THE OMAHA BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	43,290	16	43,300
2	43,270	17	43,270
3	43,190	18	43,400
4	40,990	19	43,[illegible]
5	43,130	20	43,490
6	43,630	21	43,400
7	43,000	22	43,400
8	43,520	23	43,540
9	43,460	24	43,[illegible]
10	43,370	25	43,[illegible]
11	41,000	26	43,[illegible]
12	43,[illegible]	27	43,130
13	43,800	28	43,[illegible]
14	43,[illegible]	29	43,[illegible]
15	43,[illegible]	30	43,[illegible]

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of September, 1910.
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.

Register today.

For the tenth time we ask, Will Hitchcock put it back?

Last chance to register today if you want to vote this year.

Omaha doctors report the city as painfully healthy just now. Too bad.

A tailors' strike is on in Chicago. What a lovely excuse for renting a full dress.

Yes, but just think back to July 27, when the thermometer went to 104 above.

"Boss" Cox, they say, is going to move to New York. He might as well until the returns come in.

Folks call these hobble skirts up-to-date, and yet our plainsmen were hobbling their bronchos decades ago.

To be unregistered is not a crime under the law, but it is an offense against good government, just the same.

Our trade boosters used to be known as the "rain-makers," but this time they seem to have turned rain into snow.

The St. Louis Browns may not have cut much ice in the pennant race, but they figured big in that race for the automobile.

Richmond claims a population of "127,000 souls." Figuring on a soul to each person. How is that? No soul mates?

A Boston thief stole a peddler's glass eye. Still he is not any meaner than the one who stole a St. Louis man's false teeth.

It is reported that Secretary Ballinger has said that he would "do and tell things if he were footloose." Get off the man's foot, there.

Hetty Green's son has bought 15,000 post cards. He will have to borrow Jack Coomb's or Chief Bender's arm to write on them all.

"Cap." Palmer cannot forget that he was forcibly dislocated from a $6,000 job by and with the aid and consent of Senator Burkett.

As soon as the supreme court decides whether a woman can recover $70,000 from her husband for beating her the game may proceed.

"French aviator killed" one day. "Italian aviator killed," next day. The Americans seem to have the best stand-in with old Mr. Grim Reaper.

Mr. Bryan has rented the Lincoln Auditorium in which to make a speech. That is another extremity to which the exigencies of practical politics have driven him since the dark days of 1896.

Now that Woodrow Wilson has resigned as president of Princeton, what would he do, asks a contemporary, should he lose out for governor? Easy. Write a book about it, or take to the chautauquas.

It is also a safe guess that if the resignation of Hon. D. E. Thompson as ambassador to Mexico had not been requested and accepted the Lincoln Star would not now be so liberally quoted by democratic organs.

Building Up One West.

This movement of transporting people to the "far new west" can have nothing but the best influence upon the states of the Missouri valley. No alarm need be occasioned as to that. If people want to buy land in the states of the Rockies or Pacific coast, they are going to do it and if they want to go there to live they cannot easily be prevented. And there are ample opportunities to justify them.

But the middle west has nothing to fear, no matter how great this movement may become. It is going to more than hold its own and it is going to advance just as rapidly as the country further on and profit instead of lose by this tendency of migration. The middle west needs greater outlet for its trade and commerce and the multiplication of settlers and new homes in the far west will help to meet those needs. The middle west also has markets that can handle greater volume of products than they are doing and the opening up of this territory out west to cultivation will tend to give us the additional produce we are seeking.

So we find ready compensation in this system. But beside that this movement of people from the eastern states toward the west is going to result in the upbuilding of the middle west's population also. It has been doing it for fifty years and there is no reason to suppose that it is going to work any differently in the next fifty. Where the family from Ohio moves to Idaho or California, the family from New York or Massachusetts may move to Nebraska, Iowa or Kansas. What we are interested in is getting people to move west. We need not worry about what locations they select. No state and no section has yet or ever will have a monopoly on the influx. We are engaged in building one country, a vast empire of wealth out here in the west and one part cannot be benefited without the other parts deriving a reflex advantage from it.

Registration.

Today is the last day for registration of voters for the coming election, and no voter who shall have failed to appear personally before the registrars of his voting district and have his name properly enrolled on the registration books will be entitled to receive a ballot at the polls.

