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:
Charles 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:

1	30,650	17	30,830
2	30,800	18	30,930
3	30,800	19	31,290
4	30,730	20	31,230
5	30,760	21	31,900
6	31,760	22	30,850
7	30,300	23	30,620
8	30,670	24	30,530
9	30,590	25	31,270
10	30,730	26	31,410
11	30,920	27	31,740
12	30,720	28	30,670
13	31,050	29	31,200
14	30,800	30	31,110
15	31,480	31	31,110
16	32,000		

Total.....961,350
Less unsold copies.....11,023

Net total sales.....950,327
Daily average.....30,655

C. C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

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

Cornelius Shea now realizes that no man can afford to make an enemy until after a court has passed upon his case.

Now that inspectors of the general land office have "fallen out," the public may learn more of the tenor of those confidential reports.

The real test of power will come if the United States decides that land secured by fraud in the west shall be restored to the public domain.

An eight-hour day being demanded at the Homestake mine, W. R. Hearst has an opportunity to show that his love for laboring men survives defeat.

The alleged rivalry between marines and blue jackets might be a good thing to continue rather than stop, since emulation is conducive of good work.

The appointment of a former Rough Rider to a place on the Civil Service commission shows that another man has been found who is not afraid to "follow the leader."

Plans already drawn promise another year of great activity in building for Omaha. The material progress of the community has reached a point where it can only go ahead.

Strange that in all observance of Thanksgiving day in Great Britain no one toasted that king whose arbitrary laws made the celebration possible by driving the Puritans from home.

If the Omaha Water board would only take the public into its confidence occasionally it might have more influence. Keep-it-dark methods in public matters will never be popular.

In revising its rates for postoffice boxes the postal department evidently desires to begin its reform where it will be most generally felt, but the change will hardly wipe out the deficit.

In requesting congress to pay expenses incurred by officers in returning entertainments accorded in foreign ports the Navy department seems to desire to make shore duty less attractive.

Divisions of profits from the Northern Securities deal shows that Uncle Sam failed to score in the right place when it dissolved the combination, as the participants got away with the swag.

The prince of Wales says he hopes to see the day when Great Britain will produce its own cotton—but so far he is not known to have invested his loose cash in enterprises looking to that result.

The desire of the Navy department for two vice admirals will no doubt be followed by a request for an admiral without a prefix—but naval battles will continue to be won by men of lesser rank.

With no minister of worship and education in the new Spanish cabinet, responsibility for threatened "reforms" may be divided between other ministers so none may have more than he can bear.

The block signal operator is now blamed for the Southern railway wreck. The traveling public had an idea that block signals were automatic, but the "human element" seems to still control.

SHAPING LEGISLATION.

A senator-elect, who is without legislative experience, writes to The Bee suggesting that the governor and the incoming attorney general shall confer with the outgoing incumbents of those offices concerning legislation needed along certain lines. There is much wisdom in this suggestion, and it contains practical force as well. Hitherto it has been the practice for the governor in his message to suggest needed changes in the laws, or such new laws as his experience in the administration of his office had led him to believe were necessary. It was left to individual members of the legislature to provide these bills and put them into shape for enactment. All too frequently it has been the case that the recommendations of the governor have been either ignored or forgotten, and a great deal of needed legislation has gone by the board through the indifference or neglect of the law-makers. Another obstacle has been the fact that many members of the legislature attended its sessions with preferred bills in their pockets, and in furthering the interests of these pet measures they have overlooked the greater public necessities. Our statute books have been loaded down with measures that are of minor interest and importance, and the great constructive laws have received too little attention.

If Messrs. Mickey, Sheldon, Brown and Thompson could get together and present to the legislature a bill or series of bills which would embody the ideas covered by the pledges of the republican platform, it would go a long ways toward securing the needed laws. No doubt exists as to the purpose of the Nebraska legislature to enact laws necessary to carry out the platform pledges on which the incoming administration was elected. Governor Sheldon is irrevocably pledged to legislation that will give the new railroad commission ample power for the exercise of its authority and discretion in its fullest scope. He is also equally pledged to the enactment of an anti-pass law and to similar laws which will be for the benefit of the people of the state. Beyond public suggestions as to the general tenor of these bills he has undertaken nothing.

