THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 November, 1906, was as follows:

1	33,740	16	31,180
2	31,660	17	31,290
3	31,660	18	30,600
4	30,500	19	31,420
5	31,070	20	31,770
6	35,160	21	31,400
7	33,520	22	31,160
8	32,450	23	31,200
9	31,220	24	31,680
10	32,020	25	30,450
11	30,560	26	31,400
12	31,550	27	31,850
13	31,040	28	31,480
14	31,280	29	31,550
15	31,220	30	31,630

Total 951,910
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Daily average..... 31,401

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

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

As to the South Omaha postoffice—all's well that ends well.

Raisouli's manifesto to foreign powers is probably only a Moorish hint for a Christmas present.

The truant officer who has been bringing the bad boys of Omaha to time has himself been called to account. Turn about is fair play.

If western farmers are compelled to burn corn for fuel the railroads may find the traffic congestion broken in a way that will figure in the gross receipts.

In illustrating his message on Panama the president has broken another precedent, and from appearances he will soon break a precedent every day he does not break one.

The promise of the railroads to relieve the congestion of traffic in twenty-four hours indicates that the present condition is not irremedial in spite of all recent statements.

The statement that President Roosevelt is interested in relieving the car shortage is unnecessary, since it goes without saying he is interested in every phase of American prosperity.

France couldn't afford to strike a blow at the olive oil industry and therefore the duty will not be increased on American cottonseed oil, which goes abroad to change its name.

Senator Bailey might regain all his lost popularity in Texas by teaching his constituents how to extract money from trust magnates without making any promises or performing any service.

The intimation that Germany is more friendly to the United States than formerly shows the wisdom of the emperor, who probably desires to keep a tariff discussion out of his pending campaign.

In deciding to recognize the constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, Oklahoma has bowed to the inevitable despite the large proportion of former Kansans in its population.

President Harriman is said to have defeated President Hill in the contest for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; but the gentleman from the north will probably hold his cards until the game is ended.

The captain who ran a Hamburg-American liner aground off Port Royal forthwith committed suicide. Were this habit to be taken up by the railway trainmen responsible for railroad wrecks, our suicide statistics would suddenly take a tremendous jump.

The report that Japan intends to raise enough cotton in Corea and enough wheat in Manchuria to supply Asia points out a prospective field of operation for American machinery makers; but Yankee cotton and corn will continue to supply the demand for several years.

And now the democrats propose to have a program for the minority members of the coming Nebraska legislature. The Nebraska democrats never had a program when they were in the majority and were in position to make it effective. The very fact that the proposed program is to be merely ornamental is the only thing that may get the democrats together upon it.

NEBRASKA'S RAILWAY TAX CASES.

Attorney General Brown is to be commended for acquiescing in the date of January 22 for the argument in the Nebraska railway tax cases before the United States supreme court, this being the earliest time for which the argument could be set. The attorney general from the start has been urging promptness and expedition in reaching a final judgment so that the strained financial condition of many counties and school districts deprived of their railroad taxes for three successive years might be relieved at the earliest possible moment. The railroad lawyers, on the other hand, have been playing for delay and postponement at every stage, having prevented argument last October on the flimsy pretext of a vacant supreme court judgship and a burning desire to have the case tried by a full bench.

The confirmation of Attorney General Moody as justice of the supreme court and his induction into office leaves the railroad attorneys without excuse for further dilatory proceedings. That they hit upon the date January 22 for the argument, being the very day that the legislature will ballot on United States senator, was doubtless with a view to eliciting objections from Attorney General Brown, who naturally would like to be present when he is elected to the United States senate. The fact that he will before that time have ceased to be attorney general and that his appearance in the argument of the cases at Washington will be as a volunteer assistant to the new attorney general might have justified such objections or even withdrawal from the case, but in foregoing personal attendance upon the legislature during the balloting for senator in order to look after the interests of Nebraska taxpayers as against the tax-shirking railroads, Mr. Brown has, doubtless, again disappointed the railroad lawyers, while his absence will hardly affect the result of the senatorial election.

At all events, we have a reasonable prospect now of finding out before many months whether or not the supreme court as the highest appellate tribunal will affirm or reverse the lower federal courts, which have uniformly held against the preposterous contention of the railroads that they have a right to pay whatever taxes they choose while other property owners must accept the valuations the assessors and reviewing boards fix for them.

