THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 June, 1907, was as follows:

1	36,530	17	36,480
2	35,500	18	36,490
3	36,620	19	36,480
4	36,690	20	36,310
5	36,410	21	36,220
6	36,810	22	36,510
7	36,630	23	35,720
8	36,800	24	36,200
9	35,900	25	36,580
10	36,660	26	36,550
11	36,930	27	36,570
12	36,820	28	36,470
13	36,640	29	36,360
14	36,920	30	35,950
15	37,170		
16	35,600	Total	1,094,220
Less unsold and returned copies			10,389
Net total			1,083,831
Daily average			36,127

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

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

Contrary to usual practice, the army has laid aside its Ayres.

President Roosevelt is surprising the country again by proving that he knows how to rest.

Commissioner Bingham has ordered the New York policemen to be civil and polite. "'Gwan."

"I am a fool and a weakling," wrote a St. Louis lawyer. Then he proved his case by committing suicide.

Filipino agitators who assert that they prefer Japanese to American rule should read up on the history of Corea.

The pledge of economy and low tax levies is one of the promises of the democratic city platform which no longer counts.

Railroads are learning that while they may defy the state courts, it is not at all profitable to persistently defy public sentiment.

Carrie Nation has deferred her plans for reforming Pittsburg. Probably she is waiting until she can first trade her hatchet for an axe.

One more week for candidates to file their names for the official primary ballot. There are no signs, however, of any great land office rush.

A Danish scientist has succeeded in producing beer in the form of a tablet. It will be in great demand by druggists in prohibition states.

While preparing hero medals for presidential candidates, it should be remembered that Colonel Bryan has saved fusion's life several times.

Fire-eater Hobson doubtless figures that it is entirely safe to sound the tocsin of war from a chautauqua platform erected on a Nebraska prairie.

Harry Orchard still insists he has been telling the truth. It is common knowledge that a man may tell a lie so often that he will believe it himself.

The explanation offered by Sheriff McDonald to excuse the notorious grafting in his office is that "they all do it." That explanation won't go this time.

The federal government has donated a warship, a little the worse for the wear, to the naval militia of Missouri. Now let Japan do its worst. The country is safe.

"Roosevelt has gathered wisdom as the days have gone by," says Bryan's Commoner. Even Mr. Bryan can not help calling attention to the difference between Mr. Roosevelt and himself.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has scored a big scoop over all its contemporaries by the discovery that the entire west is ablaze with enthusiasm over Speaker Cannon's presidential boom.

More than $14,000,000 in matured government bonds on which interest ceased July 1 have not yet been presented for redemption. Times can not be so very hard with the bondholders.

The committee of the Alabama legislature appointed to investigate the books and accounts of Booker Washington's institute at Tuskegee regrets to report that everything was found in first-class shape.

JAPAN'S DREAM OF EMPIRE.

Japan apparently is making no secret of its plans for the future enlargement of its sphere of influence. Having secured absolute domination of the affairs of Corea, Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, discussing the recent treaty and the action leading up to it, is quoted as saying:

> If the lesson of the fate of Corea can be so regarded by China, it may have warned that government to put its house in order.

Some of the elder statesmen of Japan have been contending that Japan's immediate work is in the orient and that there could be no excuse for talk about war with the United States. Viscount Hayashi makes it plain that the energetic Japanese have their eye on China, with a desire and intention eventually to effect a consolidation of the yellow races into a mighty coalition dominated by Japan. Perhaps the history of the last dozen years has served to justify Japan's confidence in its ability to undertake the mighty task of modernizing China. Since the war of 1894, the world has understood that Japan is the more powerful nation of the two, in spite of China's greater size and population. Japan's defeat of Russia gave the Japanese a secure foothold in Manchuria, in which region the Japanese already exercise complete domination of commercial and industrial interests.

China will naturally refuse to submit to this program of absorption or spoliation without a struggle, and the other great powers which have zones of influence in China will naturally resent threatened Japanese encroachment, but whether any outside influences can prevent the realization of Japan's dream of conquest is open to question. At most the conquest will hardly come as the result of an open war, but rather through the exertion of Japan's resistless energy and determination to make Tokio the real if not the nominal capital of the empire of 500,000,000 people now embraced in Japan, Corea and China. Japan's plan is evidently to secure mastery of China by bringing that empire, with Corea, into touch with the world, under Japanese tutelage. Such a combination would give Japan almost limitless strength as a world power, assure its ascendancy in the orient and fulfill the dream of Japanese empire.

