

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.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.

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

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO NEWS AND EDITORIAL MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1910.

W. R. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

With a hot time assured in Cheyenne, the weather man is safe in predicting warmer.

The editorial department of The Outlook believes in keeping in touch with the people.

When that Illinois jockey "popped," it was hardly expected that it would arouse such an echo.

Someone asks, "Who foots the bills for the primary election recount?" Why, the dear people, of course.

Shooting a shingle full of holes may dispose of a plank in the platform, but it is a long time till election day yet.

One point has been settled since Mr. Roosevelt started on his western trip, Tim Woodruff knows where to get off.

That greeting at Council Bluffs is just a sample of what is coming to the colonel when he returns to Omaha next week.

Old King Corn is not worrying half as much these days as are some of the fellows who have been playing the market short.

The "bosses" back in New York have had due warning. When what is coming to them arrives they will know that it is there without further notice.

"Would-be Senator" Willis E. Reed, who also ran, cheerfully explains he got what he expected. There is one defeated candidate who is not disappointed.

One candidate for legislative honors in the late democratic primary lists among his expenses an outlay of 37 cents for "platform for campaign purposes." Overcharged at that.

More of our street railway lines are to be equipped with pay-as-you-enter cars, whose successful trial operation is thus affirmed. Another place to wonder why it was not thought of sooner.

Omaha theater managers have formed an association for mutual benefit. Of course, this is no trust, as theater-goers are likely to find out when told at the box office that there will be no trust.

One of the chief disappointments of the railroad magnates is that the net profits persist in increasing, despite the complaint that rates are too low. Some other reason must be assigned before the public will be ready to welcome further increase of carrying charges.

Some of the stories that are being told in Oklahoma now read most remarkably like the facts The Bee dug up in Nebraska a few years ago, when it was exposing the frauds that had been perpetrated on the Indians of the Nebraska reservations. The red man has always been looked upon as fair game by his white brother.

In actual warfare, from Shiloh to Manila, Nebraska troops have figured with glory, and now come the state troops to add to the record by winning fame in mimic war. To defend a wagon train successfully against the onslaught of regulars is credit enough for one maverick camp, and shows that the quality of our fighting men is not deteriorating.

Forest Fires and Forest Rangers.

One fact looms big in connection with the dreadful destruction of potential wealth in timber in the north-west during the last few days. It is that the forest rangers have proved their fidelity at least. It seems beyond human capability to cope with fire, once it gets well under headway in the woods. The mighty scourge seems irresistible in its own sweep, and leaving only smoking ruin in its wake. The forest rangers knew this; they were men of experience in woodcraft, and understood the danger they were in. But they also understood the responsibility of the duty they had assumed, and so the appalling roll of the dead contains the mention of whole squads of the rangers, wiped out.

The sad note of the tragedy is that few if any of these brave men will ever be known. It will be possible, when the whole affair is finally cleared away, that some of the names of the missing may be positively known, but many of the volunteers who joined in the unequal combat and lost their lives, must remain forever unidentified. These men are well entitled to a place on the nation's roster of heroes. In an emergency they risked their lives in performance of a service to their country. It matters little that their attempt was futile; they did what they could, and in death deserve much more of remembrance than they are likely to get from a people who so soon forget the sacrifices of the dead in a scramble of competition among the living.

The forest ranger in his daily round is an inconspicuous servant of a great republic. In the time of his supreme test, he has proven himself worthy of the trust, and in death, met while on duty, he should have at least the recognition given the soldier whose life goes out in the glory and crash of war.

The Democratic Campaign Book.

The democratic campaign text book has duly made its appearance and consists almost exclusively of a rehash of extracts from the Congressional Record inserted by the oratorical highway or by the leave-to-print route. That the text book should be made up chiefly with scissors and paste-top is not unusual, but quite the regular thing. But in this case the chief difficulty met is that the democratic speeches of ill omen were poured forth before the record of achievement was made up on which the republican administration and congress has a right to go before the people for a vote of endorsement. The democratic text book, therefore, feeds its readers with captious criticism and dire forebodings for which there is small foundation now even if there might have been some while congress was still in session with its work unfinished.