The registration law is plain and ignorance of the law does not excuse failure to comply with it. No registration of previous years holds good, but, on the contrary, this year's registration books are altogether new and complete in themselves. Registrars will sit from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night in the respective polling places of the various voting districts. It devolves upon every legal voter in Omaha and South Omaha to see to it that this preliminary step to voting is taken.

The Bee has more than once called attention to the cumbersome and burdensome requirements of our Nebraska registration law. The law ought to be changed so as to permit of a permanent registration list subject to protest, and thus make it unnecessary for voters to re-register so long as they continue to reside in the same place. We hope the law will be so amended by the coming legislature, but in the interval there is only one way to qualify to vote, and that is to register anew for every election.

Republican Labor Legislation.

Laboring men in all classes should take a vital interest in the present congressional campaign. Upon the political complexion of the next congress they have much at stake. Legislation in their behalf is pending which will not be completed if the republicans lose control of either house, for the best that could then be hoped for would be a deadlock. Two of the important issues, begun under the Taft administration, that are to be brought to fruition in the next congress are further safety appliance legislation and the definite fixing of a basis for workmen's compensation in case of bodily injury.

The republican party came into existence in response to a demand of larger liberty for the masses and greater opportunities for those who toiled for daily wages. From its inception it has been the distinct friend of labor. It first showed that friendship by emancipating the American slave and destroying the institution which throttled free industrialism. It next abolished convict labor, a pernicious system which partially grew out of slavery. Since then it has given further protection to American labor by excluding the coolie from the orient, doing away with slavery in the Philippines and minimizing the disadvantages of competition with cheap labor of all foreign countries. Its whole system of legislation and administrative government has brought about conditions in which the workman is better paid and better kept and has better opportunities than the workmen of this or any land ever enjoyed.

In the last congress it did much for labor in the enactment of a law establishing a bureau of mines, guaranteeing greater protection to life and better conditions to miners; the law requiring railroads and varied industries to provide safety appliances; the law providing more scientific systems of boiler inspection; the employers' liability act, the first step toward fixing workmen's compensation for injuries and many others. The party is committed to a completion of its labor program in the next session. It is therefore necessary for it to have the support of labor in order to give it the legislation it demands and is entitled to.

Bishop Beecher.

The Bee has waited for the official announcement of the acceptance by Dean Beecher of his promotion to be Bishop of Kearney to extend to the new bishop felicitations and congratulations. As dean of Trinity cathedral he has in a few years made many friends in Omaha and impressed his personality on the community in numerous public movements for its betterment. He has, moreover, as a rule, distinguished himself from many other clergymen by uniformly manifesting sound common sense instead of visionary impracticability. We hope that as bishop he will enter larger fields for usefulness and meet with success in all his undertakings.

Smyth to the Rescue.

Former Attorney General Constantine J. Smyth volunteers an extremely fine spun and jesuitical defense of Congressman Hitchcock for borrowing state funds from a defaulting republican state treasurer and refusing to pay them back because the note outlawed by the statute of limitations while his benefactor was in the penitentiary.

Mr. Smyth had much to do with the prosecutions and civil suits growing out of the Bartley embezzlement and he was much better for the prosecution than he is now for the defense.

Mr. Smyth knows now, if he did not know then, why Mr. Hitchcock's World-Herald tried at every turn to block his efforts to put Bartley in the penitentiary and to recover the stolen money for the state.

Mr. Smyth knows now, if he did not know then, that all those Bartley editorials in the World-Herald were inspired by the borrowed state funds in Mr. Hitchcock's pocket.

Mr. Smyth knows now, if he did not know then, that those democratic apologies for the republican embezzler were as much of a sell-out as was the espousal by Mr. Hitchcock and his World-Herald, about the same time, of the republican A. P. A.'s, secretly sworn to put all Roman Catholics out of office.

Mr. Smyth knows now, if he did not know then, where some more of the stolen money is, and if he were still attorney general he would doubtless institute suit to make Mr. Hitchcock put it back.

Luxury and Life.

Dr. Mary Noble, the missionary from India, speaks of "an appalling sense of luxury" which impressed her as she arrived in the United States from the orient. She felt it, she says, when she stepped on an American steamship in England and when she entered a Pullman car at New York and she has observed it all along the line of life in the United States and comments rather chidingly upon it.