NO GENERAL COAL FAMINE.

There seems to be substantial ground for anticipating that relief will not long be delayed for whatever fuel famine may exist. Complaint has been heard from comparatively few spots and these confined principally to limited regions in North Dakota and Washington, in both of which railroad operations have been recently interrupted, in the former by snowdrifts and in the latter by washouts. The preference to coal laden cars now being given by the roads serving those sections ought to and doubtless will speedily remove any serious suffering or danger.

The facts officially reported by the Department of Commerce in the fall proved that the general supply of both hard and soft coal was ample and, indeed, unusually large, mining having been very active and successful through the summer and great stocks having been accumulated at most of the distributing centers in good time for dispatch for local consumption. Though great pressure now generally rests upon railroad facilities, the responsibility for fuel shortage at the threatened points does not appear to belong altogether upon the transportation companies. There is a well-known tendency of dealers in the small towns to carry small stocks or to procrastinate in providing winter supplies, and back of them consumers are often at fault in the same way.

The press for rolling stock for crop market in the late autumn is a certainty that should be foreseen by fuel dealers and consumers as well as by the carriers. If they are forehanded no good reason exists why the grain rush or interruption of communications by winter storms should cause serious fuel trouble anywhere, though it is natural, when trouble occurs, that the dealers, the consumers and the carriers should each blame the other.

STATES RIGHTS IN OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma constitutional convention has, of course, done well to put in the organic law an explicit acknowledgment that the constitution of the United States is paramount and supreme in the new state, but it is not creditable that so strong an effort should have been made for contradiction of that doctrine. A heresy that has so many shot holes in it as that of ultra state sovereignty ought, of all places, to be most completely tabooed in Oklahoma, and especially at this time when it is seeking admission to statehood under national sovereignty.

The most singular circumstance is that it should have been the extreme radicals, professing to aim at most drastic public control of corporations, aggregated wealth and cognate subjects, who have insisted on so preposterous a form of states rightism in the Oklahoma constitution. The notorious fact is that the recent recrudescence of that doctrine has been attempted by the champions of law-defying wealth, precisely as at an earlier epoch it was employed in defense of the institution of slavery.

Of course no denial or affirmation by such a local body of the supremacy of the national constitution could affect the fact of its supremacy, but no community has such an opportunity as is now before the people of Oklahoma for dealing thoroughly and progressively in their own organic law. This is particularly true because in framing their constitution they are free from many of the embarrassments of the older states in connection with these vital economic issues. It will be their own fault if they fail, and failure will only render inevitable and more necessary the remedies which the American people will find under the national constitution.

METCALF'S SAN FRANCISCO REPORT.

The point in Secretary Metcalf's report of his investigation of the Japanese school trouble at San Francisco, which the president has transmitted to congress, that will at once strike public attention is the trivial basis on which the agitation on the Pacific coast rests. It has been assumed in the country at large, simply because of the volume and violence of the anti-Japanese outcry, that the San Francisco schools must be menaced by some grave peril of contamination and debasement, although specific explanation has been wholly wanting. The most impressive allegation was a vague suggestion of the evils of the presence of large numbers of adult Japanese among the little children in the schools.

A revulsion of general feeling can hardly fail to be caused by the official statement of the San Francisco Board of Education to Secretary Metcalf showing that the total number of Japanese in twenty-three schools is only ninety-three, of whom none is over 20 years of age and only twelve over 17, and that five is the largest number in any one school, and, moreover, that no complaint has ever been made to the board or to any other school authority of the conduct of these Japanese pupils. It was doubtless knowledge of these and similar facts that sharpened the president's pen in drafting the portion of his message dealing with the Japanese question.

Whatever may be the legal and constitutional status of the Japanese under the rules of the San Francisco School board and the segregating act of the California legislature, it will strike the average observer as preposterous that international relations and vast commercial interests should be involved in such trivial circumstances. Stranger still is it that the offending occasion should arise in San Francisco which, more than any other part of our country, would be hurt if the Japanese should seriously take the matter to heart, as so sensitive and proud a people might do, and retaliate. Our exports to Japan last year exceeded $50,000,000 and have been increasing at a rate that opens a splendid prospect of trade, not to speak of the general market in the orient which also would be struck a deadly blow by a Japanese boycott and determination for revenge.

