

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week 15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week 12c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year \$1.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year \$1.20
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week 12c
Sunday Bee, one year \$1.00
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building,
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.
Council Bluffs—1411 Scott Street.
Lincoln—418 Little Building.
Chicago—104 Marquette Building.
New York—Rooms 101-102 No. 34 West
Thirty-third Street.
Washington—724 Fourteenth Street, N. W.CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.REMITTANCES.
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1.	41,500	17.	42,530
2.	41,700	18.	42,930
3.	41,800	19.	43,330
4.	41,900	20.	43,730
5.	42,000	21.	44,130
6.	42,100	22.	44,530
7.	42,200	23.	44,930
8.	42,300	24.	45,330
9.	42,400	25.	45,730
10.	42,500	26.	46,130
11.	42,600	27.	46,530
12.	42,700	28.	46,930
13.	42,800	29.	47,330
14.	42,900	30.	47,730
15.	43,000	31.	48,130
16.	43,100		
Total	1,322,510		
Returned copies	10,130		
Net Total	1,312,380		
Daily Average	42,334		

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1909.
W. F. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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As the London fog lifts the peers may be seen still peering.

Where is that goosebone prophet who predicted an open winter?

Sort of bloodless surgery in the maneuvers of our jack tars at Nicaragua.

With St. Louis society men taking to wearing muffs, no wonder the gorge of the plain old river rises.

Perhaps Cleveland's self-denial meat strike is the modern form of the ancient mortification of the flesh.

Peking's banishment that the bars are down at Hun-Chun and Lun-Chin-Chun. Presumably, also, the lid is off.

If Kansas City confirms its poison plot suspicions, our old friend, Lucetta Borgia, will have suffered a partial eclipse.

After each defeat Mr. Bryan has always declared that he did not want to run again, but that he would not promise not to do so.

Mayor "Jim" wants a transfer from the executive office in the city hall to that in the state house, and he is not afraid to ask for it.

Japan is about to make Port Arthur a commercial city. Instead of the familiar "Port Arthur falls" it is to be "Port Arthur rises."

Announcement having been made by science that the earth was never a molten sphere, we may proceed with the regular order of business.

Benjamin Franklin's birthday passed without a whisper in his memory. But in this automobile-alarship age the electric kite flyer is a dead one.

Now that Mrs. Fish has joined the votes-for-women movement, we may expect the whole social aquarium to get into the suffragette swim.

Lincoln will vote again soon to decide whether the town shall continue dry or revert to the wet area. Havelock will do well to look to its laurels.

Organized effort against infant mortality gains steadily. Prevention of race wars rather than race suicide is another of the modern signs of conservation.

Prof. Bell says that the proper word for aviation is droming. Will he claim a patent on it after everyone gets to using it, as in the case of the telephone?

If there were any question about his intention of trying the senatorial race track, the recent performance of our democratic congressman at Washington should dispel all doubt.

A university professor has invented a machine to register the emotions. Still, it is hardly likely to serve the same practical purpose as the machine to register political preferences.

The United States Fish commission is planning to explore the Antarctic waters for sea elephants reputed to sport there. Good! That will divert popular conversation to a fresh topic.

Speaker Cannon has engagements to speak in both New York and Pittsburg on Lincoln's birthday. Fulfillment of the dual role will prove a test of the masterfulness with which the insurgents have credited him.

For Uniform Laws.

The variegated reception of the income tax amendment among the governors and legislatures is a fair indication of the usual difficulty of getting states to agree concerning any measure. The president's suggestions to the conference of governors and also to the Civic Federation can be regarded only as a national crystallization of sentiment that may aid in securing such conformity of legislation among the states as the people may deem desirable on subjects which they are not ready to yield up to congress. Some fundamental with which states seek to deal individually have been topics of argument for uniformity for a long time, such as the divorce laws, yet that one subject alone finds the states so hopelessly divided that it is doubtful if a national law will soon if ever take the place of state regulation. Similarly, each state will cling to its own incorporation methods, even should the national incorporation act become a law. There are many matters in which the independence of the state is so closely involved that natural jealousy will not be ready to surrender separate activity to uniform endeavor. Occasionally neighboring states find it opportune to act jointly where both are directly concerned, as witness the cooperation of New York and New Jersey for the preservation of the Palisades. And in such affairs as the reform of judicial procedure, it may well be that many states might be persuaded to pattern somewhat after the federal effort, but even there differences would arise later, for the reform desired or needed in each state is not always the same. Congress occasionally passes a law that proves to be beneficial to all states that originally held divergent views, the present national bankruptcy act being a case in point, but the right to pass that particular law for uniformity is distinctly granted by the constitution, although the states may have their own statutes in the absence of a national law, yet so varying are local conditions that national bankruptcy acts have had a checkered career and have at times suffered repeal for long periods, while the states adjusted their own conditions.

