

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for the month of November 1908.

Net total... 1,150,103. Less unsold and returned copies... 11,197. Daily average... 36,338.

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1908.

M. P. WALKER, Notary Public. WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

If you are going to send 'em away, be sure to ship early.

The Powder trust is slated for an official blowing up in the courts.

Time still remains in which early Christmas shopping may be done.

The ways and means well committee is still hearing arguments on the tariff.

The weather man is surely doing his share to make the Corn show season a success.

It is just as well to remember that there is no such thing as a "pretty good" egg.

It is not compulsory to wait until January 1 to make a good resolution or put it into effect.

The police have put that Kansas City Adam where he will not be able to raise any more Cain.

The Corn show this week will offer unusual attractions and deserves much larger attendance.

"The American people care too much for mere oratory," says Spooner. And they get too much near-oratory.

Cobblers corn is not a new discovery. Revenue officers have been finding it in the south for years.

"Matrimony is hell," says John L. Sullivan. It is understood that the recent Mrs. Sullivan shares that opinion.

An Indiana Hen is said to have laid 240 eggs in 247 days. Still, 240 eggs will not go far with 80,000,000 people.

The barkeepers have decided to take the cherry from the cocktail. Any reason why it should have been placed there?

A New York woman, the owner of \$1,000,000, has eloped with a plumber. She probably married him for his money.

The shades of Charles II and the French Panama Canal company might get together and compare their experiences with Cromwells.

War horse after war horse of democracy is lying down just out of reach of the crib. It is too bad that there are not places enough for all.

An English paper calls Mr. Roosevelt "a massive manipulator of commonplaces." The New York Sun has called him harder names than that.

Russia has decided to borrow \$500,000,000 as soon as the minister of finance can find some power willing to loan Russia \$500,000,000.

The invention of the noiseless gun is going to make hard work for the police reporter who delights always to tell how "the shots rang out."

It is stated the real official name of the kid emperor of China is Hsuan-Tung, but he will continue to be known as Pi Yu, the Chinese for Plute.

The report from Washington that Mr. Taft has surrendered to Mr. Cannon may be believed by folks other than Mr. Cannon, who knows better.

Mr. Carnegie says it is as difficult to keep a fortune as to acquire it. On subjects of that kind most of us will have to take the other fellow's word.

FREAK LEGISLATION.

The newly elected members of the Nebraska legislature are busy telling the world what they propose to do in the way of re-shaping the ends of man, no matter how Destiny has left them. If all the varied, various and diverse proposed remedies for the social ills we suffer from are enacted into law Nebraska will have the combined effort of Kansas and Oklahoma beaten to a frazzle.

And yet possible good may come of this condition. It is quite within the range of probabilities that the democratic legislator will find themselves so busy in trying to formulate the "reform" legislation they propose that they will be unable to tamper with the really good laws that were placed on the statute book by the republicans. The democratic platform promises to accomplish a great many things, and that party unexpectedly finds itself confronted with the necessity of making good. This will be the excuse for a great deal of freak work at Lincoln during the coming session, and the state will be lucky if it escapes the experience of Oklahoma.

OUR WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of Secretary of War Wright is particularly interesting at this time, when, with peace declared with Japan and the country on most amicable terms with all the powers of the world, there is a strong sentiment in congress in favor of curtailing the usual appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of the service. Secretary Wright makes an effort to convince the congress that an urgent necessity exists for improving his branch of the service, however peaceful conditions at home and abroad may be.

The army is not maintained alone for fighting purposes. The year's record shows that one soldier was wounded in the Philippines. He recovered and that is the sum total of the list of casualties chargeable to actual conflict. The army, however, has been building roads in Alaska, deepening canals and straightening rivers in various parts of the nation, building fortifications at seaports and other army posts, and in general doing much more building than fighting. In a general way, the army has done well in the last year. The enlistments have brought the strength of the force up to within a few hundred of the number authorized, although there is still a marked shortage in the number of officers. Secretary Wright asks that 612 additional officers be provided, in the interest of the efficiency of the service.

The need of increasing the National Guard is urged by the secretary. He explains that in the event of a war with any first-class power, we would need at least 350,000 men for the first line of defense, and that the standing army is limited to 100,000, it would be necessary to draw upon the country for 250,000 fighters. To secure this, he recommends that congress make more liberal appropriations for the support and strengthening of the National Guard in the various states. He asks also for additional appropriations for the season's defenses, the improvement of the signal corps and other expenses for fortifications, repairs and extensions at various posts.