What Dr. Noble is reproving us for, of course, is the element of needless luxury, the lack of economy in our living. She certainly would not wish her people to restrict their lines of life to the limit of doing without those comforts and even luxuries they have earned by diligence and toil and which form the essential groundwork of modern life today. We in America undoubtedly live better than do the people in India, or any of the oriental countries and, of course, the contrast must be striking to one just coming from those lands. But our present standards of living are the logical results of a constant progress that began when the foundations of this republic were laid, and, while there may be ample room for economy and frugality, there is no such thing as retrogression; we are not going back to the standards which our ancestors lived by. They would no more meet our demands than our ways would have suited our fathers. Of course, Dr. Noble does not propose anything of this sort. She only believes that we go in too much for luxury when we might be putting the money spent for that into missions.

While we are putting vast sums into luxuries every year, we are likewise putting vast sums into missions, more vast than ever before and we are doing it on a systematic basis that is bringing wonderful results. The fact is the American people are operating entirely on a vast system today. It is not so much a matter of readjusting ourselves to lesser and former conditions, as it is to adjust ourselves to larger and new customs so nicely that we can observe them, can enjoy their luxuries and at the same time practice decent economy.

Through his great newspaper he (Mr. Hitchcock) dedicated his fortune to the defense of the rights of the many against the claims of the privileged few.—Constantine J. Smyth.

Of course. He and his newspaper proved it, too, when they at the crucial moment joined with those who were banded together in a secret oath-bound society with the purpose of proscribing every Roman Catholic and applying the principle of know-nothingism by denying foreign born citizens official participation in their own government.

Yes, Nebraska will have only one of the first batch of postals savings banks established by the government. If the democrats had had their way in congress we would not have any. Postal savings, like rural free delivery, has to have a start. The first rural free delivery route in Nebraska has been followed up by hundreds of others, until every farm house in the state receives mail every day as a consequence of beneficent republican legislation and administration.

Remember that the democratic ticket is the corporation-brewery ticket and that the brewers and privileged corporations are pouring in the money for the democratic candidates from the top to the bottom of the ticket. They absolutely controlled the democratic state convention and fixed things up to suit themselves, and they are standing by their creatures.

The campaign fund publicity law has been observed in both letter and spirit by the republican state organization, but as much cannot be said for the democratic campaign money collectors. Just another case where the democrats are long on preaching and short on performance.

And now it's a "yellow dog" speech that Senator Cummins makes—all because he advises republicans to reelect Senator Burkett. If Mr. Hitchcock's newspaper had only had a premonition of this it would never have thrown all those bouquets at Senator Cummins.

Now that Mr. Hitchcock has admitted taking from Bartley money that belonged to the state and refusing to pay it back, one may get a glimpse of his reason for protesting so vehemently against Andrew Carnegie giving his money to the State university.

Charleston, S. C., will have a league ball team next year if the News and Courier can bring it about. It well says the city needs one. Every up-to-date city does these days, and we hope the News and Courier will succeed in its undertaking.

As usual, some of the laggard paving contractors are being nipped by cold weather. Every paving job in Omaha could be completed before the first of October if started not later than July and kept under headway until finished.

Omaha has made good progress during the last five years in spite of being handicapped with a cowboy mayor, and it will continue to go forward even if Mayor "Jim" is not transferred to the governor's office in the state house.

"Prof. Woodruff's denunciation of Colonel Roosevelt indicates a desire to get into the Chancellor Day class of educators," says the Pioneer Press. Yes, or some class.

The local bosses prevailed on the democratic nominee for congress to go to the front for the voting machine combine. Why make him the goat?

Overlooked in the Rush.
Washington Herald.

Curious as it may seem, there are really two or three "eminent" lawyers in the country who have escaped being named as possibilities for supreme court justices.

Same Old Condition.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Unrest," says Senator Bourne of Oregon, in a magazine article, "exists today through the civilized world." It might be added that the condition has existed throughout the history of the world.

A Long Felt Want.
Philadelphia Press.

The whole country and every business in it, suffers from the lack of a cheap parcels post, except the express business, and this highly profitable traffic ought not longer to hold up a necessary public postal reform.