It may be that local prejudice is so purblind as to disregard such national interests, as well as justice and fair dealing, though the contrary is to be sincerely hoped, but in the light of the facts as they now officially appear the government and the people of the whole country will not fail at least to show that they have no sympathy with such perversity, and to do all they can to atone for it.

PROMISED STREET RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The information that the Omaha Street Railway company will branch out with extensions to nearby suburbs as well as with several additional lines within the city is good news for Omaha.

The Bee has for years been agitating for suburban electric trolleys radiating from Omaha in every direction and giving the people of our neighboring cities and towns quick and cheap transit facilities to and from this city. Because of the heretofore unsuccessful efforts to promote interurban street railway schemes Omaha is far behind other cities of its class in the way of suburban trolley lines, in fact, far behind cities of much lesser magnitude and rank in the central and eastern states. If the owners of the Omaha Street Railway company will supply the capital for us for the development of this feature of modern communication and traffic they will meet a long felt want and deserve to have a profitable venture.

It goes without saying that any increase of business resulting from a construction of suburban lines as feeders of the existing street car service will force still further the enlargement and improvement of the present already overtaxed facilities, which despite all that has been done have not kept pace with the growth of Omaha and the needs of the community. The street railway people may be assured that they will lose nothing by pursuing a steadily liberal and progressive policy for the widening of Omaha's sphere of influence and for satisfying our citizens as their patrons.

How can the democratic city council appropriate $3,000 from the general fund for the establishment of a hospital for contagious diseases in the face of the opinion of the city attorney that it has no right to appropriate any money at all out of the general fund to keep the asphalt repair plant in operation? If the councilmen cannot answer, the inquirer will doubtless be referred to some of the paving contractors.

A carefully prepared statement bearing the ear-marks that it has emanated from the federal building explains that the recent reappointment of the surveyor of customs at the port of Omaha is in recognition of the excellent record made by that officer during his first term. Of course under such conditions the mere fact that the surveyor happens to be the brother-in-law of Senator Millard could not be expected to militate against him.

The ordinance to fix an age limit for drivers of automobiles has struck a stumbling block and is to be revised to provide an examination test to determine who is, and who is not, competent to handle one of these dangerous machines. The examination test may be expected to provide places for some political examiners with compensation attached, while an age limit would be self-acting, without any perquisites for any one.

Nebraska club women are persistent in their demand for a revision of the inheritance laws of this state. There is no doubt room for improvement, the chief obstacle being to secure agreement upon what changes should be made. A campaign of education to induce every person owning property to make a will should go along with the campaign to perfect the inheritance laws.

If it is doing good work, as it surely is, the Salvation army will not need any special defense against the aspersions of Chancellor Andrews. If this criticism, however, serves to make the Salvation army and other similar institutions more careful to confine their assistance to those who really need it, it will serve one very good purpose.

Hardly a day goes by without Governor Mickey pardoning some dangerous criminal out of the state penitentiary. Inmates of that institution are advised that the governor has scarcely three weeks to respond to their solicitations and to get in their work now, while they can.

The suggestion from Tokio that the Japanese build their own school houses shows that Japan has mistaken the issue. San Francisco professes to be willing to provide instruction, but wants to do it in its own way.

Cause for Wonder.
Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan is doubtless wondering whether some of the topics the administration is now discussing are not quite as dangerous as government ownership.

Hats Off to the Brave.
Baltimore American.

After the vote on the salary question never again can the members of the house of representatives be accused of seeking nomination to that august body for the sake of the loaves and fishes.

Free Seeds Invincible.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is to be another attempt to stop the distribution of free seeds by the government. The chances are that it will fail, but it looks as if a little thing like failure is not likely to drive its opponents from the field of conflict.

Getting Out of the Navy.
New York Tribune.

An honorable withdrawal from the navy and marine corps is now made feasible by an executive order. Desertions from the service by men who find that they have mistaken their calling will be fewer hereafter than they have been heretofore. The concession is both wise and considerate.

Sharpen Your Shears.
Providence Journal.

Secretary Shaw announces a Christmas present to cutters of coupons on government bonds. With a plethoric treasury, he is prepared to anticipate interest payments to the amount of nearly $12,000,000 on issues bearing interest dates between January 1 and May 1 next, which may be had without rebate on and after the 15th of this month.

Only Hope for States Rights.
New York Evening Post.