HELP WANTED.

More opportunities are open for men and women willing to work in America today than at any previous time in the history of the country, and absolutely no excuse exists for idleness on the part of the able-bodied. Proof of this assertion is found in the applications for workmen on file with the commissioner of immigration in Washington. The commissioner recently sent a letter of inquiry to governors, labor commissioners, heads of big corporations and other officials and individuals in different states, as to the demand for labor in different sections of the country, the purpose of the inquiry being to aid in the distribution of immigrants arriving at New York City and other Atlantic ports.

The replies that have been received form one chorus of "Help Wanted." Massachusetts, according to Governor Guild, "wants laborers throughout the state, both in agricultural and manufacturing industries." Oregon sends through its governor, an urgent appeal for "all classes of workmen, married or single, union or non-union, just so they are willing to work for good wages." Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and nearly every state in the south echoes the demand and expresses the fear that the south will not get its share of the incoming flood of workmen from foreign shores.

The call for help is but another proof of the generally prosperous condition of the country. Every industry is flourishing and every enterprise promising lucrative returns. The man who is willing and able to work has no serious difficulty in securing his chance to share in the profits.

FUSION BY DIRECT PRIMARY.

The democratic World-Herald seeks to quiet the fears of an inquisitive fusionist as to the difficulties of fusion under the new primary law by assuring him that a candidate seeking nomination on both the democratic and populist tickets "will have all the protection he needs." It admits, however, that the law does interpose a troublesome obstacle in the way of practical fusion, because to secure fusion at the polls on any candidate that candidate must first have gained at the primaries a plurality vote of both parties, or, to be more exact, of each party separately.

This is a significant admission, being equivalent to saying that heretofore fusion has been accomplished in Nebraska by dictation of the political bosses and that populist candidates have been forced on the democratic ticket and democratic candidates forced on the populist ticket who could never have hoped to receive a plurality vote of the rank and file of these respective parties. Fusion has been a product of the discredited convention system and it could never have reached the established status it has held for more than ten years were the nominations made by direct vote of the members of each political party. It is safe to say, for example, that had the present primary law been operative a year ago George W. Berge would have been the populist nominee for governor and in all probability the democratic nominee, too, instead of A. C. Shallenberger.

The cold truth is that fusion as practiced in this state has been nothing more nor less than a clever device to nullify the real wishes of the voters and to cajole them into accepting nominees for whom they would not stand of their own accord.

DEPOPULATED NEW YORK FARMS.

Western farmers will read with interest, if not amazement, that a convention of farmers and officials interested in the development of the agricultural interests of the state has been called to consider what action can be taken to prevent the further depopulation of New York farms. We have heard, out here in the west, wonderful stories of the richness of the farms "back in York state" and of the great wealth from the operation of the farms, orchards and dairies there. But the announcement comes, from official sources, that since 1880 farm lands in New York have fallen in value by $170,000,000 and that more than 12,000 farms have been abandoned, while some agricultural districts have lost as high as 50 per cent of their population. Experts of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have been asked to attend the coming convention and present plans, if they have any, for the re-population of the New York farms and the improvement or rejuvenation of the abandoned lands.

That such conditions should be reported from New York, particulary at a time when land values throughout the west are increasing every year and when farm products are commanding a better price than ever before in the history of the country, is certainly surprising. It is now proposed that the Department of Agriculture establish model farms in every school district in the farming region of New York for instruction with special reference to the adaptability of the soil to special crops. These experiments are expected to prove that the abandoned farms may still be worked with good profit by increasing the products in special demand and convenient to a ready market.

Many reasons are offered for the exodus from the New York farms. Soil experts state that, while the soil of the abandoned farms is not so fertile as in former years, it is still capable of producing good crops and could be restored to its former value in short time by a proper fertilizing and rotation of crops. The real reason probably is that the farmers are paying the penalty of prosperity. The development of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the towns and cities of New York state has been so rapid that premiums are paid for the services of the farmers' boys in different industries. Labor has been commanding such prices in industrial and commercial lines that the farmers have not been able to secure needed help and have been compelled to give up farming except on a small scale. Then the farmers of New York, as is the custom everywhere, have been in the habit of taking everything from the soil and returning nothing, with the result that the fertility of the farms has been seriously impaired.

