

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1910.

M. E. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

This is good weather to harden cider.

The hotel clerks are welcome, snow storm or no snow storm.

Salome got her share of the gate receipts while she staid, though.

What a merry Christmas it will be for Alfonso, Manuel and Madero.

Women now can vote in five states. Fellows, they are closing in on us.

Those Sugar trust barons put up some sweet talk for men with sour faces.

This cold weather will at least tend to lessen the number of aviators killed.

Kentucky's grass is bluer than ever, they say, since the prohibition wave began to set in.

A Massachusetts man 80 years old has the whooping cough. He will probably get the croup next.

At any rate, the insurrectionists in Mexico know now who is president of that passionate little republic.

Carter Harrison and Dunne's jockeying for a start is almost as interesting as a mayoralty race, itself.

Still, the Kaiser must not be blamed for exalting the divine right idea as long as he can "get away with it."

Joseph Medill Patterson has written a play called "Rebellion." He could easily fit into the title role of that.

Does Wall street always have an understanding with Mr. Hill that if he sounds the alarm it will get scared?

John Bigelow, who has celebrated his ninety-third anniversary, severely attacks the tariff. Ninety-three is a ripe old age.

The schools are complaining that letter writing is becoming a lost art. Many a man is wishing he had never found it.

A runaway horse demolished two automobiles in Rochester. Good for the poor old horse. He has borne too much already.

It was all right for the weather man to make the first snow a good one, but it wasn't required that he give it to us all at once.

The Baltimore American says, "The assault of Mayor Gaynor is shortly to be tried." Yes, and let us hope he will be tried shortly, also.

We may have been indulging excessive appetites for legislation, as Woodrow Wilson says, but still we are not suffering much from the gout.

If anybody thinks Mr. Bryan will stop at merely taking a hand in Texas politics he is wrong. He will have north feet in it before he quits.

A New York state senator testifies he was offered \$100,000 for his vote in the legislature. Well, how much did the man want, for mercy's sake?

Secretary Meyer recommends the abandonment of a number of naval stations and naval yards, but nothing in his report affects the status of Omaha. The local sea dogs are as safe as safe can be.

No Time to Waste in Congress.

The short and last session of the Sixty-first congress, which convened yesterday, is so important that members should forego the precedent of transacting little business before the holidays, adjourning for Christmas and leaving the bulk of business for the last two months. A tremendous volume of business awaits congress at this session, which can last but three months. It is extremely doubtful if it all could be completed under the most favorable circumstances. Even if congress should take out no time for a Christmas vacation, there is still the filibustering of the democrats and the possible lack of entire harmony among the republicans to count on.

President Taft makes a sensible appeal to the members of his party for coherency of action in this session. Never was it more important. The party has many pledges yet to be redeemed. These pledges involve the good name, not alone of the president, but of congress and the entire party. The executive has done his best toward their fulfillment. But if they are all performed it will be because his party in the house and senate has heeded his call for harmonious, persistent industry this winter. No more lack of wisdom could be displayed than for republicans to withhold such co-operation. They have nothing to gain and everything to lose by such a course. We believe they will not pursue it. Certainly they will not if they listen to their better counsel. It should not be a matter of how little legislation congress can perfect this winter, but of how little it must leave unperfected. Measures of immense importance are up for action. Of course the democrats are sure to devote the session to playing politics, laying their plans for action in the Sixty-second congress. But if the republicans stand squarely together, they still will be able to accomplish vast good for the country in spite of the opposition.

Growth of Western States.

The states of the new west are showing up with remarkable population increases. The new census discloses even greater advances than had been expected. Idaho, which tops the list thus far, has more than doubled its population in the last ten years, making a growth of 101.3 per cent. Nevada is just a little behind it in ratio. It has gained 93.4 per cent. Next comes Oregon with an increase of 62.7 per cent, then California with 60 per cent and Colorado with 48.

One encouraging feature in all this is that the percentage of increase, as well as the actual gains, has been consistently greater in the last decade than they were in the ten years preceding that, or from 1890 to 1900. This is really the cause for greatest satisfaction. It cannot but show a progressive development. It discloses beyond any question, what westerners have been maintaining for a long time, that this country has taken an advance from which there can be no recession.

And what does it mean? It means simply that this fair domain in all its beauty of climate and scenery; its prodigious wealth of natural resources and its amazing opportunities for the man with small capital and large thrift has at last come to be known abroad. The day has gone by when one can intelligently pass judgment on this western empire as merely a nice place to visit. It is that, but it is also an inviting field for industry, for business. And it is to the great advantage of Omaha and other Missouri valley cities that this fact has finally impressed itself. Development in the new west opens up new trade for the interior markets and factories and therefore we have an active interest in all this empire building.

