THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year..... 6.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week.10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week.10c
Sunday Bee, one year.....$2.50
Saturday Bee, one year..... 1.50

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.
Lincoln—518 Little Building.
Chicago—1548 Marquette Building.
New York—Rooms 1101-1102 No. 34 West Thirty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1909, was as follows:

1	41,370	17	41,960
2	41,390	18	41,650
3	41,280	19	41,650
4	41,850	20	40,000
5	41,590	21	41,780
6	39,800	22	41,570
7	41,430	23	41,850
8	41,640	24	41,720
9	41,630	25	44,640
10	41,560	26	41,620
11	41,630	27	40,030
12	42,040	28	41,790
13	40,300	29	41,790
14	42,270	30	41,670
15	41,940		
16	41,640	Total	1,247,300
Returned Copies			9,220

Net Total.....1,238,080
Daily Average.....41,269

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1909.
(Seal) M. B. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

President Taft has as many invitations to call as a lone man at a summer resort.

If Mayor "Jim" has the courage of his convictions he will veto that skyscraper tax levy.

Wheat may not rank with the Wright brothers class as an aviator, but it can stay up longer.

Kipling says the motor is a lady. Must be because it wears a bonnet, needs a sparker and is hard to start.

Milwaukee has made a great mistake—that home-coming session should have been saved for census week.

The lyceum bureaus may be consoled by the fact no cases of tetanus have developed among the senatorial chautauquas.

The mayor of Boston was kissed by 150 Boston girls, and it wasn't administering the chill room cure for tetanus, either.

The young man who flew over Broadway landed all right, but it has been different with many who took a flyer in Wall street.

The internal affairs of Morocco are said to be in a chaotic condition. But can anyone remember the time when that was not the case?

Now that the rivers have subsided to about normal conditions in Kansas City, the Missouri river navy may resume its usual avocations.

The yellow journals have been so busy with recent murder sensations that they have not discovered a Japanese spy for several weeks.

The Detroit Free Press wants to know if anyone ever heard of a person playing poker for charity. Certainly, they all donate to the kitty.

If the mayor and council want to scare investors away from Omaha the way to do it is to chalk up the city tax rate with a 40 per cent increase.

Possibly if congress will adjourn the atmospheric disturbances at Washington will cease, so that the Wright brothers may successfully fly their aeroplanes.

The Seattle exposition has commenced paying off its debts and promises to get into the Omaha class before the close. It takes western cities to make things go.

Omaha is fourth in the list of grain markets. That is pretty good, considering the newness of Omaha's Grain exchange. But we will do even better than that in time.

Turkey has been warned to keep out of the Persian embroglio, as Russia and Great Britain have decided upon the division of the spoils if the pie is to be cut up at present.

Although Prof. Osler has himself reached the age of 60, he shows no inclination to adopt the chloroform diet. The doctor declared himself long enough ago, however, to entitle him to change his opinion.

If the comet is responsible for the numerous earthquakes in Europe and the unusual weather in this country as alleged, Mr. Comet can go back where he came from as expeditiously as possible and there will be no regrets.

Waiting on Tariff Bill.

With the tariff bill out of the way it is the opinion of James J. Hill that the country will enter upon an era of prosperity as great, if not greater, than that which preceded the panic of 1907. He bases his judgment largely upon his observations of the good crops and evidences of business activity in the west. Whatever may be thought of James J. Hill on other points, none will deny that he is one of the shrewdest observers in the world. No one sees conditions or grasps their import quicker or more accurately than he, and such declarations should be an incentive to remove speedily all stumbling blocks in the way of complete business and industrial revival.

Mr. Hill's method of sizing up business conditions appeals to reason. Freight movements are not the cause of business, but they are an undeniable measure of its existence. Long strings of idle freight cars following the panic were mute reminders of business stagnation. Most of the cars have been put to work and all railroads have put every available piece of equipment in condition for service. Mr. Hill insists that freight cars will be at a premium when the crops begin to move and the created wealth of the grain they contain, with the incubus removed from trade, will start every other wheel to turning. Mr. Hill's prediction is a comforting one and it is all the more so because conditions within the vision of each of us seem to bear them out.

Correcting Exchange Abuses.

The report of the Hughes commission on speculation and the operation of commercial exchanges is producing results already in spite of the fact that the radicals denounced it as a meaningless document. The New York Metal exchange has decided to correct the abuses pointed out by the commission and other similar organizations are taking steps in the same direction. In the past the metal quotations have been made up by an exchange committee and the published market was simply the committee view of what prices should be instead of the actual record of offers and sales, with which they did not always correspond. The commission criticised this system severely and the publicity given the report and discussion following has forced the exchange to adopt a different method.

