

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 1. 37,500, 2. 37,510, 3. 37,570, 4. 37,090, 5. 37,620, 6. 37,350, 7. 37,540, 8. 37,040, 9. 36,910, 10. 36,780, 11. 42,320, 12. 36,660, 13. 37,100, 14. 36,710, 15. 37,480, 16. 37,170.

Total, 1,171,470. Less unsold and returned copies, 9,245. Net total, 1,162,225.

Daily average, 37,493. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1919. 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.

Mr. Groundhog says six weeks more. Be sure to take another look at your coal bin.

Jack Blinn has made another bid for popularity by refusing to be Hobsonized.

Perhaps one reason for Mr. Taft's visit to Panama is that they have no possum there.

Missouri has a republican lieutenant governor, elected by 177 plurality, and his name is Gmelch.

Mr. Harriman is taking a hand in the work of breaking the south. He has bought another southern railway.

Castro declares that he wants to live in peace. All he needs do is to keep the Atlantic ocean between himself and Venezuela.

Hank O'Day has signed up as an umpire for the coming season. Spring may be expected as the next number on the program.

Senator Foraker is determined to make another speech on the Brownsville incident. It pleases Foraker and does not hurt anyone else.

Carrie Nation announces that she is going to quit the vaudeville stage. That does not, of course, mean that she will quit doing vaudeville stunts.

It is estimated that it will cost \$12,000 more to inaugurate Mr. Taft than it did Mr. Roosevelt. Well, there's a good deal more of him to inaugurate.

Give Judge Oldham credit, at least, for having courage enough to draw cards. But then Judge Oldham is reputed to be willing to sit in any game at least once.

Alaska has sent more than \$76,000,000 in gold to the states since 1898. The country made a great bargain when it bought Alaska from Russia for \$15,000,000.

A Wisconsin young woman who advertised for a husband received more than 1,000 answers. A bill is pending in the Wisconsin legislature providing for a tax on bachelors.

Congress has decided not to rebuke President Roosevelt any more. The decision is more discreet than for congress to call upon the president for proof—and get it.

Every elective member of the present democratic city administration is willing to run again for their underpaid jobs and take chances on having their salaries raised later.

Next year's census will give Omaha a population of between 140,000 and 150,000 instead of the 185,000 the city should have by the annexation of South Omaha and Florence.

There is a suspicion that some of the patriots who have to have their friends force them to run for office by petition would be found, if the truth were known, to have started the petitions themselves and signed their acceptances at the same time.

Congress has done well to restore the appropriation for the development of the signal corps and aeronautic branches of the army service. If future wars are to be fought in the air, the United States army will want to hold the record as high flyers.

OUR ARMY IN CUBA.

Whatever fault has been or may be found with the results of the second American occupation, warmest commendation has been offered of the work of the American soldier in Cuba, and that from a source which would have been most prompt to criticize had there been even slight warrant for it.

The Discussion, one of the leading newspapers of Havana, with pronounced pro-Spanish leanings, takes occasion, on the departure of the American forces from the island to praise enthusiastically the conduct of the soldiers during their two years' stay on Cuban soil. A two-column editorial on the subject concludes as follows:

The American soldiers and officers who are now leaving our shores have earned for themselves a most affectionate leave-taking from the country, and for the very reason that they are going away so quietly and discreetly it is all the more incumbent on us to give them a public farewell. May all the different contingents that are going away receive it through us in the name of all, and accept our most cordial God-speed to officers and soldiers. They came to perform military duties and they have performed them with discretion and courtesy, and in hours that were hours of bitterness for the Cubans, and at such times is consideration most sincerely appreciated.

When plowing the waves that have our country's shores they shall cast back a last lingering look they will be able to say truly: "There we leave behind a friendly people."

That is the American way and the way of the American soldier. There is no other nation which in a case analogous to this, of a military occupation of a foreign country, would not have made some display of its forces, would not have flaunted them instead of keeping them so passive that they have been all but unnoticed. No other army in the world, military habits and tone being what they are, would have so completely effaced itself, appearing as an insignificant factor when it was in reality the dominant power in the government of the country.

