

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under post office No. 100, at Omaha, Nebraska, under special permission of post office department.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00.
Daily (with Sunday), one year, \$5.00.
Semi-weekly (without Sunday), one year, \$3.00.
Semi-weekly (with Sunday), one year, \$4.00.
Semi-monthly (without Sunday), one year, \$2.00.
Semi-monthly (with Sunday), one year, \$2.50.
Address all communications to The Omaha Daily Bee, Omaha, Nebraska.REMITTANCES:
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George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1908, was as follows:

1.....	35,800	18.....	35,400
2.....	35,740	19.....	35,490
3.....	35,700	20.....	35,590
4.....	35,600	21.....	35,110
5.....	35,700	22.....	35,440
6.....	35,650	23.....	35,600
7.....	35,600	24.....	35,750
8.....	35,550	25.....	35,480
9.....	35,510	26.....	35,099
10.....	35,470	27.....	35,340
11.....	35,430	28.....	35,600
12.....	35,390	29.....	35,070
13.....	35,350	30.....	35,520
14.....	35,310	31.....	35,500
15.....	35,270	32.....	35,320
16.....	35,230		
17.....	35,190		

Totals.....1,008,090

Less unsold and returned copies.....8,977

Net total.....1,017,067

Daily average.....32,827

George B. Tzschuck, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1908.

M. P. WALKER, 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.

Quebec is now ready for headache powders.

Of course, Judge Grosscup will be congratulated by Chancellor Day.

The Standard Oil fine looks bigger than it did before it was wiped out.

An English writer says that Bryanism is a religion. Hardly that. It's just a habit.

"Mr. Bryan is proud of his record," says a democratic paper. His photograph record?

It is an insult to every American workman to intimate that the labor vote is for sale.

Jeff Davis is furnishing a bumper crop of silence, for which the nation is properly grateful.

It may be observed that no one is inquiring about the swimming at Etopus, N. Y., this year.

Mr. Bryan is unlucky in picking a year to run when the country is determined to go republican.

"Pinky" Conners has not wired congratulations to Mr. Bryan on the selection of a national chairman.

Mr. Hearst will not find it necessary to refuse contributions from outsiders. He is his own campaign treasurer.

Champ Clark serves notice that the next time he attends a national convention he proposes to wear earmuffs.

A real select organization might be formed of the New York millionaires who have not been sued for divorce.

Georgia has just finished the shipment of 5,000 carloads of peaches that were killed by the frost last spring.

It should not take Mr. Bryan long to write his letter of acceptance. He has had much experience in that direction.

Jimmy Britt, the lightweight pugilist, is going to study law. He will probably remain in the lightweight class.

What would Mr. Bryan do if some corporation should adopt the old Montana plan and throw its money over the transom?

Mr. Hearst can at least offer the country one thing new. He has no Brother Charley to help him in his campaign.

There are some indications that Dr. Parkhurst is respecting the demand in New York for the suppression of unnecessary noises.

Dreams go by contraries. Mr. Bryan dreamed that Hearst was going to fall in line and support the nominees of the Denver convention.

The election in 1896 fell on November 3. Mr. Bryan will understand this year that history and republican majorities repeat themselves.

Richmond Pearson Hobson is not inconsiderate. He has kindly postponed his war with Japan until after the presidential election.

A promoter is telling all about the advantages of the electric typewriter. At least to do about everything except chew gum and indulge in late suppers.

BUSINESS METHODS IN POLITICS.

Even this early in the campaign of 1908 evidence has been furnished that the republican managers who selected Frank H. Hitchcock to be the head of the national organization made no mistake. Mr. Hitchcock is offering something new in the methods of campaign management. He has departed from the old plan, so long in vogue in both parties, of claiming everything, conducting a hurrah campaign, making much noise and then waiting, without real information, but full of hope, for the result at the polls. Mr. Hitchcock has decided to adopt business methods and to employ the same means of ascertaining the wants of the people as a merchant would in looking over a trade field.

