HE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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ow watch the legislative hopper take on stalled feeling.

Truly these are piping times of peace notes. y one is missing—the piping note of one Jere- O'Leary.

On the score of achievement alone the Over- line should Mark Hanna conspicuously on eather map.

t is gathered from the Wilsonian exposition the modern Monroe doctrine carries enough er to stretch around the world.

s the returns come in from the navy shell e the suspicion grows that foreign builders ly joshed Josephus. He fell for it.

t is suspected that in appointing a medical iral the president had in view the probability major operation on naval chairwarmers.

he celebrated scenario of the pot and the le pales beside the spectacle of a Bulgarian ster denouncing "the swagger of the allies."

he action of the federal supreme court in aining blue sky laws once more confides in nomers the exclusive privilege of platting the ting heavens.

nvestors in search of a likely railroad propo n should look the Missouri Pacific over and are to bid. The sale date is February 21 at St. Louis.

Practically every state legislature in action s out assurance of "rigid economy." Sure g. More than thirty days are needed to map spot for the hook.

Washington experts persist in viewing with n the decreased production of beef cattle. obvious reasons the experts omit reference he increased production of "pork" in the ity.

ny move for better public hospital accommo- ons is in order. Omaha and Douglas county ld consolidate this department of public ice, and then see to it that the needs of the munity are well provided for.

Momentous revolutions follow in the wake of Drum majors of infantry bands, chapeau and als, hobble with the cavalry to the scrap- of Mars. The plumes of former glory lie ered far back of the trenches.

The League to Enforce Peace needs public idence. Confidence springs from experience. , if the league applies its treatment to Mexi- and produces results, Europe can be relied to take the medicine in large gulps.

Despite the increased cost of everything, one -carrying road piled up a surplus of $4,117,000, el car company pulled down 35 per cent net, the Bethlehem people cut a melon as big he mill, all in one year. The big fronts of strial treasuries furnish an explanation that ains.

Uplifting reforms that reach the spotlight of licity and cost little command support among sas lawmakers. Recent attempts to make ows' pensions compulsory on counties en- tered sufficient opposition to send the bill e scrap heap. Uplifting is all right in theory, undesirable as a public expense.

A new independent drive at Standard Oil ches, planned at Chicago, and directed by ord Thorne, promises a lively tussle if permanent results. The main object of the e is uniformity of prices. The removal of rne from the railroad side to the oil tanks s relief in transportation circles and a group een spectators of the new strategy.

Capitalizing the Sky

Philadelphia Ledger

Common sense as well as sound law is found e decision of the United States supreme court the so-called "blue-sky laws" of Ohio, Michi- and South Dakota, similar in character to -named laws in twenty-six other states, are stitutional. These "blue-sky" laws, as they called picturesquely, are aimed at the iniquit- "get-rich-quick" schemes of mining, land, cultural, industrial and other promotion and k-selling jobs, which are of such a thin and hanous character as to facts, or the absence em, as to suggest that the promotors are real- pitalizing the void of the sky itself and nothing The laws require that the actual facts back any financial schemes shall be set out, and re to do this is made a misdemeanor. laws are quite within the police power of state, as the supreme court has, indeed, de- d; and no one familiar with the criminal reck- ness of the fraudulent and spurious circulars lured the credulous investor into swamp rubber jungles and arid lands and salted ing holes can fail to admit that every state he union needs such laws to give it some rol over the sale of securities.

Only the federal officials dealing with the mis- of the mails know how extensive are these dling operations, from many of which there o legal redress or recovery. And as the de- n of the court well says, while the statutes y burden honest business, they burden it that under its forms dishonest business may be done." This is a corporation policy that y state must rally to if people are to be pro- d from the sharks of finance, many of whose mes have not even the consistency of the itself.

Constitutional Convention Procedure.

It seems to be practically agreed that a constitutional convention will be called to revise Nebraska's fundamental law, although the same object could be achieved more speedily and with less expense by direct submission of amendments. While the considerations that favor the convention plan are generally taken to outweigh the disadvantages, the people should, nonetheless, understand the procedure so as not to raise up expectations that cannot be met.