Secretary Root was quite right in calling upon the states to magnify their function, as the surest way to retain it. Power clings to him who power exerts. If there still resides in state governments enough of the ancient virtue, enough of the constructive talent, the flexibility able to meet changing conditions with changed laws, and if these powers are put vigorously into play for the common weal, then no one need dread that they will be taken away.

As to Divided Parties.
New York World.

Mr. Bryan believes that there is "no probability or prospect" of Mr. Roosevelt's being a candidate for president again in 1908. The wish may be father to the thought, but the great commoner has reasons for the faith that burns within him. Even if Mr. Roosevelt desired to be nominated, he remarks, "he would have great difficulty in securing a nomination. There is a division in the republican party, and that division extends from the top of the party to the bottom."

The sage of Lincoln has had experience enough with divided parties to be able to recognize one at a glance. But can he prove that Mr. Roosevelt's party is split further up the back and down the middle than Mr. Bryan's party?

SUICIDAL TRUST VICTORIES.

Thwarting Law Fans the Flame of Popular Wrath.
Cleveland Leader.

If the able attorneys of the Standard Oil trust have discovered technical errors in the enactment of the rate bill which invalidate the Elkins law and make prosecutions under that act useless, they have won a self-destructive victory. Such success in thwarting, for the moment, the will of the nation and the purpose of congress inevitably means more drastic legislation. It insures worse conditions, from the point of view of such corporations as the Standard Oil company and its cat's-paw organizations, than have yet been encountered.

The trusts have no such reserve of power as the government draws upon. They have no such strength with the people. They strike hardest at first. The federal authorities can count upon increasing support from the country. It is impossible to smother the law or wear out the American republic.

The more successful the efforts of monopolies to defeat justice and nullify the will of the nation the more they fan the flame of popular anger. They make their position at once more rebellious and more irritating to the people of the United States. The most astute lawyers sometimes overlook future perils of the gravest nature in their eagerness to score momentary triumphs for their clients.

YOUNG MEN AND CHURCHGOING.

Text for a Sermon Supplemented With Action.
St. Louis Republic.

Attention has been directed by a St. Louis clergyman to the large number of young men who never cross the threshold of any church in this country. Without attempting to verify the exactness of statistics, placing 13,000,000 young people of both sexes in a class who do not attend church, that part relating to the young men offers an interesting problem.

If it be true that 95 per cent of non-attending young men do not belong to the church and 85 per cent under the age of 23 years frequent saloons and places of amusement in preference to the church, the influences impelling their actions present a fine subject for sociological study.

Part of this reason for falling away is thought to be the failure of country bred young men with churchgoing instincts to continue these predilections after they arrive in the city. The fault is laid at the door of the average American city. It is not difficult to mark the distinctive influences of the country and the city upon church going.

Interest in the church is more concentrated in smaller communities than in the city. One reason for this condition is the lack of general amusement as compared with that in places of greater population. Almost every young woman in the country attends church, and naturally she carries with her the young man who seeks her company. There is no reason for implying that the stronger church influences of rural America do not exert themselves in the young man, but whether it would be sufficient to hold him to the church in the event of other attractions is problematical.

On the other hand, the sources for beguiling the time assume multiplicity of proportion in the city. The young man is not thrown entirely upon the society of the gentler sex for diversion. He may seek many avenues of amusement, irrespective of tone or morals. In the case of the country youth the glamour of city life may be said to exert a powerful cause for defection from established principles. The same excuses cannot be made for the city bred young man. What percentage of falling off from church attendance he represents in the 13,000,000 has not been set forth, but it is safe to assume that it is considerable.

Perhaps the church itself may be able to solve the problem by adopting methods which shall prove more than ordinarily attractive. Recent suggestions by ministerial bodies evidence the realization that the church should be more in touch with modern conditions of life. Renewed interest in its teachings and a broader spirit of altruism will probably attract to it the large floating population which now directs its energies and purposes elsewhere.

PROSPERITY'S TRIBUTE.

Chariot of Progress Exacts Toll of Human Life.

The charge has often been made that human life is cheaper in the United States than anywhere else in the world, and in some respects the charge is well founded. Deaths by railroad accidents are far more numerous in proportion to population in this country than in any other, yet it must be remembered that we are the most migratory and traveling of all peoples. Homicides and lynchings are far more frequent in this country than in any other—the former largely due to the semi-barbarous practice of carrying concealed weapons, and the latter to a disregard for law, which is worse than semi-barbarous.