The decrease in the value of the property of the New York farmers is proof that something is wrong. The tendency to desert the rural districts is a serious menace to the future of the agricultural interests of the nation.

PROPORTIONAL MILL LEVIES.

The final figures of the new grand assessment roll for Nebraska, although still subject to revision by the State Board of Equalization, constitute a complete vindication of the position of The Bee against proportional mill levies in place of specific appropriations for state institutions and of the action of the legislature in adopting the resolution to the same effect, introduced and championed by Representative Tucker of this county.

The grand assessment roll for the coming year foots up $328,700,337.27, as against $313,080,301.02, upon which the last state levy was imposed. The increase in taxable property, therefore, is $15,640,036.27, and for every mill levy will bring into the state treasury an additional revenue of $15,640. Had the legislature made new appropriations on the proportional mill theory it would have been giving the beneficiaries in each case that much more even than they demanded. The result for this year, however, would have been of small moment besides what might have been looked for next year when the quadrennial assessment of real estate values is to be had and when it is safe to expect an increase in the assessment roll of not less than $25,000,000, and perhaps much more.

With this object lesson before us it is to be hoped the scheme for proportional mill levies whenever projected again, as it surely will be, will meet with still less favor.

Now that the harm has been done, a whole lot of people are finding occasion to denounce certain provisions of the new Nebraska child labor law, which, while it was pending before the legislature, no one but The Bee and its editor had the hardihood to criticise. The child labor law, if enforced, will make lots of trouble for innocent and deserving people, and if not enforced will have the same demoralizing effect of other dead-letter laws.

One of the attorneys to whom the Water board just voted $7,500 of the taxpayers' money for services in preventing "immediate compulsory purchase of the water works" is headed for Europe to spend some of the money. The other water board lawyer, who got only $7,000, is staying home to help the railroads fight "hostile" legislation.

It is never safe to anticipate a jury's verdict. Here is Collier's Weekly ousting all the officers of the Western Federation of Miners from their positions on the eve of a vindication for one of the accused by acquittal of the crime for which he was being tried. Is it likely that the federation will dismiss an officer after such a vindication?

One of the eastern papers has discovered that an excursion of Omaha business men went all the way to Boise last month for no other purpose but to view the participants in the Moyer-Haywood trial. This will be "news as is news" to the bunch of toosters who carried Omaha's banner to the Pacific coast and back.

William Jennings Bryan has defined a democrat as one who believes in the rule of the people. Specifically applied locally, this means the rule of a conference committee representing the Dahlman democracy and the Jackson-lion club trying to get together on a division of the pie.

New York papers are minimizing the accounts of the murders committed daily in that city, just as they would smear them all over the front page under startling headlines if they had been committed at Tombstone, Ariz., or Yubadam.

The emperor of Corea signed the new treaty with Japan voluntarily as soon as he looked out the palace window and saw five regiments of Japanese soldiers lined up ready for business.

According to the gas commissioner's testing machine as translated by the veracious World-Herald, Omaha is enjoying $1.07 gas. Won't the gas commissioner please make another test?

Democratic campaign managers say they will have 6,000 speakers in the Pennsylvania state campaign this fall. Pennsylvania democrats have more orators than voters.

Every man in the village of Kerisova, Hungary, has emigrated to the United States. Kerisova must look like the average American summer resort in early autumn.

Rivalry of Heroes.
New York Sun.

Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Bryan have scored a point apiece in the hero game. It is Mr. Fairbank's next move.

Consolation.
Chicago Record-Herald.

It should always be remembered that people who go crazy over base ball might have gone crazy over something worse if they had not become interested in the national game.

Convenient Changes.
Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan may change his mind about a few of his paramount issues, but no one expects him to change his mind about desiring to occupy the White house for a term or two.

Stand from Under.
Philadelphia Press.

It is stated authoritatively that at a big dinner to be given in Lincoln soon Colonel Bryan will formally announce himself a candidate for the presidential nomination. But his friend Willis Abbott didn't wait for the dinner; he just made the announcement before breakfast.

Opposition to Senator Knox.
Kansas City Star.