In the first place, all the present legislature can do is to submit to a vote of the people the question whether a convention to revise the constitution shall be called. After such action the proposal goes on the ballot to be voted at the next election of members of the legislature, which, in this instance, means the election of 1918. If a majority of the votes are cast "yes," then the next following legislature, the session of 1919, must pass a law providing for the calling of the convention. Here the only limitations fixed by the present constitution is that the convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives and shall be chosen in the same manner and shall meet within three months after the election. This means that the convention will be composed of 100 members, of which twelve will be allotted to Omaha and Douglas county. If elected in the same manner as members of the legislature, members of the convention will be chosen at large throughout the county and presumably stand first in party primaries and go on the ballot as party nominees.

The present constitution also provides that no amendment agreed upon by the convention shall be effective until submitted to the voters and ratified by majority vote on the proposition. There is nothing to prevent this vote being taken at a special election, if so ordered, and, therefore, assuming that the convention proceeds with utmost expedition, the proposed new constitution might be ready for submission by the fall of 1919 and, when approved, become operative with the beginning of the year 1920.

In other words, Nebraska can start the next census decade with a newly revised state constitution, if it wants to, but there is no need of becoming unduly excited about it at this early stage of the game.

"Pingree Patches" Next Summer.

One of the ways for lowering the high cost of living is to produce some of the expensive necessaries for yourself. This is not a new suggestion, but is now renewed because it is as serviceable at this time as ever it was. If the home owners will cultivate the backyard plots they will be able to produce all the vegetables they will need for summer table consumption and have some left over to be preserved for winter. If the vacant lots that usually grow only noxious weeds are put to use, more potatoes, for example, can be raised than Omaha will use in a winter season. This will require a little effort, however, for a garden patch will not take care of itself, however well it may be planted. Gardening, even of a limited scale, is an interesting pursuit and should be a source of pleasure as well as of profit. If you do not feel like putting forth the effort in the spring and summer you have little right to complain if the man who does asks you his own price for the surplus he has produced and for which you have need. One of the best ways of meeting the high cost of living is to help yourself by raising some of the things you eat.

Message of a Cartoon.

One of the advantages enjoyed by a good cartoonist is that he can put more into a few lines in his drawing than a writer can explain in a column. Such a cartoon is the one by Hal Coffman, published in The Bee on Saturday. It carries a message to young men, a sermon whose application is easy to the thinking, earnest youth. Luck and pluck are valuable assets in the battle of life, but the greater factor is you. If you are plucky and determined, "luck" will follow. Industry and thrift are the means through which success is conquered, and these are personal attributes. The world is full of opportunities for the young man; it needs his enthusiasm and his courage, his fresh, vigorous energy, and the best it holds is his if he but make the proper effort. Honor and power do not come by chance to any, nor does the world search out the slothful or careless to reward them. The road to success is a steep one, and only the plucky climbers can make their way up. This brings it home to you. If you have the courage to tackle the uphill route, you needn't worry about the luck; it will come along, but you will not be aware of it.

Treason in Nebraska Legislature.

Foundations of democracy are now being shaken by reason of the unexpected attack from within. It is bad enough to combat republicans, whose progressive ideas do not square with the antediluvian notions involved in state's rights and similar dogmas dear to the democratic heart, but when trusted brethren of the faith of Bryan and Hitchcock take up a proposal that has been denounced as pernicious because of its republican origin, time has come to sit up and take notice. What has happened? Nothing much; a joint committee of the Nebraska legislature has just recommended for passage a resolution that says control of interstate commerce should be vested in the Interstate Commerce commission. Of course, this resolution deals specifically with the distribution of freight cars, but that is a detail. If the state commissions are unable to control one feature of interstate commerce, why should they be held competent to deal with any? The logic of events is forcing even the democrats to open their eyes to the truth that theories of yesterday do not apply to today.

What is a cabaret? The federal supreme court defines it as a part of "surroundings where people having limited powers of conversation or disliking the rival noise may get a luxurious pleasure not to be had from eating a silent meal." Coming from an authoritative source the definition is the last word on the legal side of the issue. But admirers of simplicity and brevity, as well as accuracy, prefer the poetic definition: "The habitation of souls that burn incense and money into the night."

"You shall not bury the democratic party in a drunkard's grave," shouted W. J. Bryan at Springfield, Ill. Fear not, colonel. A party which survived three "cross of gold" treatments gives promise of living long enough to repent and dry up.