Uniform laws among the states are desirable along many lines, but it will take persistent effort to bring them about and to preserve them when once on the statute book.

Congressional Delay.
The reluctance shown in the filing of the administration bills for conservation by the chairman of the house committee on public lands, who has measures of his own to foster, may not be consequential, but it serves to remind the public that congressional delay is the factor that must be reckoned with for any failure to promote the executive program. From the views of the president the congressmen have the unquestioned right to differ, but with one or two exceptions the policies presented by Mr. Taft to the house have been based on the platform pledges on which both he and the members of congress were elected.

As the president of the whole country, Mr. Taft has been alert to do his duty in putting such measures squarely before the representatives. Any action retarding the conservation bills because the chairman of the committee in charge had an especial constituency whose interests he believes to be at variance presents a peculiar situation. It would seem as though the president were entitled to have his bills presented without undue and prejudicial delay, when it is known that they conform to the wishes of the people and the pledges of the party. The introduction of a bill is only the first step, and the halting of such measures on the very threshold is a congressional move in the policy of delay that so conspicuously hampers that serious work which the people have a right to expect from the present session.

The Kansas Tax Decision.
The judicial determination of a vexed point of constitutional law is aptly illustrated in the case involving the Kansas corporation tax act, which has just been adjudged void by the United States supreme court. The fact that three separate opinions were filed indicates the divergent interpretations that may obtain among the wisest and best trained minds, yet out of the differences is evolved the decree that substantiates the theory of safety in a multitude of counselors.

That the controlling opinion is against the Kansas act is not unexpected, in view of the precedents established in like cases. When the Western Union appealed from the state's effort to tax it as a condition precedent to doing business in Kansas, a similar attitude toward commercial travelers and insurance companies had been determined as unwarranted interference with interstate commerce, and in the case of a common carrier like the Western Union there was the possibility that local exactions might drive the corporation altogether from the field. It may be that if a state required such a tax of its native corporations it might maintain the right to exact it also from foreign corporations; but if each state were to tax all foreign carriers, where would the burden end? If a 2 per cent tax, for instance, were legal, why not 20? Such a privilege might be built up into a Chinese wall about a commonwealth and interstate commerce completely shut out.

The suggestion of some kind of a whistle to give public notice when the schools will be closed on account of bad weather has a plausible sound, but the trouble will be to make it work in practice. The number of pupils who would hear imaginative whistles whenever they happened to be absent from school would soon be appalling.

On the Forward March.
Successful announcements of big real estate deals looking toward substantial building improvements emphasize the fact that Omaha is on the forward march and making strides such as never before made in the history of the city.

To an observer who tries to get these pending and impending changes in the city's configuration in their proper perspective it seems that the physical outlines of the city are becoming definitely more fixed, that the business districts are becoming permanently established for retail and wholesale trade and that the lines of future development are becoming deeply drawn.

The jobbing district of Omaha has been determined by the location of railway tracks so essential to establishments that are constantly receiving and dispatching large shipments of goods. The retail district is being centered at the most important central accessible point and the permanent location of our financial institutions and large office buildings is likewise being gradually settled.

There will, of course, be continued expansion and outspreading in various directions, but the first movement should be, and probably will be, the filling in of these central areas with solid and impressive buildings suitable to the purposes of their most effective use.

The Omaha property owner, and the foreign capitalist, who falls in with this movement and helps push it along is bound to draw handsome returns in the inevitable future growth of Omaha.