This method is in keeping with Mr. Hitchcock's career in public official life. He is an organizer. When the Department of Commerce and Labor was established, Mr. Hitchcock, as chief clerk, placed the department on a working business basis in a few months and made it the model of executive department efficiency in Washington. As first assistant postmaster general, he abolished a number of needless bureaus, redivided the work of the department, with a saving to the government in money and a marked improvement in business efficiency. Incidentally, he gave the Department of Agriculture its present effective plan of keeping in touch with foreign markets and has done, in all, perhaps more than any other one man to abolish governmental red tape and to adopt business methods in the government service.

In organizing the campaign this year, Mr. Hitchcock has made each state a working division in the department of politics. State chairmen and national committees have to be kept in close and constant touch with him, just as a commander in the field is kept in touch with conditions through the reports of his staff officers and lieutenants. Approving the poll system used by Chairman Hayward of Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock proposes to have it generally adopted in all of the states. By this voters will be reached with as little delay as possible and supplied with literary productions and the arguments calculated to convince them that it is to their advantage to continue the Roosevelt policies at Washington, with a republican house and a republican senate. Concentration and co-operation will be the watchwords of the national committee, under Mr. Hitchcock's guidance. The result will be that all of the workers will know, from time to time, the progress of the campaign, which will be based on facts and figures instead of the old style of political guesswork.

MR. TAFT AND THE SOUTH.

It would perhaps be an exaggeration to assert that political conditions are such as to indicate that Mr. Taft will carry Texas, or Georgia, or any of the southern states, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee, but even the most radical democrats admit the presence of a Taft sentiment in the southern states that will result in a larger vote being cast for Mr. Taft south of Mason and Dixon's line than has been given to a republican presidential candidate since the civil war. The south has experienced a remarkable commercial and industrial development in the last decade, and the business interests of the south are in full sympathy with the republican policies.

Many of the democratic papers in the south are frankly voicing their dissatisfaction with Bryan and Bryanism, and many of the leading citizens are openly urging the voters to put the ever-present negro question in the background and to make the political fight on living business issues. The Atlanta Constitution, which is rather lukewarm in its support of Bryan, prints a letter, more than a column long, from Robert J. Lowry, a leading banker of Atlanta and president of the American Bankers' association, in which he urges Georgia to give its vote to Taft. Mr. Lowry's letter, in part, is as follows:

Thousands upon thousands of the good white people of Georgia are going to cast their votes for Judge Taft, and why not enough of them to give him a plurality? Why not? We have had many political surprises in Georgia, some of such recent date as to yet be fresh in the minds of everyone, and many are to come in the future. It is not a rash statement to make that, if President Roosevelt had consented to serve his country another term, the state of Georgia would have cast its vote for him! Then why not for Judge Taft, who is pledged to carry forward the liberal policies of the retiring president, and who was the choice of the retiring president as his successor?

It has been my great pleasure to enjoy the friendship of Judge Taft for some years past, and I have never met a more brilliant statesman, a more astute and affable diplomat or a more polished gentleman. This tribute I pay to him as a friend, and not as the political opponent of the democrats. I regard him as one of the strongest characters before the public today, and the ideal of business, commercial and industrial interests of the country for president.

The country cannot afford to do otherwise than elect Judge Taft, and it would be a great step for progress if Georgia, the empire state of the south, should cast its vote for this eminent jurist, statesman and patriot.

The record shows that Georgia has never been very enthusiastic for Bryan. The state gave Mr. Cleveland 81,000 plurality in 1892, but Mr. Bryan carried it by only 34,000 in 1896 and by 46,000 in 1900, while Judge Parker carried it by 62,000 in 1904. Georgia is conservative and keeps its big pluralities for conservative candidates. It was the only southern state that refused to join in the cheering for Bryan at Denver and while the state will doubtless be recorded in the democratic column again this year, the Taft vote will be unusually large.

Tennessee, while casting a larger

vote than Georgia, is democratic by a much smaller margin. The state gave Judge Parker 26,000 plurality, while Bryan carried it by but 17,000. The democratic party in the state is torn by factions, while the republicans are united as they have not been for years. With the vigorous campaign which the national committee plans to carry on in that state, the chances are very favorable for Tennessee being placed in the republican column this year. Chances are more than favorable for republican success in Kentucky, and North Carolina is debatable ground.