Our former friend and confidante, Pancho Villa, has already cost the federal treasury $70,000,000. The cost of Mexican banditry trots nimbly with war as a booster of federal taxes.

Is Meat Supply Failing?

Wall Street Journal

In a compilation of the National City bank it is shown that meat cattle in the United States have decreased 10,000,000 head in a decade. This would mean that during a period when population had increased 18 per cent, meat cattle had decreased 20 per cent. The figures as presented are from official records, but any inference drawn therefrom that our meat supply is failing is not correct.

If the estimate of the live stock population which the Department of Agriculture takes every year is approximately correct, then the year 1906 was the crest of the cattle industry, for on January 1, 1907, the number of cattle other than milch cows was 51,566,000. The passing away of the free range began writing its history as surely as the tape tells the story of securities. The annual estimates declined year after year until on January 1, 1914, it was shown that the number in 1913 was 35,855,000, without counting milch cows.

As the numbers decreased the price of meat and of cattle on the hoof increased. Changes also began to appear in farm husbandry, in favor of increased cattle on the farm. Vast areas of land that had been subject to the "Texas fever" have since been cleared of the tick that causes the fever. More is being cleared every year, increasing the opportunity for cattle production. Bankers are taking a wider interest in the matter. Cattle paper is finding favor where before it was not known, and feeders and stockmen find it easier to finance their operations.

This, too, is shown in the live stock figures. From the low point of January 1, 1914, there has been a steady and fairly rapid improvement. In the first year's recovery from the low point it was 3.4 per cent gain; the increase of the next year was 6.4 per cent, and the year that has just closed, notwithstanding war's demands, made a gain of almost 3 per cent over the preceding year. According to the official estimate, there are now 4,600,000 more of such cattle in the United States than on January 1, 1914.

Like everything else, agriculture in the United States has been going through a readjustment. Farmers are meeting the changed conditions because prices have made a good business reason for so doing. They have already arrested the downward course of the beef steer and have turned his nose into the upward path of production, and the entire live stock industry, with a total value of $6,700,000,000, seems on a sure foundation.

Nebraska Press Comment

Plattsmouth Journal: Governor Neville could have shown a sufficient respect for Chairman Langhorst to have at least honored him with a position on his staff. A recognition of this kind would have shown that the governor was not altogether unfriendly to Mr. Langhorst.

Beaver City Times-Tribune: The Nebraska lawmakers, who are figuring upon an election of county and state officers but once in four years, are moving in the right direction. They must remember, however, that until the federal constitution is changed, there must be a congressional election every two years.

Kearney Hub: Governor Neville asks that the governor's mansion at the state capital be made "habitable for man." Governor Morehead and his wife have just completed four years of residence there. If the mansion is not now "habitable," we think that the ex-governor ought to be called on to explain what he did to it.

Ainsworth Star-Journal: We naturally must find fault with the state legislature now in session. It seems that every class of professional men have endeavored to get a man in the legislature who will secure favorable legislation for their own selfish interests. The printers, the doctors, chiropractics, lawyers and every other trade has a pet bill of its own. If they would legislate for the benefit of all, more might be accomplished. But they say it is necessary for certain classes to have special legislation for the good of all the people.

Omaha Journal-Stockman: What a lot of sentiment is wasted every day. A humanitarian complains in the columns of The Omaha Bee that the cattle pens down at the stock yards are open to the free air of heaven all the time and that when the weather is snowy and cold the cattle are compelled to suffer. Did it ever occur to this humanitarian that these cattle were born and raised out in the open? Does not everyone know that cattle that spend the winter without protection from the weather are healthier and in better condition in the spring than cattle that have been housed up and pampered? What makes tuberculosis and kindred diseases so prevalent in the dairy herds of the east? Nothing but this well-intentioned but ill-considered idea that stock must be housed up in order to be kept healthy and comfortable. What makes western beef the best and most wholesome in the world? Simply the fact that the cattle out here live a free life in the open air and are not subject to the diseases that attack stock that is confined in barns part or all of the time. Such sentimental humanitarianism is simply a joke and a severe reflection on the good sense of those who profess it.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Fairbury News: The Omaha school janitors want a retirement limit and a pension. So do editors and doctors and lawyers and a lot of other people whose only salvation for their declining years is industry and economy. That little poem entitled "Man Wants But Little Here Below" was written away back during the years when a man was thankful for a good job and didn't ask to have a pension thrown in with every other afternoon off on full pay.

