

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Copy number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-16.

Net total 1,083,831. Daily average 36,107. Less uncollected and returned copies 10,289.

CHAS. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907.

M. B. HUNTINGTON, 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.

Sir Thomas Lipton is coming over for another yacht race—and some more free advertising.

The dove of peace at The Hague seems to be carrying a sprig of lemon instead of the olive branch.

"Japan is going to keep cool," says Ambassador Aoki. Japan should go further and keep the cooles.

Summed up in a nutshell, Nebraska's new child labor law is in force, but there is no way to enforce it.

It is difficult to determine, at long range, whether the courts in San Francisco are courts of law or courts of law.

The correspondent who wants to know "what is 'easy money'?" is informed that it is the net result of hard work.

Bishop Turner of Georgia says he hates this country and wants to go to Africa. Will the person holding the bishop please let go.

A dispatch from Oyster Bay announces that President Roosevelt "enjoyed a picnic on Lloyd's neck." What has Lloyd been doing?

Mayor Schmitz doubtless looks upon the San Francisco earthquake as a tame affair compared with the disaster that recently befell him.

"My presidential boom is not worrying me," says Governor Johnson of Minnesota. The Johnson presidential boom is not worrying anyone.

Railroads are having another disappointment. The summer slump in business has failed to materialize and the car shortage problem is as healthy as ever.

A German physician pronounces the human eye to be an ill-contrived piece of mechanism. That explains, perhaps, why so many good things are overlooked.

A thief attempted to steal George Washington's false teeth from the British museum. A man who hankers for that kind of trouble seeks his own punishment.

According to advices from Chicago the live stock war is ended. The next step should be to send out a balloon party to find the price of meat and bring it back to earth.

Senator Daniel says the next democratic presidential ticket must be neither too conservative nor too radical. Why not name Bryan and Parker, or Parker and Bryan?

Young Jesse R. Grant says he wants to find out if there is any sentiment in the country for him for the presidency. He will find out, all right, and it will not take him all summer.

Before imposing a fine upon the Standard Oil trust Judge Landis should remember what John D. Rockefeller said last winter about being too poor to afford oysters for dinner.

The New York Herald is astonished to find "there are men on the city payroll who do nothing but draw salaries." The Herald should make an inquiry as to the purpose of a city payroll under a Tammany administration.

OPEN SEASON FOR JINGOS.

Unreasonable, unthinking, irresponsible and ignorant jingolists on both sides of the Pacific are persistently attempting to drive the wedge of discontent between two friendly nations, the United States and Japan. The transfer of a squadron of battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been seized upon by the yellow journals and professional loose-tongues of the two continents as an excuse for unlicensed claptrap and the manufacture of prejudice which they are trying to fan into hate with a consequent rupture of friendly relations between two peoples, with war as a possibility. The Admiral Sakamoto of Japan and the Richmond Pearson Hobsons of America are strutting around with chips on their shoulders and their muzzles removed, while the jingo press is aiding and abetting their efforts by pretending that their inane utterances are official and reflective of the sentiment of their countries. Here is a Hobson utterance, in an address at Dallas:

War between Japan and the United States is inevitable. Japan is only waiting for a pretext on which to make a declaration of war. That declaration may come at any moment. I fear that the action of the United States government in ordering the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific waters will be taken advantage of by Japan as a pretext for precipitating a war with this country.

Immediately following the publication of the Hobson tommyrot Admiral Sakamoto gave an interview to a Tokio yellow journal in which he is quoted as saying:

Concerning the dispatching of sixteen warships to the Pacific decided on by President Roosevelt, it is difficult to tell whether it is intended as a threat or as a provocation to fight. Should America be inimically disposed Japan, if necessary, is ready. It is much doubted if the American naval service is actuated by patriotic motives. American naval officers and men are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but their training in the use of ships and guns has been totally neglected. Moreover, it is comical to expect that Americans are daring with patriotism, so that in case of war with Japan it is very likely that most of the officers would desert their ships to avoid fighting Japan.