HOME RULE.

"Home rule for Omaha" is a campaign cry that will often be heard during the coming fall and it is well to stop right now to consider what this means. In the first place, it may be stated with confidence that the candidates for the legislature, of all parties, will cheerfully subscribe to a pledge to give Omaha the fullest measure of home rule possible under the general laws of the state. The charter revision committee now at work promises to insert in its report a provision for home rule under a home-made charter at the earliest opportunity. All who have given the question serious consideration agree that Omaha should have the right to make its own charter.

It must be understood that Omaha cannot make a charter that will give to the city authorities any powers or privileges that transcend the provisions of the general law. It is impossible to set up a government within a government wherein the smaller will control the greater, but many direct advantages will accrue to Omaha through the power to formulate its own fundamental law in consonance with the general law of the state. The greatest advantage probably will be that such procedure will secure stability for the charter.

The present practice is that each succeeding legislature is assailed by a self-constituted committee or committees, claiming to represent the citizens of Omaha, but in reality merely representing factions or interests, and having no power from the citizenship in general. This procedure is followed by biennial changes in the charter, so that it is anything but stable. If a convention of representative citizens were called under the provisions of a properly framed law for the purpose of formulating and presenting to the voters for adoption a charter for the government of the city of Omaha, the result can easily be anticipated. With such a charter permanency will be in a large measure assured for the reason that the method of altering or amending it would require the setting into motion of machinery similar to that now necessary for the amendment of the state constitution. This would prevent the biennial mutilation of the charter by corporations or other special interests. Other advantages to come from a home-made charter are many and the prospect for Omaha having the right to formulate its own system of municipal management without the interference of the legislature was never brighter.

The sixteen boys who went through the nature study course of the Young Men's Christian association may not have achieved any results that will startle the scientific world, but they certainly know more about bugs and worms, fishes and birds, and the like than they did before they started and have had some jolly days in the open. Such training as this is of real value to the youth.

The killing of a child in Council Bluffs by a motorcycle simply emphasizes what The Bee has been saying about these dangerous vehicles. The efforts of the Omaha police to stop reckless riding and driving through the streets of the city should receive the support of all good citizens, whether they own motors or not.

John Sharp Williams expresses his belief that "the principles of Jeffersonian democracy are the Almighty's plans for temporal salvation of the human race," and Judge Wakeley says that Bryan never did represent Jeffersonian principles. And there you are.

Judge Wakeley brings to his political action the same unflinching integrity that has marked his course in all other walks of life. This is the reason the Bryanites are so anxious for his support, and also the reason why they will not get it.

Shallenberger seems to lack something of the buoyant confidence that sustains Mayor Jim in his pursuit of the democratic gubernatorial nomination. Shallenberger has been over the road, which may account for his caution.

The flamboyant bolt of the tempestuous Tibbles is proving a boomerang for the democratic schemers who planned to capture the populist organization and perpetuate the fraud of fusion in Nebraska.

American millionaires, according to cable reports, are not patronizing the European health resorts this year. The explanation seems to be that the American millionaires have more health than money this year.

Mr. Hearst says he will not be a candidate for the nomination by his party for the presidency, because he must keep his word. Democrats are learning that Mr. Hearst keeps his word, to their discomfiture.

With Norman E. Mack selected as chairman of the national committee, the democratic candidates may safely

count on the support of the Buffalo Times until the evening of November 3.

The Eiffel tower is to be used as a wireless telegraph station. It should be a matter of congratulation that some use has been found for the architectural monstrosity.

Georgia democrats are taking the Denver prescription, but refuse to admit that they like it or have any confidence that it is going to do them any good.

Castro has driven the Holland minister from Venezuela. There will be plenty of volunteers for the job when the spanking of Castro is concluded.

Stuyvesant Fish says the farmers will get most of the profits of the good crops. Perhaps, but it will not be the fault of the railroad companies.