Under our constitution the executive has the privilege at the expiration of forty days of offering bills for the consideration of the legislature, the time then having expired for legislative initiative. It would not pass the bounds of the executive prerogative nor trench upon the exclusive privilege of the legislative branch of the government should the governor secure the introduction of a measure prior to the expiration of the forty-day period. If such a bill were introduced it would have an especial advantage in its inception, and would undoubtedly secure more careful consideration. It would be subject to the same course as other bills and could be altered or amended as would suit the mood of either house or senate, but it would bring directly before the legislature the ideas which are abstractly expressed in the governor's message.

ONE RESULT OF ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

One good result of the president's visit at Panama, worth all the trouble of it even if there were not other substantial benefits, is the destruction of the superstition that the chief executive must not set foot on foreign soil during his term. That superstition had even been extended into a theory or vague impression that if he should do so he would be disabled for the office which would be devolved upon the vice president during such absence from the country.

There never was any foundation for such a view either in the constitution or in anything else, but it required the obtrusion of rude fact, which the president has now notably supplied, to dispose of it conclusively. It chanced that no president before had gone abroad, but precedent has now been reversed. It is common for rulers of other nations to pass freely from their own to other realms, and henceforth the absurdity of the notion that our chief executive is under any disqualification to do likewise as he may have public occasion should be conspicuous enough to shut off traditional nonsense and sensationalism.

LAND FRAUD DISCLOSURES.

The disclosures that have been recently made concerning government lands in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, although not all in the form of legal proofs, all corroborate the impression made on the public mind by the legal proofs in the Oregon prosecutions, namely, that only the fringe of the frauds perpetrated by corporations and individuals under the national land laws has as yet been brought to light. Robbery of the public domain has been demonstrated in numerous cases, aggregating millions of acres, much of it being the most valuable land because of timber, mineral or water, but the serious feature is that all the facts of the uncovered rascality point to the existence of far greater rascality the precise details of which have not yet been officially uncovered.

What is still more ominous is the indications, which multiply as inquiry progresses, of collusion between great railroad and other corporations and public officials to despoil the public domain. That such far-reaching and elaborate frauds as it seems certain have been perpetrated could be successfully carried on without the knowledge and indeed the co-operation of the trustees of the national inheritance and administrators of the law seems impossible, and the guilt of an extensive gang of officials, ranging through all grades of the public service up to the United States senate and house of representatives was explicitly demonstrated in the Oregon field.

Enough has been made certainly known or highly probable by subsequent disclosures, which are now being daily added to in startling manner, to make imperative the concentration of all the powers of the government not only to bring to justice the guilty parties, no matter how influential and high they may be, but also to recover to the utmost extent possible the land of which it has been robbed.

ANTI-FOREIGN RESTRICTIONS.

Notwithstanding congress at the last session gave much attention to the subject and passed an elaborate law amendatory of our immigration restrictions, extensive preparations are being made to put pressure on congress at the coming session for radical change. The substance of the scheme is to impose severe educational tests and the real purpose is greatly to restrict immigration in general and wholly to exclude large masses of immigrants coming particularly from three or four European countries. The point of illiteracy is selected because it is believed, at least by many of the anti-foreign agitators, to be the most effective that could be chosen for reducing new-comers to a minimum.

It is agreed on all hands that there should be safeguards against admission of paupers, criminals and other dangerous and undesirable classes, and in fact our laws, like those of the other great nations, embrace stringent provisions for this purpose—how stringent only those who have studied the subject fully realize. Nor will there be serious difference on the point that some educational test may properly be made. But on the other hand, the sober sense of the country will require that the test be reasonable, just and so qualified as to minimize abuse. It will not permit a drastic, extreme un-American inquisition to be rushed through congress, merely because there are some evils which it is desirable to remedy.

If there be any point in which American pride, liberality and justice combine more than in another it is in making this country a land of opportunity. Time and again anti-foreign prejudice has run riot, but such demonstrations have been only temporary and fortunately the intervals between them have been constantly lengthening. Public judgment, which has always asserted itself in the long run on the side of justice and even of generosity in our attitude towards those who would come hither to better their condition, will not fail now.