The democratic text book also carries a postscript culled from the speeches of insurgent republican senators and congressmen which the democratic campaign managers evidently believe will prove serviceable as ammunition against their political enemy. Yet all the insurgents keep on insisting and repeating that nothing is to be gained for the country by turning the responsibility for legislation over to the democrats, who have proved themselves incapable and incompetent time and again, and who have no program except that of negation and obstruction. The insurgent contribution to the democratic text book will probably have its antidote furnished by the insurgents themselves. But the use which the democrats are making of these speeches shows that their own political capital is scarce, of bad quality and poorly adapted for public consumption.

Waiting on the Census.

The keen interest everywhere aroused by the promulgation of the census figures for different cities, towns and other subdivisions of this great and growing country of ours is entirely natural. As a nation we take stock and make an inventory once every ten years in order to find out just where we are at. The census is something like a roundup on the range, where the cowboys have a general idea how many animals are in the herd, but are only sure of it when they are brought in to be branded and counted.

The healthy rivalry among our cities, great and small, to show up well, if not better than the other, in the census record is everywhere in evidence. The competition for places in the population entry list is keen and sometimes acrid. Occasionally the enumeration gives returns bigger than were looked for, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it falls short more or less from expectations. Disappointment and dissatisfaction with the census is apt to be common in all places that fail to be rated as high as previous booms have carried them.

The census exerts an important influence in some directions that are least suspected. Every new census forms the foundation for redistricting for congressional, legislative, judicial and local units of government all over the country. The census, moreover, frequently determines the application of laws according to population classes. We have laws in this state, for example, that apply to counties with over 20,000 inhabitants and which define cities to be of the first class or second class, according to numbers. When a city or county is on the borderline of a new classification it makes a great deal of difference to its people whether the census

pulls them across the line or leaves them just below it.

The same rule applies in many forms of business that cover a large territory in which population is a vital factor. National banks may be cited as an illustration, requiring larger capital and reserve when located in cities of the higher population levels. Only by realizing the manifold points at which the census reaches down to our every-day life can its real importance be appreciated.

The President in Politics.

In the breezy review of American affairs for British readers contributed monthly to the National Review is usually to be found some sidelight on our current events with a little different color to it than that which we ordinarily see. Such a point is illuminated in the August number, where the American correspondent calls attention to the inevitableness that our president must become the overshadowing figure in American politics. As contrasted with British conditions, he regards it as a curious reflection, but nevertheless strictly accurate, that, with the exception of the president, there is seldom, if ever, a national figure in America that is national in the sense in which the term is used in England.

An English cabinet may contain half a dozen potential prime ministers; an ex-prime minister, or secretary of state for foreign affairs, or chancellor of the exchequer, or viceroy of India, is almost always a commanding political figure. In America, on the contrary, members of the cabinet, politically, are only of minor importance for two reasons—first, that the tenure is uncertain, being at the pleasure of the president, and leaving him without any policy of his own aside from the instructions of the president; and, second, that the American member of the cabinet ranks below the English minister and, more often than not, before becoming a cabinet member, has simply a local reputation and is practically an unknown man until he is called to Washington. We are assured that this is not said by way of disparagement, but simply to show how differently cabinets are constructed in Great Britain and in the United States. Neither are the members of the house or of the senate national figures, because they are representatives of a single state or of a district smaller than a state.

These things explain why under the American system of government the president has become the great national figure in politics. They explain also why the president has come to represent national ideas in legislation, as well as in administration, and to have put out of balance the old theory of equal and co-ordinate branches of government. The conclusion offered must be of as much interest to us as to the English leaders for whom it was especially intended. With the increasing tendency to look to Washington instead of to the states as the center of governmental action, it follows as a matter of course that the power of the president is magnified. There may be a reaction, but the opinion is ventured that twenty-five years hence the authority exercised by the president will be vastly greater than it is today, and that whether this is a menace time alone can tell.

Re-checking telephone companies falling to make reports to the State Railway commission as required by law discloses the fact that during the past year ten have been bought out by the independents and seven by the Bell people, which would indicate that the difference between the one and the other, so far as reaching out for extensions and competitors is concerned, is the difference 'twixt twinede and twinedium. If the state antitrust law is infringed every time one telephone company buys out another the attorney general's office can keep itself mighty busy.