Hugging the Crowd Line.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As far as population is concerned Canada is chiefly a narrow belt of territory along the northern boundary of the United States. Our Lady of the Snows hearkens to the call of the busy crowd rather than that of the wilderness.

Regeneration of Deadwood.
Washington Star.

Reform is marching on. At last Deadwood has been reached. No more gambling there. No more all-night saloons. Warning has been given that the law will be strictly enforced. No wonder the American "sports" are trying to arrange for business in both Mexico and Cuba. The "wild and woolly west" has passed. In that busy and progressive section now the men in control are regulating affairs by a standard suited to the new times and the bright prospects. Business before pleasure, and pleasure no longer a carouse.

Lots of Money for Luxuries.
Springfield Republican.

The activities of the New York custom officials in watching amateur importers of precious stones does not appear to be adversely affecting the serious business, and the Maiden Lane dealers claim that the figures for the entire year will be record breakers. Already over $32,000,000 worth of stones have come in, and it is thought that the next two months will bring the annual total to $40,000,000. American importers recently back from Europe say that they had difficulty in procuring fine gems, as the London syndicate was letting but few get into the market. There must be plenty of money available for luxuries.

Our Birthday Book

October 29, 1910.

John Keats, the celebrated English poet, was born October 29, 1795, in London and died in Rome in 1821 at the early age of 26, but not until he had made his lasting name as a poet.

Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state under President Cleveland, was born October 29, 1828, at Wilmington. He served for many years in the United States senate before going into the cabinet.

Frederick N. Innes, musician and bandmaster, is 52 years old. He was born in London. Innes and his band have been favorites in Omaha, and made a special hit at our Trans-Mississippi exposition.

John F. Hill, former governor of Maine and now acting chairman of the republican national committee, is 55. He was born in Elliot, Me., and has been successful in the lumber business and in publications known as the Vickery & Hill lists.

In Other Lands

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

In peace as in war, the longest purse pulls down the pennant. Turkey has been obliged to accept the terms originally demanded by the Ottoman bank of Paris, backed by the French government, for placing the loan of $20,000,000. German bankers, realizing the importance of getting a financial hook on the Turkish government, endeavored to handle the loan, but the best they could do was an installment plan of payment, which method would not relieve the urgent needs of the Turkish treasury. The French terms require the money shall be disbursed for the purposes for which the loan was negotiated. A Frenchman is to head the newly created office of Turkish auditor, who will supervise the disbursements, and in a general way protect the interests of French money lenders, who now hold about 55 per cent of the foreign indebtedness of the Ottoman empire. By means of the latest financial hook on the crescent, France checks the Austro-German invasion in the southeast, and vetoes further disbursements for discarded German warships. Under the persuasive spell of the French auditor of Turkey, it is reasonably certain that future disbursements for Turkish military and naval equipment will move on rubber-tired wheels to French foundries and magazines.

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In a recent speech before the Scottish Conservative club, Mr. Balfour displayed in fine form his artistic skill as a political fence rider. The question he discussed was the payment of members of Parliament, a question forced to the front by the Osbourne decision, rendered some time ago, forbidding the employment of trade union funds for payment of members of the House of Commons. The leader of the conservative party made it perfectly plain that he was opposed to the innovation, but members of the party were at liberty to act as they pleased on the question. He would not favor reversing the Osbourne decision, yet it would grieve him very much to see labor representation forced out of Parliament for want of funds to pay their way. To his mind payment of salaries would be a deplorable solution of the question, but would not venture an alternative remedy. The salary plan, however, seems certain of adoption. Practically all the liberal party papers favor it, and more than half the leading opposition papers. Even the rejuvenated London Times, commending the movement says: "It is a mockery to pretend that the payment of members throws the field equally open to all classes."

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The loss of his throne imposes on the late King Manuel of Portugal, a task even more perplexing than ruling an insurgent people. Royal etiquette forbids him seeking relaxation or recreation in any kind of a job. He cannot start a weekly paper in which he could air his grievances and remind the "dear people" that he stood ready to serve them at the tap of the bell. He cannot lend his name to any enterprise for a handsome salary, and is so hedged by royal union rules that a joy ride on the Chautauqua circuits would forfeit his membership. Promoting an Ananias club would be highly improper, and pleading the statute of limitations an unforgivable offense. The only permissable job for the young man is to pose as a country gentleman and look as pleasant as he can while his money lasts.

