THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 February, 1912, was 49,463.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1912.
(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.

Be a booster all the time.

A little disfigured but still in the ring. Oh, you hat!

Always remember that spring in 1912 came in by the calendar route.

Governor Marshall of Indiana is the latest entry in the dark horse race.

The countess of Warwick pleads for pensions for mothers. Poor old dad, by all means.

Listening to them now, every one of those patriots left off the "slate" is glad of it anyway.

It is going to require a lot of diplomacy to keep those seven governors from fighting over second place.

New York chiropodists are dissatisfied with the law as it affects them. Probably want to get a toe hold on it.

An aggressive campaign is to be made for the "slate." No dependence here on any spontaneous popular uprising.

Still Woodrow Wilson is pretty sure to get the populist endorsement in the Nebraska presidential preference primary.

A Salt Lake City man 38 years of age has been sentenced to sixty-one years in prison. They do not believe in sending men up for life out there.

The Philadelphia Press hopes Colonel Bryan may live yet another fifty-two years. So do we and be a candidate every fourth year if he pleases.

If the prairies were really ablaze with insurgency, what need would there be of either La Follette or Roosevelt coming out this way to kindle the fire?

The St. Louis Times wants to know "what has become of that old-fashioned institution, the democratic party." Oh, it is up there on the hill above Lincoln, Neb.

For fear there may be some misunderstanding about it, Colonel Bryan comes out each day with a new declaration that he will fight Governor Harmon.

The difference between the British and American temperaments is the difference between "Are you there?" and "Hello," the formal telephone greetings there and here.

Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller doubtless appreciate the kindness of their friend, Congressman Underwood, in planning to exempt them from taxation under the income tax bill.

That reminds us, some rank registration frauds were perpetrated in the county poor farm district last fall, which the grand jury has not deemed important enough to investigate.

It is to be hoped now that things will quiet down around the penitentiary, but not become so quiet that the next legislaure will forget to give adequate consideration to needed reforms.

For blind devotion that approaches hero worship, nothing can outdo the fealty displayed by Edgar Howard to Mr. Bryan. Edgar is now just as ready to upset the people's rule primary whose inviolability he so long preached as is his political patron saint.

Roosevelt's Real Friends.

It is unfair for those advocating a third term for Roosevelt to deny the friendship for him of many of the men opposing his third term aspirations. Some of the best and truest friends Colonel Roosevelt ever had are not supporting him in the present campaign and they are actuated by the very best motives, still giving credit to him for the great reforms his administrations promoted or brought to completion. And it is because they believe in him and his great achievements and wish to see him and them go down in history clear of disparagement that they oppose his return to the White House for the third term as president.

The day will surely come when Colonel Roosevelt himself will appreciate the difference between his unselfish friends who counselled against his present venture and his "friends," with personal objects to serve or grievances to redress, who dissuaded him from his own high resolve not to run again. His best friends, we believe, are those, who, like Senator Lodge, for instance, and Senator Root and others, were eager to have him leave unbroken his ringing declaration to the American people that "under no circumstances" would he accept another presidential nomination. And had it not been for men, disgruntled at President Taft, some of them dislodged from public office by him for good and sufficient reasons—had it not been for the impetuous desire of these men to "get even" it is reasonable to believe the luster of the former president's fame and name would now be undiminished.

No Need of a Strike.

George F. Baer for the anthracite coal mine owners and John T. Dempsey for the miners agree that a strike is not the only possible way of settling existing differences. Then why not take another way? Every consideration, private and public, will gain by avoiding and lose by precipitating a strike. No matter which side finally succeeds in its demands, the strikers or the employers, it will sustain tremendous loss under the stress of continued idleness. That is perfectly well known by all beforehand.

The best that is proposed by the miners is to secure a new contract for two years. Then at the end of that time, what? Must they strike every time their contract expires? The answer to that question is up to the operators just as much as it is to the men in the shafts. This cannot be made a one-sided affair, and it is more than a two-sided issue—it is three-sided and the biggest side is the third, the general public, on whom, as in all such crises, the heaviest burden ultimately falls.