Hastings Tribune: The Douglas county sheriff says he is putting that lid on tight on everything outside of Omaha. If he does that it will keep him going some.

Hartington Herald: A recent editorial in The Omaha Bee speaks of the mortgage as being a stimulus to economy and industry. This is no doubt a fact, but it is a stimulus which no one having once escaped from cares to resume. There are other stimuli than the mortgage which are more agreeable and no less effective.

Kearney Hub: An Omaha judge in recommending a "rural environment" for city incorrigibles probably overlooks the fact that "rural environment" is about the last thing a bucking boy will stand for, especially if it gets him right down to the hard work of the farm. Only a few will stand for it. Most of them would take kindly enough to a well conducted institutional farm, but for what the judge calls "farm environment," not on his judicial tintype.

Fremont Tribune: An Omaha woman has sued a dentist for pulling the wrong tooth, as if she knew which tooth should be pulled, and she wants to pull his leg for $10,000. If she gets it, here's a hunch: There are thirty-two teeth in the human head, if there be wisdom teeth among them; when you get ready for a set of false grinders have them pulled and collect $320,000. Very likely the young woman of Omaha should have the $10,000, but perhaps it would be well to confer with her before laying plans.

People and Events

An amphitheater to seat 38,000 persons is planned for New York City.

There are nearly 20,000 regularly established libraries in the United States.

It has been discovered after numerous experiments that dark hair is much stronger than fair.

The present year marks the semi-centennial of the death of Elias Howe, the inventor of the American sewing machine.

England has bestowed nearly 300 Victoria Crosses on her gallant soldiers and sailors since the beginning of the present war.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

If you are over-stout or if you have a weak heart, beware of Turkish and Russians baths as they are depressing to the circulation.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Turks met new reverses in the Erzerum district.

Austrian infantry attacked Russians on Stripa river.

French counter attacks recovered trenches south of Lens.

More than a score of persons killed by a Zeppelin raid on Paris.

Fench lines penetrated by German attacks south of the Somme and near Neuville.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

At the instance of A. J. Poppleton, general attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad company, a call was issued by Mr. Bechel for a meeting of the charter committee. Only nine of the fifteen members were present, namely, Mr. Poppleton, Frank Murphy, Max Meyer, John Evans and Messrs. Bechel, Lee, Dailey and Bailey of the city council.

A fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. William Ross, 2215 Burt, and before it could be extinguished it destroyed about two-thirds of the house. A Swedish servant who worked for Mrs. Ross claimed to have lost about $150 of her earnings and mourned her loss with many tears.

An alarm of fire was sounded from Box 3, corner Twentieth and St. Mary's avenue, but some of the companies misunderstood the number and

ran to the corner of Ninth and Jones. They then went to the right place and found that it was a chimney on Fred Krug's residence on Twentieth, near Leavenworth.

About thirty-five women and gentlemen interested in the promotion of church and other music assembled in the Sunday school room of Trinity cathedral and organized a society to be known as the St. Cecelia society. John P. Williams was elected president; Prof. J. E. Butler, vice president; W. S. Gould, secretary; Mrs. Will T. Tabor, treasurer, and Mrs. J. W. Cotton, musical director.

C. E. Mayne, the real estate man announces that from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night his office is crowded with people buying lots in South Omaha and Benson.

This Day in History.

1717—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who commanded the British forces in the war against the French in America, born. Died August 3, 1797.

1756—"Light Horse Harry" Lee, one of the most picturesque of the American commanders in the revolution, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Died at Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818.

1320—King George III of England, who was chiefly responsible for the bitter feelings of the American colonies toward the British crown, died at Windsor. Born in London, June 4, 1738.

1843—William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, born at Niles, O. Died at Buffalo, September 14, 1901.

1853—Marriage of Napoleon III and Eugenie de Montijo, countess of Teba.

1856—Order of the Victoria Cross instituted by Queen Victoria.

1861—Kansas was admitted to statehood.

1867—President Johnson vetoed the compromise bill for the admission of Nebraska.

1871—German occupation of Paris forts completed.

1890—United States formally recognized the republic of Brazil.

1895—North German Lloyd liner Elbe sunk in collision in North Sea, with loss of 334 lives.

