

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and number. Rows include Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net Total, Daily average, etc.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25 day of December, 1907. ROBERT HUNTER, 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.

Now the elephant will have to become accustomed to a new leader.

Senator Jeff Davis has demonstrated that there is no panic in his wordery.

Congress should remember that it has an exceedingly critical people to satisfy this year.

The Foraker boom has not yet succeeded in getting out of the joke columns of the newspapers.

Hearst refused to fuse with the republicans in the city election in Boston. The republicans won.

Out in California they are building what is claimed to be "the crookedest railroad in the world." Managed from Wall street?

Colonel Bryan has been discussing the effects of hard times. One is the reduction of gate receipts at Chautauque meetings.

Captain Hazé has again proven conclusively that a well-kept set of books is better than any memory a liar was ever gifted with.

Officials of the Tobacco trust have testified that the consumption of tobacco is falling off. More men must be smoking cigarettes.

It is figured that 500,000 golf balls are used every week in Great Britain. Statistics also show that profanity is increasing in Great Britain.

A woman who stole a pair of shoes was arrested when she took them back to have them exchanged. Just another case where the shoe pinched.

Mayor Jim having reached Washington in safety, the business of the democratic national committee can now proceed with all expedition.

Of course, the backs in Omaha will hereafter pay interest on deposits for only twenty-six days in each month. Even money must not work on Sunday.

The president's reiterated announcement that he will not seek or accept another nomination will be cheering news to at least one Nebraska democrat.

The railroads have added a couple of hours to their scheduled time from Chicago to New York. Western people have got over their hurry to reach New York.

Mr. Bryan says he has not yet read the president's message through. It must be a novel experience for Mr. Bryan to find himself with the majority.

It is a little bit anomalous that a country club should be compelled to pay village taxes, but the members are now in a splendid position to appreciate fully the beauties of "rus in urbis."

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton says that only 10 per cent of the American people ever think. He should take a vacation and mingle for a time with other people than college students.

An American tourist in London has been fined \$5,000 for offering a bribe of \$2.50 to a policeman who had arrested him for automobile speeding. The incident proves that the London policemen are not cutting prices.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

By the reiteration of the announcement he made on the night when the results of the presidential election in 1904 were established beyond question, President Roosevelt has done much to clarify the political atmosphere, so far as the aspirants for the republican presidential nomination in 1908 are concerned, and, incidentally, to make his relations to the congress now in session so plain as to rob opposition to his policies of any political foundation.

Two significant words are embodied in both the original declaration and the repetition of it. They are "or accept." The concluding sentence of the original announcement was, "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." In the declaration just made public the president says: "I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced." The last pronouncement must serve to end finally the claims and pretensions of those who have insisted that, while the president might not be a seeker for the nomination, he could not refuse the demand of a republican national convention that he again act as the party's standard bearer.

Those who know the president must realize that this last announcement serves to finally eliminate him as a possible or prospective candidate for the nomination in next year's convention of his party. The words "or accept" is notice to the party that the president's name must not, or need not, be presented to the next convention. Politically, the announcement clears the way for other aspirants to enter the contest with the assurance that under no possible combination of circumstances will their calculations be upset by a stampede in the convention in favor of a third term for the president.

The chief significance of the announcement, however, lies in its notice to congress that what are known as the "Roosevelt policies" are to be considered upon their merits, without reference to the result of such consideration upon the personal or political welfare of the chief executive.

These policies have been discussed until congress and the people understand them and the probable effect of their crystallization into legislation. It is no secret that opponents of the president's policies have framed a very definite program. Apparently aided and abetted by Speaker Cannon, they have decided to pursue the policy of opposition and obstruction in congress to most of the legislation recommended by the president.

They have had no hesitancy in declaring that the president, in the language of Mr. Justice Brewer, was "playing hide and seek with the American people" and trying to create a sentiment for his renomination—a sentiment that would follow logically either the adoption of his policies by congress or their rejection.

The president no doubt has appreciated the tactical advantages of this opposition and has accordingly repeated his former announcement, with the result that the fight is now in the open. Congress must decide to take the consequences of adoption or rejection of the president's recommendations on desired legislation.

OMAHA AND THE TEACHERS.

Among other allegations made, by persistent opponents of Omaha is that its citizens take no interest in the affairs of Nebraska beyond those which have an immediate local effect. It matters not that this charge is without foundation. Again and again has it been repeated until it has gained much credence in certain parts of the state where belief is predicated by a great extent on prejudice.

