THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sunday Bee, one year.....$2.50
Saturday Bee, one year.....$1.50
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year.....$6.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week 6c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week...10c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..15c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week...10c

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

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—628 N. Twenty-fourth St.
Council Bluffs—10 Scott Street.
Lincoln—26 Little Building.
Chicago—1548 Marquette Building.
Kansas City—Reliance Building.
New York—24 West Thirty-third Street.
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

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

JANUARY CIRCULATION.

45,826

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of January, 1911, was 45,826.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1911.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

And there is plenty more where that snow came from.

Jefferson City's experience may be repeated in Lincoln.

The Nebraska legislature has been hung up on that hatpin bill.

Champ Clark insists the world is getting better. But suppose the election had gone the other way.

Austin, Tex., has passed a pure paint ordinance. Does that include unadulterated whitewash, too?

A meteor weighing fifty tons recently fell in Mexico. Perhaps that is what stimulated the insurrection.

The old one about blood being thicker than water of course could not have referred to the Missouri river.

We desire, for one, to state that Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan did not surprise us a bit by deciding to stay in in the race.

This fight between the wets and drys is getting fierce when a whole Finland village is picked up and carried out to sea.

The senate pages playing at lawmaking reminds us that the "third" house no longer exists in Nebraska. This certainly is progress.

Six more years of Lodge! Isn't the patience of the American people remarkable? —Charlestown News and Courier.

It is to be sure. See how they have stood for Ben Ryan Tillman.

The bride was attractively attired in a bridal veil, carrying a bouquet of bride's roses.—Altoona (Ill.) Record.

That is certainly a novel wedding attire, especially in the winter time.

It was very thoughtless of those postal banks to go to making good from the very start and thus take all the tuck out of the arguments of the adversaries.

Senator Beveridge's admission that many of the reforms of the present day had their beginning many years ago will not be kindly received in certain quarters.

Would a carefully addressed letter to "Governor Foss, Boston, Mass," reach him? The country desires to know whether this man has lost his voice.

The Denver Republican recalls that during the last three months a bank burglary has been committed in Kansas every three days. What's the matter with Kansas.

The hold-up man who robbed a fashionable Chicago restaurant may have been entirely wrong, but he will have some support at least from those who have supped after the theater in Chicago.

When Mr. Edison said the horse must go he probably had overlooked the fact that the German army in time of peace requires 110,000 head of horses. Just suppose war should break out.

Those San Francisco folks must want the earth. Not content with landing the Panama exposition, one of its feminine residents comes along with a claim of $300,000.00 worth of Baltimore real estate.

Mr. Wappich points out one of the weak places in our social organization. It is not entirely to the credit of our civilization that we have no place where patients who are victims of senile dementia, or similar afflictions, can be properly cared for. There is room for a little more reform.

The fact that the platform of the Lincoln business men suits neither of the factions that have rent the capital city for several years is a strong point in its favor. Any effort to please the extremists on either side would lead direct to failure. The middle course in such cases is usually the wise one.

Could Avoid Extra Session.

Assuming that an extra session of congress would be required if all or most of the important legislation pending were not completed by March 4, it could be avoided without any remarkable effort. Congress still has time to do the work that needs to be done before the day of adjournment and there is no good reason why it should not quit all filibustering and dilatory tactics and get down to business. It should be able to accomplish more in the remaining part of a month than it has accomplished from the first part of December to the present. So much business of prime importance confronts the lawmakers that it will be a serious mistake from any standpoint not to make the most of each remaining day. The country may not be in a humor to justify an extra session, granting that one will be called in the event of congress's failure to do what the president expects of it at the regular session. What the president's intention is, however, cannot now be determined, for he has chosen to keep that secret to himself. Of course, it is his desire that no necessity for an extra session should arise but what he will do in an emergency is not known.

Desirable, though, as is the completion of most of the business now before congress, there is much room for the fear that the program will not be fulfilled. There is entirely too much filibustering and friction. Certain interests apparently are dead set against uninterrupted transaction of business, and many democratic leaders are to be found in this faction. The game of politics is absorbing too much time and attention to give a free rein to business. Democrats and others who have nothing to gain by a general revival of tariff legislation may, in the end, find that they had played a losing game to force an extra session, for it may serve to provoke a popular demand for sweeping revision which would promise no aid to the political fortunes of the new majority in the house. If politics is to be the impelling motive of the democrats, then it would seem that the longer they could put off tinkering with the tariff the better. Some of he leading democratic papers are agitating an extra session for the very purpose of tariff revision and if one were called they, with additional forces, would undoubtedly compel action, and, with houses of opposing political majorities, it is extremely doubtful if satisfactory results would be accomplished.

