers and kind violets. Both quite unnecessary.

Our weekly tickets to the play I thought no more of buying. But tucked my little way away. Here wants alone supplying.

My heart it grew and grew and grew. I got enough to weed, it's true. But then—the lady shook me.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Chief Pleasant Porter of the Crooks and the act of congress handing the death knell of his race, the Poles, was the death knell of his race. He predicts that in 100 years from now there won't be a Pole in the United States.

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