Old-Age Pensions.
Because it is the first report of any such official investigation in this country, the opinion filed in the state house at Boston by the Massachusetts commission on old age pensions, annuities and insurance is sure to attract general attention. The commission's rejection of the British scheme of non-contributory pensions is so emphatic that the corollary comes as expected in the unanimous advisement against the enactment of any general pension legislation by the commonwealth. Bills are submitted for the pensioning of public employees in state, counties, cities and towns, based on the contributory system, with co-operative control, and the legislature is urged to make the old age commission permanent with a view to fostering retirement systems among the employers of labor. But for the state to attempt old age pensions is pronounced distinctly un-American.

The sentiment in Massachusetts is therefore found to be largely that of the people elsewhere. The country already has many excellent methods of providing against misfortune, in the provisions for savings and insurance attached to fraternal or labor organizations and through manifold associations and corporations. It has not ceased to be a cardinal principle of American family life to prepare for the rainy day, and the voluntary effort toward thrift still has its value in character building and in stimulating and sustaining personal achievement. Government support cannot take the place of individual responsibility, and it is a sign of independent spirit and strength of purpose that the people of the old commonwealth are able to stand steadily alone without any such stipendiary prop.

Some of the democratic papers are finding fault because Secretary Roys of the State Banking board is drawing compensation at the increased rate fixed by the late democratic legislature notwithstanding the fact that the new banking law embracing the deposit guaranty feature, enacted by the same legislature, has not become operative. The real complaint of the democrats is that Secretary Roys has managed to hold on to the office as against the attempt of Governor Shallenberger to put a democrat in his place. If Governor Shallenberger's democratic appointee were only drawing the salary attached to the banking board's secretaryship, not a democratic paper would be peeping.

It will be noticed that the man who was the most punctual in the New York railway service had thirty alarm clocks to rouse him; also that they gave him heart disease and killed him; which leads to the conclusion that there may be too much time in the affairs of men.

Toledo as well as Indianapolis will try for the Corn show. Omaha has, at least, demonstrated the value of this exposition as an educational factor. There was no such competition for it before Omaha took it up and made it what it is.

Baltimore and Massachusetts are at it again, the southern city negating the influence of modern New England preaching. The last news from the seat of war depicts the Springfield Republican about to march upon the Baltimore Sun.

Assurance is given that the prospective meeting of the so-called insurers at Lincoln is not to endorse anyone for the United States senate. Its mission must be then simply to condemn someone and give a few patriots a chance to let off surplus steam.

Now that the South African exploits have popularized the word *bongo*, we may look for some wonderful creatures under that name at the summer side-shows. "He eats them alive!"

The American Rose society announces two new blooms, the White Killarney and My Maryland. These

ought to catch the Irish and the southern vote. But a rose by any other name, etc.

Amid all this splutter by the Washingtonians who cannot always have their own way, let us not forget the patient Dr. Wiley, who pursues his troubled course with no loss of enthusiasm.

The president of one of the biggest banks in Chicago is serving as foreman of the grand jury in session there. Did anyone ever hear of an Omaha bank president serving on a jury?

The Omaha school board spent only a little over \$800 for the school census taken last year, and it is plain that they did not get any more than they paid for.

Punishment Fits the Crime.
Baltimore American.
Three cadets are to be dismissed from West Point for hazing. The young men guilty of this disgraceful practice can well be spared if they prefer the pleasure of being hauled to the head of being officers and gentlemen. It is the latter, not the former, kind of men who are needed to command in the United States army.

Mechanics, Not Sailors.
Philadelphia Record.
One of the arguments for a subsidized merchant marine is that the navy needs sailors. But Secretary Meyer told the house committee on naval affairs that while the old navy wanted sailors, "what the navy wants today is not the class of man who is set in his ideas. We want young men who can be trained to manage the mechanical features of a modern battleship. An inland man is often better than a man from near the sea."