Promoting Public Gaiety.

A rich one comes from Lincoln, Neb., where either the new reporter, or perhaps some wag, wrote this: "Mr. Bryan was so impressed with the announcement that he broke his usual silence and dictated a statement."

Not the Western Way.

St. Louis Republic.
The west may be a bit wild and woolly, but if a desperado should venture to shoot up a town as big as Boston, out this way, it wouldn't take 40 policemen and a posse comitatus 1,000 strong to bring him in, dead or alive.

Where Was the Leak?

Springfield Republican.
The revelation of the decision against the Standard Oil company, albeit a surprise to the country, was foreshadowed by the market Tuesday, when shares which fell as low as \$390 in the recent panic, made the high record of \$600. Somebody leaked.

Dubious Notoriety for Omaha.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
"Jim" Dahlgren, the cowboy mayor of Omaha, is to be at the convention of the independence party at Chicago to effect a stampede for Bryan, but he must remember that the "independence" masses which have been financed by Hearst are not to be induced to do the hurricane act like a bunch of cattle on a ranch.

Easy Money from Corporations.

Philadelphia Press.
Colonel Bryan held out the glad hand for \$1,000 of the money of the soulless corporations who manufacture phonograph records. Of course, as it was in the nature of an honorarium for "services," the money could be turned into the democratic campaign fund without an infraction of the law. Here is a fine example of a way to evade the statute and the pledge. Any corporation that wishes to transfer some of its tainted money to the coffers of the democratic national committee might employ the "peerless leader" to say "a few well-chosen words."

TOUCHED ROCK BOTTOM.

Source of Standard Oil Outlawry Sounded.

Minneapolis Journal.
Judge Grosscup, it seems to us, went a trifle out of his way to whack Judge Landis for having tried the Standard Oil company of Indiana and convicted the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. The question in the case was whether the latter corporation was not the real defendant in court. The case was similar to the frauds sometimes successfully worked upon judges in criminal cases, where a thief with a political pull is convicted, and the political puller substitutes another man to be sentenced and incarcerated. This has been done a number of times in New York. Judge Landis had to decide the question whether the Indiana oil company was not in fact the New Jersey oil trust. What did he do? Assume the fact and sentence the man. He called Rockefeller into court and secured from him an admission that the two companies were one and the same. Judge Landis then simply refused to be a party to a fraud against justice. He declared, in effect, that whereas one large money holder pulled the strings of the following friends of the rebate frauds were trying to substitute a small pickaninny for purposes of sentence, and to impress him with the idea that this colored boy was poor and that it was his first offense.

Judge Grosscup today found many sound and sounding legal rationalizations to condemn Judge Landis' action; but, after all, it had common sense and common fairness back of it.

WAR ON THE LOAN SHARKS.

Eastern Employers Plan Remedy for the Abuse.

New York Tribune.
It is an interesting experiment which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is about to make in its endeavor to better the condition of its employees. The corporation has forbidden each and every man on its payroll to assign his wages to anybody, under penalty of immediate suspension or dismissal. It is hoped that this will drive away from the perverts that familiar animal, the loan shark, whose ravages, at one time or another, have disturbed almost every large employer in the land. The move gains in significance by the report that the railroad is now the Reading will adopt the same policy. If vigorously conducted, the test will affect, directly and indirectly, nearly a stateful of people; and, if results are good, it will bring into general use an equitable loan system which has already been tried out on a small scale and found highly profitable to all concerned.

The railway companies cannot reasonably prevent their workers from visiting the usurer unless small loans are procurable from other sources. Although the usurer is a pest, the loan shark, under existing conditions, fills an inevitable niche in the gallery of economic institutions. Laboring men frequently must have ready money, and it is an old story that thousands of them have not \$2 in ready cash between themselves and hunger. The loan shark is virtually the only man to whom appeal can regularly be made in emergency; accordingly, the altruistic employer who labors him is morally obliged to see that his place will be filled by a more lenient lender whenever a workman is reduced to honorable need. Several prominent manufacturers and department store proprietors, moved to indignation by the loan shark's outrageous extortion, have assumed his functions in various ways. They have succeeded in reducing the borrower's cost to little more than ordinary interest rates at the same time clearing for themselves a respectable profit. The scheme pleases the employees and incidentally improves shop discipline, by making each man's record and reputation a measure of his borrowing capacity. The railroads will doubtless round out their fight against the usurers by instituting this beneficent system, if not directly, then through the medium of some reputable society. Thus will be bound another tie of friendship between employer and employee.