Insofar, therefore, as the present agitation is proscriptive, it is doomed to disappointment and it ought to be disappointed. As to the educational test, it should be a question, not of general terms, but of the specific provisions, and if the matter is pressed for action it should be taken up with the utmost caution and with the determination that no act be tolerated that is inconsistent with traditional American policy.

Local retailers are making great preparations for their holiday trade and "Christmas exposition week" promises to be a notable event in Omaha's business history. The remarkable growth of the city during recent years has been no more notable in any phase than in the development of its retail business—a fact which the citizens of the country adjacent are finding out.

The "wave of crime" that set Omaha aghast a few weeks ago seems to have subsided and with it has gone the discussion concerning ways and means for increasing the local police force. This matter should not be lost sight of. The Omaha police force is not sufficiently numerous and steps should be taken to provide for its increase to a point where it can properly patrol the city.

The extension of fall weather into the winter has enabled the farmer to get a mighty good start on his next season's work. All of which means that with an ordinary supply of weather the next year's crop will be as big as the last. Nature is not providing a very firm foundation for the apprehensions of those who doubt the permanency of our present prosperity.

With Russian constitutional democrats waiving their demands for constitutional government until local conditions are improved under the existing system the czar has cause to tremble for his throne. Explosions are not as dangerous to autocracy as enlightenment.

Lancaster county bolters have not yet succeeded in creating any furore even in their own bailiwick. Fortunately for the state of Nebraska the time has come when the people pay very little attention to the vagaries of the Lancaster statesmen.

Nebraska is to have a pure food bill similar to that enacted by congress. This bill will be largely in the nature of ornamental legislation, for nowhere under the sun is food more plentiful nor wholesome than that afforded by Nebraska.

Nebraska towns are setting forth the opportunities for investment and are offering some very attractive propositions for idle capital. The prospects for material development were never better than they are at present.

The report of the insurance department in Nebraska is another excellent argument in favor of better buildings and better fire protection. If it costs but 12 per cent more for fireproof construction instead of ordinary construction, and 28 per cent can be saved on the cost of insurance, the argument would all seem to be in favor of the fireproof building.

The report of trouble on the Tennessee white coaling at Panama is said to have been due to poor rations; and as the president took dinner with the men later it is probable that the "strike" was a success.

Honors Even.
Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Gompers having been elected in spite of opposition, the American Federation president and Mr. Littlefield should now shake hands and call it square.

Political Doctors Disagree.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

In view of his friendship for the Filipinos it is difficult to see how Mr. Bryan can endorse Senator Morgan's plan to have the democratic party declare that it is and always has been a white man's party.

Generosity with a Sting.
Chicago Record-Herald.

E. H. Harriman declares that he wants the railroads to be owned by the people as stockholders. There can be no doubt that such an arrangement is generally pretty profitable to the gentlemen who are in position to manipulate the stock.

Plenty, and It Comes High.
New York Tribune.

Of course, it is a mean and short-sighted policy that takes no account of the needs of posterity, and yet even all unselfish and kindly soul must find it difficult to worry over the possible exhaustion of our coal supply in or about the year 6906.

Very Good Reason.
Chicago Record-Herald.

The Union Pacific has accumulated a surplus of more than $100,000,000 during the last ten years besides paying handsome dividends. This is another reason why Mr. Harriman can't understand why anybody should be in favor of government ownership of the railroads.

Can Rocke Fence It In?
Chicago Record-Herald.

Latest estimates of the wealth of the United States place it at $106,000,000,000. This should serve to restore confidence. If Mr. Rockefeller's wealth were to keep on increasing at the present rate there would be no chance for him to get it all even if he lived to be 80 years old.

Serenity of Uncle Joe.
Indianapolis News.

Notwithstanding the possibility of Mr. Gompers having a free hand in managing the political affairs of the American Federation of Labor, Uncle Joe Cannon, the well-known statesman of the Eighteenth Illinois district, finds it absolutely impossible to become excited over the situation.

Canada and Postal Reciprocity.
New York Tribune.

It is a pity that Canada finds it necessary, as she thinks, to abrogate the postal convention between herself and the United States, but it is not impossible that she has cause for doing so. Her objection is to the wholesale transportation as second class matter of publications which can be included in that class only by means of a more liberal construction of the law than she is accustomed or prepared to give. The impression is not altogether unknown on this side of the line that some publishers abuse the postal privileges.