In the two years and more of occupation, there was not a conflict between the soldiers and the Cubans. Officers and men conducted themselves admirably, with modesty, orderliness and reserve, without provoking the slightest disturbance and never lacking in consideration toward the excitable people of the island. In short, they accomplished their mission without parading their authority, and have apparently won the sincere respect and affection of the Cubans. The army has kept its flag stainless in Cuba, as it did in China, in the Philippines and wherever it has responded to the call of duty.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

The defeat of the Walker faction in the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be cheering news to both dealers and consumers, as it carries assurance that the threatened strike of the anthracite miners will be indefinitely postponed and that there is less danger of serious trouble among the bituminous miners for the coming year. The Walker faction, representing the bituminous miners, has been determined to force the mine operators to recognize the union and to abolish the board of arbitration appointed at the settlement of the great anthracite strike in 1902.

President Lewis of the union has favored modification of many of the terms and provisions of the agreement made in 1902, but has opposed the attempt to force recognition of the union, being assured, as was his predecessor, John Mitchell, that efforts in that direction would simply invite disagreement and a long fight. The mine operators will deal with the men working for them, but will not deal with them as representatives of a union. This was the position taken by the operators in 1902, and they declare they will never abandon it. The Roosevelt arbitration committee ruled squarely against such recognition of the union and the miners accepted it at that time. For six years there has been practically no friction worth the name between the miners and operators. The board of arbitration and conciliation appointed in 1902 have disposed of practically every dispute raised and work has not been delayed for an hour by labor disputes in any big mine in the anthracite region.

The proposition of the miners to have the board of conciliation abolished appears like a backward step, as the records show that the miners have profited by its operations. Of the 160 cases brought in the last three years, 149 have been disposed of and the others will be settled before the term of the board expires on April 1. The demands made by President Lewis for a modification of the agreement are hardly of sufficient magnitude to involve a strike or serious conflict, and the re-election of President Lewis furnishes practical assurance that the amicable relations existing between the miners and the operators will be continued.

MERELY POLITICS.

The Douglas delegation in the legislature seems determined to undo what has been accomplished in the direction of merging the city and county governments of Omaha and Douglas county by repealing the legislation for a combined county and city comptroller's office. There would be just as much reason to repeal the legislation that has combined the offices of county and city treasurer, and of county assessor and city tax commissioner.

What the delegation really ought to do, and would do if controlled by a desire for economy and good government, would be to perfect the merger by carrying it still further. The county treasurer ought to be made ex-officio treasurer of South Omaha as well as of Omaha, and the county assessor should be made ex-officio tax commissioner for South Omaha as well

AS FOR OMAHA.

The county comptroller should be made ex-officio auditor of city accounts for South Omaha as well as for Omaha and the county clerk should be given control of the records of the two cities in addition to those of the county, leaving it to the city council to employ simply a clerk or secretary to take care of its journals.

That is the sort of consolidation and elimination of duplicate work that would be put into operation if some big business corporation were charged with running the local affairs of Douglas county and the two Omahas and had to foot the bills out of its coffers. That plan, however, will never be acceptable to the bunch of democratic politicians intent on creating as many jobs for the faithful as possible.

COST OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

When Senator Hopkins of Illinois recently introduced a bill increasing the authorization of Panama canal bond issues to \$500,000,000, the democrats promptly charged another republican extravagance and intimated that the government had been covering up expenditures on the isthmus and deceiving the country as to the probable cost of the canal. One democratic senator charged Colonel Goethals, in charge of the work, with placing a fancy estimate on the probable cost of the canal in order to make a record of economy by coming within the appropriations.

Whatever the final cost of the canal may be, Colonel Goethals must be relieved of any charge of attempting to underestimate it. More than a year ago, soon after he took hold of the work, he issued a statement in which he said that the canal would cost more than \$250,000,000, not counting the original purchase price, might cost \$300,000,000, and that he was not prepared to state the final cost would not be \$500,000,000. He explained this by saying that the original estimates had clearly been too low and that it would be impossible to make accurate estimates of final cost until the work had been further advanced.

The present situation is not creditable to the several civilian engineers who were at the head of the canal work before it was turned over to Colonel Goethals. Their cost estimates were all too low and their predictions as to the time required to complete the canal were clearly erroneous. Colonel Goethals promises the completion of the canal within four years from date, or two years less than the estimates of his predecessors. The rapidity with which the work of digging has been carried on shows that the army engineer knows what he is talking about, and the cost of the work since he took charge has been within a few dollars of his original estimates. It is expected that the engineers who accompanied Mr. Taft on his trip to the isthmus will furnish their estimates of the cost of the enterprise, and we will then know about how much approximately will need to be spent for opening the great interoceanic waterway.