Navy Improvements.

Secretary Meyer of the navy calls attention to some important changes he wishes made in his department of the government. One is the abolition of a number of navy yards which he says are neither well situated strategically, nor essential to the service if they were. By doing away with them he shows the government could lop off an annual expense of more than \$1,600,000. In the pursuit of the policy of bringing the navy up to the maximum of efficiency it would seem this recommendation should call for no argument. The secretary thinks the nation should proceed with its progressive plans of building war vessels each year to maintain the standard of a first-class navy and if it does this it will be quite satisfactory to retrench wherever else possible.

But equally as interesting as his recommendations for more warships and fewer navy yards, is the secretary's urgent appeal for the passage of a "personnel bill now pending before congress which will insure rapidity of promotion and the accession to higher grades of the service of a limited number of officers especially qualified." The fact is, he points out, our flag officers retire within one or two years after attaining this rank without developing their fullest efficiency.

This would seem to deprive the American navy of a sufficient quota of top men. That, in turn, theoretically at least, is a weakness. Men who are qualified by long years of experience for these positions should be able to give their country the benefit of longer periods of service. This is the purpose aimed at in the measure Mr. Meyer wants passed. Then to give additional strength, he advocates the creation of grades above the present rear admiral. This would, moreover, conform to naval

customs of other nations and improve administration, he says.

It remains to be seen whether congress will act favorably upon the secretary's plea for another fresh lot of war vessels, since the keynote of the present session is rigid economy. Of course, it might be economy to build the vessels, but we imagine that this view will not impress itself on the minds of some congressmen, though they may be open to conviction after fuller light on the subject. It is a notable fact that Secretary Meyer gives scant credence to the notion of settling wars of the immediate future by international agreement. He makes that very plain. Therefore he is not promoting the disarmament idea. He probably is on very solid ground here, too.

Mrs. Eddy.

Contemporaries should not write history, and their attempts at biography should be tentative rather than definite. For this reason no one should undertake to put a final value on the services of Mary Baker Glover Eddy. In many ways she was the most notable woman of her time. It may easily be questioned if any other woman of modern times has wielded the influence and affected directly as many lives as did Mrs. Eddy, and this influence was of the most benign character. It does not matter what individual opinions we may hold as to the correctness of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. Whether her premise was tenable or her conclusions sound, we are forced to admit that her followers found under her a peace of mind that does not exist elsewhere. Mrs. Eddy's church brings to its people a message of peace and a promise of better things. It is unobtrusively militant along lines of doing good, and the woman who founded this cult will be followed to her last resting place by the hearts of millions who looked up to her as the inspired head of a great school of religious activity. She will not be publicly mourned, at least, because her people believe she has gone on to a higher plane of existence, and in this there is no cause for sorrow. She must necessarily be listed among the remarkable women of her time, and the prediction is not untrue that sets down for her a verdict by history that she did good while living.

French View of Our Penology.

A French delegate to the recent prison congress at Washington comments unfavorably upon the tendency of penology in the United States. He criticizes us on the ground that we are disposed to make our prisons and our systems of correction too easy and comfortable for the man convicted of crime. And he is not far wrong.

It is dangerous to preach, as some so-called philosophers are doing, that "all punishment is wrong and must be stopped." It is dangerous because some day it may be taken seriously by those in control of the penal institutions and the system of meting out justice. It is not necessary to overlook the reformatory element of imprisonment to hold to the punitive purpose. All the nice talk in which men may indulge cannot change the fact that imprisonment for crime is highly punitive in its elemental nature. Whenever the penologist loses sight of that he misses the main point.

First offenders, or men, who, under the heat of sudden passion, violate the law or even endanger life, but who, under normal conditions, are wholly law-abiding, are entitled to every consideration of this purely reform doctrine that the ends of justice permit. For them the punitive part of prison life may safely be emphasized, if it is not overdone. But no such system can be followed in the case of the hardened scamp who goes from place to place committing crime and from prison to prison serving terms. Therefore this soft-pedal penology must be handled with care or it will do quite as much mischief as some of the prisoners it would benefit. So long as criminals are a menace to society, so long must society demand and receive as much protection from them as the law can give and it is not receiving such protection when this sentimental notion of penology is carried very far.

It was expected that the democrats would be strong for civil service reform when they began to go out of office. It was not mere chance that enabled Governor Shallenberger to select "the best men." He merely picked democrats. And now when Governor-elect Aldrich is about to replace them with republicans the state is disturbed by a dreadful wailing.