The conclusion reached by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania that in his race for president he will have "only the opposition of Taft" is not altogether correct. There is the opposition of several million people behind Taft which the senator from Pennsylvania will be compelled to reckon with.

Tabloids Instead of Tubs.
New York Tribune.

A Danish inventor having succeeded in putting up beer in tablet form, local option now becomes a farce everywhere, save in the arid regions. Incidentally the foresight displayed in the government's irrigation policy is almost supernatural. What is a land flowing with milk and honey in comparison with one whose streams are potential Pilsner?

PATENTS A TRUST BULWARK.

Buying Up and Suppressing Important Inventions.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The extent to which the patent law is a bulwark of trusts in this country is not generally appreciated. The exclusive patent right is the one real monopoly granted by the government itself and directly protected by it. It is not a monopoly for the inventor alone, but for anyone to whom he may assign his patent and who may make use of it or not. It is seldom the inventor that gets any great advantage or profit. This buying up and suppressing inventions is a gross abuse which can only be remedied by a radical change in the patent law.

Everyone who makes a useful and valuable invention should be assured of his reward in a fair return from its use, but even he should not have the exclusive use of it, much less one to whom he may sell the right. It should be for the benefit of the public and all to whom it may be made useful should be able to avail of it upon just and reasonable terms. Thus it could be made an agent of competition and progress instead of the mainstay of monopoly.

NOTES ON OMAHA SOCIETY

Miss Hazel Connell Keeps Open House for Her Guest.

WEEK OPENS WITH QUIET CLUBS

Invitations Begin Coming for Luncheons, Largest of Which Will Be Given by Mrs. George A. Joslyn Tuesday.

Sunday night suppers at the clubs were by no means numerous and none of them were large, none exceeding seven covers, while the majority ranged from two to four. Among those who entertained at the Country club were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clapp who had three guests; W. B. Roberts, five; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gulou, two; F. Walters, three; F. J. McShane, three; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cotton, five; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Burgess, three; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Peters, two; J. Baldwin, three, and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Baum, two.

The largest supper at the Field club was given by Mr. J. L. Rowlands who had six guests. Others having guests were: F. G. Baker, two; W. A. Pixley, three; H. Eldridge, three; Fred Hamilton, two; Aubrey Potter, two; F. Metz, three; Dr. Shalek, two; E. N. Stannard, two; James Allan, three; P. C. Heafey, three; Mr. and Mrs. M. Murphy, two; James Spencer, three.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kountze had four guests at Happy Hollow; C. A. Nordstrom, three, and a dozen others entertained one or two guests.

Pleasures Past.

Friends of Miss Connell and Miss Hazel Connell were privileged to meet their guest, Miss Estee of Montpelier, Vt., Sunday evening when they received informally in her honor. During the evening many embraced the opportunity of meeting Miss Estee and enjoyed the hospitality of her hostesses.

Mrs. Luther M. Leisenring, formerly Miss Ethel Wilcox, of this city, entertained at luncheon Saturday at the home of her mother, Mrs. George A. Wilcox, in honor of Miss Lou Leisenring of Santiago, Cal. Shasta daisies and asparagus fern formed a pretty centerpiece and covers were laid for eight.

Mrs. Philip Potter entertained a party of seven at luncheon at the Field club Monday.

Prospective Pleasures.

Mrs. George A. Joslyn has issued invitations for a luncheon of fifty covers to be given Tuesday at the Country club in honor of Mrs. William A. Redick, who has recently returned from the east.

The date of the lawn social to be given at the residence of Mrs. Miller for the Church of the Good Shepard has been changes from August 2 to Thursday, August 1.

Personal Gossip.

Mr. Russell Burket, brother of Senator Burket, is the guest of Mr. Fred Thomas.

Miss Harper of Ottumwa, Ia., and Miss Gilbreath of La Plata, Mo., have returned home, having come to Omaha to attend the Blackburn-Carey wedding.

Dean and Mrs. Beecher and children were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Allison at their summer home at Coffman Saturday.

Tuesday morning Miss Louise McPherson and her guest, Miss Smedley, Miss Marie McShane and Mrs. McPherson, will leave in their new car for Lake Okoboji, where they will meet Miss Margaret McPherson, who has been the guest of friends at the lake for the last two weeks. Miss Smedley will leave from Okoboji for her home in Salt Lake City. Mr. Hugh McWhorter will drive the car from Omaha to Okoboji and the party may be accompanied by another party in the Van Brunt car from Council Bluffs.