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A succession of disasters has not chilled the ardor of the Zeppelin airship passenger line in Germany. Business is to be resumed at Dusseldorf early in November. All the novel features of the earlier Zeppelin air craft are embodied in the "Deutschland," now nearing completion. Luxurious cabin accommodations will be provided for eighteen people and meals will be served aboard the airship. During the airship service of the "L. Z. 6," the predecessor of the "Deutschland," thirty-six actual air voyages were made on eighteen out of twenty days, or an average of nearly two trips a day under all weather conditions. The distance covered in all was 1,890 miles, or an average of nearly 175 miles a day. The entire distance of 1,890 miles was traversed in sixty-five hours, or at an average of twenty-nine miles an hour. In eighteen days the passage money amounted to over $15,000, which yielded a profit despite the unusual expenses of the new venture, so that the air line paid from the start.

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The constitution of the Australian commonwealth is not ten years old, yet a movement to amend it in the direction of federal centralization is now under way. The labor party, which has gained full control of the federal government, is the responsible agency in the turn of affairs. As it now stands, the constitution follows the American model in defining the subjects with which the federal Parliament may deal and in leaving the residue to the state Parliaments. Social legislation passed by the labor party has been set aside by the courts as unconstitutional because it was not within the power of the federal Parliament to enact it. The present labor ministry, consequently, proposes to change the constitution and to that end has introduced a measure which, if finally adopted by the people in a referendum, will give to the central government full legislative control over trade, commerce, corporations, industrial disputes, employment, wages, trusts and monopolies.

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The rapid growth of public feeling in England against the continuance of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic—especially now that China is making strenuous efforts to free herself from the domination of the drug—is shown in the influential appeal that has just been sent to all churches and Christian communities in the British empire. This appeal proposes that each congregation, of whatever denomination, shall address the government, urging that China be formally released from the treaty obligations to admit opium into her territory, and that the connection of the Indian government with the opium traffic be brought to an end. It also recommends that every minister, of whatever persuasion, shall preach, on an appointed date, a sermon setting forth the whole painful story of Great Britain's opium connections with China, and of the efforts which China is making, at great pecuniary loss, to free herself from the opium curse.

From Politics to Business.
Philadelphia Press.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has managed in the last two years to add only $476,000 to its operating expenses and to increase its gross earnings by $7,643,000. It has cut down the cost of conducting transportation from 45 per cent to 36 per cent of its gross earnings. It has earned a surplus over its 8 per cent dividend. President Mellen, who has accomplished these results, has had the additional wisdom of announcing that his road, which has just secured control of the Boston & Maine, will keep rigorously out of politics, securing the legislation it wants by running its road so well that legislatures will care to give additional advantages because it is plain that they are going to aid the public. This is the wise railroad policy to which all corporations must come.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

There is no such word as apology in Mr. Roosevelt's lexicon.

Those who refer to the proceedings as "a whirlwind campaign," hit the bull's-eye at the first shot.

Francis E. McGovern, bachelor candidate for governor on the republican ticket in Wisconsin, pledges himself to marry if elected.

A sure way of calculating the number of brain storms in New York is to count the speeches made by Theodore Roosevelt. Every speech starts a storm.

In the opinion of the Wisconsin supreme court a vote cast for a dead man is a blank. Fortunately the dead ones won't see the point until election night.

The fact that a Cornell college professor proposed a candidate for membership in the Ananias club strengthens the suspicion that the New York campaign is wide open.

Thomas W. Lawson breaks into print with the remark that he has $100,000 to bet on the election of the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He managed to hedge when asked to split the pile.

The uncommon vigor of the New Jersey campaign this year is explained by the fact that the new governor will have the appointment of about 800 officials, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Eight of the jobs are judgeships.

Betting odds favor Dix in New York. A like condition prevailed just before "the white man's hope" was paralyzed at Reno, and less than two weeks ago thousands of ardent "fans" bet their pile that the Quaker Indians couldn't smear the lake front with Cub scalps. You know what happened in both cases.