Some day the public may tire of such medieval ways of adjusting industrial disputes and take steps to provide better ways. But just now we are so engrossed with letting the people rule in other matters that we have no time to exercise our majority might in this direction.

Russia and Her Doll Rags.

Having failed in its attempt to dictate the terms of the international loan to China, Russia has decided not to participate with the United States, England, Germany, France and Japan in that concert. In other words, Russia has no use for the far east except as a field of exploitation, and this financial arrangement, of course, contemplates nothing of that sort. Dispatches from St. Petersburg say that "Russia is inclined to see in the loan another and more dangerous form of the schemes pursued by American bankers in China some years ago and which threatened strategically Russia's whole position in the far east."

Russia's whole position in the far east has looked steadfastly to the dismemberment of the Chinese empire for the ultimate aggrandizement of Russia, while the only motive actuating American influence in the far east has centered about an open door that would give the United States a square deal along with the other powers. Indeed, the concert of the five leading powers in a $300,000,000 loan for China's upbuilding as a republic must be as disheartening as it is disastrous to "Russia's whole position in the far east." To the world, however, such a united movement is most propitious. Twenty per cent of this loan is to go toward strengthening China's military arm, an additional cause of discouragement to Russia's military aspirations.

It is a matter of much satisfaction that Japan refused to follow Russia's example in declining a share in this loan. Japan strengthens its own position and relations with the leading powers by thus choosing between them and Russia, which has been singing a siren song to the mikado for some time solely because the czar felt that it would pay him to keep on terms of friendship, at least, with his little conqueror in the east, as he could then have freer scope for the exercise of his prowess against China when the time came. With strained relations with Japan, it is easy to see how Russia's plans might not go forward so readily. This action of Russia is in entire accord with its established policy in diplomacy and detracts nothing from the general cause of international good will, since Russia had contributed nothing to that cause.

A Nebraska Object Lesson.

Although of all the states Nebraska is reputed to have the smallest percentage of illiteracy and the greatest amount of intelligence among its inhabitants, it is particularly cited in the report of the president of the Carnegie foundation as an example of wasteful expenditure of energy along educational lines. In this report President Pritchett, arguing for the necessity of higher standards of scholarship and better fulfillment of obligations to teachers, deplores that denominational, state and local rivalries have done so much to swell the list of weak, and even superfluous, colleges. It is in this connection that he uses Nebraska as an object lesson:

In Nebraska, which had a population in 1910 of 1,192,214, there are thirteen colleges and universities, all in the fertile and populous southeastern quarter. One of these thirteen institutions is the well-supported and accessibly located state university, another is an university conducted by the Jesuit fathers, and a third is a privately endowed institution. Each of the remaining ten colleges was founded by a Protestant denomination, is controlled by it and appeals to the denominational constituency for support. One of these colleges gives in its catalogue no means of estimating the number of its college students. The other nine have a total college enrollment of 841, or an average of ninety-three college students each. The total enrollment of all the departments of these institutions, apart from the summer schools, is 3,051, or an average of 340 each. It thus appears that these colleges, founded in days of pioneer enthusiasm or of boom prospects, and maintained by efforts of denominations and the sacrifices of individuals, are chiefly engaged in preparatory, music and business school work rather than in college education. To reduce these ten struggling colleges to two or three would relieve many conscientious people from severe financial pressure and would greatly improve the level of higher education in Nebraska.

These may be rather unpalatable observations, but they are worth, at least, serious consideration by all of us. One point which Dr. Pritchett passes over, however, offers some mitigation, and that is that Nebraska is yet comparatively undeveloped and sparsely populated, and that some, if not all, of these educational institutions may have a legitimate chance for growth, yet there must be general agreement with him that the two or three universities supported by the state, or out of ample endowments, have the start, and must keep the lead, and that the others must always occupy a relatively subordinate position.