It is difficult, in a time of profound peace, to interest the average American in the affairs and developments of the regular army, but it is pleasing, nevertheless, to learn that the American soldiers are the best equipped force of fighting men on earth and that more of them can be had whenever they are wanted for actual warfare.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

The announcement that Mr. Bryan is to hold conferences with democratic leaders in New York, Washington and other parts of the east within the next few weeks is accepted as notice that he is already preparing to take a look over the field for 1912 and to determine what action, if any, it will be necessary for him to take to counteract the open efforts that are being exerted to eliminate him from consideration as a candidate in the next presidential election.

The fight for the control of the party organization in 1912 is already in progress. Secretary Urey Woodson of Kentucky and Chairman Norman E. Mck of New York have had an open row and each will open headquarters to begin the work of organizing for the campaign four years away. Mr. Mack will have his headquarters in New York City, while Mr. Woodson will operate from Louisville. Mr. Mack, in a recent interview, declared that Mr. Bryan, in his belief, would not be considered as a candidate in 1912 and Mr. Woodson retorts that the great living, throbbing, unterrified body of the democracy is still true to Bryan and that he must be considered and consulted in the future plans for the party.

Mr. Bryan may find some peculiar significance in the fact that he is being left out of some of the important democratic meetings scheduled for the early part of the coming year. The Iroquois club of Chicago, in planning its dinner in celebration of Jackson day, January 8, has invited Governor Tom Marshall of Indiana, Governor Judson Harmon of Indiana and Governor John Johnson of Minnesota as its honor guests and principal speakers. The invitation to Mr. Bryan has not been issued. Tammany is also preparing for a big celebration of Jackson day and it is understood that Mr. Bryan has been left out of it, while special attention is to be paid to distinguished democrats from the south.

All indications, therefore, are that

as soon as the holiday celebration is over there will be some active doings in the democratic ranks. The Iroquois club and Tammany must not get the notion that they can eliminate Mr. Bryan by refusing to invite him to eat and speak at their dinners. New York and Chicago are not the only towns on the map where Jackson day will be celebrated. Mr. Bryan will speak somewhere and what he says will be accepted as a guide to future action by the large army of Bryanites. He will have to be consulted or those who reject his counsels will have to pay the penalty.

A BILLION A YEAR.

Congressman Theodore Burton of Ohio, without question the best informed man in America on the nation's waterways, makes the somewhat startling assertion that the United States could save \$1,000,000,000 a year by making provision for the proper conservation of the nation's waterways. Mr. Burton is not a radical, but, on the contrary, is recognized as one of the most conservative men in public life. He has been chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors for many years and has personally inspected every important stream in the country and has given years of study and investigation to existing conditions and feasible plans for their improvement. His views must, therefore, be given much greater weight than would be accorded the expressions of an enthusiast.

Mr. Burton's conclusions are based on statistics compiled in the gathering of data for the report of the Inland Waterways commission, of which he is chairman. He argues that the improvement of the waterways would effect a direct savings to the people of \$250,000,000 a year in freight charges; an annual saving in flood damage of \$150,000,000; a saving in forest fires of at least \$25,000,000; an annual saving through cheapened power of \$75,000,000, and an annual saving in soil erosion (or corresponding benefit through increased farm production) of \$500,000,000; a total of \$1,000,000,000 a year, or about \$12.50 per capita. To these benefits Mr. Burton adds the other advantages added by the extension of the irrigated districts, the draining of swamp lands and from a purified and cheapened water supply with consequent diminution of disease and saving of human life.

While exception may be taken to some of Mr. Burton's figures and estimates, he must be given credit for first having placed in tangible form, placing a money value thereon, the benefits to be derived from an intelligent and systematic improvement of the nation's rivers. He shows that the saving certain to result from the work would be twenty times greater than the cost of the improvement, which has been placed at \$500,000,000 a year for ten years. But Mr. Burton uses figures gathered from official sources to support his estimates. He shows that the cost of water transportation averages about one-fourth of that of rail carriage and, based on the tonnage figures of the railroads for 1906, would result in a saving of \$250,000,000 a year. The \$500,000,000 which he asserts is lost each year by soil erosion is based on statistics of the geological survey, showing the amount of soil annually washed into the rivers by floods and freshets. To this must be added the reduction in crop production caused by the loss of this top soil. He shows that there are nearly 80,000,000 acres of most fertile lands in the nation that are now valueless because of the flooded condition of the territory in which they are located. This would make a wonderfully rich addition to the crop-producing area of the country if the waters were properly conserved and the floods prevented.