Exchanges are supposed to be places where buyer and seller meet and the market is the result of that meeting. Whenever it ceases to be such the exchange has no more right to exist than any other gambling establishment where the uninitiated are lured and fleeced. The publication of the metal exchange system brought out the fact that the Chicago Butter exchange was operated on the same principle, and as the Mississippi and Missouri valleys are the greatest butter-producing sections of the country the report of the Hughes commission has a direct bearing for us. Selling our products against a fictitious market is a dangerous game and furnishes the best argument for making the market where the product originates by bringing the buyer to that market, as has been done with many farm products.

Live Stock Men's Convention.

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock exchange at Denver promises to be beneficial to men interested in the industry, though so far as appears at present it has no problems to meet so important or perplexing as have confronted the body in the past. The cattle growers and the sheepmen, whose controversies have enlivened former conventions, may have some differences, but they have fought out their battles sufficiently to find some common ground and are more inclined to work in harmony for the common good.

A wonderful transformation has taken place in the live stock industry of the west in comparatively recent years and the development of agriculture is forcing still further changes, and these conventions have done much to help the readjustment and also to advance the interests of the stock growers. Here buyer and seller meet and many past misunderstandings have been threshed out. The live stock industry is a vital one to this state and section, whose people hope that the present convention will be more fruitful of good results even than its predecessors.

Misleading Forestry Talk.

The declaration recently by Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the greatest timber baron in the country, that the American forests are inexhaustible has provoked a challenge from the forestry service. Mr. Weyerhaeuser has piled up a fortune estimated by some to be larger even than Rockefeller's by the old system of forest depletion and is today the largest owner of timber lands in the country. If available lumber supplies were not being exhausted he, as a shrewd business man, would not tie up millions of dollars in timber holdings, which he does not need, for lumbering for years to come. It is the decreasing supply in its relation to the demand which the lumberman depends upon to enhance the value of his holdings and make him a profit.

The federal forestry bureau, however, furnishes incontrovertible figures to show that forest areas are decreasing. Originally there were 850,000,000 acres of forest area in the United States and this has been reduced to 550,000,000. The reduction in forest area is not the most startling portion of the exhibit. Every observer of the country knows that large areas now classed as forest contains but a farction of the timber that once stood upon them. Careful surveys show that while the forests of the northern states have been reduced to 60 per cent of their former area, they now contain but 30 per cent of their original stand of timber; the southern states contain 68 per cent of their original forest area and 50 per cent of the amount of timber, while the central states contain but 46 per cent of the former forest area and only 21 per cent of the original standing timber. The Rocky mountain and Pacific coast sections have not been so long subject to the lumberman's axe and make a much better showing, but even there the reduction is apparent.

The principal indictment against the big lumberman is not only that the land is stripped of its large trees, but is left in such shape that it is a prey to forest fires and reforestation within a reasonable time becomes an impossibility. Not only the large trees are cut, but the young growth is recklessly destroyed. It is against such methods that the forestry bureau protests and the public complains.

A Bad Precedent.

The World-Herald is unable to see anything in the occupation tax question to justify the city council in going back to the discredited and dangerous star chamber habit. It is a bad precedent. The best way, and the safest way, both for the public and the good name of the officials, is to transact public business in the open.—World-Herald.

We think so, too, but would not direct our protest simply against the city council, which has not offended very often in this respect. We have, however, a Water board which does all of its business in star chamber, voting the people's money away, right and left, to high-priced lawyers who have done nothing for it but get the city involved in expensive litigation. The star chamber sessions of the Water board have been a scandal for six years, but not a word derogatory to that board from the World-Herald. If secret conclaves for public business are bad for the city council, they deserve just as vigorous condemnation when perpetrated by the Water board.

The Democratic Bunco Game.

The democratic slogan, "Let the people rule," is having an illustrated object lesson right now. The activities of the local democratic machine to save the rank and file of the party from the necessity of choosing their own candidates are thinly disguised. In spite of the direct primary law which the late dem-pop legislature enacted, under which every voter was to have a free and untrammeled voice in the make-up of party tickets, the democratic bosses are setting up pins and patching up slates without even waiting to find out who may aspire to the respective offices, or giving consideration to anybody excepting to those who run with the machine. The "Let the people rule" motto is plainly for public consumption, and serves as a good watchword so long as the democratic bosses have their own way.

What is happening here in reference to foisting candidates on the democratic local ticket has, we have no doubt, been happening also with reference to the state ticket, and when the curtain drops on the primary filings we will doubtless find that under cover of the noise about nonpartisanship, precisely the requisite number of demo-pop candidates will have been listed for every office to be filled by the voters at large at the election in Nebraska this year.