Fortunately, common sense is still a factor in international affairs and the record shows that the United States and Japan possess liberal shares of that desirable commodity. Neither nation is apt to be unduly stirred by the exaggerated importance placed on every foolish utterance. Yet this class of talk had much to do with forcing the war with Spain and it should be discouraged. The press of Europe is trying to take a hand in the affair. Berlin editors are predicting the defeat of the United States navy in the war with Japan, which they consider inevitable. Paris editors and military roller-deck experts think Japan could win a victory if war is commenced at once, but would be whipped if it waited until the completion of the Panama canal. European diplomats believe a war would be caused at an early day, except for the fact that Japan's debt is too big. And so it goes.

In the meantime the United States battleships are headed for the Pacific. In spite of conflictive explanations, the American people will take it for granted that the transfer was ordered for good and sufficient reasons, and will refuse to be stampeded by the jingoes, native or foreign.

TWO QUESTIONS BY MR. BRYAN.

The old-time Yankee custom of answering one question by asking two frequently serves an excellent purpose, but Colonel Bryan was a little unfortunate when he attempted the plan the other day. In the course of one of his lectures he was asked if he thought the republican party had lost or was losing power, and the democratic party was gaining. Colonel Bryan, who has a reputation for always keeping a fine stock of liberal retorts, promptly answered the question by asking:

When has a party in power lost in popularity so rapidly as the republican party has? And when has a party out of power increased its strength more rapidly than the democratic party has?

Contrary to views which Colonel Bryan may hold on the subject, the test of party popularity usually accepted is the success of the party at the polls. By that test the records of elections in the last twenty-five years furnish complete and convincing answers to both of Colonel Bryan's questions.

The democratic party, apparently annihilated in 1872, elected 168 members of the house to the republicans' 107, and held the control by substantial majorities until 1880, when President Garfield went into power with a republican majority in congress. Two years later the democrats carried the house and held it until 1888, when they lost it by seven votes. They won again by a big majority in 1890 and held it until 1894, when Mr. Bryan and the populists caused an upheaval.

Since then the democrats have lost steadily. The house, which will meet in December, will show a roll call of 164 democrats out of a total membership of 388, leaving the republicans a majority that is positively unwieldy. Since the Bryan faction became dominant in the democratic party the new republican members of the house of representatives are unable to find seats on the republican side of the chamber and have been compelled to pre-empt a row of seats, known as the "Cherokee strip," in the section set aside originally for the democrats. North of Mason and Dixon's line the democrats are represented in congress by four members from Illinois, four from Indiana, one from Iowa, one from Nebraska, three from Massachusetts, one from Minnesota, four from New Jersey,

twelve (Tammany) from New York, five from Ohio, seven from Pennsylvania and two from Wisconsin. The election of most of these members was due chiefly to local conditions in their respective districts and cannot be construed in any sense as indicating waning popularity of the republican party, nor of gaining popularity of the democrats. The democratic party still holds the "solid south," but there are signs that its grip on that is none too strong.

Colonel Bryan would have done better to answer the question put to him by a simple "yes" or "no." Instead of asking other questions whose answers are so easily found in the records, and when found tend only to his discomfiture.

A MOUNTAIN OF A MOLE HILL.

Alleged discovery has been made down at Lincoln that the circulation of petitions in behalf of Judge Sedgwick's candidacy for re-election indicates a hidden purpose on the part of the supreme court to knock out the new primary law and leave the voters next fall with no nominations except by petition. On this groundwork a fine spun theory has been evolved to the effect that these petitions may be filed with the secretary of state, placing Chief Justice Sedgwick in nomination and followed up by a supreme court decision, holding the new primary law to be null and void, thus giving no chance to anyone else to get on the ticket for the same office.

The Bee falls to see how the circulation of petitions in behalf of Judge Sedgwick can in any way foreshadow nullification of the direct primary law. Quite the contrary, the petitions appear to us to be tangible evidence of intention on the part of one of the three supreme judges to accept the law and to comply with it. The petitions are addressed to the secretary of state and purport to be signed by qualified electors affiliating with the republican party, requesting that the name of their preferred candidate for supreme judge "be placed upon the official primary ballot of said party for the primary election to be held on the 3d day of September, 1907."