For this reason every citizen of Omaha should make an especial effort at all times to combat the false reports. The school teachers of Omaha now have a splendid opportunity to assist in this regard. The State Teachers' association meets at Lincoln during the holiday week. An especial effort is being made at this time to secure as large an enrollment as possible from Omaha.

This association meeting partakes largely of the nature of a holiday excursion for the country school teacher and many of those in the smaller towns, giving them an opportunity to combine business with pleasure. It will have no such aspect for the Omaha teacher, but, on the contrary, asks her to break into her holiday season to the extent of attendance for one or two days on a strictly business meeting.

Yet the sacrifice seems justified by the cause, and the Omaha teachers will do themselves and the city both credit if at Lincoln is shown a registration practically equal to the number of teachers employed in the Omaha public schools.

LETTING UP ON TOBACCO.

An official of the Tobacco trust, testifying before a special commissioner in New York, has made a statement, supported by statistics gathered from the company's books, that will doubtless cause much surprise to the general public. According to the testimony of this official, the use of tobacco is rapidly decreasing in this country.

The books of the trust show that, while the business of growing tobacco has increased steadily in this country and that more money is being placed every year in the manufacture of tobacco in its various forms, the Americans are using less of the weed than ever before and the decrease in domestic consumption is becoming more marked every year. The profits in the business now come from the export trade, which is growing constantly.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE; FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

cult to accept the statement of the trust's representative, although the report of the commissioner of Internal revenue tends to support the statement. Little is heard these days against the use of tobacco, although it is not many years since the young man who used the weed in any form was classed just a little below the drunkard. There has been considerable apparently deserved agitation and legislation against the use of cigarettes, but smoking has become almost a universal habit among men and little or no objection is raised to it on moral grounds.

The only explanation, therefore, of the decrease in the use of tobacco in the country must be placed on the ground that it is injurious to health. People are paying more attention to hygienic problems than ever before and physicians very generally agree that the use of tobacco does not help a person, even if it does no harm. In most cases, however, positive injury follows the use of tobacco and few victims of the habit will refuse to admit that it harms them.

The production of cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, cigarettes and snuff in the United States last year was valued at \$330,000,000, or a little more than \$1,000,000 a day for each working day of the year. Of this amount goods valued at about \$100,000,000 were exported, leaving the domestic consumption about \$230 per capita, or a decrease of 30 per cent in the last decade.

DEFENSE OF THE STANDARD.

Vice President John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company is far from being happy in the selection of the material for making his defense of the operations of the Standard Oil trust, published in the current number of the Saturday Evening Post. He opens his first attempt at current literature with the assertion that he has been convinced that the policy of the Oil trust in the matter of publicity of its affairs has been entirely wrong, and that he now proposes to turn on the light and let the public know all about the company instead of following the usual policy of keeping the trust's business a secret.

Then he proceeds to do just the opposite thing very effectively. The defense of the trust, as presented by Mr. Archbold, is a detailed statement of the manner in which the company has built up its foreign business. He shows that the trust has succeeded in practically capturing the markets of Europe and has been, by wise business management, able to undersell European oil producers in their own fields. The story of the trust's achievement of commercial supremacy abroad is very interesting to those who delight in reading stories of commercial conflicts, but Mr. Archbold gives absolutely no space to the recital of methods by which the trust has established its domination in the domestic markets.

He tells why the Standard has been able to sell oil in Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg below the prices asked by dealers in those cities, but he does not explain why oil should cost more in Meadville, Pa., or Broken Bow, Neb., than in European capitals. He gives no attention to the methods by which competitors in this country have been driven out of business or of the tactics employed by the Standard to secure and clinch its domination of the oil production and supply in the United States.

The facts presented by the government officials in the recent trial of the Oil trust cases before Judge Landis in Chicago, resulting in a conviction of the company and the imposing of a fine of \$29,240,000, are not mentioned by the defendant Standard Oil methods. Mr. Archbold's entire argument is built on a false premise. The change of heart and position by the Standard comes too late to fool the people, who have been learning things about trust methods.

Observance of the sixteen-hour law by the western railroads is not put forward as an especial claim to recognition for obedience, but more as a mere business proposition. The managers long ago realized that men cannot do their best work when physically exhausted and no machine or mechanical system has yet been devised that will entirely eliminate the human factor from the railroad problem.