Weak Spot in that Excise Bill.

Chairman Underwood has urged his income tax bill chiefly upon the ground that it would make up for the $53,000,000 of revenue the country would lose if his free sugar bill became a law, of which there is little or no likelihood. But critics of the bill are skeptical of its revenue-producing power, chiefly because it seems to leave a loophole for the escape from taxation of some of the largest fortunes. The bill taxes all incomes above $5,000 a year, where the recipient is engaged in business for a profit or livelihood. This, it is maintained with seemingly good ground, let out the idle rich who are not engaged actively in business for a profit or livelihood.

With this weakness in the bill it can never become a popular measure. So long as the medium salary of $5,000 and $6,000 is to be taxed and the income from a fortune of $100,000,000 or $300,000,000 remains exempt, Chairman Underwood, we imagine, is going to have a hard time explaining his bill. If this is one of the schemes an astute party leader is depending on to land him the presidential nomination we fear folks will begin to discount his shrewdness.

The bill sprung so suddenly calls for more consideration than has been given it or can be given on the eve of a national campaign.

Senator Hitchcock's World-Herald objects to the persistent charge that all the forces back of Harmon are inspired by corrupt Wall street wealth and privileged special interests and that all the unselfish patriotic elements are enlisted with Mr. Bryan, yet that is the very course habitually pursued by the democratic organ with reference to its republican antagonists whom it always paints in the blackest of colors, no matter what scalawags it may be supporting tagged with the democratic label. It's a long lane that has no turning.

The republicans of Montana, the state of Senator Dixon, who is acting as director general of the Roosevelt campaign, have gone on record by their state committee strongly for Taft. Straws point the way the wind is blowing.

"Bryan Sees Success for Democrats." That line in bold, black type runs across the top of the front page of the Pittsburgh Post. Must have been picked up from the dead stone of 1896.

Padding the Dictionary.

Indianapolis News.

Body politic, permit the president to introduce into the campaign that perfectly good United States word "honeyfugle," which is effectively expressive when used in the proper place. As there is no copyright on it, spellbinders will be at liberty to slip it over whenever they can find a good chance.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

March 25.

Thirty Years Ago—

All night tonight the clouds glowered by the city and the sky was illuminated by vivid and continuous flashes of lightning.

Thomas O'Leary, a plasterer, was found about 4 o'clock in the cellar underneath the Grand Central hotel. It is believed he went in to inspect the new building and fell into the cellar.

The list of marriage licenses printed in The Bee is headed "Borrowing Trouble."

The social sensation of the day is the Sperry divorce case on the boards at Denver, the couple being well known in Omaha.

The call for the republican city primary and convention is signed by Charles K. Coutant, chairman pro tem., and L. H. Webster, secretary.

The final rehearsal of "The Union Spy," the grand military and spectacular drama to be presented under the supervision of Colonel E. B. Temple, took place this evening with most satisfactory results.

A well executed burglary was committed in the house of John Little, a grocer on South Tenth street, the haul consisting of a gold watch and jewelry.

Miss Lizzie Calderwood publishes a card of thanks to those who originated and carried out her complimentary concert.

Mrs. Manchester is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in painting. Please call at northwest corner Leavenworth and St. Mary's avenue.

Twenty Years Ago—

Thomas and J. C. Huteson, formerly Omaha young men, were in the city as representatives of New York commercial firms.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Narlaja, 1311 South Thirteenth street, was killed by a motor car at Thirteenth and William streets.

About seventy-five members of St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church met and extended a formal call to Rev. S. Wright Butler of Port Chester, N. Y., to become their pastor.