Even the most enthusiastic champions of the canal have hesitated to claim that it will be a self-sustaining enterprise for many years, but argue that it will be of vast value to the country by forcing a reduction in transcontinental freight rates. However, John Barrett, head of the Bureau of Latin-American Republics, who has had large experience in South American countries, predicts that the canal will be a paying venture from the day of its opening. He predicts that by opening trade with the 4,000 miles of South American west coast and furnishing a more direct outlet to the Asiatic trade, the Panama canal will at once be called upon to carry a traffic that will pay all expenses of maintenance and something as a profit.

MEANS MUCH FOR OMAHA.

The recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission in what is known as the "creamery cases" means more for Omaha than would appear in the mere announcement that a schedule of distance rates had been promulgated in substantial accordance with what the creamery men had asked. While favorable transportation tariffs are all essential, more far-reaching is the decision of the commission proclaiming its policy to be to recognize the new conditions that have grown up in the creamery and butter-making business without discrimination as against the centralized plants in favor of the local creamery system.

It appears that the special agents of the Department of Agriculture and some state associations of dairymen intervened to urge the commission to establish a definite policy to build up the local creameries and restrict the centralized plants. They undertook to argue that centralizing the butter-making industry at great distributing points was detrimental both to the farmers who produced the milk and to the consumers who bought the butter. They charged the centralizers with unfair and monopolistic methods of business and professed to see in the local creamery the perpetuation of a competition required as the safety valve for the farmer with cream to sell and for the consumer with butter to buy.

The verdict of the Interstate Commerce commission on the indictment of the centralized creamery is in effect one of not proven. In its view of the evidence the development of a centralized butter-making industry has been a tremendous boon to the farmer and a great aid in developing the western agricultural country, and carries no more seeds of danger in it than any of the other great concentrations of capital to do big business on the modern scale. Instead of being put on the blacklist, the centralized creameries will have the same consideration for just and equitable treatment at the

HANDS OF THE RAILROADS.

the local creameries, which means that their status as a permanently established business is settled for a long time to come.

We are still waiting to hear from the World-Herald whether it will be "for the good of Omaha" to accept money from Rockefeller and Carnegie for the newly projected University of Omaha, or whether it will kick up the same kind of a rumpus on this score that it has been kicking up over the participation of the University of Nebraska in the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations. Let "the Duma" be convened and render formal and irrevocable decision.

Mr. Bryan objects to raising salaries of federal judges above \$5,000, because the judges might be contaminated by mixing socially with plutocrats and thereby have their judicial opinions warped. Mr. Bryan's Chautauque lecture prices are still quoted at \$500 and expenses for a two hours' talk.

"Home rule" and "Let the people rule" are the democratic slogans in Nebraska, but by voting to uphold the Sackett law these are explained to mean that the power of recall over local officers will continue to be lodged with the governor at Lincoln instead of with the people who elect them.

A commercial traveler explains that the demand for nine-foot bed sheets in Nebraska hotels is due to the fact that the quilts and comforters are so dirty that they need to be covered top and bottom by the sheets. The bill might be amended to call also for clean quilts and comforters.

A juror at Nashville has been fined for contempt of court for telling the judge to go to the devil and calling him undesirable names. The judge doubtless assessed the fine because he did not feel like being treated as though he held an office in Washington.

The government has just voted a medal of honor to Captain Geohagan, who saved seventeen persons from drowning on a sinking steamer in 1876. The captain will not be able to say "This is so sudden."

A favorable report has been made in congress on a bill increasing the salaries of the weather forecasters. That ought to induce them to hang out the "Fair and Warmer" sign a little more frequently.

Colonel Watterson says he does not know whether the new Cuban republic will last. We have felt all along that someone would finally ask Colonel Watterson a question he could not answer.

A magazine writer says that Mr. Lincoln worked from twelve to fifteen hours a day, but always got nine hours' sleep every night. When did he get time to tell all those Lincoln anecdotes?

The Omaha Police board is wise in deciding in the matter of granting druggists' permits that it will not stir up trouble for itself. It will never lack for volunteers on the outside to stir up trouble.

The czar of Russia has gone outside diplomatic circles to select a new ambassador to Rome. The czar never loses anything by ignoring his immediate followers when making important appointments.

If you want a "plain and untechnical" explanation of all the technicalities just read the petition filed by the office-hungry democrats who want to get those places on the supreme bench.

Nevada has adopted a law requiring applicants for divorce to be residents of the state for two years, instead of six months, as heretofore. Looks like a personal thrust at Nat Goodwin.