It is clearly manifest, that these petitions could not be used, except as stated on their face to secure the insertion of a name on the official ballot to be used in the September primary election. To place a candidate in nomination by petition would require a document with an entirely different wording and to go on the ticket for the November election as a petition candidate without the party designation would in itself assure defeat in advance.

The alleged discovery would hardly warrant discussion, except so far as it might tend to discredit the coming primary election. Candidates for office in Nebraska this year—state, judicial, county and school district—may as well make up their minds to place their political fortunes in the hands of the voters of their respective parties and to depend on the September primary to tell them whether they are in the running or not.

The inauguration of 2-cent interstate fares seems to have done the business in Wisconsin, where the railroads had previously been able to hold off a 2-cent fare bill by the aid of friends in the state senate. When the legislative footings are taken it will be found that New York is about the only state east of the Mississippi in which legislatures have sat this year without yielding a 2-cent fare law.

The slot machine operators want the courts to protect them in their profits threatened by the recent order of the police board. If the courts will step in to safeguard the so-called "merchandise" machines from police interference they will next be asked to safeguard the "money" machine from police interference. If the law permits gambling for cigars it must also permit gambling for money.

The next obstacle in the way of paving our Omaha streets may be expected from the exhaustion of the intersection paving fund. When the city is limited in the amount of money that can be spared for its share of the paving, the purpose kept in mind should be to make the intersection fund do the greatest possible service at the points where most needed.

A Chicago man who lost \$4,000,000 in a pork corner fourteen years ago has just paid off the last of his indebtedness with interest, although he could have taken advantage of the bankruptcy law and been relieved of his liability long ago. Board of Trade speculators will now say lots of nice things about Bailey's honesty, even if they do not emulate it.

After the deputy state food commissioner confers with the manufacturers and jobbers to find out how they want the pure food law enacted by the late Nebraska legislature construed he might hold a conference with some of the consumers of food products to find out how they want the law enforced.

Elizabeth Shirley is entitled to a big credit mark for courageously denouncing the manipulation of the National Educational association in the interest of the American Book company. The School Book trust agents are smooth people, but they are smooth enough to keep all their work covered up.

There have been altogether too many drawings in and about Omaha already this year, due chiefly to recklessness by bathers in the Missouri

river. Some way should be found to take more effective precautions against accidents of this kind—if necessary by making it a misdemeanor to venture into dangerous stretches of the stream.

The German government has given official notice that it will not recognize the thaler as legal tender after October 1, the mints having been receding them into subsidiary money for several years. Silverism has ceased to be either a political or an economic issue in all first rank nations.

The Real Estate exchange has again declared itself in favor of clearing the streets of curb signs, booths, stands and lunch wagons. These obstructions ought at all events to be kept off the main streets if Omaha wants to have a metropolitan appearance.

The express companies set up that rate reduction would be equivalent to confiscation of their property and would mean bankruptcy for them. Presumably they will also set up that the dividends declared have nothing to do with the rates.

South Omaha city authorities have made their city tax levy the lowest in years. They are evidently trying to offset any disposition of taxpayers to seek relief by annexation to Omaha.

Diplomatic Efficiency.

Washington Herald.

The new Chinese minister is said to be a fine tennis player. He should have no trouble "catching on" to the diplomatic racket in this country.

A Yellow Prospect.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Bryan says Roosevelt is hatching democratic eggs. Maybe the president will only find it out when he sees the quacks and sees the brood swimming off where he can't follow them.

A Rocke Idyl.

Cleveland Leader.

What thought tremblingly you wait, dreading some unhappy fate; fearing, at no distant date, fines for fraudulent rebate, you, O genius, rich and great, careless, careless and elate, when you come to sixty-eight, whoop 'er up and celebrate!

Premature Songs of Praise.

New York Tribune.

The Department of Agriculture announces the patenting of a freesees cooker. If a tireless person is one who cannot get tired, a freesees cooker must be a cook who cannot be fired. Therefore let songs of praise and thanksgiving ring forth from every household. For the problem of the itinerant domestic has been solved.

Ticking the Jap Fanny Bone.

Springfield Republican.