The following honorary degrees were announced as recently conferred by the University of Omaha: Doctor of divinity upon Revs. S. M. Ware, pastor of Second Presbyterian church of Omaha; J. M. Wilson, pastor of Castellar Street Presbyterian church of Omaha; doctor of philosophy upon Rev. C. G. Sterling, Lowe Avenue Presbyterian church, and Prof. W. J. Bell of Bellevue; master of arts upon Prof. George D. Crothers and Mary L. Lawrence of Bellevue college.

Edward Rosewater made a speech before the republican county committee on the plans for reform in the election machinery for the purifying of politics, which aroused much interest and comment. Mr. Rosewater said: "I am in favor of abolishing the caucus entirely. Let the voters decide at the regular primary election upon the delegates they wish to elect and do away with the caucus."

Ten Years Ago—

The Nebraska Match factory, Twenty-eighth and Boyd streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. The owner, Charles Gruenig, placed the loss at $20,000, insurance half that.

Tax Commissioner Fleming occupied the witness stand nearly all day in the hearing on the tax assessment case.

E. W. Bartlett died at his residence, 2324 Manderson street, after an illness of a month. Mr. Bartlett had resided in Omaha since 1854, when he entered the firm of Klopp, Bartlett & Co., with which he continued until his death.

John Heibel was found dead alongside the residence of John Wallace, 222 Popplelton avenue, where he had been engaged removing storm windows. He was lying at the foot of the ladder, having fallen, it was supposed, when he sustained a stroke of heart disease. He lived at Twenty-eighth and Hickory streets.

Charles Auld, head sheep buyer for the Cudahy Packing company, was seriously injured by a bull that gored him in the stomach and finally threw him behind a post.

The Board of Park Commissioners was gunning for gunners who gun in parks. E. J. Cornish of the board laid down the law that this trespassing must cease.

People Talked About

A woman lecturer proposes that girls be taught how to flirt. Good suggestion. There may yet be a class for the purpose of instructing ducks in the art of swimming, also.

Just before sailing from New York for the seat of suffragette war, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst left with her American admirers the sweet and happy thought: "She who makes one brickbat fly where none flew before is a benefactor of womankind."

Captain Bernier, the Canadian Arctic explorer, is urging the Canadian government to send him north again this year on board the steamer Arctic. It is intimated that he desires to visit the ground Peary went over to express an opinion as to whom the territory belongs.

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, writer of fiction, recently was asked whether she was a college graduate. She replied that she was not, and that she had never gone to school even. She was the youngest of eight children and was allowed to grow up pretty much as she liked.

Signor Santoro, the Italian crown prosecutor talked for fifty hours in summing up the case against the Camorrists at Viterbo. It was not a continuous performance, however, and is not in the immortal vocal records of William Vincent Allen of Nebraska and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

John P. White of Indianapolis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, made a favorable impression at the conference held with the anthracite operators in New York. He is almost six feet tall, broad shouldered and blue-eyed, with clean-cut features and a shock of hair that is just beginning to gray. He is in the early forties and is a good talker.

"The illness of little Dr. Mary Walker," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "brings into prominence this advocate of women's rights who got into the enemy's country by wearing its clothes. How much better is this noiseless method than that of brick heaving Dr. Mary Walker's reform if carried out by her sex would so revolutionize industry that every department store would dwindle into a gent's furnishing goods shop. Before this could happen lawmakers would be forced by clamoring business to yield everything rather than go to such limits. A radical blow struck at millinery and dressmaking would carry the bastile."

The Bee's Letter Box

Installment Payment for Taxes.

OMAHA, March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Our new county and city treasurer wants to assist the taxpayers, so proposes that all taxes be paid in one lump at one time instead of giving the taxpayers a breathing spell between one jolt and the next.

In Kansas, California and in other benighted regions, they divide each set of taxes into two payments each six months apart. That this is a real assistance to taxpayers is proved by the fact that they usually pay the taxes in the divided sum. They can pay at first payment if they wish, in fact are usually allowed a small commission for prepaying the extended payments.