Sugar-Coated Innocence.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
The North American Sugar Refining company explains its status to the public in a way to create the impression that it is an entirely separate corporate entity from the much-offending sugar trust. Courts and government officers are strongly of the opinion that this is not quite accurate. But it is a proof that the world moves forward when, after over twenty years' operations, this corporation takes so much pains to convey to the public its impression of its unspiced purity.

Footwear Looking Up.
New York World.
The 10 per cent increase in the cost of shoe materials foreshadows a further increase in the general cost of living. If, as stated, shoe leather is dearer partly because of a scarcity of hides due to decreased meat consumption, it would appear that the consumer must pay a new penalty for his attempted economies in substituting cereals and vegetables for meat. Is there no escape for him? If he evades higher prices on one side it is only with the almost certain result of encountering them in some other necessity of life.

LEANING ON A REED.
Foolishness of Democratic Dependence on Republican Faction.
Washington Post.
Our friends, the democrats, should not depend too much on the quarrel of the regulars and the insurgents in the republican camp. Colonel Roosevelt was a tariff reformer, but he declared that he was a republican before he was a tariff reformer. Victor Murdock is an insurgent, but he is a republican before he is an insurgent. Albert B. Cummins is a progressive, but he is a republican before he is a progressive.

Mr. Murdock will follow the lead of Speaker Cannon before he will enlist under the banner of Champ Clark, and Mr. Cummins will follow the lead of Senator Aldrich before he will fall into the ranks of any squad led by Senator Money.

No two public men ever hated each other with more bitter intensity than Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine. It all grew out of Conkling practically calling Blaine a thief, and Blaine retorting that Conkling was a turkey cock. Their followers shared the quarrel and were full of the most virulent animosity toward one another and the breach was greatly widened when Blaine interpreted the defeat of the nomination of Grant in 1880 and gave the place to Garfield.

Cooking might have folded his hands, as thousands expected him to do. In September Maine went democratic, and then it was that Conkling took command and restored the battle. Never was there so brilliant a campaign in our history, and when the returns came in it was found that Conkling had elected to the presidency a man who was completely under the domination of his bitter enemy, whom he hated with the cordiality of the very old horned devil himself.

If the democrats are depending on the insurgents to elect the Sixty-second congress they would as well throw up the sponge right now.

Our Birthday Book.
January 19, 1910.
Bishop John L. Nulsen of the Methodist church, with his episcopal residence in Omaha, was born at Zurich, Switzerland, January 19, 1867, coming to this country when he was 19 years old. Bishop Nulsen was educated in the German and American universities. His father, the pastor of the Methodist church in Redalia, Mo., was elevated to be bishop in 1905.

James M. Guffey, remembered as the democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, who had a little fracas with Mr. Bryan in the Denver convention, is 71 today.

Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad 61 years old today. Richmond, Mo., has the distinction of being his birth place.

Rolla Ogden, editor of the New York reformer, Victor was born at Sand Lake, N. Y., January 19, 1866.

David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford university, completes today his fifty-ninth year. Doctor Jordan is a man of science and an authority on biology and zoology.

Dr. William W. Keen, the famous Philadelphia surgeon, who delivered the address to the graduating class of the medical department of the University of Nebraska here last year, was born January 19, 1837. Dr. Keen is professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical college, and has written more than a five-foot shelf of books on surgery.

Joseph M. Carey, the big stockman-lawyer and author of the Carey act, which started the irrigation movement, is 62. It used to be Senator Carey of Wyoming.

George T. Ladd, the great physiologist and professor at Yale, is 65. He was born at Painesville, O.

W. Scott King, civil and contracting engineer, is 48 years old today. Scott King was county surveyor of Douglas county in 1896-1897, and was chief engineer for the South Omaha stockyards until two years ago, when he went into business for himself. He was born on a farm in Colfax county, and his father, Jacob King, was one of the pioneers of Nebraska.

Where Fortune Waits.
Washington Post.
The warden of Atlanta prison finds that it costs but 10c a day for Banker Morse's maintenance. The warden could make a fortune going on tour with a monologue on the low cost of living.