In these days of high pressure train movements men must be wide enough awake at all times to know exactly what they are doing and sixteen hours is a long enough stretch for anybody to toil in the train service.

Regent Ernst retires from the official board of the University of Nebraska with a record of service back of him of which any man might be proud. While he has moved quietly at all times, he has given to this magnificent institution the benefit of an uncommonly active business intellect and the school has been a great gainer as the result. It is to such citizens as Mr. Ernst that Nebraska owes its prominence and the State university its efficiency.

Walter Weillman's story that the president would not make any further declaration of his attitude on the third term question got into the papers just a day ahead of the president's formal announcement that he would not seek or accept another nomination. Weillman is almost as unlucky in finding news as he was in finding the North Pole.

Some interest attaches to proceedings in the Pettibone case, as a good many people are a little bit curious to note if Harry Orchard can make his

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE; FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

stories on the stand this time daily with the stenographic record made in the Haywood case.

St. Petersburg dispatches state that the Russian officials are breathing more freely since Secretary Taft got out of that country without injury. The secretary doubtless is breathing the same way.

County Commissioner Urs started something at the state convention that may eventually reach from one end of Nebraska to the other. This has reference to his state road plan.

Theodore P. Shouts has just been elected president of another railroad. A man whose daughter is going to marry a French duke has to annex all the salaries in sight.

Secretary Taft doubtless wishes the president would allow him to remain in Washington long enough to become acquainted with the chief clerks in the War department.

Secretary Cortelyou reports that the volume of money in circulation increased \$120,000,000 in November. Lots of persons never noticed the difference.

The Double-ender stands up proudly before the public light, but the yellow still shows through the nice new coat of whitewash applied by the police board.

How to be Inevitable.

Indianapolis News. Long contemplation of the possibility has doubtless schooled Gustav V. of Sweden to accept the fact without undue excitement.

Present Company Accepted.

Philadelphia Record (dem.). Mr. Bryan's treatment of the trust should be bygone. Why, then, does he not go along with the rest?

Governor Johnson in the Linsight.

Kansas City Times. Considered a possible presidential possibility, Governor Johnson of Minnesota is nothing like so little known or so inexperienced as Mr. Bryan was immediately before the democratic convention of 1906.

Orders Must be Obedied.

Philadelphia Ledger. "I won't get out of the party," shouted the gentleman Mr. Bryan had just ordered across the line.

Then stay in.

Nebraska. "Stay in. Just understand that I must be obeyed."

Too Much Bark on It.

Minneapolis Journal. Millionaire W. W. Wood, having cut off about all the forests in sight and banked the proceeds, has presented Yale with \$50,000 to establish a chair of forestry. This money may not be tainted, but it has some of the bark on it.

The Gas and the Water Wages.

Philadelphia Record. Last fiscal year's production of distilled spirits of every sort was 24,000,000 gallons in excess of that of the year before, and the production of beer was 1,297,489 barrels greater than in the previous fiscal year. And yet we are nagged by the water wagon in majestically rolling over the country from Maine and Vermont to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast.

Campaign Expenses.

Wall Street Journal. The government pays the expenses of elections, and provides the entire machinery for voting. In the state of New York it also defrays the expense of holding the primary elections of the different parties.

Is there anything revolutionary, or inclined to sequence the evils against which President Roosevelt stands, that do not also defray the expense of conducting political campaigns? It is surely as important to instruct the people in the issues at stake as it is to provide them with honest primaries and adequate election machinery.

Raise the Standard of Business.

Springfield Republican. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation board, takes the right view. He appears more inclined to sequence the evils against which President Roosevelt stands than the president himself.

As printed in American Industries, he says: "Large corporations are passing through a crucial time in their business experience. Among the honest and thoughtful people there is no feeling of hostility to capital or corporations. Antagonism is directed at the conduct of corporations which is believed to be unjust. It is time for business men of wealth and influence who occupy positions of responsibility to unite in raising somewhat the standard of business propriety."

TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR MAGOON

American Official Banqueted by Havana Chamber of Commerce.

Havana Daily Telegraph, Dec. 2. One of the most notable events in Cuban history since the coming of the second American intervention was the banquet given to Provisional Governor Magoon at the Grand Hotel Saturday evening by the Chamber of Commerce.

The banquet was not only a feast where good things to eat were faultlessly served and where good humor and friendship prevailed, but was a significant manifestation of the esteem in which the governor is held by the really great men of the island who represent its true interests, commercially, financially and socially.