Nebraskans can afford to watch for a time longer the efforts being made in Iowa to enforce laws of a prohibitory nature dealing with the liquor question. For longer than twenty-five years the question has been before the courts over there, and all the while the tangle has been made more and more impenetrable. With its present local option law, under which "dry" communities are dry as they care to be, Nebraska can well afford to rest while its sister state is trying to extricate itself from the morass of mistakes into which misdirected zeal has plunged it.

Speaking with reference to the nominee of Nebraska democrats for United States senator, Mr. Bryan in his commoner says:

He ought to have every democratic vote and enough insurgent votes to elect him. In other words, he cannot be elected unless he gets republican votes, and why any republican should vote for a democrat repudiated in the primary by Mr. Bryan himself is not evident on the surface.

Lincoln newspapers are still expressing amazement that Mayor "Jim" running on a threat to remove the capital, should have gotten 500 votes more in Lancaster county than did Governor Shallenberger. It is amusing, but it only goes to show how far some Lincoln statesmen are out of touch with the real sentiment of the people in their own community.

If paving brick with the Buffalo trademark is good enough for use between the street car rails, why should it not be good enough to pave the remainder of the street surface? It would be an eye-opener to know, if it

could be known, just what Omaha's tribute to the paving brick combine has been.

And now the Bohemians are to hold a big celebration in Omaha. They will find the city just as ready for their entertainment as it has been for any of the other great gatherings that have lately been cared for here. The census figures are no gauge of the size of Omaha's hospitality.

With good grass cattle selling close to \$7 at South Omaha, and the run of live stock the heaviest in years, it will take something more than Wall Street talk to make folks out west think they have ruined themselves buying automobiles.

As the days grow shorter the time to light up those automobile lamps grows earlier, and carelessness and neglect of the auto driver becomes greater. Automobiles can invite trouble in more ways than one.

Poor Lu as a Goat.

If the output of "exonerations" continues, soon it may appear that only the Indiana were guilty of improper conduct in connection with the land deals.

Compensations of Candidates.

These are the days when the candidate for office makes it a point to attend every picnic within the bounds of his district. He figures that he gets all the fried chicken he can eat whether he gets any votes or not.

Shortening the Reach.

A 3,000,000 bushel corn crop ought in the fulness of time and the natural course of events to bring ham and pork chops within the reach of people of limited means. But that is no assurance that it will do so.

How to Promote War.

The principal objection to General Grant's scheme, to have the government in care of war take automobiles at first cost from the owners, is that some of the discouraged upkeepers may hustle around and start a war for their relief.

Emoluments of Friendship.

Lawyer McMurray explains that he is a friend of the Indians. Friendliness toward Indians is in itself nothing to be rebuked. His emoluments for being a friend have on June 23 last 11,000 papers, persons in receipt of relief from public charities. This receipt is a ratio of pauperism of 24 per thousand of population. The number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales on June 23 was 78,111; indoor paupers totalled 20,446; outdoor, 57,665. The rate of pauperism to population in England and Wales is 21.3 per thousand.

CONSERVATION AND THE STATE.

Questions to be Considered at St. Paul Meeting.

Governors of Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Idaho held a conference at Salt Lake City at which were also present representatives of the governors of Nevada, California, Colorado, Oregon and Minnesota. The object of the conference was to put into official form the views of the several states on the question of conservation. These views have been embodied in a declaration which will be offered to the National Conservation congress for adoption when it meets at St. Paul on September 5. The declaration contains seven sections, the gist of which is that conservation is primarily a state question and that such conservation as the federal government undertakes in the administration of public lands should be recognized as a trusteeship for the maturing states. We do not think that either Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Gifford Pinchot, both of whom are scheduled to speak at the conservation congress will seriously quarrel with the theory that conservation is primarily a state duty. One of Colonel Roosevelt's most conspicuous acts, before going out of office, was to call the governors of the states into convention in Washington to discuss state conservation policies and the relation of these policies to the national conservation resources of the states. National trusteeship of those resources is unnecessary where the states themselves are able intelligently to undertake development. The one trouble with the practice of state conservation is that it is frequently too narrow to take into account more than the interests of the individual commonwealth. The conservation of forests and water power can seldom be neglected by one state without seriously affecting the nation, and the states would collaborate in an intelligently comprehensive scheme of conservation, the duties of the federal government as a conservator would be materially lightened. The St. Paul congress may bring co-ordinate action much nearer than it now seems to be.