I think that the maximum of Mr. Ure (that it is easier to pay a large sum at once than in divided payments) is new with him and grows out of at least two considerations—to gather in the money at once and make less work in his office. In other words making two records for himself. Why don't he propose that two years' taxes be paid at once and taxpayers not be bothered next year? X. X.

Favors Legislative Relief.

OMAHA, March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please excuse me for adding to what has been written about this deplorable affair, but I haven't noticed any suggestion as to exact legislation to provide some recompense to Mrs. Blunt and no suggestion as to enactment of a law to indemnify any person injured or killed or maimed and rendered helpless for life by public officers, policemen, firemen or others in discharging their duties. Any of us are liable to such accidents. We all do what we can to carry life insurance to leave our respective families provided for when we providers are gone. Why not the state help when in such a way responsible? Can't all citizens of the state get together in some way to, by concerted action, get the state legislature to take action and actually pass some such law? G. R. GILBERT.

For Negroes to Think Over.

OMAHA, March 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: While the Georgia convention which passed the ordinance of secession was engaged in hot debate over that question, General Roger Q. Mills, a special correspondent of the National Intelligencer, was stationed at Jackson, Miss. The general was not by any means an enthusiastic secessionist and hence was not at all popular. He took pleasure in reading Alexander H. Stephens' eloquent defense of unionism and his unsparing denunciation of the doctrine of secession as advocated by Mr. Toombs and others in that convention. When it was finally reported that the convention had declared for secession, General Mills, with every apearance of utter disgust, exclaimed: "Hell's broke loose in Georgia." Whether General Mills at that time originated this energetic, if not elegant, phrase, I do not know. It was the first time I ever heard it.

My memory naturally turned to this bit of history as I read in the press dispatches a day or two ago that Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia attempted to prevent favorable action upon a number of private pension bills that were pending before the United States senate. Among those seeking the meager benefit of a pension on that occasion were probably several Afro-American veterans. Toward such people as these, individuals like Messrs. Smith, Tillman, Vardaman, etc., entertain a hatred as hearty as that which the devil is said to entertain for holy water.

The funniest joke I ever heard from the late General Silas A. Strickland was in these words: "There are two types of humanity I've sometimes almost doubted Jehovah took any part in creating; one is an Irishman that votes the republican ticket; the other a colored man that votes the democratic ticket." General George M. O'Brien was present and addressed this same meeting, and no one enjoyed this practical joke of his comrade more than he.

To me it has always been a matter of regret that so little could be said in justification of the negro's affiliation with the democratic party as a whole. I have always regarded it as an absurd proposition that the colored vote should be divided for the mere sake of having it divided. The same considerations that cause divisions among other elements of our citizenship with reference to parties would under normal conditions produce similar results among intelligent colored voters. But it must be confessed, after all that can be said to the contrary has been carefully weighed, that the rule of unanimity on the part of the colored voters in their adherence to the republican party is justifiable upon the ground of blind, brutal and relentless hostility that has ever characterized the conduct of the democratic leadership when confronted with measures or propositions, however just or meritorious, which would have a tendency to add to the negro's uplift.

But let us trust the intelligence and patriotism of all true Americans to save us from the bitter alternative of choosing between the reckless Mr. Roosevelt and the democratic party with its dangerous sectorial appendages in the coming campaign. CYRUS D. BELL.

Not in the Running.

OMAHA, March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: As the spring election under the new form of city government is fast approaching people are naturally looking around for those who would be best qualified to fill the office of commissioner. The installation of any new system like the one we are facing requires men of known ability and integrity to bring about the proper working of the machinery of city government. That man who cannot make a success of his own private business is not the one to be elevated and intrusted with the management of a department of city affairs. What we need is honesty backed by good sound business sense, and that we have in many of those who have filed or are about to file for the nomination. Let those who favor a good business administration in the interests of the entire city get together.