A significant feature of the report is Mr. Burton's estimate that the income derived from power developed for the improvement of navigation would, at the current market rates, amount to \$500,000,000 a year, or enough to pay the cost of the proposed improvements. Mr. Burton's report makes it evident that nothing could be done that would effect a larger net profit to the whole people than the carrying out of the plans of the Inland Waterways commission.

The value of the corn crop of the United States this year, according to Secretary Wilson's report, is nearly one and three-quarter billions of dollars, "enough to cancel the interest-bearing debt of the United States and to pay for the Panama canal and fifty battleships." And yet some unformed persons turn up their cultured noses at King Corn.

If Lincoln wishes to adopt the commission form of government no one in Omaha will object, and it is unfair for a Lincoln newspaper to insinuate that Omaha people are trying to interfere with Lincoln's system of local government, and Omaha would appreciate it if the Lincoln folks would return the compliment in kind.

The German kaiser has been invited to guard his tongue, and a French naval officer has been dismissed for talking too much. Punishment for this sort of offense is thus far confined entirely to European countries.

The fact that Milton received but \$25 for the manuscript of "Paradise Lost" simply shows that the magazines did not pay any better in his days than they do now.

so happens that each city is at present conducting a great exposition of national importance, and this is what gives the affair its little air of formality.

Holland declares that its capture of a Venezuela guard ship "must not be construed as an unfriendly act toward Venezuela." It would be interesting to observe what the Dutch would do if they achieved a sudden affection for Castro and his people.

The railroads have not done exactly the right thing by the Corn show. An exhibition that means so much in the way of potential traffic for the western transportation lines certainly deserves greater encouragement than the Nebraska railroads are giving it.

A Pittsburg minister describes that city as "a place of fragile morality, offending millionaires, bridge whist and automobiles." It is possible that more than that could be seen in Pittsburg if there was ever a clear day there.

Omaha will be asked to entertain a great many visitors this week and no effort should be spared to make the stay of the strangers pleasant. The city has a good reputation for hospitality and this must be maintained.

If a few more women follow Mrs. Catt's example of abusing the president it may be necessary to start a Sapphira club, to keep company with the Ananias club.

The corn crop is worth \$1,000,000,000 more than it was in 1896 because we have more of it. The value of the egg crop has increased because we have none of it.

Bulgaria offers Turkey \$16,000,000 to recognize its independence. Is there anything the sultan of Turkey would not do for that amount of real money?

It develops that chewing gum is one of the by-products of the Standard Oil. If Judge Landis had known that he would probably have doubled that fine.

Amateur Gunnery. Chicago Record-Herald. Shots aimed at President Roosevelt certainly have developed an aggregation of mighty poor marksmen down to date.

All Depends on the Viewpoint. Washington Herald. Mr. Harriman declares that the railroad is a poor business. Those who have railroads against Mr. Harriman have found it more or less depressing at times, we have no doubt.

Disinterested Opinion. Indianapolis News. Mr. B. P. Workman of the Rock Island railroad, still asserts that it was hostile legislation, but, of course, it is well known that nobody would ever think of accusing Mr. Yoakum of being a mere optimist.

A Graduated Leave Taking. New York Sun. The administration plan of taking three months to withdraw 5,000 American soldiers from Cuba may be in striking contrast with the landing and distribution of them when the Palma government fell, but it is a plan that will be the time that the last battalion leaves Cuba. President Gomez should be securely established in his office and have at his call a sufficient native force to keep order.

There Will Be Something Doing. Baltimore American. Looking over the length of the president's message, more immune from the blue pencil, the thought intrudes itself necessarily whether the great problem of the Irresistible force's meeting an immovable obstacle will not pale before the greater one of Roosevelt, editor of coming in conflict with Roosevelt, the author, when something must be done about the limitations of space for copy.

CONVICTION OF BOSS RUEF. Disperses a False Impression Concerning San Francisco. San Francisco Chronicle.

The conviction of Ruef on the charge of offering a bribe to ex-Superintendent John J. Furey to vote for a trolley franchise to the United Railroads company will go far to remove an impression prevalent at the east, and for the creation of which a section of our own community is largely responsible. There never was the slightest doubt in the mind of any intelligent San Franciscan concerning the guilt of the accused boss. His disgraceful manipulation of a weak and venal mayor, and of the predatory board of supervisors for whose nomination he was responsible, and whose election was secured during one of the temporary aberrations to which large communities are subject, was too patent to permit a doubt to exist for a moment. There was absolutely none, and if consensus of opinion were sufficient to convict, Abe Ruef would have been wearing stripes long ago.