The Japanese sense of humor ought to be tickled by Mr. Bryan's grave announcement. Mr. Bryan once spent two weeks in Japan—possibly it was two and a half—and many of his admirers consider him an authority on oriental matters. It is Mr. Bryan who now says that "Japan will follow in the path of Spain and other nations once powerful, unless there is a religious awakening in that country." But what of America?

Mr. Fairbanks' New Halo.

Kansas City Star.

The ordinary lack of romance in American politics causes the public to hail with delight the incident in Yellowstone Park that has projected Mr. Fairbanks into the limelight as a hero. While everybody understands the public character of the vice president's gallant act in rescuing a waitress from drowning, he is bound to be idealized for it by sentimental persons, of which the country is full; and he himself must also face the fact that hereafter women are going to be much less headless about water when he is on the spot.

SHOTS AT THE FLYING SQUADRON.

St. Louis Republic: Hotheads are often the quickest to get cold feet.

Philadelphia Press: When Fighting Bob Evans says there isn't going to be any war with Japan that settles it. If he can do without a fight the rest of us must.

Brooklyn Eagle: Admiral Sakamoto tells the Japs that in case of war "the crews of American battleships would probably desert." He needs—well, a three-minute conference with Admiral Cervera.

Philadelphia Record: It is a pleasing consideration that the Pacific ocean is so vast that all the navies of the world can ride upon its waters without the least danger of coming within range of each other.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Our European friends seem to be determined to find an opening for us in the war line, while retreating that we are not ready. We never intended to put that on our cards, but we can get ready very quickly, as some of our European friends know too well.

Springfield Republican: Admiral Dewey is also talking and saying interesting things. The admiral is pretty calm and cool, but he allows that if "an enemy" should take the Philippines and Hawaii, as soon as we met them on the sea they would have to give them up." Now let the excitement subside.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mayor Schmitz demands his official pay, but he ought to make some deduction, as the city is giving him board and lodging now.

Here is an encouraging sign of the times. A Chicago man who failed some years ago and was permitted to settle with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar has paid every one of them off in full.

Emperor William is going to make a crusade against the introduction into the German language so many words from other languages. He wants to go back to call a cigar a "rauchrolle," and wants many other things called by their German name, thus purifying the language.

Granville Barker, who has been offered a salary of \$20,000 a year to act as stage manager of the so-called "Millionaires' theater" in New York, has declined the offer. He is a young man connected with the theater in England. He was born in London. In 1877, and made his first stage appearance at Harrogate, in 1881.

Vice President Fairbanks has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the unveiling of the Victory monument, commemorating the battle of Lake Erie, which will occur on August 8, at Put-In-Bay. An elaborate program is being planned for the occasion, and many notable visitors have signified their intention of being present.

Darwin F. Kingsley, a country boy of Vermont, needed a few hundred dollars back in the seventies to carry him through the University of Vermont, and he got it by putting up as security a life insurance policy for \$1,000. This was the first introduction to life insurance of the new President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance company. He was a farm boy of the finest type. He fought for an education and won, and has had his reward.

EXPRESS RATES IN COURT.

Companies Begin Suit to Set Aside Nebraska Law.

RESTRAINING ORDER IS DENIED.

Judge W. H. Munger Will Give the State a Chance to Be Heard Before He Makes Order.

Five express companies doing business in Omaha petitioned Judge W. H. Munger in the United States circuit court to grant a temporary restraining order against the Nebraska State Railway commission and attorney general of Nebraska to prevent the commission from enforcing the act of April 4, 1907, passed by the Nebraska legislature, which relates to a readjustment of freight and express carrying rates.

Judge Munger refused to grant the order prayed for, but did issue an order for hearing to show cause why such an injunction should not be granted, which is set for Saturday morning, July 12.

Deputy United States Marshal Sammons went to Lincoln Thursday morning to serve the requisite notice upon the members of the railway commission and Attorney General William T. Thompson.

The petitions are filed by L. C. Weir, president of the Adams Express company; James C. Fargo, president of the American Express company; Thomas C. Platt, president of the United States Express company, and the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express company, through their attorneys, Ralph W. Breckenridge and Charles J. Groves of Omaha.