Congress has passed the bill prohibiting the importation of opium, except when prepared for medicinal purposes. The first result will be renewed activity among the smugglers.

An Impressive Mark.

New York World. The Nebraska legislature is considering a resolution compelling lobbyists to wear badges. A costume of a dollar would be appropriate.

No Fractions Permitted.

Chicago Record-Herald. "Woman," says Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "is only a part of speech." There are a good many men scattered throughout our broad land who will insist that Mrs. Gilman is too conservative.

Soldateness as a Knocker.

Indianapolis News. It is a cause for regret that when any legislation of importance for the common good is proposed or enacted, great and powerful interests that have enjoyed improper advantages are constantly at work to baffie the will of the majority.

Where a Shakedown is Needed.

New York Tribune. Real earthquakes have been followed by such appalling consequences in the last few weeks that there would seem to be no occasion for telling stories about imaginary ones, like that reported from Barcelona, "ever a mile enter into her life." Naturally it is said to have affected many European industries has not entirely closed the fib factories.

Changed Her Mind.

New York Sun. The president of a Chicago woman's club held severe views of the tyrant man. She pronounced him a "head hunter" and mentally unfit to "associate with the best type of womanhood." "No man," she cried while white hands applauded and strong men slunk away in shame, should "ever a mile enter into her life." Naturally she was married the other day, she perished all the enemies of man. But this is dangerous and only to be whispered.

SOLEMN FAREWELL BANQUET.

Funeral Feast of Outgoing Americans and Incoming Cubans.

Apparently there is not much attention between the political Cubans and the Americans lately acting as guardians of the peace on the island. A few days before the formal transfer of the government to the natives a great banquet was given in Havana to Governor Magoon and to the successful and defeated candidates of the recent Cuban election. It was a reception to the coming powers, a farewell to the going rulers, but the latter feature of the occasion was devoid of heartiness or sincerity. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post sketches some impressive features of the occasion as follows: Governor Magoon, in the central place of honor, was less the center of regard than were the Cuban leaders of either side. The governor had just returned from a protracted journey over the island, and the effect on the public of the reception given him at various towns could not be felt in the very air. For that tour was anything but a triumphal journey. As one of the provincial papers declared editorially, "They have awaited him, they have received him, they have regarded him, these public functionaries, corporations and foreigners formal. . . . A proclama is tolerated because he is feared, not because he is loved," obliged to be courteous to the chief of the state in which they reside. . . . but the Cuban people have not taken part in this reception; . . . everywhere the greeting given has been purely official, ceremonious.

This was the sentiment of many papers in many towns and of people who expressed themselves individually as well. Therefore when the first speaker at the great banquet, Senor Eliseo Giberga, one of Cuba's orators, as shown formerly when he was the autonomist party's member of the Spanish Cortes, and as member of the Cuban Constitutional convention, one of the first supporters of the Flat amendment, made courteous and elaborate mention of the work of the United States, of President Roosevelt, and of the provisional governor in behalf of Cuba, there was not, although the orator's pause gave occasion for it, a particle of applause. A moment of absolutely dead silence followed the peroration, and then Senor Giberga, with credit eloquence, covered the awkward pause by taking up the national interests of Cuba as represented by her industries, her commerce and her future government.

After the addresses of brilliant men, the report that Governor Magoon made fell indeed, and not only because his utterances had to be translated by his interpreter, but because they were read from the manuscript, an unfortunate contrast to the flowing extemporaneous speeches that had gone before, and also because they gave an account of Cuba's revenue that most of the hearers believed to be inaccurate. He said, for instance, that "September, 1908, the provisional government found in the treasury of Cuba \$2,893,923.23 cash available for general expenses," whereas there was in the treasury the sum of \$3,625,585.55, every one supposed. Such discrepancies in figures made an unpleasant impression in the beginning of the report, and the restlessness of the house testified to its lack of interest in what followed of the governor's speech.

A repetition of the feeling toward the other orators came when Dr. Zayas, the vice president-elect, took the floor. He was called to the front, and spoke for nearly an hour with great effect. But even his acknowledgment of the part played by the provisional government in assuring peaceful elections, and the effort made by the United States to turn over the government to Cubans in a good working condition met with the very slightest applause. As an American business man said to me, it was no place for an American who is honest enough to acknowledge that the American intervention in Cuba has been anything but a government of Cuba for Cubans.