THE YELLOW STREAK.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Champ Clark thinks national conventions can be improved in several respects. The democratic kind could make campaigns more interesting by casting to yell an hour and a half for a chronic loser.

It is to Laugh.

Indianapolis News.

But no one will believe that the Standard Oil traffic managers ever suspected that they were half as innocent as Judge Grosscup says they must be presumed to have been.

PA'S MOODS.

When the Kansas City Times.

Pa. Inquirer.
An. He don't say the streak is as tough as a hide.
An. He don't say the streak isn't feel good.
An. He don't find a fall in most every old thing.
An. He grumble this town's gone to blazes, by jing.
An. He isn't cranky at all, but just grins.
An. When the home team wins.
An. But pa gets the blues.
An. When they lose.
An. He growls about boneheads an' mutt an' all that.
An. He cooks as bum as those ham-fisteders but.
An. An' if he only had his way he'd if he didn't clean kill that doggone umpire.
An. He grumbles his troubles near drive him to home.
An. When they lose.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Bryan's Dislike and Jealousy of Cleveland's Fame.

Harper's Weekly (Ind.).
Because Cleveland refused to support him, Bryan declared over his signature that Cleveland secured his own nomination by a secret bargain with financiers; that he spent the largest campaign fund any party ever collected; that he filled his cabinet with corporation agents; that he appointed railroad lawyers to the supreme bench, and that, having debauched his party, he stabbed it to death to prevent its return to the paths of virtue. Only four years ago he shouted from the platform in Urbana, O.: "The democrats in 1902 played a confidence game on the people and put a bunco stealer at the head of the party."

Bryan hated Cleveland then, he hates him now; he loathed him living, he loathes him dead. He is, moreover, in the full flush of personal power, insanely jealous of Cleveland's fame.

Every word spoken in praise of Cleveland as a man of character and conviction is gall and wormwood to Bryan. So it is easy to understand why he would permit no suitable tribute to be paid to the first of democrats of his generation, why he refused to recognize merit in any party leader other than himself, and why he bathed resolutions as inadequate as to be almost insulting with the tears of the crocodile. When the ballots shall have been counted in November, we shall be able to determine how many men who honored and loved Grover Cleveland could find it in their hearts to vote for William J. Bryan.

Where Are They?

New York Tribune (rep.).

What western states can be won for the democratic ticket? Surely not Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, California, Oregon, Washington or any of the mountain states, except possibly Montana and Nevada. Mr. Bryan doubtless hopes to carry Nebraska, and Mr. Kern will do his best to carry Indiana. But each has the odds strongly against him. Even supposing that Indiana, Nebraska, Montana and Nevada were lost to the republicans, there would still be no democratic majority in the electoral college. These states have only twenty-nine votes, and fifty-five votes more would be needed. To secure these fifty-five votes would have to be captured, with Colorado, Iowa and Kansas. In short, nothing less than a complete overturn of the equilibrium of western politics will be necessary to carry Mr. Bryan into the White House. It is to prevent the possibility of such a reversal of republican effort that a reversal of republican effort should be freely expended over this wide area. The middle west and far west should be fortified and solidified in their republicanism, and for that reason another decisive republican victory should be the aim of all republicans.

Campaign Funds.

New York Evening Post (Ind.).