Seldom before has there been a gathering in Havana of so distinguished a company, and surely no person since Cuba has become a nation has been so honored as was Governor Magoon on this occasion. It was a spontaneous demonstration of the appreciation of a grateful people expressed through the most powerful and important body on the island and the governor recognized to the fullest the honor done him and his response was in thorough keeping with the importance of the occasion.

There were present men representing every interest and industry of Cuba; men of every calling and profession; an aggregation powerful both commercially and politically. The speech of Governor Magoon, which was read by the lawyer in Spanish, and then in Spanish by Dr. Pablo Deverina, the distinguished lawyer and orator, was listened to with the greatest attention and interest and was often punctuated by enthusiastic applause from the listeners.

The speech was a masterful setting forth of the governor's conception of conditions on the island economically and socially. His first studied expression that he has made since assuming the governorship. He dwelt upon the island's past, present and future, its condition now and its future hopes and possibilities. Upon its conclusion the speaker was lauded and applauded in the most enthusiastic manner.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE; FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

A Washington correspondent wouldn't shed a sigh in the presence of a table of fire insurance losses, boldly declares he would like to see a section of the Capital City go to blazes for the sake of the subsequent scenery. There are others by the thousands who would cheerfully celebrate the event if it was possible to limit the flames to the stacks within visual distance of the west front of the Capitol. That section of Pennsylvania avenue within the shadow of the capitol dome presents a most distressing view of ramshackle shabbiness that ever butted against stately grandeur. Here are cobblers, the sellers of dilapidated and depressing souvenirs, and of ragged and dirty second-hand books, barbers, bootblacks, suit pressing laundries, pawn shops, tintype artists and fake photographers who will picture you as shaking hands with the president or Secretary Taft—beer saloons, and, in particular, 3-cent lunch places, which fill the street with hot and sickening odors. Farther down, on the other side, are numerous Chinese and grizzly. On the sidewalk are Chinese children of tender age, to be recognized chiefly by their peculiar eyes. They are the companions of white and black children, and are growing up to become English speaking Americans. They are entirely American in such scanty dress as they wear, and are without even the quaint which they have never known. Back of and close to the city postoffice, near the main entrance of the new Smithsonian and near the market, are stores devoted to such ill-smelling things as talloil, fertilizer, hides, pelts, wool, leather and the like, and on hot days they need no written signs to indicate that purchasers of junk dealers here have a strange pride in their battered collections, if their ostentatious display of them is an indication. The sidewalks are freely used for the permanent storage of scrap heaps. At one place more than a score of broken down, irreparable, rust-eaten, vehicles occupy space. At another, just back of the postoffice, a section of the walk is given over to a vast pile of smashed tin boxes, crushed smokestacks, scrap iron, broken water pipes and like refuse. Bordering the park, and sometimes the avenue, are not only strange collections of broken things, but also machine shops, iron works, wood working shops, lumber yards and other establishments which in most cities are far from the course of the madding crowd. Perhaps these things are tolerated because it is known that in time the entire region will be incorporated in the park.

According to the Blue Book, which has just been printed, of the 30,000 persons employed in the federal service more than 15,000 are employed in the various departments and bureaus of the government outside of the postal service, and the diversity of employment indicated by the register is one of the most noteworthy characteristics of this interesting volume, there being about 100 callings or professions. The following list suggests the diversity in official duties performed by employees of the government. Car conductors, dredge captains, oakum spinners, cable sweepers, cemetery caretakers, bullion stampers, armature winders, loemen, anatomists, law clerks, foremen, hatters, pickers, spinners, examiners, water boys, boiler scalers, cashiers, locksmiths, oilers, pipe drivers, laundresses, vaccinators, scale adjusters, magnetic observers, pathologists, ferrymen, game wardens, dog coral bosses, farmers, horticulturists, yardmasters, weavers, gun holsters, ropemakers, assayers, bandmen, cabinet makers, cigar makers, bath house boys, distillers, coffee roasters, chambermaids, shoemakers, flock eradicators, fence riders, hair spinners, photographers, loggers, tinners, local forecasters, polishers, roddmen, farm hands, overcoat makers, plumbers, teachers, taxidermists, scowmen, hotel managers, meat cutters, butchers, patternmen, physical and scientific assistants, stenographers, civil engineers, dining room girls, disciplinarians, house boys, forest guards, embalmers, jailers, interpreters, money clerks, proofreaders, storekeepers, bull drivers, bricklayers, dentists, camp cooks, dynamo tenders, hoarse drivers, hod carriers, marblers, plasterers, musicians, soldiers, postal clerks, clock regulars, waiters, professors, scouts, shoemakers, chauffeurs, constables, bookbinders, barrel turners, astronomers, bobbin winders, housekeepers, coal heavers, balers, axmen and entomologists.