The officials of the American intervention, whose salaries have been paid, naturally, from the Cuban treasury, form a small army. Governor Magoon, with his salary of \$25,000, and attendants, all drawing considerable pay, make the palace a formidable amount. Then comes Colonel Crowder, who is at the head of the Department of Justice; Major J. D. Terrill, Department of the Treasury; Lieutenant Colonel Greble, supervisor of government works; Major Sielun, chief of rural guards; Colonel Black, supervisor of public works, all drawing \$4,000 a year, and each with a large staff of assistants, secretaries, stenographers and lesser persons, to every one of whom a salary is paid from the Cuban treasury. This is not including the cost of the army of pacification, for which Cuba's indebtedness is to the United States, and must be added to its national debt. It is scarcely wonderful that the departure of this retinue of foreigners will be pleasing to the natives of the island, and that they feel determined to keep them out, in spite of the prognostications of American business men, who want to see the United States in permanent possession here. One sugar grower said to me that he would help to bring that the additions to compel the return of American forces. When asked how he would do it, his reply was: "Oh, we can pay the guerrillas and peons to use their machetes a little and abroad you have a revolution; word will go around that the island is in disorder, business interrupted, and there is nothing for it but the strong hand of the Washington government."

In contrast with this sort of principle who is to condemn Cuban methods of self-government?

PERSONAL NOTES.

The latest shake in Spain seems to have been largely a tremor of the nerves. "Every man," says Governor Stubbs of Kansas, "ought to read his Bible, his ballot and his newspaper without assistance."

Somewhat tardily the prophets who had predicted the Italian earthquake are sending in their names. Nearly time to close the list. The will of John V. Farwell, pioneer merchant and philanthropist of Chicago, disposed of an estate of \$1,775,000 equally among his five children. The Moody Bible Institute, in which Mr. Moody took a deep interest, receives an annuity of \$2,000 for ten years.

It is reported that Associate Justice Packham of the United States supreme court will retire shortly after March 4. Judge Packham reached the retiring age, 70 years, some time ago, but postponed retirement, it is said, in order that Judge Taft might appoint his successor.

Edward Payson Weston desires more national attention. Not content with his walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, just forty years after his record walk of October, 1867, the old gentleman plans another exhibition of his powers. On his 70th birthday, March 15, he proposes to leave New York for San Francisco, a 4,000-mile journey, which he expects to cover in 100 days, starting on Sundays.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. A pure grape cream of tartar powder. Its fame is world-wide. No alum, no phosphatic acid. There is never a question as to the absolute purity and healthfulness of the food it raises.

NOMINATION BY DIRECT PRIMARY.

Beatrice Sun: It shouldn't take much effort to repeal the primary law. If a few members of the legislature would arise in their places and present themselves as examples of what the primary law gives us, there would be a strong sentiment against the primary method of making nominations.

Papillon Times: The attempts of some of the democratic members of the state legislature to have the present direct primary system repealed in Nebraska is a step backward. There are defects in the present law which only experience and actual trial of the law could reveal, and now that they have been pointed out, there next step is to remedy them. But to repeal the entire law and go back to the old system of packed caucuses and conventions, is indeed a move in the wrong direction, and one that will not be approved or upheld by the honest voters of this state, regardless of party affiliations.

Kearney Hub: The proposed amendments to the primary law which are intended to permit members of one party to vote for candidates of another party, or for independent voters to vote for candidates of either party, is a fraud on its face, intended to sanction by law the frauds perpetrated by democrats upon the republican ballot under the existing law. A republican should have absolutely nothing to say about the selection of a democratic candidate, and vice versa. As long as both parties exist through party organization they should be protected instead of being exposed to piracy and prostitution.

Ord Quiz: Among the hundreds of bills being introduced in the present legislature is one to repeal the direct primary law. Thus it goes from one extreme to another. The idea of the primary law is all right, but it was carried too far. The law should provide for the nomination of all officers of county and smaller territories by direct vote, and also for the selection of party delegates to a county convention, the latter to effect party organizations, elect delegates to larger conventions, elect vacancies and decide ties. This is the thing the Quiz talked about at the time of the passage of the law, but our legislature had its instructions and went ahead and did as told. We hope that instead of repealing the law the proper limitations will be made and then we will have a law worth having.