A Valuable Snow.

Many of the great agricultural states have been vastly benefited by a very heavy coating of sleet and snow and, if the weather bureau has properly read the signs for the week, these benefits are to be extended and enlarged still further. The country was very much in need of moisture, in which there had been a radical deficiency. But it might be observed that this section usually gets the moisture it needs, in winter or summer, before it is too late. Our "blue" prophets, to be sure, had begun to send out their dark predictions when the dry, open season was so greatly prolonged, but now most of them will doubtless be willing to hedge a little and admit that the hope of a winter wheat crop is not altogether lost. The fact is the Lord has a way of looking out for these things and it is quite a foolish habit to give up hope and lose faith. By experience we have found that little we can do will affect meteorological conditions.

People will do well to prepare for sharp and sudden changes in temperature this week, according to forecasts. It seems the weather man has picked out this week to make up for what he has failed to give us sooner. He has idled away a lot of good time this winter, but yet has ample time left in which to make good, and here is hoping he will. Everybody is happy thus far, except, perhaps, the man who lives on the corner and has 50x150 wide cement walk to clean, but for the good of the majority we may even waive his claim to a kick and proceed with the program.

The Country Getting Better.

Champ Clark told the Young Men's Christian association at Springfield, Mass., Sunday that the country was getting better. If it were not, he said, our boasted systems of education and religion were both failures, and he did not believe either was. He lived many instances of physical improvement to support his theory and presented a very optimitic and yet plausible view of conditions today as compared with previous times.

Mr. Clark, in a general way, took a different attitude toward our moral status than that taken by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross in his book on "Latter Day Saints and Sinners," in which he concedes that so far as what he terms invasive wrongs are concerned, that is forms of violent crimes or offense, the country is growing better, but declares "We cannot make laws fast enough to keep up with the multiplying forms of impositions." Prof. Ross sees "The carnival of graft, corruption, fraud and monopoly extortion" on the increase in this country, admitting this form of wrong is practiced now because it pays and the invasive kind does not. And he declares "For all the risk he runs the average professional burglar makes less than $2,500 a year and alongside the golden prizes of crooked business or devious finance the reward of his enterprise is truly pitiful."

The Clark picture, we believe, is much more true to life. Prof. Ross seems to have painted his against too dark a background. Crooked business and devious politics have grown up in late years, perhaps, to greater proportions than they attained in former years and they are not extinct, but by the grace of an aroused public conscience and a determined popular will they have been forced from the aggressive to the defensive. They are not outrunning the laws for their repression. State and national authorities are seriously grappling with all these forms of imposition, exerting patient and honest and intelligent effort to thwart and defeat them and meeting with splendid results.

In the realm of politics and government this is true; in the realm of business it is true; in the broad realm of humanitarianism, embracing its varied forms of charitable, educational and philanthropic work, this is true. The fact is that this country is giving greater heed to that centuries-old question, "Am I my brother's keeper," today than the world has ever given it and on that hangs the issue. Moral, intellectual, material and spiritual forces have combined for the uplift of humanity and they are succeeding, not failing. But the evils they are combatting were not born in a day, so they cannot be destroyed in a night. But the mere fact that these multifarious agencies of betterment exist and are at work is, of itself, proof of some improvement.

Postal Banks Make Good.

Advocates of the postal banks urged as one chief argument in their favor that they would tend to check the flow of money from European-Americans back to their native countries and divert it into local government depositories. At the end of the first month of the experiment we find this argument sustained by the records of the banks. A large majority of the depositors in January were foreign-born residents, many of whom have been accustomed to send their savings back to Europe. This alone tends vastly to justify the enactment of the postal deposits measure, for it is a very important thing to reduce the outflow of this money.

It was natural that our European-Americans should take the lead in patronizing these banks, for, as has been repeatedly urged during the debate on the measures, in and out of congress, many of them came from countries where such institutions are maintained, and had acquired the habit of patronizing them. They were evidently only awaiting the opportunity to deposit their earnings in this country. Their examples of frugality and saving will be very helpful and valuable to our own people, who, as a class, have never learned this lesson as thoroughly as have the people from many European nations. The moral effect, then, will of itself be worthy.