Five of the seven men indicted for graft in connection with the building of the Pennsylvania state capitol have been convicted and sentenced. Two of the five are dead, and one of the two untried has disappeared. The last one to receive sentence is Architect Huston, who has taken an appeal from an indeterminate sentence of two years and a fine of $5,000.

After March 4 next Secretary of State Philander C. Knox probably will get $12,000 a year salary, equal to that of his fellow members of the cabinet. The State department budget will make such recommendation. Mr. Knox, as United States senator, voted for the bill increasing cabinet officers' salaries, and could not share in the increase until the full term for which he was chosen senator expired.

ABOLISH THE FRANK.

Free Postal Privelege a Gross Public Evil.
Washington Herald.

Postmaster General Frank M. Hitchcock, who has declared that he is going to wipe out the annual deficit in postal revenues, and, among other things, hopes to establish 1-cent domestic postage, now proposes to recommend to congress the abolition of the frank. He does not hope to do away with the franking privilege, but proposes a change in form.

There can be no doubt that the franking privilege has been most seriously abused. It is not too much to say that it has been used to defraud the government out of a great deal of money, and the worst of it is that everyone who receives an improperly franked package or letter realizes that the government is being defrauded.

We know—it is a matter of common knowledge—that under the present system the frank has been diverted from the purposes for which it was originally designed. We have had congressmen sending typewriters through the mails under their frank; others have used the frank to send out their laundry; to send Christmas presents to their friends, to say nothing of the tons upon tons of printed speeches—printed free through special privilege at the government printing office, and which, while supposedly quasi-public documents, are, in effect, nothing but campaign material disseminated abroad for the member's private behoof and emolument. All this should be stopped. It is a petty dishonesty, unworthy of men elected to legislate for the nation.

It is proposed by Postmaster General Hitchcock to stop the issuing of franks and to issue in lieu thereof free stamps to the members of congress. This, we believe, is an excellent idea. The stamps should be of a special issue differentiating them from the stamps used by the general public, and the Postoffice department should be required to keep a ledger account with each individual member of congress and with all government officials entitled to the free use of the mails for business purposes, showing just how many of these free stamps are requitisioned for and used.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"I understand you hired a magazine man to run your newspaper."
"I did."
"How is he getting along?"
"He quit. He couldn't wait until Christmas to issue the Christmas number."—Kansas City Journal.

"I want my son to be a polished man of the world, prepossessing in appearance, tactful and skilled in the accomplishments of a gentleman."
"I'm afraid you have been reading novels. Your description tallies exactly with the description of the hero of the latest thief story."—Washington Star.

"Is that man wide awake in his business methods?"
"Good heavens, no! He's just patented an insomnia cure."—Baltimore American.

"I understand the rich professor is going to marry the homeliest girl in the summer school. How did she attract him?"
"By distinctly sounding the first 'e' in aeroplane."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"It isn't what a man earns that makes him rich," said the moralizer.
"No," rejoined the demoralizer. "It's usually what his father saved."—Chicago News.

Shoeless he climbed the stairway, opened the door of the bed room, entered and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into her bed his wife, half aroused from her slumber, turned and sleepily said: "Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of the story, replied: "For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."—Cleveland Leader.

"So you are going to Europe? How long do you expect to remain over there?"
"Just long enough to send postal cards to all the people I know and get my satchel covered with labels."—Chicago Record-Herald.

STORY OF THE APPLE.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.

A farmer picked this apple in his orchard
in the west
And put it in a barrel with some others
of his best;
Because they were so splendid he declared
the price must climb,
And so he raised his figures on that barrel
by a dime.

The man who bought that barrel stuck a
a label on the top,
Then told the interviewers of a shortage
in the crop;
And when he came to sell it to a buyer on
the floor
He added on his profit and a half a dollar
more.

The man who shipped that barrel stuck
his label on it, too,
And talked of early freezes and the damage that they do;
The man to whom he shipped it said the
grower's price was high
And raised the price two dollars more than
in the days gone by.

The man who stored that barrel told of
shortage in the pick,
Of scale and other pests that make the
apple orchards sick;
And he put on five dollars to the cumulative price—
And so it went, each handler taking out
his little slice.

Oh, when you eat this apple, may it fill
you with delight
To know that some one profits on each
nibble and each bite.
And, oh, be glad you do not live so very
far away
From where the apple started, for think
what you'd have to pay!