About the guilt of the accused there was no doubt. That he was a man who shrunk from no scheme by which he might line his pockets there is not the slightest question. The evidence that he was responsible for nearly all the rascality which afflicted San Francisco during the time he was in power may not stand legal scrutiny, but it is convincing enough to satisfy everyone who has followed his career. But despite this opinion, which is shared by an overwhelming majority of the community, there has from the beginning, been a fear that the technicalities of the law, and the unscrupulous methods of its defenders, who have not hesitated to employ every method, legal and illegal, to help their client, might result in a miscarriage of justice. Doubtless this feeling extended so far that it began to be feared that the jury system was wholly unendurable and could not be relied upon when its services were needed to convict a criminal whose cunning in employing the means of defense, which is too lax a system of criminal procedure permits, is equal to his ingenuity in devising modes of corrupting weak officials and of robbing the people.

Happily the verdict will remove this injurious impression. It is now seen that an honest jury can be secured in San Francisco despite the efforts of bribers and ingenious inventors of methods to exclude intelligible men from the capacity of jurors. The demonstration of this fact has been laboriously accomplished, but if the lesson of the long and wearisome trial is heeded the latter will not have been vain.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

General Charles F. Manderson of Omaha, while in Washington last week, talked with a Washington Herald reporter about Vice President-elect Sherman's qualifications for presiding officer of the senate and related an incident of his own experience in that line. "When I became a member of the senate," said General Manderson, "I was quite a young man—45 years old. I was not only young, but was also inexperienced so far as parliamentary rules in a body like the United States senate were concerned.

"You can picture, therefore, my discomfort when one day old Bassett—you remember, he with the long whiskers—came up to me, making his courteous bow and informing me that Senator Edmunds requested me to take the chair. Fortunately I had availed nothing, and I simply went up to Senator Edmunds and told him that I had absolutely no experience and knowledge of the rules and parliamentary usages governing the senate.

"Young man," said the senator, looking straight at me, "there is no place like this chair to learn parliamentary laws."

"There was nothing left for me but to take the chair.

"In this connection I must say that I broke the record in the senate, as I believe I was the only presiding officer who ever presided unannounced by both political parties represented in the senate. I had absolutely no idea that I ever was considered. John Sherman was the chairman of the republican caucus and Senator Gorman led the democratic senators.

"Meeting Senator Sherman coming from his committee room, Senator Gorman asked him as to the chair of the republican caucus had agreed upon for a presiding officer. Senator Manderson, replied Sherman, Senator Gorman expressed his satisfaction and approval and said the democrats would not only not nominate a candidate, but would support me, thus electing me unanimously. I was presiding officer of the senate for four years."

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle reports that the hazing of Senator Cummins of Iowa has begun. Shortly after he had been sworn in by the successor to the late William W. Allison, one of the senate attaches approached him and said:

"Senator, you have been assigned to office room 146."

Senator Cummins started out to find room 146. He finally located it in the extreme north-west corner of the house of representatives office building, about one-half a mile from the senate chamber. For some unknown reason, no room in the capitol or the numerous annexes to the senate was set aside for his use. Apparently, the members of the steering committee are anxious to have Senator Cummins as far from the seat of action as possible. They feel instinctively that the new man from Iowa is going to make trouble for them with his new-fangled progressive ideas.

Cummins is seriously thinking of hiring an automobile to convey him from his office room to the senate by the shortest route possible. Without a swift conveyance of this sort it would be a physical impossibility for him to reach the senate from his office room in time to answer a roll call. This process requires about eight minutes, and it would take a Dorando to cover the distance between the offices in that brief period of time. Cummins is expecting another jolt when his committee assignments are announced. There is a suspicion that the older senators will perpetrate a joke on Cummins like the one they sprang on LaFollette when they made the latter the chairman of the committee on investigation of the Potomac river front.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic points out that Champ Clark's elevation to the minority leadership marks the first formal election of a member to that position in the history of congress. Heretofore the nominee of the minority members for speaker of the house has been accepted as the minority leader. This was the case with John Sharp Williams, who has resigned his leadership because he is soon to retire from the house preparatory to taking his seat in the senate. Everything about Champ Clark is big. He is big in avoirdupois, big of heart, big of voice and he has a big and abiding faith in the democratic party. Outside of the democratic party he loves Missouri best. The biggest thing about Clark is his voice. His oratory is the noisiest in congress, and he has a hard hand on a farm he learned how to yell for the cattle. He practices this art on the republicans now. As a lawyer he is at home as a cross-examiner. He can browbeat and bulldoze a witness to the point where the witness will tell the truth if it kills him. The new minority leader is 62 years old and was born in Kentucky. He is a tall, handsome man with square shoulders and a big, deep chest. He takes up three or four aisles and most of the space in the well of the house when he makes a speech. When he is through he is blowing like a porcupine and holding his hand to his head with a red-bordered handkerchief.