Futility of Pole Hunting.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

A good many of even the most intelligent commentators of the Peary Arctic expedition seem to be at a loss to understand how to handle it. Of course, the whole tendency is to be complimentary to Peary as a daring man, but there is doubt as to there having been any practical or scientific result. Of course, though, we have more information about the cold regions. Perhaps the strongest demonstration of the trip is that if anybody ever reaches the pole it will have to be by balloon. Even that does not look much better than a dream now.

A BAD EXAMPLE.

Charge of Irregular Bookkeeping in Union Pacific Report.
Wall Street Journal.

The Union Pacific report was so admirable in so many respects and the results shown were so creditable to Mr. Harriman's management, that it is a pity that it gave an example of artful bookkeeping not in keeping with the highest principles of publicity. The Union Pacific's share of the October dividends of the Southern Pacific was included in the Union Pacific's income for the year ending June 30. True the money had been earned, but it had not actually been paid. It was in the nature of "a bill receivable." If a bank should report as a part of its today's cash money to be received tomorrow, that would not be different from this Union Pacific transaction. The dividend thus added to the year's income was not necessary to justify any policy. The financial results of the year were fine without it. It was simply a wanton piece of irregular bookkeeping that seems to have been entirely unnecessary.

It is therefore fairly open to criticism. The times call for absolutely correct bookkeeping.

CONSOLIDATION OF CITIES.

Case of Pittsburg One of Interest to the Omahas.
Philadelphia Press.

The opponents of Greater Pittsburg are manifestly working for delay. They cannot expect anything better, but delay serves their present purpose. It keeps in place politicians whom consolidation would drop out and preserves local influences that the union of the two cities would dissipate. These interests have utilized the processes of two courts to gain time and their resources are not half exhausted.

The supreme court of the state and the supreme court of the United States are still open to them and several years can be exhausted in these appeals. The superior court proceeding was a waste of time, as its decision on the constitutional questions raised could not be final, but the opponents of Greater Pittsburg chose the method that would best answer their purpose. So long as they can keep the question before the courts, so long can they delay the realization of Greater Pittsburg.

It will be most unfortunate if they can extend their delay beyond the period of the next decennial census. It is that enumeration that should place Pittsburg in its true relation to the other cities of the country. Allegheny City is by nature, composition and interest a part of Pittsburg, and should be counted in with it. Together they make a city the fifth or sixth in size in the union, which will be entitled to and will receive the consideration and credit that belong to that rank.

The consolidation is in the interest of both cities, though it sidetracks some of the politicians of the smaller city who, to prolong their present status, seek the delay which litigation gives. Two courts have decided in favor of the act of union. The others will undoubtedly follow suit, but much time will be consumed in obtaining the decision.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Smulski got 67,544 votes in Illinois and Pietrowski got 271,984 votes. Not even Minnesota or upper Michigan can show a ski contest like that.

Over in Canada, in the province of Quebec, there is a town called Buckingham. There was some rioting there the other day and the mayor neglected to read the riot act. He has been arrested for neglecting his sworn duty.

By defeating a public officer for re-election the young women of a county in Colorado have brought him face to face with the bare fact that it was unwise for him to discharge a girl stenographer because she insisted upon wearing a peek-a-boo shirt waist.

President Roosevelt's friends declare that the republican party in most of the states will be thoroughly reorganized by the time the republican national convention assembles in 1908. The president, it is insisted, believes that the younger men in the party should come to the front.

In Pittsburg a corruption fund of $70,000 was stolen, which indicates a sad lack of honor among thieves, and was presently returned by being flung into a hallway by an arm attached to some person unknown, who did not open the door wide enough to disclose his identity. The mayor is reported to have evidence that four members of the select council divided $40,000 in connection with a franchise ordinance.

"Jeff" Davis of Arkansas, now governor and United States senator-elect, is quoted in a special dispatch to the New York Tribune as saying that what the senate needs is a good old-fashioned "row." "With gentle, kind-spirited 'Bob' Taylor of Tennessee, 'Pitchfork' Tillman of South Carolina and the fearless Vardaman of Mississippi," said Davis, "there will be a first-class 'row' when I get to the senate. There will be something doing in town."