The quick wit of a young woman attending at one of Washington's fashionable picturegraph studios saved her from a very embarrassing situation the other day. Senator Daniel dropped in to see some proofs of pictures for which he had sat the day before. The young lady did not recognize the senator and adopted that time worn formula of asking: "How do you spell your name, please?" "D-e-n-i-e-l," spelled the senator. "Did you ever know it to be spelled any other way?" His manner was rather short, but the young lady had identified her customer in the brief orthography lesson, and replied sweetly: "No, senator, I never did, but so many likenesses are taken with spelling novaders that I never even attempt to spell Smith."

The United States Treasury department is prompt in settling all claims in these strenuous financial times. A man who lives in Brooklyn had a good example of this when he went home with his week's salary and laid a twenty and a five dollar note on the reading table for his wife. Then he lighted his pipe, tossed the match into his ash receiver and began to read. The edge of the notes stuck over the receiver, and when his wife approached the flames about the quarter of the two bills remained. The husband took the two pieces to the sub-treasurer, but they were too far gone for redemption there. On Monday he and his wife made affidavits as to how the bills were damaged and forwarded the fragments to Washington. He expected to wait at least a month before he got his money, but to his surprise in three days a registered package from Washington was handed to him by his postman. It contained five new five dollar bills and not a question asked.

A certain scintilla in the service of Uncle Sam at Washington is said to be a hard taskmaster to both his official and his domestic servants. Being detailed once to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended cruise, the scintilla is said to have unbent a trifle in communicating the news to his personal attendant. "Henry," said he, "how would you like to go with me around the world?" "Do we go from east to west, sir?" asked the man. "And we lose a day going that way, do we not, sir?" "We do."

"Then, sir, I should like very much to go. It would give me a day off."

Chauncey M. Depew still retains his sense of humor. On leaving the White House recently he told the following story: "In the president's room there," he said, "two women spoke to me. They said that as their country was on his father's side a ton they felt at liberty to speak to me as I was their senator. They wanted to be presented to the president."

"I have a peculiar right to speak to you," said one of the women, "because I met you once when you spoke in our home town."

"Yes," I replied. "I remember speaking in that village forty-seven years ago."

"Good gracious," replied the woman with a startled and grieved look, "I do not refer to that occasion."

DISASTERS IN COAL MINES.

Great Need of Effective Safeguards for Workmen.

Chicago News. More than 200,000 miners, miners' helpers and other wage workers are employed below ground in the mines of the United States. Of this number more than 250,000, as shown by the latest census report on the subject, work in coal mines. Such a terrible disaster as that at Monongah, W. Va., the other day reminds the public that under the best conditions these workers run great risk at their daily tasks.

A writer for a mining periodical who compiled all available statistics on the number of workers killed in coal mining in the United States and Canada during the ten years from 1894 to 1904, inclusive, found that the total was 15,965, or 124 to each 1,000 employees. In 1904 the total number killed was 87, or 2.4 to each 1,000 workers, but in 1905 the total was 1,796. That is to say, in the latter year for each 1,000 miner and mine workers employed 3.19 met death while performing the necessary work of taking from the earth coal for manufacturers and householders. Experts on mine operation agree that the danger of deadly explosions from black damp, white damp and other gases and from dust raised in coal mines tends to become greater annually, for as the mines are worked out near the surface there is more and more deep mining.

A great need exists for an increase in precautionary measures for the protection of the lives of the thousands of men and boys who toil in the mines. Especially is better ventilation demanded. The ventilating system at the Monongah mines, Nos. 6 and 8 of the Consolidation Coal company of Baltimore, was regarded as a model. Yet an explosion by which hundreds of miners were entombed had taken place in them and startled the world. The last report of the West Virginia mine inspector on these mines said that the oil used in the lamps in them was only fair in quality, and added: "With the exception of the oil and a small part of the 'shooting on the spot,' the mine law is complete as it is."