In the lively contest in political purity between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, Mr. Taft has just scored a point by announcing that the republican national committee will not accept any contributions from any corporation. The honors between the two candidates seem now to be about even, though in view of the intimate relations between the republican committee and the corporations in recent campaigns, Mr. Taft has made the greater renunciation. Mr. Taft's position in this matter is, like Mr. Bryan's, entirely correct. Although the courts have held that presidential electors are state officers, and therefore beyond the scope of the federal law, he will adhere to the spirit and not the letter of the statute. Nobody can deny, of course, that if it is undesirable that elections of congressmen shall be influenced by corporations, which may often command enormous resources and thus determine the result, it is equally undesirable that the presidency shall in any sense be a pawn in the game of finance. In view of the promises of Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, which but reflect the growing feeling against the lavish use of money in elections, the campaign seems likely to be more free from scandal than any within the memory of the present generation.

Much Work, Little Talk.

Boston Transcript, (rep.).

National Chairman Hitchcock, recalling Mr. Cortelyou's announcement for four years ago that he would give out no interviews whatever during his service as national chairman, and that any utterances purporting to be such might appear in the newspapers should be regarded as spurious, has gone one step further. Hitchcock now declares that he will make no predictions, or forecasts, at any time during the campaign. This is good common sense. It is the business of a national manager to try to carry every state in the union, and the efforts of party workers in none of them should be allowed to flag by the acknowledgment that they are in the rainbow-chasing belt.

Warm Campaign Predicted.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Ind. dem.).

This campaign will be one of surprises, one of sudden shifts and serious changes and before November arrives by vivid lightning situations will be given, shattered and reconstructed from Maine to California.

Party lies have longed and a solid south may be badly broken and a solid north may be irreparably shattered. The republican party has been reorganized and is in new positions. Whether as strongly entrenched as of old remains to be seen.

The democratic party is stronger in the north than in 1904, 1906 or 1904. There will be nothing meretricious about this campaign. Both leaders will be in the thick of the contest from start to finish, and a slip in speech or pen or action may be decisive of the struggle.

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PERSONAL NOTES.

An old democrat has turned up in New Hampshire who says that he will vote for Taft this time, because he can vote for Bryan any time.

Dr. Clara E. Gary, one of Boston's most noted women physicians, is advocating the throwing open of the state reservations for camping purposes during the warm weather.

Ex-Governor William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts, has presented to the Brockton Dry Goods association, of Brockton, Mass., a building together with an endowment of \$10,000.

Mrs. Hetty Green continues the practice of tipping, into which she fell during her recent spurt of luxury. Perhaps if Russell Sage had lived longer he would have taken a vacation.

Santiago Hernandez, the last survivor of the Mexican forces that defended Chapultepec against the American army in 1847, died recently in Mexico City. Senior Hernandez, who was a well known artist in his country, was seventy-five years old at the time of his death, being only a little more than forty years old when serving in the Mexican army.

An "Uncle Remus" home for children is to be established near Atlanta, as a memorial to Joel Chandler Harris. The Juvenile Protective association is to have charge of the institution, which will contain a school, gymnasium and mechanical workshop. Near the main building will be several other buildings, the largest of which will be the capitol, and the whole educational plant will be known as the "Juvenile state." The site for the institution, four hundred and sixty acres, has been given to the association, and the money for the buildings will be raised by subscription.

FLOATING FUN.

Aggrieved Speaker—My remarks, sir, do not seem to you to amount to a row of pins.

How much more to you speak candidly, they don't, for a row of pins are pointed—Baltimore American.

Mrs. A.—When I was engaged to my husband he was the very light of my existence.

Miss D.—And now?

Mrs. A.—The light goes out every night.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"There is one notable thing I have observed, said the foreign lecturer, 'four American women have the most luxuriant hair of any women on the globe.'"

"Basta!" shouted the irreverent individual from the back of the hall.—Judge.

"Strange, is it not, that political bosses do not pretend to cure all social ills?"

"Why should they pretend to cure them?"

"Don't they always have a lot of heels?"—Baltimore American.

"Shall we go to the mountains or the sea this summer?"

"Not to the mountains."

"Why not?"

"Because they're too high."—Baltimore American.

Farmer Hayseed—These summer boarders are a pesky lot.

Farmer Cornucopia—Yes, the last ones actually wanted the use of