There is a good deal of talk in Oklahoma of electing an Indian as first United States senator from that state. Three men are specially mentioned in connection with the place—Charles D. Carter, a young man of Ardmore, who owns 12,000 acres of fine land and a lot of town property; Chief McCurtain and Chief Pleasant Porter. McCurtain is a giant fullblood Choctaw. Porter is a big Creek. Chief Porter frequently visits this city and is regarded as an orator of ability.

Samuel J. Tilden, when he took hold of the democratic party in New York state early in the '70s, adopted as his whispered admonition to democratic politicians, "Elevate the standard! Elevate the standard!" Tilden insisted all along that the standard of the democratic party in the state should be elevated to a higher plane than was the vogue before his time. A number of important republicans of the Empire state have now adopted Tilden's warning of thirty-five years ago.

THE HARRIMAN WAY.

Excessive Capitalization of Railroads Must Be Stopped.
Washington Herald.

The master of one-seventh of the railroad mileage of the country and directing the operations of $2,000,000,000 of wealth invested in the country's vast system of transportation, Edward H. Harriman, says that "we have railroads enough now." He adds that in future the best policy of railroads will be to develop the rich territory through which they operate, improve the lines and terminals, the rolling stock and the general facilities for handling freight to the highest standard of efficiency. "Any proposition which would, by agitation or otherwise, injure the credit of big transportation companies so they would not be able to raise capital for improvements would seriously affect the business of the country," declares Mr. Harriman.

It is this latter suggestion which undoubtedly will arrest the attention of thoughtful students of American affairs. Mr. Harriman is aware, of course, that nobody of sense wishes anything to be done that in the least is calculated to injure the railroads of the country. Being a man of a high order of intelligence, he must also be aware that the very thing against which he inveighs is the feature of railroad financiering that the country is determined to curb and control. The strangest fact, the most grotesque phase of railroad management in the United States, and the factor which distinguishes it from railroad management in other countries, is the fixed habit or policy of railroad financiers constantly to increase the debts of the properties they control.

The process of excessive capitalization of the railroads must be stopped somewhere. If has progressed to such a point now that even so astute a financier as Mr. Harriman would arrest wholly the further development of the nation's railroad system in order that the lines established can continue to add to their debts, which simply means in most cases a useless increase of their fixed charges. On the principle there would be no more new roads built and no considerable extensions of those we already have. That there is demand for more roads is too evident to require argument. There are still vast stretches of the country that are not touched by a railroad. Without railroads these sections cannot be developed. The Harriman system would deprive them of the only means by which they can be brought under cultivation.

Some day the lawmakers will look into the Harriman way of administering railroad property.

PERIL OF PROSPERITY.

Tendency to Spend More Than Prudence Warrants.
Philadelphia Press.

When a country like the United States takes in by immigration 3,000,000 adult workers (excluding children and the aged) in four years, or about one-tenth as many as there were before in the country, and in that land there comes at the end of such a period a general advance in wages of 10 per cent, prosperity cannot much further go.

The high tide of universal, diffused and individual comfort, profit and prosperity never ran more high or blessed more people. The only class which has suffered are those salaried and fixed incomes, who are cramped by the increase in expenses.

But even this prosperity, great as it is, cannot last indefinitely. It will end. The prudent man will not forget this, be he manager, proprietor or wage earner.

This is the time not to spend, but to accumulate. The wage earner, if he is wise, will hoard in advance he is receiving and make no change in his daily expenditure.

The man once out of work and now at work, by saving will guard against that contingency returning. The manager will begin providing a surplus, increasing his current bank deposit and preparing to profit by the inevitable day of cheaper prices.

Some shrewd savings bank managers are beginning to increase their cash balance. More than one shop, mill and railroad manager is holding up repairs and improvements and preparing for a sudden change, if it comes.

Of this there is today absolutely no sign in the iron and steel industry and in most trades there is visible a demand for a year to come. But, none the less, the peril, and temptation of prosperity is always a lack of preparation for the future.