1911—The duke of Connaught was appointed to succeed Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada.

The Day We Celebrate.

Meyer Klein, the wholesale liquor and cigar dealer, was born in Germany, January 29, 1869. He came to this country in 1886 and has been in business in this city for sixteen years.

Thomas E. Brady, attorney-at-law, is just 46. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, and is a graduate of the law department of the state university of Iowa.

John Latenser, jr., associated as an architect with his father, is today 29 years old. He is an Omaha-born boy and graduated in architecture from Columbia university.

Arthur S. Wolcott, assistant cashier for the American Express company, is celebrating his fifty-ninth birthday today. He was born in Oakfield, N. Y.

Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the king of Italy and one of the naval commanders in the present war, born forty-four years ago today.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., only son of the Standard Oil magnate, born in Cleveland, forty-three years ago today.

Asa P. French, noted Boston lawyer, now serving as counsel in the Boston & Maine recievership suit, born at Braintree, Mass., fifty-seven years ago today.

Frederick W. Upham, Chicago manufacturer, prominent in national organizations for the promotion of trade, born at Racine, Wis., fifty-six years ago today.

Barney Oldfield, holder of many automobile speed records, born at Wauseon, O., thirty-nine years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Niles, O., today will celebrate the birthday anniversary of William McKinley and the practical completion of the $300,000 McKinley birthplace memorial that is being erected there.

The annual convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association is to meet at New Orleans today and will continue in session through the greater part of the week.

Major G. H. Crabtree, medical corps, is to be retired from the army today on his own application. Major Crabtree comes from Maine and entered the army medical service during the Spanish war.

Ten thousand entries by some 700 Iowa farmers are to be placed on view at Iowa State college today at the opening of the fifteenth annual show of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' association.

Storyette of the Day.

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride, when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice president of the society?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice president," she answered. "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, my dear?"

"Treasurer."—Boston Transcript.

The Bee's Letter Box

"Crime Waves."

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: In reference to your editorial of the 23d, "Crime Waves," is no mystery. It is the result of too much law. If you had horse sense you would know that crime waves break out after every election just about the time each state or the national government is enacting a hundred and one new laws. History shows that the more personal liberty is curtailed the more lawless people become, until finally there is revolution and the fanatics, otherwise lawmakers, are killed or imprisoned by the very ones they would imprison.

G. S.

Who Raises Prices?

Grand Island, Neb., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Having read with interest many articles expressing their writers' various opinions in regard to the increased cost of living and the reasons thereof I would like to say a few words along this line.

It is only natural that the wrath of the consumer, who pays the final score, should be directed against the one who raises the prices on him; towit, the retailer. But let us stop to consider that the prices are raised on the retailer before he raises his retail price, as, undoubtedly, the factory or cannery has raised on the wholesaler. How far back this raise could be traced is hard to say, but certainly it is that the increase did not originate with the retail merchant.

It is a fact that the merchant is making a smaller per cent profit today than he did two years ago.

His sales being no larger, in many lines decreasing, but he has from 30 to 50 per cent more money invested. Furthermore, remember that the high cost of everything hits him just as hard as it does you or I.

JOHN ALDER.

Democrats as Deceivers.

Omaha, Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your democratic correspondent's criticism of Mr. Agnew in Monday's Bee is a striking example of democratic reasoning. He presumes to moralize us on intelligence and independence of thought when he has none but that of the negative sort. He states that the labor and pacifist votes made possible the re-election of President Wilson. These elements, while exploited to the utmost for their political value, were shamefully deceived and circumvented as regards the fulfillment of their desires.

In the face of these recent events and the exposure of the leak investigation it is surprising that an apologist for this administration can be found.

Republicans are disposed to commiserate their brethren who credulously responded to the campaign of hysteria and sophistry advanced by the Wilsonites. We must also be lenient with the incumbents at Washington in the matter of their recent side deal in the stock market. Politicians, when cast on the world without plums and patronage, find slim picking indeed. They are only preparing for their long republican winter, which will begin in 1920.

C. J.

Teaching Americanism.