Clark, too, has the power to command while Williams has the power only to request. Clark can daunt and intimidate a crowd that would run over Williams. As permanent chairman of the St. Louis convention of 1904, Clark absolutely frightened a rampant gallery mob that was trying to run the convention, and had been doing it while Williams was in the chair.

The insolence that comes from knowledge of one's power, and that would be resisted if the power itself were not behind, never offends when Clark displays it, as he delights in doing. Once, for instance a rash republican, seeking the limelight made an attack on Clark. The giant Missourian came back with a half-hour speech, which tore the rash republican limb from limb. At the finish of the half-hour, during which the democrats had applauded rapturously and even the republicans had laughed because they couldn't help it, Clark strode down the aisle toward his flushed and uncomfortable better, and rent the welkin with this climax:

"Mr. Chairman, a few years ago a tenderfoot went out west looking for a grizzly. He was all tugged out in the newest style of hunting suit and dawned like an incredible vision on the astonished inhabitants west of the Missouri. He asked them where he could find a grizzly, and they told him reverently that at a certain place not far from there grizzlies were numerous and would come if you whistled. Light-heartedly he took his way to the place indicated, and two days later they buried his mangled remains in the local cemetery. Over his innocent young head they erected a tombstone wherein they rudely carved this epitaph:

"He whistled for the grizzly, and the grizzly came."

Kinship in the World's Scheme. San Francisco Chronicle.

According to a recent bulletin of the bureau of statistics, this country supplies two-thirds of the world's cotton, more than half of its copper, more iron for manufacturing than any two other nations, more illuminating oil, meats and bread, and is rapidly increasing its exports of finished manufactures to other lands. When one comes to think of this, there is really some ground for the assertion that the United States is an important factor in the scheme of the universe, even if its management does not meet the views of some foreigners.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder. Awarded highest honors by the great World's Expositions, and proved of superior strength and purity by the official tests.

No alum, no lime phosphates. Food officials, state and national, with physicians, condemn the use of alum in food, and deplore and denounce the dishonest methods by which alum baking powders are imposed upon the public.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Columbus Telegram: When the question of democratic opposition to the supreme court amendment was placed before Governor Sheldon, that official told the democratic leaders that they might trust him for a square deal in the matter of appointment of the new supreme judges. Let us see what a republican governor really means when he talks about a "square deal." There were eight years of service on the supreme court bench under the governor's appointing power. Did he give the republicans four years, and the democrats four? No. Did he give the republicans five years, and the democrats two? No. But he did give the republicans seven years and the democrats one. Seven to one. That's the political size of Governor Sheldon. Seven parts prejudice, and one part square deal. And perhaps the thought of holding a commission from such prejudiced hands may have had to do with the refusal of Judge Sullivan to keep the appointment which the governor gave him. Judge Sullivan's name is a synonym for the square deal. He could not permit that name to be party to Governor Sheldon's insult to the principle of the square deal.

Justice Express: Judge John J. Sullivan, appointed by Governor Sheldon one of the judges of the supreme court, resigned after serving one day. It is suggested that he didn't like the idea of being chosen for the shortest term and being the only democrat favored. In this connection there is talk that the next legislature may renege the vote on the amendment creating the new judgeships, enabling the new governor to appoint four democrats. It would seem that the democrats should have been satisfied with one of the four from a republican governor. The new democratic governor is not appointing any republicans and won't. Republicans filing places under the control of the governor have to quit on time and be succeeded by democrats without exception. It is suggested that the democrats, the latter should reciprocate. They should not resent a concession, something they have never been known to make. On the contrary they should appreciate it and allow the rule to work both ways. The democratic legislature and governor can reciprocate by trying to make room for four democrats on the supreme bench, or by changing the statutes in order to gain other power. Republican officials have opportunities to be as stubbornly selfish as their opponents. It won't pay the leaders of either party to be unfair.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Congress, burning to rebuke the president, quotes Eugene Field. "If I dast, but I dastn't!"