Why should not Brigham Young's image appear on Utah official silverware? This sturdy old pioneer has stamped his personality indelibly on one of the great states of the west, and the mere matter of religious difference of opinion is not sufficiently potent to obliterate the importance of the service rendered under Brigham Young's leadership.

At least one appointment made by Governor-elect Aldrich will meet with the World-Herald's approval. Chairman Manuel of the populist party supported Hitchcock just as enthusiastically as he did Aldrich, and thus laid up for himself treasure in both places. Sometimes it pays to be a populist.

Secretary Meyer of the navy gives official recognition to Peary as the real discoverer of the North Pole and proposes the highest honors for him. The one regrettable feature about this is that the world at large does not, and

probably will never, feel the assurance that would like in this discovery.

This is but natural in view of the fact, unavoidable as it may be, that what the lay world regards as "the proofs" have not been laid before it. Captain Peary, however, displayed a patient determination in his grim quest for ten years and is entitled to much distinction.

Another point for comparison between American and British practice is that just at present in the United States four notorious murderers, guilty of a crime as heinous as Dr. Crippen's, are appealing for a new trial against a life sentence. It is this that the British avoid.

Congress is proceeding under its own steam again, but it will not be considered as fairly started until it hears from the president. It is rumored that Mr. Taft has several matters to bring before the attention of the law-making body.

"Bill" Husenetter showed himself a gallant general during the late unpleasantness in Nebraska, and the cohorts of the oil octopus might as well keep this fact in mind.

A healthy horse, we are told, eats nine times its weight in food every year. It would almost pay for a horse not to be healthy with the present food prices.

The real test of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's administration will come, though, in its ability to make those New Jersey mosquitoes stop biting.

A French specialist relates how he cured a drunkard with nothing but water. Well, some of that French water is strong enough.

Sweetly Solemn Conclusions.

It begins to look as though the government, after careful consideration, had finally reached the conclusion that the American Sugar Refining company is a bad trust.

Called the Bluff.

There are indications that Attorney Louis D. Brandeis cannot be bluffed even by railroad magnates. It will be interesting to observe what answer they will make to his offer to show them how to save \$300,000.00 a year and accept no fee for the service.

Real Brothers Now.

The Japanese have done many things to win our sympathetic appreciation; but they now have become our own brothers since they have sent a band of their sons to the regions where the ice flows, and where men are most certain of acquiring a reputation for mendacity.

"Locking the Stable Door."

Now there is to be the usual "rigid inquiry" into the Newark fire with its horrors and its terrible loss of life. It would be better to substitute for these "rigid inquiries," which seldom fail to develop any responsibility and which seldom follow by punishment of buildings, fire escapes, precautionary rules and other means of forestalling and preventing accident. It is the old story of the superior worth of the ounce of prevention.

Can Brown "Come Back?"

The report that W. C. Brown of the New York Central was on the point of resigning and becoming a farmer turns out to be exaggerated. Nevertheless, Mr. Brown has bought an Iowa farm, and declares "I am going to do some day." Probably he will, for the call of the country is a man brought up on a farm is one of the strongest things in life. As a young man he may rejoice to get away from the farm, but when he gets to middle age the longing to return begins to grow upon him. Forty years ago in Cass county, Ill., was a farm deserted for a job as water boy for a section gang.

Smothering Fake Colleges.

It is a wholesome decision of the state of New York that an institution for instruction in hypnotism, mesmerism and personal magnetism shall not be permitted to advertise itself as a college. For twenty years past a concern existing merely on paper, but bearing under charter privileges the name of a state university, has been carrying on a profitable business in the sale of academic and professional degrees to persons in foreign lands. The new conference of governors might well consider "what constitutes a college," and take steps for such uniform legislation on the subject among the states of the union as shall wipe out forever a shameful incident of our academic life.

Our Birthday Book.

December 5, 1910. Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, was born December 5, 1860, in New York. He is an old-time railroader and for many years was with the Burlington in various capacities.

E. H. Sothern, the well-known actor, is just 51. He was born in New Orleans and his father was a great actor before him. Colonel John S. Mosby, confederate cavalryman, is celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday. He is a native of Virginia and has reconstructed since the war. He was for awhile special agent of the interior department with headquarters at Omaha and helped stir up cases that resulted in the land-fraud prosecutions.

Francis A. Brogan, attorney-at-law, officiating in the Brandeis Theater building, is just 50 years old today. He was born at De Witt, Ill., and studied law at Harvard university law school. He practiced for awhile in Emporia, coming to Omaha in 1898. He has recently been appointed attorney for Nebraska for the Missouri Pacific railway.

Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster United States army of the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at Omaha, was born December 6, 1866. He previously edited the Rockland (Me.) Gazette and was later clerk of the ways and means committee in the United States senate.

Army Gossip

Masters of Interest on and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The examination of civilian candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the army has been completed at Fort Leavenworth, but the results will not be known for some weeks as the papers are to be scrutinized at that place. The War department, after shifting from one decision to another, finally decided some months ago to examine civilians with a view to the appointment of some of them to commissions. These were about 200 candidates who were authorized to present themselves before the examining board. It has been something of a surprise, in view of the pressure brought to bear on the military authorities to have the civilians examined, that not more than thirty-six of them reported to the board.

There is a steady improvement in the type of horse which is being supplied to the army. There is an awakened interest in horsemanship among officers and there is a growing appreciation on the part of horse dealers and horse breeders of the necessity of a better horse for army mounts than was ever obtainable under the old contract method of acquisition. The recent horse shows held in New York and Chicago have brought the civilian horsemen into closer touch with the army and the benefits of the participation of army officers in the events are bound to be real and lasting. Much satisfaction is expressed by army officers with the output of horses at the army remount depots, at Fort Reno and Fort Keogh, and General William H. Taft is anxious to see the chief of staff of the army, who has always been interested in the remount system, has expressed himself in enthusiastic terms concerning his recent visit to the establishment at Fort Reno. At that place an inspection of the animals showed that 36 per cent stood quietly without throwing their heads about while being bridled, 22 per cent of them stood quietly for mounting bareback from the left side, 58 per cent stood quietly for mounting bare back from the right side and 26 per cent permitted the men to slide squarely off their backs.

It may have escaped the recollection of most army officers that the new regulations prescribing the uniform of the military establishment are still pending. It has been a subject more or less before the authorities for fully three years. The revised regulations were prepared in the general staff of the War department in a form regarded as satisfactory and were about to be issued when the infantry equipment board was convened at Rock Island arsenal. It was determined to postpone the promulgation of the new uniform regulations until the recommendations of that board should be taken upon in so far as the subject bore any relation to the question of uniforms and equipment. Now the cavalry equipment board, also in session at Rock Island, has furnished additional reason for further delay in the appearance of the regulations. The changes in the uniform are of minor character and most of them have been described from time to time in these columns. Certain changes which had to be adopted without delay in official orders. There is no indication when the completed regulations will be published to the army. That event will presumably be until the War department has acted on the recommendations of the board which is engaged in revising the cavalry equipment. Then, there may be some other occasion for renewed postponement. The intimation has been given from those in authority in the War department that the policy is to have as few and as infrequent changes in the uniform as possible. Adherence to such a rule will be received with enthusiastic approval by army officers.

The secretary of war in his annual report and the president in his forthcoming message to congress will refer in emphatic terms to the need of legislation which will improve the efficiency of the army commissioned personnel. It has been decided that an effort will be made in that direction which would be accomplished by the amendment of the measure providing for extra army officers, amended in form as described by General Leonard Wood in his first annual report as chief of staff. In brief, the changes incorporated are such that the number of officers detailed for duty with the organized militia may be increased, the proportionate number of officers in the field grades may be somewhat reduced, and a definite provision incorporated whereby the increase will be spread over a period of five years in accordance with the precedent established in other acts increasing the commissioned personnel of the army. It has not been determined by what method the amended bill may be brought to the attention of the house and senate military committees. It may be that the bill will be presented in the house and senate, or in both houses, by Messrs. Warren and Hull, respectively, as an amendment to the extra officers' bill; in which event the amendment would go in the regular way to the military committee and be considered as a substitute for the pending measure, which, as is well known to those interested, is awaiting committee action in both houses. It is expected that the militia influence, which have been obtained by the departmental amendment, will serve to engage the aid of the national guardsmen, which aspect of the case may justify Senator Dick, which was a champion of the militia cause in congress, in presenting the amended bill, which would go to the senate military committee. It is impossible at this time to determine what chance the extra officers' bill has of approval at the capitol during the coming session. Everything depends upon the decision reached by the leaders in congress in their recent conferences with the president.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION. Iowa Gets Some Consolation from Nebraska Census. Des Moines Register and Leader. In Nebraska's census returns may be found most of the interesting phenomena of population movements of the last few years, for Nebraska presented a variety of conditions typical of conditions in the country over. It had a few counties and but for the cheap lands in western Nebraska, Nebraska would have shown a loss of population instead of a gain in the last ten years. Nebraska gained and Iowa lost, chiefly because Nebraska had those lands and Iowa did not.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. Antonio Martinez, who before her marriage was Winnie Horn, the newswriter who was credited with having nicknamed Senator Platt the "Easy Boss," died from asthma in New York.