Many of my well meaning friends have been urging me to file, but knowing my inability to win, and being connected with one of the largest jobbing houses in the city, Lee-Glass-Andreesen Hardware company, I feel that I cannot at this time enter the uncertain field of politics.

To those who have been gathering votes for me in The Bee contest I offer my sincere thanks, but as I have not filed, do not intend to file, and am not a candidate. I respectfully request that you withdraw my name from the published list. CORLISS F. HOPPER.

Army Gossip

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

New Marching Shoe.

The War department has received a supplemental report from the army shoe board, in session at Fort Leavenworth, of which board Major E. L. Munson, army medical corps, is president. In this supplemental report, the board submitted recommendations for a modified marching shoe, making certain changes in the present type in some slight particulars, such as reducing the bellows tongue to half bellows, altering slightly the shape of the toe, removing some of the oil from the leather and so on. An order has been placed for the manufacture of 100 pairs, according to the new model and Major William J. Glasgow, recently detailed on the general staff, will superintendent the manufacture of the shoes as far as the type is concerned, while the quartermaster general of the army will designate the inspectors to inspect the materials. The War department has also sent to the board at Fort Leavenworth 100 pairs of garrison shoes and a like number of the marching shoes of the present type. The shoes have been fitted to the feet of 200 men and there will be a comparative test of the three types of footwear. The men selected are of the Seventh infantry and care was taken to have a variety of shapes of feet. These soldiers will wear the shoes in post for a month under the observation of the board. This will be followed by a march of 112 miles in daily tramps, the troops returning to the post each night. It is believed by the board that this test will be sufficient to determine which of the three types are best suited for military use.

Typhoid Immunity.

The army medical officers have occasion to be gratified over the very practical results which have been obtained during the last year in the reduction in the number of typhoid fever cases in the Philippines and in the United States. This is attributed to typhoid prophylaxis, which has come to be generally accepted as an effective preventive. At posts in the United States this last year there were only forty-five cases as against 142 in 1910 and 173 in 1909. The record in 1910 was the best up to that time, and about one-fourth of the army had been vaccinated. There was only one case of typhoid in the United States in January of this year, according to the reports received by the surgeon general of the army, and this was a case where there had been no vaccination and where the patient had just returned from the Philippine Islands.

Sale of Pistols.

The Colt automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911, adopted for the army, has been placed on sale to officers of the army. The pistol may be obtained by application to the Springfield armory, Mass., at $14.75, exclusive of transportation. This includes one magazine, and extra magazines may be obtained at 52 cents each. Ammunition for the pistol may be obtained at the Springfield Armory and the Frankford and Rock Island arsenals at $29.75 per thousand. Holsters for the pistols may be obtained from the Rock Island arsenal at $1.55 each. The holster is susceptible of use with the pistol and rifle cartridge belts sold by the ordnance department, but it is not fitted for use with the present officer's saber belt. Militia officers can obtain the pistols and outfits only upon application of the governors of their respective states to the Army ordnance department.

Retired List Information.

The Army and Navy department have completed the information which was called for by the senate in two resolutions relating to the cost of the retired list of the military-naval personnel. The compilation which is desired by Senator Bristow, gives the number of officers and enlisted men on the retired list of the army and navy of each rank, and the total amount of yearly compensation paid to such officers and enlisted men of each rank; the number of officers and enlisted men, retired, tabulated according to present age, and the total amount of yearly compensation paid to such officers and enlisted men of each present age; and an estimate, based on present authorized strength, as to what the total cost for retired pay will be in the year of 1920 and a similar estimate as to what the total cost for retired pay will be in the year 1930. The disclosure is not at all startling, but there is considerable curiosity in both the War and Navy departments to know the purpose in obtaining this information, if he has any purpose beyond the gratification of his own curiosity in the matter, but he may make some use of the statistics when the military naval personnel legislation comes before the senate.

Old Question Solved.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It begins to look as if the best thing to do with our former presidents, if we would get rid of them entirely is to encourage them to throw their hats in the ring and go after a third-term nomination.