Few carry umbrellas when the sun is shining. The prudent man gets his when the spell of good weather has outlasted the average.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Periodical discussion of the question of establishing postal savings banks in the United States lends timely interest to a consular report on the condition of British postal savings banks. It is shown by the report that depositors have doubled in number during the last fifteen years, from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000, and the ratio of depositors to population has increased from one to seven to one in 4.35. Deposits have increased from $269,140,861 to $740,249,181.50, and the number of postoffice banks from 10,000 to 15,000. The average of each account is now £15 5s 4d ($74.26). The scope of the bank has been enlarged so that now £50 ($243.32) can be deposited in any one year and the total deposit of any one individual may aggregate £200 ($973.30). Fifteen years ago an individual could deposit but £30 ($145.99) a his total on deposit could not exceed £150 ($729.97). Another improvement is to calculate the total deposited in one year as the amount deposited less the withdrawals in that period instead of the amount alone deposited. In 1890 money could only be drawn upon notice being given. Now small sums up to £1 ($4.86) can be withdrawn on demand at the nearest postoffice, and larger sums, if desired, by the use of the telegraph at the expense of the depositor. The soldier on foreign service may deposit through the War office, with increasing balances. The expenses of the management have decreased from 98.7d ($2.32) for each £100 ($486.65) to 6s 11¼d ($1.69). It is said that from over 1,000 schools money is received by the postoffice and placed on deposit under the names of the children. There are also 5,000 penny banks which keep accounts with the postoffice. The postoffice bank is managed on the principle of encouraging the wage-earners to save.

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A spontaneous attack of newspapers, tradesmen and consumers has strangled the British Soap trust, which was launched so recently as October 5, with a capital of $50,000,000. Since then an unrelenting war was waged against the soap makers forming the trust, which, however, the manufacturers declared was not a trust. A section of the London and the provincial press gave up its most prominent columns to pillorying the methods of the manufacturers and urging a boycott. They drew lessons from the American trusts and gratuitously advertised makers outside the trust. The retailers filled their soap windows with advertisements of nontrust soaps and anti-trust cartoons, with a unanimity like that which characterized the Boston tea party; they attacked the trust product and bought that of the independent manufacturers. The result is that, without a motion in Parliament or the sitting of a court, the trust has issued the following circular: "The working arrangement entered into between the leading soap makers of the United Kingdom has been received with such disfavor by the trade and public as to make it unworkable and it has been decided to terminate the arrangement from November 23."

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French statistics show the expenses of the various European states for the education of their subjects. In Germany there is one school to every 700 inhabitants and on an average of 100 children attend one school. The expense amounts to 38.25 cents a head of population. In France there is a school to every 500 inhabitants; a school is attended by sixty-six children, and every Frenchman contributes 29.5 cents to the expenditure. In Italy, where there is a school to every 600 inhabitants, a school is visited by fifty-six children and a pupil costs 16.75 cents. In Spain there is also a school to every 600 inhabitants and fifty-six school children constitute the average attendance. Every child, however, requires an annual expenditure of 25 cents. In England conditions are similar, but the cost amounts to 27.25 cents for each child. Austria has a school to every 164 pupils and every 1,300 inhabitants, at a cost of 19.1 cents. In Russia there is a school to every 2,300 inhabitants and the school expenditure of a Russian amounts to 5.5 cents.

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Americans going abroad who are particular about their smokeables and are not favorably disposed toward the class of cigars and tobacco obtainable in most foreign countries would do well to take note of the laws prevailing in the various countries regulating the amounts that travelers are permitted to bring in with them free of duty. These are some of the exemptions: Austro-Hungary allows 12 cigars and 35 grams of tobacco; Belgium, nothing; Bulgaria, 50 cigars and 50 grams of tobacco; Denmark, nothing; Egypt, 25 cigars, 100 cigarettes and 200 grams of tobacco; France, 20 cigars and 200 cigarettes; Germany, enough for immediate use; Great Britain, 12 cigars and 20 cigarettes; Holland, nothing; Italy, 6 cigars and 20 cigarettes; Corea, 500 cigars and 1,000 cigarettes; Monaco, 50 cigars, 100 cigarettes and 100 grams of tobacco; Mexico, 50 cigars and 200 cigarettes; Norway, 100 cigars; Portugal, nothing; Roumania, 20 cigars, 100 cigarettes and 100 grams of tobacco; Servia, nothing; Spain, nothing; Switzerland, 250 grams of smoking material; Turkey, nothing. The United States allows travelers to import free from duty 50 cigars and 300 cigarettes.