Nebraska Voices

Sweet Singer of Beatrice, "Where the Wind Blows All the Time," Sends Harmony to the Volume.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Voices have ever now come out of Nebraska for the charming of multitudes. The winds of Nebraska breathe upon the vocal chords and make them concordant of sweet sounds. Rough and rasping as the Nebraska wind is to one who takes its bite, it carries music on its loud-flapping wings to such as suck it in with an open mouth and an understanding heart. The winds of Nebraska are a standing refutation of the old theory that the human voice can only be fanned into sweetest expression of feeling by the gentle zephyrs of Mediterranean or Adriatic shores, where the soft insouciance of wind and wave blend into harmonies of which the singing voice is but a natural part. The Nebraska wind blows not off speeded blasts or scented orange groves. It howls down Wind river valley and the only way it dallies with on its way is that of the Platte, in which there is always more of quicksand than of insouciance. But, handicapped as it is, it has made voices to rival those of the Riviera.

Across the divide between the Missouri river and the great bend of the Platte, this phenomena of nature is most manifest. There the Nebraska wind leaps to an annihilation of distance in its eagerness to find that south where insouciance will be possible for it. It rages over Lincoln and storms above Beatrice, lying close together in its path. But out of Lincoln has come a voice musical enough to charm even a donkey and hold it charmed for lo, these many years. And now Beatrice has given to the world of song a Miss Mary Laalle, just discovered in a New York, to have a voice of that sweetest and power which warrant great imprecations in saying that she is destined to shine, a star in the operatic world. "We lived in Beatrice," says Miss Laalle simply, "and we think sweetly, where the wind blows all the time, and where the jackrabbit, the coyote and the wheat fields thrive."

It is not always in sweet waves of sound, made by soft airs from tropic seas, steeped in the perfume of orange groves, that sweet voices are attuned. The howl of the coyote, borne upon a wind which never whistles and often roars, in a land in which nothing but the harder grains can grow, can also nurture throats trained to perfect melody. Lincoln has proved it once. Beatrice, an hour's ride from Lincoln, and as much in the path of the Wind river wind, proves it now again. And history has repeated itself in more ways than one. It was in Chicago that the voice of Bryan of Lincoln first charmed the donkey. It was in Chicago, that Miss Laalle first found a capacious ear to hearken to her. Her musical success since then has been as great as has that of Mr. Bryan. Nobody now denies the fine quality of her voice, as nobody has ever denied the fine quality of his. She, like Bryan, can be president, if she will. Like him, she charms multitudes with the music of her tones, and like him, she will make somebody pay for the music. She, like Bryan, can console herself for the loss of an empty bauble of a presidency, with guarantees, regardless of the gate receipts. Each of them commands our admiration. Yet together they command our pride and love as hurling back with scorn, and burying under an avalanche of proof, the old slander that effete foreign lands can make a better note than we can make here. Long live the Platte! Long live the Wind river valley!

Land Cultivation More Profitable Than City Jobs.
Cleveland Leader.

One great truth which stands out from all the tangle of fact and error and guessing and theorizing on the increased cost of living is the comparative immunity of those who live on farms from the worst effects of the rise in market values. Most of the food they eat is produced, or can easily be produced, on their own land. They get it, or can get it, at cost price to the producer. Their shelter is found under roofs which are theirs, if they own their farms. If not, the rent is very low, compared with the scale of living in cities and towns. The need of clothing is less, other things being equal, in the country than it is in the cities. The temptations to spend money for many things are much narrowed.

On the other hand, the rise in food staples, the burden of which there is most bitter complaint in cities and towns, is greatly less for the farmer, who produces from his land and his labor. He makes money by the changes in values which cause the loudest grumbling in urban communities, great and small. The food he consumes is only a very small fraction of the quantity which he sells. The higher grains and meats, eggs and poultry, milk and butter, fruit and vegetables, rise the greater his harvests are in their market value.

It is perfectly clear that however prone the cities are to exaggerate the rewards of agriculture the lot of the farmer, especially the farmer who tills his own land and works his farm in large part, with his own hands, is changing for the better. If he can make nothing more than a modest living now, he was certainly worse off a few years ago. If he was able to clear a fair profit then he can do better under existing conditions. The economic changes are much in his favor, and his own hands, is changing for the better. If he can make nothing more than a modest living now, he was certainly worse off a few years ago. If he was able to clear a fair profit then he can do better under existing conditions. The economic changes are much in his favor, and his own hands, is changing for the better.