Some of the people may want to be fooled, but no one who does not want to be fooled, should be misled by this democratic bunco game.

The talk of the Iowa 2-cent fare law stopping the building of interurban trolley lines does not fit in with the report of the sale of the traction properties of Des Moines, with promised development and extension into an interurban system. If the 2-cent fare laws do not prevent the building of interurbans in Iowa centering around Des Moines, there is no good reason why they should prevent a similar development in Nebraska centering around Omaha.

New York courts are struggling with the question whether one man has a right to put his feet on the table where another man is eating. It may not be the proper thing for the wild and woolly west to instruct the effete east on feet etiquet, but we have a way of settling such things out here which does not take up the valuable time of the courts.

If the democrats who have been talking about a nonpartisan judiciary care nothing about the politics of the candidates, as they assert, they will find ample room for satisfactory choice among the candidates presenting themselves for republican nomination.

Every city employe and every city contractor, whether beneficiaries of the city treasury or not, will be plugging for the top-notch tax levy. It is up to the property owners and various business organizations to put in a word for the taxpayer.

The barn on J. Pierpont Morgan's farm in New York was burned recently and with it the season's grain crop. If Mr. Morgan does not hurry home from Europe he may not be able to save enough money to carry him through the winter.

Lincoln will entertain the state conventions of three political parties a week from next Tuesday, and will see more strangers within its gates on that day than at any other time, barring the possibility of the week of the state fair.

While listening to complaints about street corner orators blocking the thoroughfares, the city authorities should also, at the same time, pay a little attention to the street corner beggars, who constitute another unnecessary evil.

Atlantic coast fishermen are complaining that the battleship fleet maneuvers interfere with their work. It certainly is unreasonable to expect little fish to bite when the big guns are making so much fuss.

There were 1,895 arrests for drunkenness in Atlanta during the first six months of the year, which would indicate Atlanta was near beer or some other enlivening beverage in spite of prohibitory law.

Forty bushels of corn per capita is the estimated crop of the United States. With so many sections gone dry, that should be enough for the others when reduced to liquid form.

Mr. Bryan's grievance is not so much that the republicans take his policies and give them to the country, but that the country refuses to take him along for good measure.

Danger Zone of Hurry.

Baltimore American.

Civilization and knowledge are rising so high that this century gives fair promise of men's flying, yet coal oil is still poured on domestic fires to hurry them along.

Beat Us to It.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Twenty-two persons connected with a Sugar trust have been condemned to imprisonment—in Japan. Which is merely another fact going to show what a remarkable country Japan really is.

A National Guardian.

Boston Herald.

If the Standard Oil company can make the finest of table butter out of crude petroleum, the time may be coming when we can turn over to Mr. Rockefeller this whole matter of supplying the material needs of everybody.

Seldom Turned Down.

Washington Herald.

On the heels of Mr. Rockefeller's recent donation of an additional $10,000,000 to the general education board comes the renewed cry of "tainted money." Mr. Rockefeller's money may be "tainted," but it is seldom turned down.

Faith in the People.

Kansas City Star.

Mr. Bryan is pleading with the administration to allow the submission of a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by direct vote. Mr. Bryan still has unbounded faith in the theory of direct vote of the people, notwithstanding that direct vote never "got him anywhere."

Too Anxious for a Change.

Philadelphia Record.

The offer of a seat on the supreme bench of the United States to Governor Hughes before there is a vacancy is another indication of the extreme anxiety of the New York politicians to get rid of so formidable an enemy of the party machine.

Regulating Morals by the Clock.

Savannah News.

Isn't it perfectly marvelous how a certain act may be legal until the clock strikes and a crime thereafter? There is piano playing, for instance. In the city of Washington anybody who pleases may bang on a piano until midnight without interference, but as soon as the clock strikes 12 piano playing becomes a crime, and the player is liable to be marched off to jail and locked up. To our mind, nine-tenths of all piano banging is criminality, no matter at what time it takes place; yet we fail to understand why banging at 11:59 p. m. is less reprehensible than similar banging at 12:01 a. m. Do we run our morals by the clock?

Publicity His Great Card.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Mr. Bryan has written an open letter to President Taft suggesting that the state legislatures be allowed to vote on an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. We take it for granted that Mr. Bryan understands that the states have a right to vote on that proposition whenever they see fit, and that only a few more of them are needed to go on record to make the issue complete and force the amendment. Still, Mr. Bryan has a right to make suggestions and he probably will continue to offer them, as he understands better than any other man in the public eye that it pays to advertise.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS

Constitutional Amendment Within Reach of the States.