Mrs. Henry Hiller and son, Mr. Morton Hiller, left Monday for Lake Okoboji to join the rest of the family, they having a cottage there.

General and Mrs. C. F. Manderson leave Saturday to spend the month of August at Poland Springs, Me.

Mrs. A. Mandelberg and daughter, Miss Rosina, are in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Sloman of Detroit is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Brandeis, at her country home near Florence.

Miss Helen Forbes left Monday to spend the coming month at Lake Okoboji.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Lord and family arrived home Sunday from Dixon, Ill.

Mrs. Herman Cohn and Miss Hazel Cohn have returned from Elkhart Lake.

Mrs. Peycke of Kansas City is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur F. Smith. Mr. Peycke returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. North have returned from their wedding trip to Denver and the mountains of Colorado and are at home at the Dunsany.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Dake and daughter, Miss Gertrude, have returned from Denver and Colorado Springs.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Wyoming has found a 300-foot lizard, but that's nothing to some of the things they see out there.

The New York woman who ate a dinner of ham and cabbage, with cucumbers, ice cream, soda water and cherry pie on the side, is dead.

Police Commissioner Bingham of New York advises policemen to club any politicians who bother them. Perhaps there really is to be an era of reform in the metropolis.

The greatgrandson of Robert Burns, the poet, has recently been acting as judge of the police court of Louisville. His name is J. Marshall Chatterson, and for many years he has been an attorney in Louisville, Ky.

In New York on the surface lines you can ride 37½ miles for 5 cents; in Philadelphia, 26 miles; in Chicago, 24 miles; in St. Louis, 22 miles, and in Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburg, San Francisco and Washington distances vary from 13 to 17 miles. On Omaha lines you can ride from Benson to Albright, 13 miles, for a nickel. These figures make the railroad rate of 2 cents a mile look mighty big.

Governor Hughes of New York has appointed Mortimer Grant Barnes, a well known civil engineer of New York City, to be a member of the board of advisory engineers for the barge canal. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has a varied experience in the construction of waterways, including the Birmingham canal in Alabama, the Sault Ste. Marie canal, the Illinois and Mississippi canal and the Panama canal.

Havana papers of the 22d inst. feature the celebration in honor of the settlement of the Cuban cigarmakers' strike. It was pulled off on Sunday, the 21st, and was the biggest labor event ever seen in the Cuban capital. Governor Magoon's activity in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute made him the hero of the occasion. He was pelted with flowers, complimented in speeches and acclaimed the best governor Cuba ever had.

Sydney Talbot, aged 88, a tugboat engineer, and an American, now plying his trade at London, England, and who had worked all his life without an ailment, was taken to a hospital suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis a few weeks ago. Talbot has always been temperate in the use of tobacco and alcohol, but is not a teetotaler. He confidently expects to live and work for six or seven years more, basing his idea on the facts that his father was 106, his mother 105 and his sister 102 when they died.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

Beaver City Tribune: Now is the time to make a noise like a candidate if you expect to get in office.

Sterling Sun: Is it not a little strange how few fellows there seem to be who want public office when they have to depend on the vote of all the members of their party for a nomination instead of the manipulations of a few in a county convention?

Primrose Record: In these days of independent voting, with party ties growing looser every campaign, the politician has a great deal of temerity who flaunts his deals and intrigues in the face of the public and then appeals to party allegiance to pull him through. The candidate depending on a few "close friends" in each precinct for his nomination is likely to have a rude awakening after the primaries are over.

Beatrice Express: The populist party of Nebraska has been resuscitated by a decision of the supreme court, and its identity has been sufficiently restored to give comfort, if not much aid, to the democratic organization. We are glad the court was able to so act. We approve of perpetuating, if possible, a show of populist organization on the humane ground of encouraging democracy, which is none too cheerful and hopeful even with the fancied help of ostensible fusion.

Howells Journal: There is a happy lot of political medicine mixers in Nebraska. We refer to the bunch who were contending for fusion. The cause for their rejoicing is the handing down of a decision by the supreme court holding that fusion is permissible under the new primary law. The decision, so far as Colfax county is concerned, is of no consequence, as fusion is a thing of the past here, where the two old parties have long since come to the wise conclusion that they can run their own shows without any side attractions.