Yet, after all is said, it must be conceded that the apparent disregard for human life in the United States is largely a tribute to progress and to the industries that constitute prosperity. Even fatal railroad accidents, the largest item in the list, cannot be wholly eliminated, though they can and ought to be greatly reduced in number. As congress seems disposed to assert general supervisory control of all interstate railroad traffic, it might be well for it to order an investigation of every fatal accident on an interstate railroad with a view to fixing responsibility and imposing punishment.

But railroad accidents are only one item in the list of annual fatalities. There are fatal accidents in mining, building, manufacturing and agriculture. They all claim their victims as a sort of tribute to progress, though a very costly one. Carefully compiled statistics show that in the five great industries of railroading, mining, building, manufacturing and agriculture, no less than 536,165 persons are annually killed or injured in the United States. This is at the rate of over one a minute, and it includes only a few of the largest industries. A table compiled by an accident insurance company makes the following estimate of fatal accidents during a period of thirteen years, in twenty-four industries, viz.:

Bakers and confectioners, 1,729; bridge builders, 2,856; carriage and wagon builders, 1,180; chemical and color works, 5,587; contractors, 27,667; electric light and power, 3,749; leather, 2,470; lumber, 16,575; metal works, 44,723; milling, 675; mining, 11,225; miscellaneous, 14,755; oil, 1,516; ore reduction, 2,543; paper, 4,505; pottery, 2,422; printing, 1,995; quarries and stone cutters, 3,433; stamping, 2,024; stevedores and steamships, 7,796; textile, 7,479; warehouses and stores, 1,885; wood, 15,868; special risks, 1,258; total, 185,088.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Pittsburg is now suffering from a double affliction, its general depravity and an epidemic of typhoid.

James A. Kratz, who has been private secretary of Attorney General Moody, has been appointed a special assistant attorney general. He will have headquarters in Washington.

Miss Hildora Adelaide Bloomstine is the only woman druggist in Ohio. She recently opened a drug store in Cleveland and is in personal charge of the prescription department. She is 25 years old and was born in Youngstown.

Information comes from a scientific source that man's best hours for headwork is from midnight to 4 a. m. Devotees of the lodge and other downtown attractions usually feel that way if the spirit isn't overworked.

John Howard Larcombe, 86 years old, a veteran employe of the pension office, and the man who taught Andrew Carnegie telegraphy, has just died at Hellesville, Md. When he retired from office some months ago Mr. Carnegie gave him a pension of $100 a month for life.

Secretary of War Taft was discussing the Japanese situation. "We may have a little trouble with the Japanese yet," he said. "Yes," answered his listener, "that is Senator Beveridge's opinion, too." "Oh, is that so?" the big secretary said. "Well, I've changed my mind. There will be no trouble at all."

Representative Watkins of Louisiana thinks he has about the most inconsistent constituent imaginable. He sent him a full quota of garden seeds and received this letter in reply: "I received the seeds, but they are no good. Send me a set of Congressional Records. They amuse the children and make bully lamp lighters."

Representative Steenerson has presented to Vice President Fairbanks the invitation of Chief Hole-in-the-Day of the White Earth Chippewas, in Minnesota, to attend the celebration next June of the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the reservation. There are about 100 Indian families on the reservation and a large number of them go under the name of Fairbanks and claim kinship to the Hoosier statesman.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The plan for establishing brigade posts in this country have been completed in a preliminary way. They contemplate important work in the way of construction at four army posts, representing a total expenditure of nearly $3,000,000. This means the construction of buildings to provide for an additional regiment of infantry at Fort Riley, at a cost of $651,950; an additional regiment of infantry at Fort Leavenworth, at a cost of $651,950; an additional regiment of field artillery at Fort Sill, at a cost of $740,000, and an additional regiment of cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, at a cost of $930,250.

The War department is favorably inclined toward the proposed legislation represented by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Holliday, granting a bounty to enlisted men of the army who re-enlist. In this particular measure the amount proposed is $100 and applies to all those who re-enlist, the payment to be made immediately succeeding their discharge. The War department authorities regard the proposition as one which would be calculated to induce re-enlistments and have a direct and important effect upon the original enlistments.