No Occasion for Worry.

Chicago Record-Herald.

People who are worrying about Dr. Wiley may well dry their tears. He wouldn't have resigned if he had not been offered a larger salary than the government was paying him.

NORTH DAKOTA'S JOLT.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The harvester trust does not seem to be what might be called popular in North Dakota.

Sioux City Journal: Roosevelt was snowed under in North Dakota on Tuesday, and on the next day it snowed generally throughout the northwest.

Washington Post: In a nutshell, North Dakota's first experiment with soap-box primaries is decidedly embarrassing to Roosevelt, encouraging to La Follette, and a subject of mixed amusement and satisfaction to Taft.

St. Louis Republic: The republican ex-president who fastened the harvester trust on North Dakota did not do as well in the presidential primaries as he thought he would. Perhaps his dear friend, George W. Perkins, would have been a better man in his place.

St. Louis Times: North Dakota's action indicates clearly that the west is not to be carried off its feet by a man with the manners of a cowboy and statesmanship of a phrase-book variety. There are always plenty of people of the yelling type who are ready to become parties to a circus performance. But it is true of the west, as of other sections of the country, that volume of sound is not a safe index to the way votes will be cast.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Fuddy (at the phone)—Hello! Can you let me have a box for four tonight? What's that? You only make 'em to hold one. Say, who is this speaking, anyhow? Eh! the undertaker. Thunder! Ring off! I want the theater box office. —Boston Transcript.

Patient—Your mental science is not doing me one bit of good.

Mental Scientist (tartly)—But, my dear sir, mental science must have something to work on.—Baltimore American.

Pat—McGuire is dead.
Jim—Dead? Was he insured?
Pat—No; he's a total loss.—Life.

"The hour of twelve has struck!" hissed the ghost.

"I don't blame it," replied the materialist. "It was worked to death long ago."—Judge.

"You are being trodden under foot," howled the campaign orator. "You are surrounded by neurotics—there is a paranoiac standing at your very elbow an"—

"Stop right there," yelled Pat, "stop there. There's not a par—por—there's not one of thim there felers in the whole crowd. Me and Moike don't associate with such bloomin' furriners."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Leeder—Mr. McGoovius, what are your reasons for opposing woman suffrage?

Prominent Citizen—They are seven in number—Mrs. McGoovius and our six daughters. In case of a division in the family on a question of public policy, madam, how much ice would I cut?—Chicago Tribune.

Nell—Here is the engagement ring George gave me. Lovely, isn't it? I wonder what it's worth?

May—I know just what it's worth, dear. When George gave it to me I went down and asked the price. It's $47 on installments of a dollar a week!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE OLD FIDDLER.

He tightened the strings of his fiddle and
rosined his worn old bow,
And then across the catguts he pulled
it soft and slow;
Young ones smiled as he struck a tune
none of them ever knew,
But their elders sat and fidgeted, for
they tingled through and through.

The notes grew loud and louder as the
fiddler's body swayed,
And youngsters ceased to giggle at
the "time" the old man played;
Dim eyes grew bright with visions of
two score years and more
When gay young folks had tripped in
glee to the music of this bow.

When the old man switched to "Money
Musk" with a twinkle in his eye
A murmer rose from the gray-haired
crowd that sounded like a sigh;
But quick as a flash it vanished to the
sound of patting feet,
For young folks laught the spirit to
the old still sadly sweet.

A girl and boy still in their 'teens stepped
to the light refrain
And in the cheeks of withered age the
roses bloomed again;
Coy maidens of sixty-five and gallant
youths of yore
With courtly show of olden grace merrily took the floor.

Then gladness tugged at many a heart
grown sad with weary years,
For all had known life's keenest joys
and wept its bitter tears;
But the house held naught, but joy this
night and many a love retold
And ancient song and jest and wit
taught reckless youth new reverence
for the old.

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