If investigation shows that either of these exceptions caused the death of the Monongah miners, neither the state officials nor the Consolidation Coal company can be absolved from blame.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Pittsburg clerk who has fallen heir to \$200,000 is likely to leave his job right in the rush season. And he's getting \$11 a week.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE; FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

HOW HE HAS MADE A SUCCESS. L. T. Cooper Tells Chicago Reporter Why He Accomplishes So Much.

No man in recent years has been more successful in restoring human health than L. T. Cooper. During his stay in Chicago, and while he was meeting thousands of people daily, he gave the following reason for the remarkable demand for his medicines to a reporter:

Mr. Cooper said: "My New Discovery is successful because it corrects the stomach. My theory is that few can be sick if the digestive apparatus is working properly. It naturally follows that few can be well with a poor digestion. 'I know from experience that most of the tired, half-sick people that are so common now-a-days have half-sick stomachs. Put the stomach in shape, and nature does the rest. The result is general good health. My medicine does this. That is why fifty thousand people here in Chicago are using it who never heard of me until a month ago.'

Among the fifty thousand mentioned by Mr. Cooper who used his medicines in Chicago is Mrs. Hilda Pfueger, living at 1303 Alameda Avenue. This is the statement she makes concerning her experience with the medicines:

"I have been sick for six years with stomach trouble. I was always hungry, but did not dare to eat much, as I had severe pains in my stomach, and also through my body. I could not sleep at night and was very restless. I was also very nervous, and would have severe headaches. I was constipated, and always felt bloated after eating. 'I had tried many remedies, but could secure no relief, until one day I noticed in the newspapers what wonderful results Cooper's medicines were accomplishing in Chicago. I decided to try them, and shortly after commencing the treatment I began to feel better. I did not have those severe pains in my stomach, and I could sleep at night with my appetite improved, and I can now eat well. I am feeling like a new woman. 'I am very thankful to Mr. Cooper for what his remedies have done for me. They have restored me to good health, and I would advise any one who suffers as I did to try them.'

"We used the Cooper medicines. They are really the most celebrated preparations ever introduced in this country, growing in popularity daily.—Beaton Drug Co.

RESULT OF A STATE OF MIND.

Another Sage Identifies the Source of Financial Trouble. Wall Street Journal.

"The psychology of business is a subject that deserves better treatment than it has received. Panics, for instance, are the results of a state of mind. The reason why one panic resembles so closely another panic, so that anyone who has studied closely the history of past crashes can pretty closely predict the course of a future panic, is that the human mind operates the same under like conditions. Men who have passed through one panic have acquired experience that should, and in some instances does, enable them to carry their business through a new crisis safely. But a new generation comes upon the scene of action between every two great panics. That financial crises occur about once in every twenty years may be due to this fact more than to 'sun spots.' The young men entering into business, having had no experience of past panics, take extraordinary risks and go to vast extremes. They perform a wonderful work, but when the pinch comes and the crash occurs, their minds, untrained by experience, do not know how to work exactly as their fathers did under like conditions, and thus there is little to break the force of fear.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

First Rabbit—What's become of Bunny? I haven't seen him in an age.

Second Rabbit—Oh, he got to running around a good deal and went to the dogs.—Puck.

American—Our senate is superior to the upper legislative house of any European nation, and I can prove it.

British—How do you prove it?

American—Because our upper house is without a peer.—Baltimore American.

"No," said the offensive puffer, "a girl who persists in hailing men can't be a virgin at all. She'll meet a good many frosts and soon find her name under a cloud. It won't dew."—Judge.

"Why can't you give me a decent sum of money and not dribble it 10,000 pieces at a time?"

Questioning thus, the titled alien glanced at his American wife, but she did not speak.

"It was distinctly understood," she returned, with firmness, "that I brought you on the installment plan."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Hear the story of the shaky building?"

"None. What is it?"

"Oh, there's no foundation to it."—Cleveland Leader.

"Party lines have been largely effaced." "Yes," answered the Cayan; "I don't know much about politics, but it seems to me that the argument is now limited to two classes of people, one preaching progress, and the other urging perdition."—Washington Star.

"Young man," said the editor solemnly as he glanced over the poem presented, and then in a milder tone to the author before him, "you have missed your calling. You ought to drop poetry and get a job as a gasman."

"Why do you say this?" demanded the poet, haughtily.

"Because," replied the editor with conviction, "you can do such wonderful things with the metre."—Baltimore American.

THE EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPER

Denver Republican. The early Christmas shopper bled him gloriously to town.

The shopkeepers were jingling, the snow fell in a