No more pigskin and collar leather leggings will be manufactured at the Rock Island arsenal. The decision has been made necessary on account of the high price it has been found necessary to charge for these leggings, due to the fact that the work is hand work entirely and that each especial pair is made to measure. Not all officers take measurements in the same manner, so that the results obtained are not entirely satisfactory, and it is believed that the machine made stock sized leggings which may be purchased from private firms will satisfactorily answer all requirements. The manufacture of these leggings was undertaken by the ordnance department at a time when it was impossible to obtain them in the open market, and now that this necessity has passed, their manufacture will be, in future, discontinued and no more sales will be made after the stock on hand shall have been exhausted.

The War department will take steps to relieve from the injustice of legislation those army officers of civil war service who were retired for thirty years' service, and who might have been retired for disability or on account of having reached the age of 62 years. Other officers of civil war service on the retired list have received legislative relief in the way of an advanced grade. There are not many of these officers who come in this class and it is considered that they are entitled to the application of the legislative remedy, which will probably be inserted in the army appropriation bill so as to authorize and direct the president, in cases in which officers of the army having civil war service have been placed on the retired list, after thirty years' service, in the operation of section 1243 of the revised statutes, who might have been retired, at the discretion of the president, at the age of 62 years or for disability incurred in the line of duty, to place such retired officers on the retired list for forty years' service as commissioned officers, on account of being 62 years of age or for disability incurred in the line of duty.

The president will have during the year 1907 an opportunity to appoint seven brigadier generals. The first will be created by the retirement of Major General Lee, and the promotion of Brigadier General Bell on January 2. The other vacancies in the grade will occur on March 1, April 11, April 14, April 19, May 25 and October 2. There is a great chance here to restore to the army the security which it has not enjoyed for a long time. It will probably be too much to suggest that appointments to the grade of brigadier general will be confined to colonels, but there will go up a heartfelt wish from every nook and cranny of the military establishment that the president will do no further violence to the personnel by abnormal promotion, rampant favoritism and wholesale overslaugh. Of course, there are junior officers who want the distinction and reward, and it is equally apparent that some of them have earned something of that sort. There are seniors, however, who are more deserving of promotion in the regular order and whose failure to be advanced is not only a personal deprivation, but operates as a disaster to the army itself. The president can do much to prevent demoralization to the army by recognizing seniority in appointing the seven brigadier generals during 1907.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Arabella, where in the world did you get this steak?" asked Mr. Tomkins at the supper table. "It's the toughest meat I ever tackled."

"Why, I got it at the furniture store. Where do you suppose I got it?" retorted Mrs. Tomkins, her eyes snapping.

"I didn't know, but I was of the opinion that you got it at a rubber house."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Nell—See how attentive he is to her. Of course they are husband and wife.

Bell—I dare say, but I'll bet he isn't her husband or she isn't his wife—Philadelphia Record.

Miss De Style—How far do you go on your vacation?

Miss Gunbusta—Thirty postcards up the Hudson, and then forty-two postcards west."—Woman's Home Companion.

"Were you counterfeiting rage when you pushed that tiresome crank out of the door?"

"Not exactly, though I must confess, I wash shoving the queer."—Baltimore American.

Impecunious Bill—There's one thing that isn't worrying me.

Friend—What's that?

Bill—The proposed tax on incomes.—Detroit Free Press.

"Your honor," pleaded Goodman Gonrong, "I haven't always been like this. I am descended from revolutionary forefathers."

"You certainly seem to have reached the bottom," said his honor. "I'll give you a chance to rise. You will go up for sixty days. Call the next case!"—Chicago Tribune.

Fan—I wasn't expecting to be called on to say anything, you know, and when the president of the club asked me to make a few remarks I just went all to pieces.

Nan—You remember I told you those buttons on the back of your waist wouldn't stand the slightest strain, don't you.—Chicago Tribune.

"Say, paw, what does being handed a lemon mean?"

"Being handed a lemon, son, is what your mother gives me when my pay envelope is short Saturday night."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Do you know I have often wondered why Mormons do not practice cremation."

"Why should they?"

"Why shouldn't they? Haven't they wives to burn."—Baltimore American.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Eugene Field.

There are no days like the good old days—
The days when you were youthful!
When humankind were pure of mind
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love of sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion,
And before each dame and maid became
Slaves to the tyrant fashion.

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em;
As buxom and smart and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
A plety all-supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too,
And they made the likeliest courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys—
When we were boys together!
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the pewee sung to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover,
Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave to us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace, God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven, away off yonder.