Chicago Tribune.

Congress submits to the state an income tax amendment to the constitution. This is not the only amendment that may reach them in the near future. One providing for the popular election of senators is on the way. This is one which the senate never would vote to submit to the states, but there is another way to get it before them.

The constitution says that upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states congress "shall call a convention for proposing amendment." One by one during the last few years state legislatures have been adopting resolutions requesting congress to call a convention for the purpose of submitting an amendment for the direct election of senators. Twenty-seven of them are now on record. They have spoken for:

Arkansas,	Louisiana,	Oregon,
California,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Colorado,	Minnesota,	South Dakota,
Idaho,	Missouri,	Tennessee,
Indiana,	Montana,	Texas,
Illinois,	Nebraska,	Utah,
Iowa,	Nevada,	Washington,
Kansas,	North Carolina	Wisconsin,
Kentucky,	Oklahoma,	Wyoming.

Only four more states are needed to make up the two-thirds. New England is not likely to furnish any of them, but several southern states which have not moved in the matter yet may make up the quota. Then it would be necessary for congress to call a convention. It would be the first of the kind, and it might be of the opinion that it had a right to propose other amendments than the one relating to the election of senators.

But while it needs only thirty-one states to call a convention, it takes thirty-five to ratify an amendment. Judging from present indications, the six New England states, New York, and New Jersey would not ratify one for the popular election of senators. Here are eight of the twelve states whose adverse action would defeat it.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

The lesson of the downfall of Abdul Hamid of Turkey, evidently reached Persia too late to show Mohammed Ali Mirza the folly of his course. From the beginning of his reign two and a half years ago the shah antagonized every move toward reform, suspended the constitution his father granted before taking his poisoned wine, and disbanded parliament with the aid of artillery. Mirza has the physique and the intellectuals of a champion heavy weight prize fighter. To his mind there is nothing for him to learn about the game of despotic government, and those who attempted to argue or hint that he was not the whole works were obliged to flee from Teheran to save their lives. These fugitives formed the nucleus of rebellious subjects, first at Tabriz and later at Ispahan, where they received active support and the sinews of war for returning the call on the obstinate shah. The accounts agree that the rebel army has captured the capital and that the shah sought refuge in the Russian embassy. It is likely he will share the fate of Abdul, and became a royal prisoner. Reform and constitutionalism, the outward motive of the rebellion, but that there are deeper designs is asserted in many quarters. Many conflicting interests of trade and religion are involved, not the least of which are the rival intrigues of Russia and Turkey, with Great Britain and Germany something more than interested spectators.

***

The Persia of today retains only a shadow of the power and importance of the Persian empire of history. Its boundaries are not well defined, but, roughtly speaking, the country is a little more than twice the size of the state of Texas. It is mostly a poor country—much of it absolute desert. It's population is supposed to be between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000, of whom nearly one-third are wandering tribes, of which many are out and out brigands, with cattle raising and cattle stealing as secondary means of support. The shah is of the old oriental type of despots, who, by a word, may dispose of the lives and fortunes of their subjects. As is always the case in countries thus governed, the poverty-stricken people are mercilessly taxed to support the extravagance of an oriental court. Teheran has been the capital of Persia for something like a century. All the kings of Khajor dynasty have reigned there. The city contains many wonderful examples of Saracen art and architecture, though it is not nearly so remarkable a place in this respect as the ancient cities of Ispahan and Shiraz. The population is something in excess of 200,000. The city is walled, with half a hundred magnificent gates, a large arsenal, troop barracks, wonderful squares and stately avenues. The great ornate palace with the wealth of Persian art and craftsmanship in it forms the central portion of the city. The city lies on a plateau some 4,000 feet above the sea. The mountains, only ten miles away, tower up 9,000 feet further.

***

The German kaiser joins in the chorus of peace and good will led by President Taft on the shores of Lake Champlain last week. On that historic occasion the ambassadors of Great Britian and France as well as the president voiced earnest desires of their governments for the promotion of peace and amity in the old world as well as in the new. Emperor William is equally enthusiastic for peace. In a speech at a dinner on the occasion of the North German regatta, the emperor referred to his recent meeting with the emperor of Russia and its peaceful import in these words: "Czar Nicholas and I agreed that our meeting is to be regarded as a vigorous reinforcement of the cause of peace. We feel ourselves as monarchs responsible to our God for the joys and sorrows of our respective peoples, whom we desire to lead forward as far as possible on the path of peace and to raise them to their full development. All peoples need peace in order under its protection to fulful undisturbed the duties of civilization for their economic and commercial development. We will both therefore continually endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to work with God's help for the furtherance and maintenance of peace." As a means of emphasizing these peaceful expressions, each government is diligently preparing for the worst by levying new taxes to provide increased armament.