Weeping Water Republican: A bill has been introduced in the house to do away with the primary law. If that passes they will do away with a big expense. Each present law with a few amendments would give many voters, but there are a great many who liked the old time primary, the old time conventions. It was a day of good fellowship with old acquaintances. An exciting contest with sharpened wits, a bloodless battle ground that wound up with a pledge to remain loyal. Each action brought out candidates to battle for supremacy. Now, well, a handful of men gather together, persuade somebody to file his name for an office, the handful go back and sit down, and the candidate finds himself in a turbulent sea without a life preserver, and, and no particular section active in his support.

York Times: Bills have been introduced in both branches of the state legislature to repeal the primary law and the leading democrats, including the governor, seem to be favorable to their passage. Many republicans also sympathize with the measure. The fact is, the present primary law is not popular, and the effort to brand as professional politicians or railroad tools all who are dissatisfied with it has signally failed. The arguments advanced against the present law are mainly the expense and the fact that the country precincts do not participate, leaving the nominations largely with the people who reside in town. If inexpensive primary elections could be held, where the voters could go and vote for men

WHOM THEY KNOW FOR DELEGATES TO REPRESENT THEM IN THE CONVENTIONS.

we believe the attendance would be much larger and many of the objectionable features of the present law would be avoided.

A DISCRIMINATING PERSON.

Some Remarks on the Resurrection of Colonel Guffey. Brooklyn Eagle (dom).

In obedience to a mandate from Mr. Bryan, Colonel Guffey was driven from his place as a member of the national committee, though there was no cloud upon his title to it. Of course, he has been reinstated, which is to say, from the democracy of Pennsylvania, the rightful possessor has come into his own again. This carries with it a rebuke, for which Mr. Bryan will care not in the least—he has become accustomed to that sort of thing. Now that the "episode" is closed, nothing remains to be said except that no such wrong would have been perpetrated but for the fact that Pennsylvania is not a doubtful state. As there were no Bryan chances to jeopardize in that commonwealth, injustice could be done with impunity. The Nebraska discriminates in his choice of a guide. First, he makes sure that the record will cost him nothing at the polls.

SMILING REMARKS.

Fraternat Insurance Agent—Madam, does your husband belong to the Ready Workers?

Mrs. Chisel (stammering the door)—No; and he isn't one of the readily worked, either.—Judge.

"I say, Jim, what on earth is the matter with this automobile? Doesn't she seem to be disabled somewhere?" "I think, sir, if I may say so, sir, that the fault is in her rheumatic tires."—Baltimore American.

"Some people," said Uncle Eben, "is allowed to do a heap 'o talkin' foh de simple reason dat ev'body knows dey ain't inter'fer' sayin' nuttin' dat makes any difference."—Washington Star.

General—What is the meaning of this disgraceful retreat? You are not fit to command a body of men, sir!

Pat Captain (grasping)—Oh, but I am! I qualified by walking fifty miles in two days in the infantry endurance contest.—Flick.

Jim—Jane let me kiss her last night for the first time. Jim's Sister—Did she? Guess she must have been reading what that Boston doctor said about Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I see that grinning gargoyle" speech was thrown out. "Where is it? Where are all gargoyle's should be." "Up the spout!"—Baltimore American.

QUITE CORDIALLY.

New York Globe. I met her at a dinner dance. Straightway my heart began to prance; You see, 'twas love right at a glance. Quite uncontrolled My feelings were; at once I wooed Her with an ardent true; not crude—I dared not be, though she's no brute. (She treated me Quite cordially.)

Permission granted oft I called. Ah, me, with ice her heart was walled. While mine was battered, bruised and maled. And I protest That naught could give an impression make On her. I thought my heart would break. For weeks I went for her sweet sake. Without my rest. (She treated me Quite cordially.)

This morning's mail brought me a note In haste I looked at what she wrote—A lump has risen in my throat. For she's to wed. My rival, and I'm writing now To wish her joy, and tell her how I'm pleased to hear the news. I vow That's what I've said. (She wrote to me Quite cordially.)

It Belongs to You. Every dollar spent in repairs and fixtures on a rented house is that much lost. The landlord gets it, as he does the rent. Every dollar you spend on your own home adds that much to its value and beauty, and is yours. Ambitious men see the advantage of owning their own homes. We want to help you in this. We loan you our money which can be repaid, principal and interest in monthly payments. Easier than paying rent. No trouble to explain our plan. Omaha Loan & Building Ass'n. S. E. Cor. 16th and Dodge Streets. GEO. W. LOOMIS, G. M. NATTINGER, W. R. ADAIR, President, Sec'y and Treas. Assets \$2,857,000.00 Reserve \$57,000.00