The postmaster general submits figures to prove that at the end of the first month's trial, these banks have proved successful; they have made good. The principle, then, is established. Now it remains to develop it by providing for as many banks as we conveniently can. It is to be hoped congress may see its way clear to grant the additional appropriation of $1,000,000, which the postmaster general asks for immediate use in extending the postal savings system to a large number of postoffices, whose patrons are clamoring for it. There is no good reason why the system should not be rapidly extended and we need to extend it to keep faith with ourselves, for it was the understanding that if the project as tested by these first forty-eight banks over the country proved successful, it should be put into general operation as fast as circumstances warranted.

Do it Now.

The destruction of the Missouri capitol by fire ought to be a plain warning to the Nebraska legislators. For a great many years the Nebraska state house has stood in a most dangerous condition. Several times it has threatened to tumble down, and always it has been open to attack from fire that could scarcely be combatted with success once it got under headway. Archives of the state of inestimable value are housed in this unworthy structure. Legislature after legislature has assembled there and fully realized the precarious situation of the state's property and records, but has adjourned without taking the needed action. Each day makes the demand more imperative. Regardless of any movement to secure the erection of a building for any purpose whatever, the present legislature should not neglect, at least, to take the preliminary steps to provide Nebraska with a state house wherein the property and records of the state may be properly housed and cared for, and wherein the legislators may assemble to perform their duty without placing themselves in hourly jeopardy.

When the legislative committee returns to Omaha it ought to have a more definite plan of action and get right down to brass tacks. Enough time has been wasted in pursuing generalities and if the inquiry is in earnest it should take up some of the specific instances of alleged frauds and deal with them definitely.

A week devoted to oratory by the legislature may prove a good thing. If it will only clear away the pent-up eloquence left over from the last campaign and then give the law-makers a chance to go to work it will be time well spent.

A principal of a St. Louis public school has been acquitted in court on a charge of whipping boys with a rubber hose. Huh, that's a snap as compared with the old rattan across the hands, as was the official mode in years gone by in St. Louis. The boys of those days would have been tickled to death to be favored with a rubber hose chastisement, if that meant relief from the rattan.

A Council Bluffs woman calls our attention to what the Prophet Isaiah had to say concerning the hobble skirt. But as Isaiah was a real prophet, his accuracy in this matter is not to be marveled at.

Reports that $250,000,000 of the "made" land in Chicago had been illegally appropriated by individuals and corporations suggests that all the land-grabbing has not been done on the western plains.

The Champ Clark presidential boom is disposed to go ahead without waiting for the Nebraska endorsement.—Washington Star.

It is the general belief that this boom was not fairly launched until it had the Nebraska endorsement.

To Shrewd for That.

Boston Herald.

Senator Brown of Nebraska argues that Senator Lorimer's alleged giving to the members of the Illinois legislature could not have been of the scriptural kind of which it was said, "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Double Tracks Follow Business.

San Francisco Chronicle.

President Loyett of the Southern and Union Pacific was particular to assert his neutrality while the exposition fight was on, but when it came to a question of double tracking parts of those roads he picked out the line running the way of the most business.

An Admirable Precedent.

New York Sun.

The house of representatives has taken the view that there is plenty of land in Virginia and Maryland available for the District of Columbia reformatory, and yet not remote from Washington, without encroaching upon the Mount Vernon neighborhood. A precedent has been established for the protection of the most cherished of American shrines.

Harbinger of Activity.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The news report that the Harriman lines have completed arrangements for the expenditure of $75,000,000 in extensions and betterments promises the revival of demand for railroad supplies and equipments and is a harbinger of renewed activity. Coming, as it does, before the rate decisions, it also carries its own comment on the recent railroad doctrine that if they could not get advanced rates they would have to sit down and let their properties go to wreck to spite the public.

Reciprocity a Sharp Test.

New York Post.

The president has put his party in congress to a sharp test. It has been talking of its desire to do something for the consumer and to ease the pinch of tariff taxes. Mr. Taft has now forced it to show whether this was more than arrant hypocrisy. In his attempt to compel the republican protectionists to show their hand, he ought to be aided by the democrats, who should lose no opportunity to press the trade agreement in congress by every parliamentary means at their command.