WOMAN HOLDS CHILD ABOVE WATER EIGHT HOURS

Mrs. John Burch of Sedan, Kan., Saves Life of Baby that Fell Into Cistern.

SEDAN, Kan., Aug. 25.—The 2-year-old child of Mrs. Burch fell into a cistern containing five feet of water. Mrs. Burch jumped into the cistern and held the child above the water eight hours until her husband, returning from his work, searched for her and found her. She collapsed first but was rescued and is dangerously ill. The child suffered no illness. Friends will apply for a Carnegie hero medal for Mrs. Burch.

BLACK HILLS PIONEER DEAD

Albe Holmes, Who Was Friend of Bret Harte, Dies of Typhoid Fever.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram)—Albe Holmes, a veteran mining man of the Black Hills, died here this morning of typhoid fever. He was 62 years old. Holmes came here in the early days from Carson City, Nev., where he was the intimate friend of Bret Harte, the novelist. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and widely known in the northwest.

Our Birthday Book

August 27, 1910.

Rev. John E. Hummon, pastor of North Omaha Lutheran church, was born August 27, 1872. He is a native of Ohio and educated at Wittenburg college and Wittenburg Theological seminary. He was three years in the ministry in Urbana, O., and Nevada, Ia., before his call to Omaha.

John H. Harte, contractor and builder, is 66 years old today. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and has erected many of our substantial buildings. He has also been president of the Builders' exchange.

In Other Lands

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

International rivalry in warship building shows no abatement. Germany's program of four battleships of the dreadnought class for the coming year has been increased to six, partially overcoming the British naval superiority. Sharp distinctions are to be noted in size, construction and armament. The original of the dreadnought class was only 12,500 tons and carried ten twelve-inch guns. Thirteen of these floating forts have been added to the British navy and each succeeding ship progressed in size and power. The Orion and the Lion, launched from British yards this month are of the super-dreadnought class, the first named being a battleship of 23,500 tons displacement and eight 13.5 guns; the last a cruiser of 23,000 tons and 4,000 horse power, capable of attaining a speed of twenty-eight knots an hour. Germany's biggest battleship, the Oldenburg, is 23,000 tons and carries the largest Tegethoff, is of 21,000. The Arkansas and Wyoming, the biggest dreadnoughts of the United States, are each to be 25,000 tons. Cost of construction and equipment advances with equal strides. Britain's new pair will each represent an outlay of \$1,500,000 when completed and ready for sea. Speculating on a possible limit of size, and cost is fruitless while national purges stand the strain.

In a signed statement

cabled to the New York Sunday Times Premier Canalevis protests that the pending controversy between state and church is not an attempt to force new methods upon a population not prepared for them. "Such action would be shortsighted and dangerous," the premier says. "It is not the policy of the Spanish government. We have seen a great growth of liberal opinion in this country, and at the last election we had a great majority. The government is confident in the continued support of the country in its policy. What is called the religious question in Spain is not a struggle against church and religion. It is merely and temporarily the strain in the working out of a problem of recovering for the civil law of the state certain faculties which had been allowed to lapse. I have every hope for a future of perfect religious liberty and the right of conscience, and I hope to maintain cordial and respectful relations with the church."

Pauperism is gradually decreasing in England, but enough remains to form a conspicuous blight in the nation's life.

Tourists observe it in London, for London does not hide its poverty. According to official statistics there were in London on June 23 last 11,000 paupers, persons in receipt of relief from public charities. This receipt is a ratio of pauperism of 24 per thousand of population. The number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales on June 23 was 78,111; indoor paupers totalled 20,446; outdoor, 57,665. The rate of pauperism to population in England and Wales is 21.3 per thousand.

The selection of the Zambesi river, in Rhodesia, as the place for an international scaling race between champions from New Zealand and from England is a striking illustration of the extent to which South Africa has ceased to be correctly described as part of a "Dark Continent."

When Livingstonia first described the Victoria Falls, within sight of which the recent race was rowed, that great cataract was about the most remote of the world's natural marvels. Today, however, it is linked by rail with the coast, and the world with the rest of the world, so that when these athletes sought a neutral point accessible to both without a journey from London to the Antipodes or the reverse, the great river in the heart of Africa was chosen without special remark. And the wires brought news of the result almost as promptly as though the race had been rowed on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie.