Allegations of the Petitioners.

The petitions all contain the same general allegations, which are in effect that neither of the express companies are owners or operators of any railway in Nebraska or elsewhere, nor have they any power to compel any railway to provide the necessary facilities for carrying the express business, such facilities being furnished by contract with the several railway systems. The petitioners further allege that the act of April 4, 1907, was passed without giving the express companies the opportunity to be heard, and that no special contract rates for the transportation of cream, milk or poultry had been granted by the express companies by the railroads at the time of the passage of the act, and that under the law will be brought about a reduction of not less than 25 per cent of the rates in effect January 1, 1907. The new act becomes effective July 5, 1907, and thereby requires the express companies to charge rates not exceeding 75 per cent of the rates shown on the schedule of rates fixed by the act, and will compel the express companies to comply with the terms of the statute, thereby involving the express companies in law suits with shippers and subject them to penalties innumerable, and thus effect an irreparable injury upon the express companies.

Judge W. H. Munger declined to grant even a temporary injunction or restraining order until the members of the Nebraska State Railway commission and the attorney general of the state are present to submit their side of the case.

STATE BOARD MAKES ITS RULING.

Sets July 23 as Date for Hearing on Express Rates.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, July 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The State Railway commission will give a hearing to the express companies July 23, after which it will fix express rates. Should the express companies then refuse to conform to the law, the commission will have the right to go into court to invoke the penalty clause. At the present time the law is undecided whether the law reducing express rates goes into effect before August 5, the date alleged by the Wells-Fargo and Pacific companies. Section 2 of the law provides the law goes into effect thirty days after its passage and approval. The law was approved April 5, but the attorney general has held it did not carry the emergency clause, and consequently there is question in the mind of the commission whether these companies are not given thirty days the better of the other laws which went into effect July 5.

Notwithstanding all express companies against which suits were filed by Attorney General Thompson have applied for permission to transfer the cases to the federal court, the express companies have filed answers in the supreme court to the petitions of the attorney general. Both companies admit they have to obey the Aldrich bill, but each claims the law does not go into effect until August 5, according to section 2, which provides the companies shall charge 75 per cent of the rates in effect January 1, "thirty days after the passage and approval of said act." Both companies claim the law is not being violated at this time and cannot be enforced until August 5.

The Burlington filed its answer with the railway commission to petition of the Omaha Grain exchange for joint freight rates over the Missouri Pacific and Burlington and Northwestern to Omaha from Missouri Pacific territory. The answer merely admits that no joint rates are in effect, but offers no excuse for the present state of affairs.

In answer to the petition of the Marshall Oil company for a lower rate on oil, the Burlington filed with the railway commission this morning a statement that its rates are not high and that it is not responsible if other companies use tank lines and made more money by using that method of distribution.

BREEDERS' SOCIETY TO MEET.

Organization Brings About Higher Types of Animal and Vegetable Life.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The fourth annual meeting of the American Breeders' society will be held in this city on January 28, 29 and 30 next. The program will include addresses by men prominent in the improvement of field in horticultural and ornamental plants, experts in improving domestic animals, and leading scientists who are studying the principles of heredity. Announcements regarding the January meeting says:

The economic significance of the effort to add several hundred million dollars annually to our plant and animal products through breeding is discussed by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson who is president of the American Breeders' association and by other persons actively interested in this work. The state experiment stations, the university laboratories, the Carnegie institution, the United States Department of Agriculture and other scientific organizations annually bring of their best work to this association. Many national, state and local plant and animal breeders' associations are represented in the association.

Memberships are coming in from all over the world. In response to a recent movement to obtain funds for enlarging the work of the American Breeders' association Charles Willis Ward of Queens, N. Y., has offered to contribute \$100,000 per year for five years on condition of this sum being duplicated by any other persons who wish to do so. The American Carnation society will hold its annual meeting in Washington on the same date and some of the sessions will be held jointly with the American Breeders' association. This last named association will have a show of carnations and other newly originated plants as members of the American breeders may wish to exhibit.

That taste, That flavor, That cleanliness, That rich, round, aromatic toothsome-ness is found only in

Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee!