NOTABLE RAILROAD EXPANSION

Double-Tracking the Overland Route to the Coast.

New York World.

The decision of the directors of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads to spend $75,000,000 in double-tracking the line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean gives an idea of the magnitude of modern railway construction. Within a few years two new transcontinental lines have been opened, increasing to eight the number that have developed from the first single-track road which was laboriously pushed across the Rockies less than half a century ago. Now the announcement is made of the construction of more than the equivalent of this to accommodate traffic demands and as a mere incident of railway expansion.

The double-tracking of the Harriman roads is railroad development of a wholly legitimate kind. It involves no gambling in the securities of competing lines and offers no occasion for federal interference. On the contrary, it invites public approval of the management under which it has been initiated. The confidence in the future which this great construction work implies should have a good effect on general business conditions. Traffic development on the Pacific lines has more than justified the most sanguine expectations in the past, and there is no reason to believe that the preparations for its further growth have been made too soon.

People Talked About

Dramatic critics down east deftly insinuate that a hen cannot masquerade successfully as a rooster.

In a pie-eating contest at Bloomfield, N. J., Oscar Rees, the winner, ate his pie in three minutes. The hands of the contestants were fastened behind them with straps.

Music at the Atlanta federal prison is to charm the wicked back to the paths of righteousness. Care must be taken not to let in any of the music that may have helped to put them where they are.

Last fall Missourians insisted on being shown the need of a new capitol and voted down a proposition to spend $5,000,000 on a suitable building. Lightning and fire furnished the exhibit by wiping out the old building. The latter has the best of the argument.

Bert Hand of Garfield, Kan., who for twenty-two years has supposed that his name was Bert Portius and that he lived with his parents, is the happiest man in Warsaw. He has just learned his real name, found out who his parents were and met his mother and one sister, both of whom live in Warsaw, Ind.

Horace Greeley's centenary did not get by without reviving his famous notice. Clearly as he could, he wrote, "No Admittance. Entrance on Other Street," and was surprised next morning to see the Tribune building adorned with a placard that read, in capitals arranged by the printers as faithfully as they could, "No Admittance. Editors on Another Spree."

Mrs. Bertha O. Lindsey of Cincinnati, O., has filed a petition in the insolvency court declaring her inability to meet her debts, and Attorney Chester Merrill was appointed her receiver. In the petition Mrs. Lindsey declares herself as a "housewife." It is the first time in many years, according to courthouse attaches, that a housewife has needed the aid of the courts because of her struggle for a living.

Army Gossip

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

Now that the signal corps officials feel assured that the appropriation of $125,000 for aeroplanes approved by the house will also be approved by the senate, plans are being made for conducting the aeronautical work under this appropriation. Aerodromes will be established near Washington, San Antonio and Fort Leavenworth next summer, and in southern California next winter. As soon as the appropriation bill becomes a law, contracts will be placed for delivery of aeroplanes on or after July next. They cannot be acquired before that time, as the money does not become available until the beginning of the next fiscal year. The signal corps is also preparing to engage in balloon work next summer, when the equipment at Fort Omaha, Neb., will me employed. Here are situated a hydrogen gas plant, a dirigible balloon, and balloons of 9,000 and 25,000 cubic feet capacity using hydrogen gas, and No. 19, which was used some time ago for flights from Washington and which requires 75,000 cubic feet of coal gas to inflate it. Instruction will be given in both free and captive balloon flights. The dirigibles will probably not be used, as it requires a new engine, the expense of which is believed not to be justified.

An unusual sequel in the court-martial case of Colonel G. F. Cooke, U. S. A., retired, will serve to reduce the officer's official income to $6.25 a month for the next four year, to be followed by six years when his pay will be at the rate of $156.25 a month. The president has finally acted on the court-martial case of Colonel Cooke, who some months ago was confronted with charges alleging failure to properly care for government funds to the amount of $20,000 and the use of government facilities in the transportation of private property while on duty in Alaska. The sentence of the court was dismissed, and the president modified this to forfeiture of one-half of his retired colonel's pay for the next ten years. The friends of Colonel Cooke made much of the fact, which was brought before the court and set aside, that these charges were in the possession of the War department while the accused oficer was a lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second infantry, and that his retirement at his own request was delayed by the military authorities until he should attain the rank of colonel. The president made this the reason for modifying sentence.