The latest statistics published in Berlin puts the population of Germany at 64,700,000.

It is expected that the census of December next will show a total of 65,000,000 in round numbers. The increase of population has been about a million a year for a long time. Forty years ago France and Germany were about even in population. Now, Germany has 65,000,000 people and France only 39,000,000. Germany cannot complain of a tendency to race suicide among her people. The birth rate is declining, but the death rate is declining more rapidly. Thirty years ago 300,000 Germans emigrated annually. This figure has now been reduced to about 20,000. Germany seems prosperous enough to make it of advantage for Germans to remain at home.

A correspondent of the London Spectator tells "How to get a horse for nothing."

The English war office, it seems, is trying a scheme of boarding out extra cavalry horses which are needed only at maneuvers and occasionally when cavalry is being trained. Any reputable stable-owner can apply to the government for a mount, which is provided with no charge except for insurance, and may be used for riding, driving or anything but plowing. Mr. Hadane believes that this system will reduce the cost of keeping the extra horses required by the army. The only inconvenience to the user of the horse is that it is called in for a month each year for service.

The remains of a woman who died in Egypt 2,000 years before the elder Ramesis

discovered out as an archaeologist are now on exhibition at King's college in London, together with her rouge and powder pots, her jewelry, which is said to be strangely like the trinkets now in vogue, and some of the ornaments of her boudoir. She has a Grecian profile and an Amazonian jaw, the latter indicating perhaps her possession of a suffragette mind, which the embalmers could not preserve with all their skill. The scientific observers note her likeness to a modern woman.

The visit of Prince Yusuf Izzeddine, the heir of the present sultan of Turkey, to European courts and the journey of the Ottoman prime minister to Marienbad have both been commented upon as examples of the way in which reforms instituted by Young Turks have taken hold of the people of European Turkey.

The visit of the heir presumptive to a foreign country or the absence of the prime minister from the empire during his tenure of office was almost unknown under older governments.

First Win the House.

Philadelphia Press. Those republican congressmen who are training themselves to succeed Uncle Joe Cannon in the speakership will best serve their purpose by devoting their present energies to the election of a republican majority in the next house. To have a republican speaker it is necessary to have a republican house; not a difficult matter, if everyone does his share of the work.

Moving Picture of Figures.

Silox City Journal. Neither Jim Dahlgren, ex-Governor Shallenberger mounted on a reefer, but it looks as if they may have a pretty tough job in political arithmetic to work out before they get through with it.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Former Vice President Fairbanks is going to camp on the stumping trail of W. J. Bryan in Indiana.

Congressman Victor Mordock of Kansas is out in the state of Washington knocking Cannonism wherever it bolts up.

In his various contests for the governorship of Georgia Hoke scores two out of three innings. Little Joe Brown went down on the last run.

Since Congressman Longworth fired the Cannon shot at Beverly, revengeful state-factors at Cincinnati threaten to miss the balance of his locks.

Minor Holdale, Halvor Steenerson, Ole Sageng, Lars Bjorge and Andrew Volstead are enrolled among the patriots anxious to represent Minnesota in congress.

Perhaps Reno does not know it, but the Nevada town is missing a hot performance in failing to have the democratic primary contest of Nebraska transferred to its midst.

Hiram Johnson, winner of the republican nomination for governor, had been promised a large commission of lemons by the Boston railroad, but the shipping directions were lost in the confusion of the returns.

The misfortunes of Congressman Joe Sibley of Pennsylvania creates enough vacuum to draw tears from an old tank. Having spent \$4,500 to win the nomination, he resigned his precious post, accepted an official call to court, and discovered a startling weakness of his heart, which forbids his giving personal attention to the formalities of a judicial quip. Poor, old Joe sighs to be let alone.

A LITTLE SLOW, BUT SURE.

Uncle Sam Squares an Account Forty-five Years Old.