The New Jersey gentleman with debts of \$125,500 and a mortgage of \$100 seems to have set a mark in finance.

Governor Magdon of Cuba, having completed his message regarding the evacuation of the island of Cuba by the American troops, left Washington Sunday for Havana.

The state of Washington reports a legislator-elect, Hugh C. Todd, only 24 years old. He was graduated at the state college two years ago and has already been clerk of his county.

In a former conviction of Ruef the appellate court reversed the decision an hour and a half after appeal. There were 150,000 words in the decision, giving an illustration of rapidity in thought and typing probably destined to stand as a record.

Miss Mari Ruef Hofer is talking up the work of trying to revive the folk dances in this country among the children of the European immigrants. This is in part, no doubt, the notion so common among the children of the recently landed that all the old world notions and customs are to be cast aside and despised.

The Philadelphia North American prints a quiet satire to the effect that President Roosevelt sent a letter to the Historical society denying that the swiftness and the hammer shark are the carpenter of the sea. The editor of the local paper who made the assertion was thereupon expelled from the society and his family requested to leave town.

Revere's Ride Not a Myth. Philadelphia Ledger.

It is curious how many intelligent persons will read without understanding what they read. Were this not so we should not now be having a convulsive tempest in a teapot over Paul Revere's famous midnight ride. The letter from Hancock to Gerry that Benjamin has published does not say that Paul Revere did not make this ride, nor does Mr. Benjamin say that it does. All that Mr. Benjamin says is that from what Hancock wrote to Gerry the midnight ride of Paul Revere was unnecessary. This may be quite true in the light of today, but we are not dealing with what was necessary or unnecessary, but with what was actually done, and it was thought necessary at that time, perhaps, that Revere be sent off to give the midnight warning. Paul Revere's famous ride is called "The Messenger of the Revolution," from the many rides he made far and near, on behalf of the people's cause. His famous midnight ride is an historical fact, and not merely a poetic legend of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

SMILING REMARKS.

"Doesn't that theatrical manager you introduced to me sound like a good fellow?" "Very likely. All managers have more or less a cast in their eye."—Baltimore American.

Excited Caller (at police station—I had my pocket picked on the street—) "I had my pocket picked on the street—I had my pocket picked on the street—I had my pocket picked on the street—"

"I got my wife through advertising." "Then you'll admit that advertising pays." "I admit that it brings results," was the cautious reply.—Life.

Hubby—My dear, if I cannot leave the office in time for dinner tonight I will send you a note by a messenger.

Wife—You need not go to that expense, George, for I have already found the note in your pocket.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wife—John, John, wake up! There's a burglar down stairs and he's taking the silver.

Hubby (dashed turning over)—Let him! I'd sooner have him take my silver than let him down and take his lead.—Boston Transcript.

"Yes, I shop, early." "A good plan." "But is has one drawback. It's simply according to hear the different members of the family change their minds about what they want."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Some people do not know how to accept gifts gracefully." "No; when he attempts to show that he appreciates my present, I am sure George will put his foot in it." "What is your present?" "A pair of slippers."—Baltimore American.

"I suppose," said the factious stranger, watching a workman spread a carpet from the church door to the curb, "that's the highest to be laid for your 'fining up'?" "No," replied the man; "this is merely a bridal path."—Harpers Weekly.

THE SHOPPERS.

John Kendrick Bangs.

Oh, the Christmas tide is rising: You can see it on the street In the attitude of things. With no thought of discreet There are merry times a-coming; Santa Claus is on the way— You'd better change your mind about what they want."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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There are twenty thousand women on each ordinary block. In a human ocean swimming. If they stood before that way, Like a lot of center rubbers. In restless force they roll. Push the hat, shove, push, shove. They're advancing toward the goal.

Mr. Porthon, Mr. Athos, D'Artagnan, the fierce and brave, Would become a think of pathos. If they stood before that way, For a woman with a mission. You'd better change your mind about what they want. Look like 27 cents.

TOYS FOR A DAY

The morning after Christmas finds most of the toys in the scrap heap.

But the new Suit, the Reofer or the little fellow's Sweater will give him continual delight for the whole winter.

Besides the Suits and Hats we have very beautiful articles in Furnishings for Children.

Browning King & Company. Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. OMAHA. H. S. WILCOX, Manager.