***

An observing American traveler, writing to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, of the present condition of public life in France, says: "France is the land of defiant disobedience. It has made all sorts of experiments, some sadly disastrous, in government and social life. But today it is a free and democratic country ahead of Germany in experience. It has all of America's hateful traits that come from mistaking license for liberty and permitting the general public to suffer from the unregulated wantonness of individuals. But it realizes this. There is in France today a large percentage of very thoughtful and sober people who have reflected long upon the lessons of French history, and who have profited by the bitterness of Waterloo, Sedan and the rest. These people have been completely disillusionized as to military glory. They see the hollowness of 'les idees Napoleoniennes.' They never will go back to monarchy or imperialism, and yet they suffer keen shame from the inefficiency of the republic. National vanity has given place to a chastened spirit, but not to a cowardly nor a reactionary one. They realize that a long and painful way lies before them which must be trodden patiently until France has solved her problems. Fearful has been the agony of breaking away from the union of church and state, for France is Catholic. She never will be Protestant. But at last the separation has been effected. No one can call France a decadent nation. Compared with her rightful place she is now at a low ebb. But during her weakness she has been clearing the way for a grand advance in the near future."

***

Prince Von Buelow, the retiring German chancellor, accomplished the task which the kaiser set for him. The new revenue bills, intended to provide for a deficit of $125,000,000 a year, do not reach the limit the chancellor sought and are radically different in method and means from the original. The budget was the best the government could secure from the Reischtag, and must be content with partial success until the opportune moment arrives for an appeal to the country. Whatever loss of prestige a plumless victory brings the prince is outweighed by release from public cares. He is rich and has had all the honors within his reach. Twelve years ago he was without a title and went from the German embassy at Rome to assume the functions of foreign secretary at Berlin. He was then a poor man. He is now rich, not through his office, however, or by gifts of government which bestowed upon him the title of count and prince, to which some benefits are attached, but by the generosity of Herr Godfrey, a wealthy sugar merchant of Hamburg, who, dying, left the prince a bequest of $1,375,000. Herr Godfrey had never met the prince, but admired the statesman.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Georgia is likely to be the first state to act on the proposed sixteenth amendment.

A fund of $230,000 collected from near-beer permits, saved the saloons of Georgia from bankruptcy. It was the only money in the state treasury available for the pay roll.

Mene, the Eskimo boy, has at last been permitted to start for the Arctic regions, from which he was virtually kidnaped in infancy by Peary. He declares that he will beat Peary yet. Probably this means that he will get to the north pole first.

Governor Brown of Georgia is doing some quaint stunts for the edification of his friends. He drinks water out of a gourd in the state capital, wears blue jeans clothes, says "Howdy" when he greets a visitor, and in other ways shows that he is one of the very "plain peepul."

In an order issued to the officials of the different state institutions of Kansas, Governor Stubbs says the state will not pay for table delicacies, and that officials desiring appetizing food must pay for it themselves. In discussing the order the governor says: "If the grub is not good enough for the officers and employes it is not good enough for growing children and invalids in the institutions. If the officers cannot live on food the state furnishes its wards they should pay for their own provisions."

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Joaquin Miller.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart?—that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down, poor, heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier, far, for woe and for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye, in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain—
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

"Home," said the sentimentalist, "is where the heart is."

"Yes," answered the rich American who lives abroad, "and what renders it still dearer is the fact that it's the place where the dividends are collected."—Kansas City Journal.

"What is remorse, pa?"

"Remorse, my son, is the feeling that comes over a man in July when he remembers how he found fault with the cold and blustery days of March."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Patient—She says she married him to reform him.

Patrice—And he says he was a fool when he married her.

Patience—Well, she says she hasn't reformed him a bit.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Your speech on the tariff was a masterpiece," said the admiring friend.

"I'm glad you liked it," answered Senator Sorghum; "but I don't know whether it will do me any real good at home. The time is past when a statesman can make literature take the place of substantial business advantages with his constituents."—Washington Star.

"Isn't there a great deal of water in the cellar?" asked the prospective tenant.

"Yes," answered the agent, proudly. "We really ought to call it a natatorium and charge extra rent for it."—Harpers Bazar.

A man met a doctor he knew one morning, and, being one type of grafter, he thought to work him for a free prescription. After some small talk he asked quite incidentally:

"Doctor, what would you give for a sore throat?"

"Nothing," replied the doctor, promptly for he knew his man; "I don't want a sore throat."—New York Times.