Meanwhile, country life is gaining in other ways. It is not so lonely as it used to be. The trolley cars have done much to increase its sociability and widen its opportunities for enjoyment. The rural population is increasing. The telephone has done much to help greatly in the same direction. The presence of the agencies which have made the farm homes of America less isolated and broadened their contact with the outside world. The gradual improvement in country highways is also a powerful aid to happier and freer living on the farm, and the whole picture is changing for the better.

In the light of these facts, all of which are beyond dispute, is not the call of the country strong enough to lead many strong and capable men out of the struggles and uncertainties and strain at the cities to the comparative security of life and relative peace and calm of the farms?

Will Congress Get Busy?
Indianapolis News.

Mr. Taft has told congress now what he thinks ought to be done on several great questions and he has said his say with clearness, force and vigor. Several of his suggestions doubtless have the approval and support of intelligent public opinion. But will congress heed the president's advice. One man can take a horse to the stream, but seven cannot make him drink.

Where Fortune Waits.
Washington Post.

The warden of Atlanta prison finds that it costs but 10c a day for Banker Morse's maintenance. The warden could make a fortune going on tour with a monologue on the low cost of living.

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Miss Remington Says

that she has used the Remington Typewriter for years and always preferred it, but that the new model 10 is a revelation to her in new time and labor saving features.

It has always been so with every new Remington model. The new model 10, like all its predecessors, offers a brand new proposition to the buyer, something more and better for his money than he has ever before obtained in a writing machine.

Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated)

1619 Farnam Street, Omaha



PERSONAL NOTES.

So many wealthy Pittsburgers are under arrest for graft, or threatened with arrest, that fears arise of a shortage in the masculine element at social functions.

Two oleomargarine dealers have been fined \$2,300 apiece and sent to prison for two and a half years. Counterfeiting food seems to be a trifle more deeply criminal than counterfeiting coin.

Louise, daughter of the late Leopold, received a fortune from her father, but beat the best Broadway record in getting rid of it. She broke so completely this time that she can't raise even sympathy.

James Sargent, inventor of the time lock to prevent safe burglaries, has just died at the age of 80 years. Many a rogue who is doing time in the lock-step can thank Sargent for failure when he knocked on the door of opportunity and found the combination too much for him.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the American novelist, who was a St. Louis girl, has been in London with her husband this month, and last week entertained with him the English Winston Churchills. The American Churchills are on their way to Egypt where they will spend the winter.

Sven Hedin, the explorer and author, is a Swede, 44 years old and unmarried. His home is in Stockholm, but since 1885 his time has been spent largely in the wildest regions of Asia. He is a good linguist and has received titles and medals from various governments. His book "Through Asia" was published in nine languages, and his "Central Asia and Tibet" is twice.

SMILING LINES.

"The man who lent his dog to the pursuit of that fugitive from justice gave both more aid than those who contributed their money."

"How was that?"

"Because, though, his dog did more than anything else, he contributed only a scent."—Baltimore American.

"Sir, could you give a starving man work?"

"Sure. Pitch right in."

"Thanks, but the fact is I couldn't start before next week."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An English clergyman, talking one day with a Scottish brother of the cloth, re-

marked facetiously: "Well, David, I believe after all has been said, that my head could hold two of yours."

"Mon," returned the other with ready wit, "I never told before that your head was as empty."—Boston Transcript.

"There's one thing we will have to change if these ladies who wish to vote have their way," said Senator Sorghum.

"What is it?"

"We'll have to quit talking about the wisdom of the plain people."—Washington Star.

Butler-Lady Gray and the new cook are waiting below stairs, madam.

Mrs. Frost—Show the cook up first, for kind Lady Gray can wait, but the cook won't—Life.

"One thing always puzzled me about a Parliamentary proceeding."

"What is that?"

"How a man can be so acrobatic as to be the chairman of a standing committee."—Baltimore American.

RUMBLE SEAT ROMANCE.

Minna Irving in Leslie's.