Cheaper than anything "just as good", and better than anything "just as cheap." And the best of all for you!

ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The reputation scoffing history awards the army of Flanders combined with the distinctive talent seafaring people are credited with cannot hold a flickering candle to the ability of New Yorkers in the swearing line. People so gifted rarely secure any other reward than the soothing effect of the explosion and the awe which picturesque, burning vocalization instills on innocent spectators. New Yorkers secure these incidental benefits, and distances all competitors in concrete results. To these pastmasters the talent of swearing is profitable. "Swearing pays!" the moralist may say. Precisely. For example, The assessment of personal property returned for taxation this year amounted to \$1,150,000,000. When New Yorkers got through swearing off and swearing at it the billions shrunk and shriveled down to \$64,881,300. That is to say four-fifths of the original figures were burned up as artistically as though the Ananias club housed the job.

John Beck of Pittsburgh, a second-cabin passenger from La Provence, brought over some \$30 worth of cloth, trinkets, cigarholders, and other like articles—gifts for the "folk at home." He carefully concealed his presents under a false bottom in his trunk. Inspector Schenck, in making the examination, discovered the false bottom. He emptied the trunk, and, having no tools handy, he used a cork-screw to draw out the false bottom.

The Pittsburgher was visibly excited over the discovery and asked to be allowed to keep the trinkets. This was refused and they were seized by the customs.

"What a mixture of foolishness and ignorance," was the comment of a deputy surveyor. "It is allowed to bring in \$100 worth of goods by tax," and had he simply put the things in the tray of his trunk there would have been no duty to pay. As it is he loses them."

Building records show that Brooklyn is growing faster than any other borough of the greater city. The permits issued in June were for \$10,000,000 worth of buildings, some \$500,000 more than the April record. The April record revealed a remarkable increase over that for the same month last year; the figures for June are \$200,000 in excess of those for June, 1906, and the total of building for the year is expected to exceed \$100,000,000. Comparatively few very costly buildings, like the great office and hotel structures in Manhattan, are being built on the other side of the river. The increase comes from the rush to erect apartment and two-family houses in the suburban wards.

At the close of business Tuesday the deposits in the Bowery Savings bank reached a total of \$100,000,000, a showing unprecedented in the history of savings banks and one never before attained by any savings institution in the world. This amount was still further augmented by Wednesday morning, that being the last day upon which deposits can be made to receive interest from July 1. Mr. Wood, the president, stated that the enormous increase in deposits in savings banks indicated the continuance of the great national prosperity, the subsidence of the suburban real estate speculative fever and a return to normal conditions for security of their earnings on the part of the masses.

"Crowded as New York seems to be there is still a demand for tenants," said the real estate man, quoted by the Sun. "In some parts of town the owners of new apartment houses are offering strong inducements to would-be tenants. To offer a month's occupancy free is an old story, but many landlords are now offering two months free.

"A new plan is to offer a month free to a tenant on entering and the fourth or the sixth, or in rare instances the twelfth month also free.

"That is not a bad idea, as it insures permanent tenants, which always give better character to a building than the kind who are frequently on the move."

LAUGHING GAS.

"The occupation of a clockmaker is rather a sympathetic one."

"I don't know how you make that out."

"Why, he's nothing, after all, but a time-server."—Baltimore American.

The poet (to the magazine editor)—I wonder if you would like a few verses I wrote after dinner yesterday?

The Editor (supplicating)—What sort of dinner was it?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mars had approached to within 83,000,000 miles of the earth.

"Hold on," said the more cautious Martians, "perhaps Japan will be offended if we call closer."

This view seeming reasonable, they reversed their course and went away at full speed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Has your boy been benefited by his stay at college?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Cornntassel; "he's benefited in one way. Mother and I miss him so much when he's away that we don't feel high as much like takin' a club to him as we used to."—Washington Star.

"Host—Dreadful night, isn't it?"

"Departing Friend—Awful! Not fit to turn a dog into."

"Host—No, Well, good night, old chap—Harper's Weekly.

"There's nothing the matter with the fit of these pants," said the tailor.

"They don't feel altogether comfortable," protested the fat man.