An important investigation will be undertaken at the instance of the commissary general of the army concerning the keeping qualities of the new emergency ration, sample of which have been in storage in this country and in the Philippines for two years. This was the ration which was lately tried out by the officers on the test rides and met with much favor, although there has been opposition to it on the ground that the military service does not need an emergency ration of any sort. The facilities of the army medical department and Dr. Wiley's establishment in the Agricultural department will be availed of to ascertain the keeping qualities of this ration. There is reason for the assumption that, if the ration as at present composed has not deteriorated while stored, especially in the Philippines, its nutritive qualities will be preserved indefinitely. It was intended originally to have this analysis at the end of four years, but perhaps enough will be known as a result of the forthcoming investigation to satisfy the authorities that the ration is sufficiently enduring to meet all the conditions of the service. So far as is now known, the emergency ration will have all the characteristics required of it. The fact that it is a commercial article, easily obtainable in large quantities in the market, will make it unnecessary to carry a great stock of it in anticipation of an emergency, as would be the case if it had to be specially made for military use.

The War department has received so far claims amounting to $16,000 for damages sustained to the clothing and equipment of the enlisted men of the troops which took part in the suppression of forest fires last year in the northwest. The service rendered on that occasion has been the subject of commendation, and it remains for the War department to take steps toward the re-imbursement of the troops for the damage sustained. No action will be taken, however, until all the claims have been received and the request has been sent out to department commanders to furnish the remaining accounts. The complete information will not be in possession of the War department in time for legislation at this session. It is expected the total amount of damages will attain the sum of $20,000. The troops interested in this reimbursement are those of the First cavalry, First infantry, Twenty-fifth infantry, Second infantry, Fourteenth infantry, Fourth cavalry, coast artillery, and hospital corps. The service rendered was of an arduous and perilous sort, and the troops encountered great discomforts and many difficulties. In Montana the temperature fell below freezing during the latter part of August and resulted in muca suffering on the part of the troops. The fires at Yakima, Wash., were in such an inaccessible region that it was found to be necessary to employ mounted troops there, and those troops were dependent entirely upon pack trains for their supplies.

The matter of abandoning the Meyer code and substituting for it the Morse code is still under consideration. If any change is made in the code at present in use, it is desired to make it throughout the military and naval services. The questions involved have been referred to the joint army and navy board for consideration. It is possible that a joint board will be convened to consider this question alone, in order that there may be adopted a code of communication which shall be uniform throughout the United States service.

Recognition of "Good Feeling"

Philadelphia Ledger.

An interesting incident of the debate upon the judicial code in the house of representatives was the unanimous agreement to strike out a reference to "the war for the suppression of the rebellion" and substitute "the civil war." There was some good humored discussion between a few old soldiers as to the accuracy of the original term, but they all agreed that the time had come to remove all trace of controversy, and though the distinction has now become academic, the word "rebellion" has gone from the statute book in recognition of "good feeling."

Are Iowa Women so Cheap?

Baltimore American.

The women of the country will be wrothy over a bill introduced in the Iowa legislature which limits the value in damages for the loss of a woman, killed by the negligence or wrongdoing of any person or corporation, to $5,000, whether she be mother or wife. They will argue that if women are so cheap in Iowa, the men, especially those who make the laws, must be even cheaper.

BEREFT OF MARTYRS CROWN.

New York World: By refusing to add dignity to a proceeding which never should have been brought except in recognition of a trifling misdemeanor, Mr. Taft again reveals wisdom and courage which will prove valuable in much more important affairs.

Brooklyn Eagle: In his memorandum the president shows the keenness of a lawyer that differentiates him from most of the men who have occupied the White House in the past. His reliance on public sentiment to frown down wild accusations and mock heroics is thoroughly American. It is a reliance without which stern judicial prosecutions would be at once impracticable and impotent; without which most of us would despair of the future of the press in America.

Boston Transcript: The president's action in commuting the sentence of Fred B. Warren of Kansas, editor of "The Appeal to Reason," is one of the wisest and most sensible steps that he has taken, accompanied as the commutation was with a statement of his reasons which will appeal to all reasonable persons. There is no doubt, as President Taft says, that putting Warren in prison would make the defendant conspicuous and feed his vanity by treating him seriously "when his violence, his exaggerations, his wild accusations and his mock heroics ought to be treated with ridicule." The belief that Mr. Warren went into this affair largely for the purpose of making a sensation is the one which has generally been sustained by the public.