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An amusing Bismarck document has been brought to light by a Strassburg journal. There is an old tavern, the Stern, in the neighboring Lautenbach, at which, on August 28, 1866, "his excellency, the royal Wurtembergian ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the grand ducal court of baden, Herr Lieutenant General Count Bismarck," stopped for luncheon with three companions. The bill amounted to 7 florins 32 kreutzers, and Bismarck paid it. Subsequently, however, he wrote to the burgomaster and asked him to get from the host an itemized bill for that meal. It was furnished. After examining it Bismarck had his secretary write that every item in it was too high, and he returned the bill with the price of each item—coffee, bread, butter, wine, grapes, etc.—reduced to what he regarded the proper figures, omitting altogether a "bisque-torte," for which mine host had charged 24 kreutzers. This tart, Bismarck contended, had not been touched. The host replied that the count's servants had helped themselves to a piece of it, and he refused to make any reduction whatever in his itemized bill. The matter was therefore brought before the courts, which referred it back to the burgomaster of Lautenbach. The case was duly considered—it took a whole year to settle it—and the outcome was that the landlord of the Stern had to content himself with 4 florins 13 kreutzers and pay the difference between that and his original bill into the local poor fund, according to the directions of Count Bismarck.

SNAPSHOTS OF MIRTH.

"Did you read about that adder with two heads they found in Georgia?" "No; how useful it could be made in counting election returns."—Baltimore American.

"I'm beginning to think that socialism is the only equitable system of—"
"Great Scott, old man! Are you as near broke as that?"—Judge.

Patience—Her engagement will cause a whole lot of talk.
Patrice—How do you know?
Patience—Because she told me it was a secret!—Yonkers Statesman.

"Do you contribute to the happiness and prosperity of others without expecting any selfish reward?" asked the sincere man.
"I should say so," answered the crusty citizen. "I have for years been making directors happy and prosperous by paying life insurance premiums."—Washington Star.

"Well, I suppose you accept the decrees of fate with philosophic resignation?" said the friend of the aged senator from New York.
"Resignation!" shrieked the senator. "Never!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mother—Tommy, what did I say I'd do to you if you touched that jam again?
Tommy—Why, it's funny, ma, that you should forget, too. I'm blamed if I can remember!—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The probing committee had visited the Pennsylvania capital.
Its members had peered curiously into the gorgeous apartments ablaze with decorations and clustered with gewgaws.
"Gentlemen," asked the chairman, "what is your verdict?"
"Gilty," they replied, as with a single voice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Henry VIII had espoused his sixth wife.
"Mrs. Parsons' idea of trial marriages," he said, "strikes me as being a pretty good thing. When I get tired of this one"—here he drew his hand, with an expressive gesture, across the royal throat.
Wife No. 6, however, succeeded in convincing him that this was a marriage for keeps, and he died subsequently of chagrin, leaving no mourners worth mentioning.—Chicago Tribune.

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.

Anonymous.

A pretty deer is dear to me,
A bare with downy hair;
A hart I love with all my heart,
But barely bear a bear.

'Tis plain that no one takes a plane,
To have a pair of pears,
Although a rake may take a rake
To tear away the tares.

A scribe in writing right may write,
May write and still be wrong;
For write and rite are neither right,
And don't to right belong.

Bobertson is not Robert's son,
Nor did her rob Burt's son,
Yet Robert's sun is Robin's sun,
And everybody's sun.

Beer often brings a pier to men,
Coughing a coffin brings,
And too much ale will make us ail,
As well as other things.

The person lies who says he lies,
When he is not reclining;
And when consumptive folks decline,
They all decline declining.

Quails do not quail before the storm,
A bow will bow before it;
We cannot rein the rain at all—
No earthly power reigns o'er it.

The dyer dyes a while, then dies—
To dye he's always trying;
Until upon his dying bed,
He thinks no more of dyeing.

A son of Mars mars many a son,
And Deys must have their days;
And every knight should pray each night
To Him who weighs his ways.

'Tis meet that man should mete out meat
To feed one's future son;
The fare should fair on love alone,
Else one cannot be one.

The springs shoot forth each spring, and shoots
Shoot forward one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves
The leaves to fall in fall.

I would here a story here commence,
But you might think it stale;
So we'll suppose that we have reached
The tail end of our tale.