The finest crop of alfalfa harvested in Kansas this year was exhibited in a Topeka barber shop last week. Farmer G. G. Gurnett cut off his whiskers. Take the word of William Allen White for it.

Miss Mary Lewis, 23 years old and pretty, surprised her friends in Wilburton, N. D., by packing advertisements in papers in that section for a husband, saying that none of her friends or acquaintances need answer.

Benjamin Eshleman, aged 75, and his wife, aged 74, of Creswell, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Eshleman is a blacksmith and still swings a sledge at his forge every day, despite his advanced years.

On the Clyde liner Mohawk, sailing for Charleston and Jacksonville, the first woman wireless telegraph operator who ever bore the responsibility of this position on an ocean liner will have charge of the wireless room. She is Miss Craynelia Packer of Jacksonville.

Mrs. Ella Vorse Woodbury, field secretary of the American Missionary society, illustrating her belief that the Indians are not so bad as people are often led to believe, said that the Sioux tribe raised \$30 every year to send a missionary to their worst enemies, the Crow, because the Bible tells them to love their enemies.

FATHER KICKS. Baltimore Sun. I'm a packhorse, that's what I am! I'm a human checkbook. A parcel delivery and a necessary evil. They take me along to pay the bills. And carry things home.

From a grand piano to a feather bed, A package of pins or penknives. They load on my shoulders, stuff in my pocket. And when my hand, and they say: "To the clerk, smilingly, they say: 'Mr. Smith will give you a check!'" I'm Mr. Smith!

Yes! I'm the human mint; the parambulating mine. I'm the fellow that has to blow the whistle in the morning. I get 30 cents a day for lunch and my wife keeps the bankbook because she's afraid I'd lose it; but she says it looks more business-like for the man to spend the money! They all let me spend the money. My wife, my daughters, my sons. My relations and my landlord are all unanimous. They agreed perfectly that I shall spend the money! There's no chance of a disagreement on this.

Nixey! This Christmas thing brings me out strong! I'm the checkbook, the mint, the mine. I'm the packhorse; I'm the getter! I'm the bringer! Anything that's too big for the furniture van. My wife says: "Here, you carry it!" My name's John—John Smith—Mr. Smith. I'm the goat!

SMILING REMARKS. "When you go to England, you exchange uniforms of minor character and most of them have been described from time to time in these columns. Certain changes which had to be adopted without delay in official orders. There is no indication when the completed regulations will be published to the army. That event will presumably be until the War department has acted on the recommendations of the board which is engaged in revising the cavalry equipment. Then, there may be some other occasion for renewed postponement. The intimation has been given from those in authority in the War department that the policy is to have as few and as infrequent changes in the uniform as possible. Adherence to such a rule will be received with enthusiastic approval by army officers.

Doctor—It's quite a famous aviator, but isn't he lonely? Professor—Yes; he is the aeroplane man I ever saw.—Chicago Tribune.

"I don't think there is an honest hair in his head." "That's right. I believe he'd even cheat at checkers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As the train neared the city the colored porter approached the jovial-faced gentleman, saying with a smile: "Shall Ah brush you off, sah?" "No," he replied, "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."—Frisco Tiger.

Edna—An amateur at kissing, eh? Katherine—I should say so. Why, his effort was only an apology for a kiss. Edna—And were you angry, dear? Katherine—Oh, no. I accepted the apology.—Chicago News.

"What do you think," said Mr. Rafferty, "of casting your campaign folks run one another down, each tryin' to see himself up as the shinin' light of sweet-natured 'n' purity?" "It reminded me," replied Mr. Dolan, "of a beauty contest between an elephant, a hippopotamus and a rhinoceros."—Washington Star.

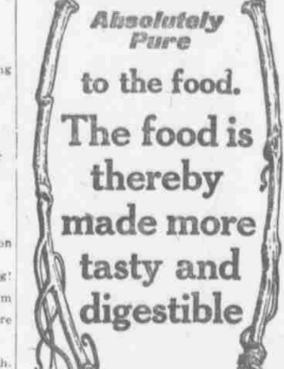
"What's the title of your new book, Rivier?" "I'm calling it 'Salad for the Solitary.'" "Isn't that a bit stale?" Why not call it 'Lettuce Alone?'—Boston Transcript.

"Cheney—O'm after a ticket ter Chicago. Ticket Agent—Do you want an excursion ticket? One that will take you there and back? "Cheney—Phah's the sense of me payin' ter go there an' back when O'm here alrady?—Hotel Register.



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