The national government is generally assumed to be slow about paying its bills, but set against that distressful fact is to be the comforting certainty that it is sure. A Worcester man has verified this truth. Two years ago the War department advised him that a sum of money was due him for his services in the civil war, and if he would make a claim, attested by two witnesses, he could recover it. The Worcester man, marvelling a little—for he thought he had closed accounts with the government long ago—executed an elaborate voucher and sent it forward. Then he waited, and kept on waiting, visions of all he would do with this treasure trove dancing nimbly through his brain and taking the form of automobiles and steam yachts. The dreams faded when he got his check. The letter accompanying it set forth that in August, 1861, he was underpaid \$1 cent; in September, 1862, he was underpaid \$4 cents; in April, 1863, he was overpaid \$7 cents, and on another occasion he failed to draw clothing to which he was entitled to the amount of \$1.00. Hence the check, which he received after forty-five years, it called for \$2.74.

STANDS ON ALL FOURS.

How the Automobile Failed to Extinguish the Horse.

Philadelphia Ledger. The automobile was destined, it will be remembered, to extinguish the horse. As the buffalo is maintained in small herds in the interests of the study of natural history, or as the gu and the giraffe are exhibited in "zoos" to satisfy the idle curiosity, so it was proposed that a few horses should be saved, if possible.

How well the few have been saved is shown by the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture.

On January 1, 1909, there were nearly 14,000,000 horses in the United States, of a total value of \$1,000,000,000. On January 1, 1910 the number was nearly 30,000,000, of a total value of nearly \$3,000,000,000. The average value of horses in 1909 was \$44.31; the average value in 1910 was \$66.51. When the figures for 1910 are compiled the average value of the horse will be shown to have reached a record during the last year.

What is the explanation of the high

prices of horses? Feed has risen in price, farm labor has gone up, and every charge incidental to the farm is higher than it was, but this does not account for the sudden and sharp increase in the cost of horses. The farmer has long been an eleemosynary institution, and he is just discovering the truth. If the cost of raising a colt, including all its food, stabling and the labor incidental to its care and training be taken into account, it will be found that any horse three years old has cost at least \$200.

LAUGHING GAS.

"How did you spend your vacation?" "I had my teeth fixed," replied Mr. Strick Barker. "It didn't hurt any worse than mosquito bites and sunburn, and seemed more like the money's worth."—Washington Star.

"You tenderly—And what do you think of the engagement ring?" "I think it is a beauty, Jack—the very handsomest one I ever had given me"—Lippincott.

"You don't try half a dozen cases in a year, do you?" asked the Squire Durritt of Longville.

"You bet!" answered Squire Durritt of Longville.

"You bet!" exclaimed the Squire. "That ain't what I want. I want a record of more'n 4,000 games of checkers I've played in this office. Won the most of 'em, too, by George!"—Chicago Tribune.

"I wish folks would be explicit when you ask them something," said the caller.

"What's the matter?"

"I asked Jaggaby the other day what he thought of me, and he answered with a glance at his wife, 'Mum's the word.'"

"Well!"

"How could I tell whether he meant the brand or his wife?"—Baltimore American.

"Freddie—Why do they call him the million-dollar man?"

"Cobwigger—Because he gets a rakeoff from both ends.—Life.

Prof. McGoose—It is astonishing how little the young people of the present day know of mathematics. For example, Miss Tartum—O, yes, professor, I haven't forgotten that, I think. 'Three's a crowd.' That's right."

"Do you pay much attention to public sentiment?"

"No, I always look the other way when I see a young couple holding hands in the park."—Washington Herald.

"Why do you always put a pitcher of water and a glass on the table before an orator?"

"That," said the chairman of many reception committees, "is to give him something to do in case he forgets his piece and has to stop and think."—Washington Star.

A NEW POPULAR SONG.

Strickland Gillilan in Baltimore Sub.

Strick Maize: "I always buy your chewing gum for you!"

"That is just what fills my heart when I see you!"

"I watch you, jaw as you wobble, and like to see you wobble!"

"And wouldn't you go plumb nuts about your class job?"

"You surely try the bell for me when I behold you, much!"

"As on a chunk of pepsin did I see you, really lunch?"

"If you see you're sure to break my tender heart in two!"

"Say, Maize, won't you let me buy your chewing gum for you?"

CHORUS: Buy chewing gum for you Maize, Buy chewing gum for you. You'd like to fill the rest of life with a watching of you chew. The cow that milks me so of you was quite a bit of mine—oh, ho, ho, Maize