THE INCOME TAX.

Progress of the Amendment Through State Legislatures.

Chicago Post.

One of the curiosities of our federal procedure is the eternal vitality of a proposed constitutional amendment. It has a lot of time, if not eternity, on its side. Last year New York rejected the income tax amendment. But that rejection was not final. No rejection is final until all are counted—whereas an acceptance is final and definitely commits the state.

So the fact that New York turned down the income tax amendment last year is no bar to its indorsement this year. With the democrats in control such indorsement seems not improbable. This is an illustration of what is likely to happen in several of the states since the democratic landslide. Massachusetts, for example, where the majority against the ratification of the income tax amendment last year was very small, seems almost certain to reverse its procedure this year owing to the very considerable increase in the democratic strength in the legislature.

These shifts, therefore, complicate somewhat the question as to the fate of the amendment. In 1909 Alabama ratified the amendment. In 1910 eight more states followed—Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas—while of the five that rejected it—Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia—two, as we have seen, are not unlikely to reverse themselves. Last week three more states voted on the amendment—Vermont in the negative and Kansas and Ohio in the affirmative, making eleven for ratification and six against.

When Arizona and New Mexico are admitted to the union the number necessary to carry the amendment will be thirty-six and the number necessary to kill it thirteen. Of the five antis of 1910 three seem likely to stick; there is one more anti already on record for 1911 and the forecasters predict hostility from seven more—Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Utah. Three, one and seven make eleven. Where will the extra two come from? Whether they can be mustered up or not present year.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Did the Motorfiends buy the new house they contemplated?"

"No, in fact, they traded their old home off for six fur coats."—Life.

Bill—You say that man's an artist?
Jill—That's what I said.
Bill—What kind of an artist?
Jill—He makes cuts.
Bill—In a newspaper office or a barber-shop?—Yonkers Statesman.

Jeweler—What shall I engrave in it?
Customer—G. O. to H. L.
Jeweler—What's that sir?
Customer (meekly). George Osborne to Harriet Lewis; but just the initials please. —Lippincott's Magazine.

"I, sir," remarked the indignant citizen, "am a taxpayer."

"Well," replied the political boss, "you have me to thank. You wouldn't be nearly as much of a tax payer as you are excepting for my efforts."—Chicago Tribune.

McRooney—How long was Pat sick, Mrs. Clancy.

Mrs. Clancy—Only two days, Mr. McRooney.

McRooney—Sure, Pat was always a hustler!—Puck.

"All the publishers in the country have turned my song down!"

"Cheer up. Think what a laugh we've got on the fellow you stole the music from!"—Toledo Blade.

"Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, come quick! Master George was foolin' with a revolver an' he's shot one of the servants!"

"Is it one of the maids?"

"No, ma'am, it's the cook."

"The cook? Mercy! I can never forgive him, never!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There's a difference in children."

"Yes; the poor man's children are assets, the rich man liabilities. —Kansas City Journal.

PUT TO FLIGHT.

J. Mortimer Lewis in Houston Post.

I was down and out and worried,
I was jostled by the throng,
Life was grinding, life was hurried,
Life was being swept along
From a task done to another
That awaited to be done;
Mists of doubt arose to smother
All the glory of the sun.
Rose to smother all the blueness
And to darken all the skies,
All life's sweetness, all life's trueness,
All life's beauty in my eyes.

I was old and was grown weary,
And my hair was growing gray;
All the outlook bleak and eerie
Stretched unendingly away,
And the chains of habit bound me,
Bowed my head and crushed my heart,
Age was winding fetters 'round me,
And I felt the tear-drops start;
Nothing at all seemed worth doing,
Life was sordid at its best,
Just a weary stretch of ruing,
Oh, to just lie down and rest!

I was weary of the toiling
For a bitter crust to eat,
I was weary of the moiling,
And the world had lost its sweet;
I was groping 'round me blindly,
I was aching 'neath the gaff,
All my thoughts were mean, unkindly,
Then—I heard a baby laugh!
And my gloominess went swinging
With a chuckle out of sight,
And the world was full of singing
And the day was filled with light.