Omaha, Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed by your issue of January 22 that J. F. Weybright of Scottsbluff set up a prescription for what he calls Americanism and patriotism. When I need any of that kind of prescriptions I will not ask Mr. Weybright for them, for patriotism to the institutions of our country was instilled into me 100 years before I was born and in fact 100 years before the revolutionary war. While my ancestry were aiding in building the foundation for our great republic and battling for the rights of man the ancestors of Mr. Weybright were still fighting in Europe for the royal tyrants. I need no prescriptions of the kind he sets forth when I can show one long line of patriots for more than 200 years.

I am not exhuming any skeletons when I denounce the election frauds and force of nearly every southern state. They not only suppress the negro republican votes, but no white man dares to take an active part in behalf of the republican party. I can show such to be the case from letters in my possession. Only a few months ago an old friend of mine who was state grain inspector of Kansas until his health gave out and he moved to Texas wrote me that it would be worth his life to say or do anything in behalf of the republican party in the part of Texas where he lives.

A friend of mine went to a certain part of Mississippi to teach school. He was not a politician and did not intend to take any part in public affairs while he stayed in Mississippi. He had been there only a short time when a committee of the white southern democrats that Mr. Weybright loves so well called on him and asked him what his politics were. He told them that he did not intend to take any part in politics, but they insisted on his telling them what party ticket he voted when in Iowa and when he told them he voted the republican ticket when he was at home they gave him just three days to pack up and get out of there.

But that is waving the bloody shirt and exhuming skeletons to mention such things.

In my opinion it is a very live issue and will have to be settled some time unless we want to be called "mudsills," as the northern people were called in the south before the war of the rebellion, meaning the people of the north were "easy" in the slang expression.

If Mr. Weybright wants to be a mudsill he has that right, but as for me I want to do all that I can to see that the southern states are either cut down in the unfair representation they now have in the halls of congress or that they are compelled to give every man the right and privilege of voting and of having his vote counted as cast. It is not fair, right or just that 81,000 men of South Carolina should elect seven congressmen while it takes over 300,000 men to elect six in Nebraska. It is a very live issue and will be more so right along unless the people of the north want to be mudsills and dough-heads, as they have been called by the people of the south.

While I have struck one or two who did not like my articles on the southern methods of carrying elections, the favorable comments have been too numerous to mention. Our forefathers fought against taxation without representation and yet there are millions of republicans of the south who are taxed without any show of representation. I do not feel any backwardness in denouncing such a state of affairs and have no apology for doing so.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Bill—And he embarked on the sea of matrimony years ago, you say?

Jill—He did that.

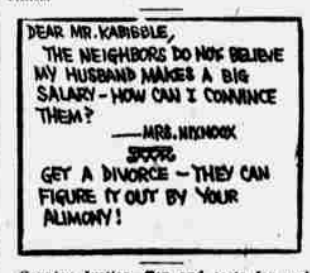
"And has he ever rocked the boat."

"Not he. He's been kept busy rocking the cradle."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Did you really call this gentleman an old fool last night?" said the judge severely.

The prisoner tried hard to collect his thoughts.

"The more I look at him the more likely it seems that I did," he replied.—New York Times.



Country Justice—Ten and costs for reckless driving.

Young Motorist—Listen, judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us.

Justice—Twenty and costs, then. You're a darned sight more reckless than I thought you were.—Judge.

Mrs. Comler (on a tour of inspection in her friend's house)—Gracious! Why do you have such a high bed for your little boy?

Mrs. Housler—So we can hear him if he falls out. You have no idea what heavy sleepers my husband and I are.—Chicago News.

"Just when I have been telling my family that my husband is the best husband in the world he takes that occasion to break loose and do something outrageous."

"Maybe the moment is well chosen for him. You can't very well go back on what you have been telling your family."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ONCE UPON A TIME.

Anne W. Young in New York Times.

There fell a day I'd live once more
—You'd never guess it—
But that's a day Love spent with me
Long since, God bless it!

The morn might break what way it would
—'Twas springtime weather
That saw the two of us kneel down
And pray together.

No lonely place was in that house
Where Love was biding,
All day I found no spot or speck,
The cobweb hiding.

The flax was turned to silver thread
When I would spin it,
And was it meal that filled the sack,
Or gold was in it?

Some say Love heard the Good Folk call
—I wouldn't wonder—
But in the dusk I strayed alone
Where fields lie yonder.

No moon there was to tell what way
Would break the morrow,
But brave beyond the hills one star
Led home to sorrow!