York Times: It is not generally understood that we have a railway commissioner to elect this fall. Mr. Clark of Omaha, was appointed to fill a vacancy, by the governor and his successor will have to be elected this fall. This is a very important office. The commission is new and its policy and usefulness are yet to be developed. We want strong, fearless and honorable men on the commission who will not be afraid to do things nor too indolent to do them. The commission can be vastly beneficial to the people of the state if it is composed of the right kind of men. When dispute arises between a citizen and a railroad company the latter has a vast advantage in every way. It should be made easy and inexpensive for him to appeal to the commission for redress. There should be no red tape and the way should be made plain.

York Times: One objection to the primary law from a party standpoint is the temptation in a preliminary campaign to go too far in an effort to defeat an opposing candidate. Republican papers should not misrepresent republican candidates nor furnish material to the opposition for use when the real struggle comes on. Neither should they say things that will handicap themselves. This is what we most fear in the present campaign. We have no fear that the people of the state will turn Judge Sedgwick down. There is no possible reason for it and no chance that they will do it. He carried the state by twelve thousand two years after his present opponent had been defeated by eighteen thousand, making a difference of thirty thousand in Judge Sedgwick's favor, and these were republican votes. They are all here now, practically, and Judge Sedgwick has gained prestige with the people during his term of office. He will be nominated, but certain papers are saying things now that will embarass them in the campaign and that is when we need them. It is not so important whether they are for or against him now as it will be after the third of September. If Judge Reese should decide to enter the race, which we understand he is very reluctant to do, the Times hopes nothing will be said against him that would impair his chance of election should he be nominated.

MERRY JINGLES.

"I object to your attention to my daughter!" cried the irate parent, and thereupon kicked the young man out of the house.

As he picked himself up the rejected suitor murmured meditatively, "I admit that the old man's objections carry weight."—Philadelphia Press.

"Miss Eleanore," said he, as they sat on the beach in the moonlight, "will you marry me?"

"This is so sudden!" she cried.

"My love?" he asked.

"No," she replied; "your nerve."—Judge.

"So you think the president has the right idea about haymaking?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntassel; "he did what every other man in the business would do if he could—go through with one day's work and let it go at that."—Washington Star.

The judge rode by while Maud Muller was raking hay.

"He's no good," said Maud; "if he was a candidate he would be doing the raking himself."

Herewith she nipped the flirtation in the bud.—New York Sun.

"I heard Mr. Chevalier the other night tell Miss Oldgirl the years evidently stood still for her."

"So they do. She's been 25 ever since I was a kid in knickerbockers."—Baltimore American.

"The minister is going to preach next time on the original sin."

"I think," declared Mrs. Smartset, "we all ought to go."

"Why?"

"Because sin nowadays is so unoriginal."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"It seems to me, my dear," said Mrs. Stiles, "your bathing suits are cut entirely too low in the neck. Now look at May Roxley; see how modest her suit is in that regard."

"Ma," replied Miss Stiles, "it isn't modesty with her, but a mole."—Philadelphia Press.

He—So you persist in breaking off the engagement?

She—Most decidedly. What do you take me for?

He—Oh, about 40. Better think it over; it may be your last chance.—Harper's Weekly.

"GOT 'EM AGAIN."

"He's got 'em again," the neighbors say,
As the village poet passes their way
Up the village street with a dreamy look—
"Them's the symptoms, plain as a book."

"Got 'em again," yes, "Got 'em again"—
The poet sat in his meager den;
His head was swathed in a towel wet,
Past midnight and he composin' yet.

His fire was out, his light burned low,
But his heart within was all aglow,
And his thoughts kept rhythmic pace with his pen,
Which seemed to say, "He's got 'em again."

His faraway look and disheveled hair
Betokened there'd been a brainstorm there,
"Oh, what—what word will rhyme with ten?"
Quoth a voice at the keyhole, "He's got 'em again.

His verses go out in the morning mail,
And his heart knows no such word as fail;
Fond hopes are kindled in his breast,
So he dreams his dream and knows no rest,

Till the days pass by—a week or more—
The neighbors see him as before
And they know full well, for he looks a ghost,
That he's "got 'em again" by the morning post."

—BAYOLL NETRELB.